

University of Toronto
Department of Political Science
Fall 2018

POL2400H: Theories and Issues in the Politics of Development

Instructor: Judith Teichman
Office: 3112, SS.
E mail: judith.teichman@utoronto.ca
Office Hours: Friday, 12-1, and by appointment

Overview: This course provides a selective overview of some of the theoretical and conceptual issues and debates that have dominated the study of the Global South. These issues and debates are not necessarily exclusive to the Global South; they may also be relevant to the study of politics in other contexts. The first section of the course discusses the evolution of the major theoretical approaches, largely generated in the west, that have attempted to explain the social, economic, and political experiences of the countries of the Global South. The course then moves on to a more focussed examination of some of the key concepts and debates involved in the analysis of domestic political processes.

POL2400 attempts to avoid duplication with other core courses and therefore assumes familiarity with some of the basic works in Political Science. However, at times duplication may be unavoidable due to the fact that students taking POL2400 come from different subfields. Bear in mind that development studies is as much an approach to existing scholarly literature as it is a body of scholarship. The field may overlap with comparative politics and with international political economy occasionally, but it departs from these subfields in its central concern for human welfare, particularly in the Global South.

Objectives of the Course

The course is designed to help prepare Ph.D. students for the field exam, for teaching, and for future research activities by encouraging critical thinking about political science and development studies.

Requirements

PhD students:

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

MA students:

Presentation (must be on the required readings for one session): 20%

Essay Outline: 15%
 Attendance: 10%
 Paper (20 pages, double spaced): 55%

NOTE:

MA students

1. Your essay topic does not have to be on one of the topics listed at the end of the syllabus. Please consult me if you wish to choose your own topic.
2. The required readings are necessarily heavy for this course. MA students are expected to cover three of the required readings each week. If you plan to enter the PhD program please read the following section carefully.

For MA Students who subsequently enter the PhD program and wish to select Development Studies as a field

You must complete the PhD requirements for this course. This would require the following:

1. Two 15 page papers on one of the topics listed on the last page of the syllabus. If, as an MA student, you chose to write on one of these topics, then you would be required to submit only one additional paper, chosen from the topics listed. Otherwise, two papers are required.
2. Two, two page commentaries on two sessions other than the one for your presentation.
3. Completion of all required readings.
4. Please bear in mind that as a PhD student you are expected to successfully complete the field examination in development studies. Exam questions will be based on *all* required readings in this syllabus.

Essays (PhD students)

Choose essay topics from the list provided at the end of the syllabus. In selecting your essay topic, remember that demonstrating knowledge of the theoretical and general development issues raised in the course is essential. For your first paper, you are urged to write on a topic that covers the material in sessions 2-5. Your second essay should deal with one of the topics covered in sessions 6-12. Your essay topics may cover (at least in part) the same topic as your presentations/commentaries. However, bear in mind that spreading the assignments as broadly as possible is a much more effective way of learning course material in preparation for the field examination.

Due Dates:

Note: All essays, in Word, must be handed in through Quercus.

PhD Students:

First essay due: Oct. 12

Second essay due: Dec. 7

MA outlines are due Oct. 26 (at the latest); papers are due Dec. 7. A slightly later date can be arranged as long as you are not planning to graduate in the fall.

Requests for extensions on the due dates for assignments will not normally be entertained without a medicate certificate.

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. 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

1. Class presentations must demonstrate knowledge of required readings and some familiarity with extended readings if appropriate.
2. Presentations **MUST NOT** consist of sequential summaries of articles. Rather, aim to develop an argument or main point drawing from all, or almost all, required readings.
3. Those presenting or giving commentaries on the same day should collaborate closely to avoid duplication. Consider taking opposing sides to stimulate class discussion.
4. Each individual student presentation should last a minimum of 15 minutes and not more than 20 minutes.
5. Do not read your presentation. Know your material well so that you can look at your audience (make eye contact) and talk about your subject matter.
6. Strive for clarity. If your audience looks puzzled, stop to explain your point more fully.
7. 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.

8. If you wish to use power point you must let me know **at least** one week ahead of time. If you do use power point, use it **only** for short bullet points.

Commentaries

In addition to class presentation, students must select topics for two critical commentary lasting from 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 by the presentation(s),
- an elaboration of a particular perspective/idea found in the extended readings.

Collaboration with the class presenter(s) and/or with the other commentator for the session (if there is one) is encouraged.

Quercus

This course uses Quercus. Therefore, you MUST have an official University of Toronto email address. 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 such 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 essay through blackboard.

Readings for the Course:

The *required* readings constitute the basic readings for each topic and the material you must know for the MFE. A selection of *Further Readings* is also included. These readings are included in order to inform you of other important works on topics. Students are encouraged to pursue these readings in accordance with intellectual background preparation and interests. I have also included a short list of texts on development studies, international development, and the politics of development for those who are entirely new to the field. There are many such texts available. These are only suggestions. If you have no background in the field, I strongly urge you to purchase one or more of these basic texts and to read these as background preparation for the course.

I have placed the required readings not available electronically from the library, on the Quercus web site. These readings are organized by session on the “Required Readings” page. If a session is not listed, it means that all of the required readings for that week are available electronically from the library.

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

Note: The library should have copies of most of these books. They are also available from

www.amazon.ca

Development Theory

- Brett, L.A. 2009. *Reconstructing Development Theory*. New York. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Cown, Michael and Robert Shenton. 1996. *Doctrines of Development*. London: Routledge.
- Gasper, Des. 2004. *The Ethics of Development*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. Chapter 2 gives a summary of development thought.
- Gilbert Gist. 2014. *History of Development: From Western Origins to Global Faith*. 4th Revised Edition. Zed Books.
- Nedervean, Jan. 2009. *Development Theory. Deconstruction/Reconstruction*. 2009. 2nd Edition. London: Sage.
- Payne, Anthony, and Nicola Philips. 2010. *Development*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Peet, Richard, and Elaine Hartwick. 2015. *Theories of Development. Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives*. Third Edition. New York: Guilford Press.

Development Studies/International Development/Politics of Development

- Currie-Alder, Bruce, Ravi Kanbur, David M. Malone, and Rohinton Medhora, eds. 2014. *International Development: Ideas, Experience and Prospects*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Desai, Vandana, and Robert B. Potter, eds. 2014. *The Companion to Development Studies*. 3rd Edition. London: Hodder Education.
- Handelman, Howard. 2012. *Challenges of Third World Development*. 7th edition. Boston: Longman (Pearson).
- Haslam, Paul, Jessica Schafer, and Pierre Beaudet. 2012. *Introduction to International Development*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Simon, David, ed. 2006. *Fifty Key Thinkers on Development*. London: Routledge. 2006.
- Smith, B.C. 2013. *Understanding Third World Politics: Theories of Political Change and Development*. 4th Edition. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire, and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Sumner, Andy, and Michael Tribe. 2008. *International Development: Theories and Methods in Research and Practice*. London: Sage.
- Veltmeyer, Henry, ed. 2011. *The Critical Development Studies Handbook. Tools for Change*. Fernwood Publishing and Pluto Press: Blackpoint, Winnipeg, London and New York.
- Williams, David. 2012. *International Development and Global Politics: History, Theory and Practice* London and New York: Routledge.

TOPICS AND READINGS

1. Sept. 7 **Introduction of course: Discussion of its Organization, Requirements**
2. Sept. 14 **Development Studies**

What is “development studies”? What should development studies be? Should research on development involve the building of a “critical perspective”? Does it need to be “radicalized”? What is “relevant” research? Is the standard methodology popular in political science up to the task of explaining the social and political complexities of non-western societies? What contribution(s) do/should/can political scientists engaged in development issues make to development studies?

Susanne Hoeber Rudolph. 2005. “The Imperialism of Categories. Situating Knowledge in a Globalized World.” *Perspectives on Politics* 3, 1: 5-14.

Giles Mohan and Gordon Wilson. 2005. “The Antagonistic Relevance of Development Studies.” *Progress in Development Studies* 5, 4: 261-278.

Frans J. Schuurman. 2009. “Critical Development Theory. Moving out of the Twilight.” *Third World Quarterly* 30, 5: 831-848.

Leftwich, Adrian. 2005. “Politics in Command: Development Studies and the Rediscovery of Social Science.” *New Political Economy* 10, 4: 573-607.

Sam Hickey. 2008 and 2009 “The Return of Politics in Development Studies I: Getting Lost within the Poverty Agenda. *Progress in Development Studies*. 8, 4: 2008: 349-358 and “II Capturing the Political.” *Ibid.* 9, 2: 2009, 141-152.

Arsel, Murat, and Anirban Dasgupta. 2015. “Critique, Rediscovery, and Revival in Development Studies. *Development and Change* 46, 4: 644-665.

Selected Further Reading

Almond, Gabriel. 1990. *A Discipline Divided: Schools and Sects in Political Science*. Newbury California: Sage, Chapter 1.

Andrews, Nathan and Sylvia Bawa. 2014. “A Post-Development Hoax? (Re)-examining the Past, Present, and Future of Development Studies.” *Third World Quarterly* 35, 6: 922-938.

Cooper, Fredrick, and Randall Packard, eds. 2003. *International Development and the Social Sciences: Essays on the History and Politics of Knowledge*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1-41, 64-92

Copestake, James. 2015. “Whither Development Studies? Reflections on its Relationship with Social Policy.” *Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy* 31, 2: 100-113.

Currie-Adler, Bruce. 2016. “The State of Development Studies. Origins, Evolutions and Prospects.” *Canadian Journal of Development Studies* 37, 1: 5ff.

Edwards, Michael. 1993. “How Relevant is Development Studies?” In Frans J. Schuurman, ed. *Beyond the Development Impasse. New Directions in Development Theory*. London: Zed.

Evans, Peter, and Barbara Stallings. 2016. “Development Studies. Enduring Debates and Possible Trajectories.” *Studies in Comparative International Development* (May). Open access.

Hall, Peter. 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.

Hickey, Sam and G. Mohan. 2005. “Relocating Participation within a Radical Politics of Development.” *Development and Change* 36, 2: 237-362.

- Kanbur, Ravi. 2002. "Economics, Social Sciences and Development." *World Development* 30, 3:477: 486.
- Kothari, Uma ed. 2005. *A Radical History of Development Studies: Individuals, Institutions, and Ideologies*. London: Zed Books, 2005.
- Melber, Henning. 2014. "VIEW POINT: Whose World? Development, Civil Society, Development Studies and (not only) Scholar Activists." *Third World Quarterly* 35, 6: 1082-1097.
- Ricci, David. 1984. *The Tragedy of Political Science. Politics, Scholarship and Democracy*. New Haven: Yale University Press, Chapters 1, 7, 9.
- Schuurman, Frans J. 2000. "Paradigms Lost, Paradigms Regained? Development Studies in the 21st Century." *Third World Quarterly* 21, 1: 7-20.
- Slater, David. 1993. "The Political Meaning of Development." In Frans J Schuurman, ed. *Beyond the Impasse. New Directions in Development Theory*. Zed Books: London and New Jersey.
- Sumner, Andy and Michael Tribe. 2008. "What could Development Studies be?" *Development in Practice* 18, 6: 755-766.

PART 1: DEVELOPMENT THEORY

3. Sept. 21 **The Modernization Perspective: Context and Impact**

In what historical contexts did the modernization perspective arise and what are its basic assumptions about development? How did Huntington's "revision" of modernization compare with the approach taken by authors such as Lerner? What contribution has the perspective made to our thinking about development and democracy? Is it still relevant? What are the perspective's drawbacks?

Required

- Daniel Lerner. 1958. *The Passing of Traditional Society*. New York: The Free Press. Chapter 2.
- W.W. Rostow. 1960. *The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non Communist Manifesto*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 2.
- Zaheer Baber. 2001. "Modernization Theory and the Cold War." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 31, 1: 71-85.
- Samuel P. Huntington. 1971. "The Change to Change. Modernization, Development and Politics." *Comparative Politics* 3, 3: 283-322.
- Colin Leys. 1982. "Samuel Huntington and the end of classical modernization theory." In H. Alavi & T. Shanin, eds. *Introduction to the Sociology of Developing Societies*. London: The Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Karen L. Remmer. 1997. "Theoretical Decay and Theoretical Development: The Resurgence of Institutional Analysis." *World Politics* 50, 1: 34-61.
- Seymour Martin Lipset and Jason M. Lakin. 2004. *The Democratic Century*. University of

Oklahoma Press, Chapter 5.

Selected Further Reading

Among some of the classics listed below, I would urge you to have a look at *Huntington's book if you are not already familiar with it. I have also suggested some recent updates dealing with what has happened with modernization theory since its heyday.

Some of the Classics:

- Almond, G. A. and S. Verba. 1963. *The Civic Culture*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Almond, G. and James Coleman. 1960. *The Politics of the Developing Areas*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Almond, G and Bingham Powell. 1966. *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach*. Boston: Little, Brown.
- Apter, David. 1965. *The Politics of Modernization*. Chicago IL: University of Chicago Press, esp. Chapter 1.
- Binder, L. et al. 1971. *Crisis and Sequences in Political Development*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Gershenkron, Alexandra. 1965. *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective*. New York: Praeger.
- *Huntington, Samuel P. 1968. *Political Order in Changing Societies*. New Haven CT: Yale University Press.
- Lewis, W. Arthur. 1954. "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour," *Manchester School* 22 (May):139-191.
- Nisbet, R, 2008. (with a new introduction, originally published 1980). *History of the Idea of Progress*. London: Heinemann, 1980.
- Parsons, Talcott. 1951. *The Social System*. Glencoe Ill: Free Press.
- Pye, L. W. 1966. *Aspects of Political Development*. Boston MA: Little Brown.

Recent Uses/Discussions of Modernization

- Apter, David and Carl Rosberg, eds. 1994. *Political Development and the New Realism in Africa*. Charlottesville, VA.: University Press of Virginia, 1-57.
- Banuri, T. 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
- Ekbladh, David. 2010. *The Great American Mission: Modernization and the Creation of an American World Order*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Przeworski, Adam, and Fernando Limongi. 1997. "Modernization: Theories and Facts." *World Politics* 49, 2: 155-183.
- Touraine, Alain. 1988. "Modernity and Cultural Specificities." *International Social Science Journal*. November: 443-458.

4. Sept. 28 Dependency, World Systems, and Theories of Imperialism

What were the strengths and weaknesses of the various dependency approaches, theories of imperialism, and Wallerstein's world systems approach? How have these approaches evolved in recent years and are they still relevant? Is there anything we can extract from these older approaches that might be useful?

Required

- Paul Baran. 1957. *The 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.

Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Enzo Faletto. 1979. *Dependency and Development in Latin America*. Transl. Marjory Mattingly Urquidí. Berkeley CA: 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.

James O'Conner. 1970. "The Meaning of Economic Imperialism." In Robert R. Rhodes, ed. *Imperialism and Underdevelopment a Reader*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 101-149.

Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1974. "The Rise and Future Demise of the Capitalist World System Concepts for Comparative Analysis" *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 16, 4: 387-415.

William I. Robinson. 2011. "Globalization and the Sociology of Immanuel Wallerstein: A Critical Appraisal." *International Sociology* 26, 6: 723-745.

Andrew M. Fischer. 2015. "The End of Peripheries? Or the Enduring Relevance of Structuralism for Understanding Contemporary Global Development." *Development and Change* 46, 4: 700-732 (Note: This article is a bit of a difficult go if you do not have a background in economics and/or are new to development studies, but it raises some important points. Do your best with it).

Selected Further Reading

Some of the Classics:

Amin, Samir. 1977. *Imperialism and Unequal Development*. New York: Monthly Review Press.

Bagchi, A. K. 1982. *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Brewer, Anthony. 1990. *Marxist Theories of Imperialism*. 2nd Edition. London: Routledge.

Cardoso, Fernando, Henrique. 1977. "The Consumption of Dependency Theory in the US." *Latin American Research Review* 12, 3: 7-24.

_____. "Associated Dependent Development and Theoretical and Practical Implications." In Alfred Stepan, ed. *Authoritarian Brazil*. New Haven: Yale University.

Carter, Adrian Foster. 1978. "The Modes of Production Controversy." *New Left Review* 107, Jan-Feb.

Evans, Peter. 1979. *Dependent Development: The Alliance of Multinational, State, and Local Capital in Brazil*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Frank, Andre Gunder. 1969. *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America. Historical Studies of Chile and Brazil*. New York: Monthly Review Press.

_____. 1972. *Lumpenbourgeoisie: Lumpendevlopment: Dependence, Class, and Politics in Latin America*. New York: Monthly Review Press.

Galtung, Johan. 1971. "A Structural Theory of Imperialism." *Journal of Peace Research* 8, 2: 81-117.

- Ragin, Charles 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 University Press.
- Sunkel, O. 1973. "Transnational Capitalism and National Disintegration in Latin America." *Social and Economic Studies*. 22,1: 132-176.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1974. *The Modern World System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century*. New York: Academic Press.
- _____. 1979. *The Capitalist World Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Warren, Bill. 1980. *Imperialism: The Pioneer of Capitalism*. London: Verso.

Some Recent Updates:

- Amin, Samir. 2004. *The Liberal Virus. Permanent War and the Americanization of the World*. New York: Monthly Review.
- _____. 2004. "U.S. Imperialism, Europe, and the Middle East." *Monthly Review* 56, 6: 13ff.
- Amsden, Alice H. 2003. "Comment: Good-bye Dependency Theory, Hello Dependency Theory." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 38, 1: 32-38.
- Cardoso, Fernando Henrique. 1993. "North-South Relations in the Present Context: A New Dependency?" In Martin Carnoy, Manuel Castells, Stephen S. Cohen, and Fernando Henrique Cardoso, eds. *The New Global Economy in the Information Age*. University Park PA: The Pennsylvania State University.
- Gereffi, Gary. 1994. "Rethinking Development Theory: Insights from East Asia and Latin America." In Douglas Kincaid and Alejandro Portes, eds. *Comparative National Development: Society and Economy in the New Global Order*. Chapel Hill NC: University of North Carolina Press.
- Hubell, Larry. 2008. "Rethinking dependency theory: the Case of Dominica, the Rascal State." *Journal of Third World Studies* 25, 1: 95 ff.
- Kay, Cristóbal and Robert N. Gwynne. 2000. "Relevance of Structuralist and Dependency Theories in the Neoliberal Period: A Latin American Perspective." In Richard L. Harris and Melinda J. Seid, eds. *Critical Perspectives on Globalization and Neoliberalism in the Developing Countries*. London and Boston: Brill.
- Munck, Ronaldo. 1999. "Dependency and Imperialism in the New Times: A Latin American Perspective." *The European Journal of Development Research* 11, 1: 56-74.
- Shie, Vincent H. and Craig D. Meer. 2010. "The Rise of Knowledge in Dependency Theory: The Experience of India and Taiwan." *Review of Radical Political Economics* 42, 1: 81-89.
- Steimdtz, George. 2005. "Return to Empire: the New US Imperialism in Comparative Historical Perspective." *Sociological Theory* 23, 4: 339-367.
- Taylor, Patrick. 1987. "The Poverty of International Comparisons: Some Methodological Problems in World System Analysis." *Comparative Studies in International Development* 22, 1:12-39.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel. 2000. *The Essential Wallerstein*. New York: New Press.

5. Oct. 5 **Development Alternatives (Sen) and Alternatives to Development: Alternative Development, Postcolonial, and Postcolonial Feminist Perspectives**

Note: Due to space and time limitations we treating Sen and Postcolonial/Postcolonial Feminist perspectives in the same week. Sen, of course, is neither a Postcolonial or Postcolonial Feminist thinker.

What contributions have alternative (Sen), postcolonial and feminist postcolonial perspectives made to our understanding of the political and development challenges faced by the Global South? What are the major distinctions between Amartya Sen's approach, on the one hand, and

that of the other authors in this section? What are the major drawbacks of the various perspectives included here?

Required

Amartya Sen. 2000. *Development as Freedom*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Chapters 1 and 2.

Arturo Escobar. 2012. *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Preface to 2012 edition and Chapter 2.

Gustavo Esteva, Salvatore Babones, and Philipp Babcicky. 2013. *The Future of Development: A Radical Manifesto*. Clifton, Bristol: Policy Press. Chapter 1.

David Lehman. 1997. "An Opportunity Lost: Escobar's Deconstruction of Development." *Journal of Development Studies* 33, 4: 569-678

R. Kiely. 1999. "The Last Refuge of the Noble Savage. A Critical Account of Post Development." *European Journal of Development Research* 11, 1: 30-55.

Uma Kothari. 2002. "Feminist and Postcolonial Challenges to Development." In Uma Kothari and Martin Minogue, eds. *Development Theory and Practice. Critical Perspectives*. Houndsmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave.

Chandra Talpade Mohanty. 1991. "Under Western Eyes: Feminist Scholarship and Colonial Discourses." In C. Mohanty, A. Russo, and L. Torres, eds. *Third World Women and the Politics of Feminism*. Bloomington NC: Indiana University Press.

Selected Further Reading

Abraham, Christiana. 2015. "Race, Gender and 'Difference': Representations of 'Third World Women' in International Development" *Journal of Critical Race Inquiry* 2, 2: 4-24.

Aplffel-Marglin, F 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.

Aplffel-Marglin, F and S. Marglin, eds. 1990. *Domineering Knowledge: Development, Culture, and Resistance*. Oxford: Clarendon.

Escobar, Arturo. 2008. *Territories of Difference: Place, Movements, Life, Redes*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

Esteva, Gustavo. 1992. "Development." In Wolfgang Sachs, ed. *The Development dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*. Wolfgang Sachs, ed. London: Zed Books.

Fanon, Franz. 1967 *Black Skin, White Masks*. New York: Grove Press.

_____. 1966. *The Wretched of the Earth*. New York: Grove Press.

(Fanon's work was an important precursor to postcolonial thought and he is a key figure in the development literature).

Ferguson, James. 1994. *The Anti-Politics Machine: "Development." Depoliticization and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press. 1-79.

Friedman, Jonathan. 1992. *Empowerment: The Politics of Alternative Development*. Oxford: Blackwell, esp. 14-36; 55-106; 119-166.

- Gramsci, Antonio. 1971. *Selections from Prison Notebooks*. Trans. Quentin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith. London: Lawrence and Wishart. (Gramsci inspired the concept of the subaltern used in postcolonial theory).
- Kothari, Uma, ed. 2005. *A Radical History of Development: Individuals, Institutions and Ideologies*. London: Zed Books.
- Marchand, Marianne and Jane Parpart, eds. *Feminism/Postmodernism/Development*. London: Routledge. 1-22.
- McIlwaine, Cathy and Kavita Datta. 2003. "From Feminizing to Engendering Development." *Gender, Place and Culture* 10, 4: 369-382 (issues of difference and commonalities).
- Nederven Pieterse, Jan. 1998. "My Paradigm or Yours? Alternative Development, Post-Development, Reflexive Development." *Development and Change* 29, 2: 343-373.
- Parpart, Jane. 1995. "Postmodernism, Gender and Development." In Jonathan Crush, ed. *Power of Development*. London: Routledge. 253-264. (e-book).
- _____. 2002. "Rethinking Empowerment, Gender and Development from a Post-(Post-?) Development Perspective." In Kriemild Saunders, ed. *Feminist Post Development Thought. Rethinking Modernity, Post-Colonialism and Representation*. London: Zed, 41-57.
- Parfitt, Trevor. 2002. *The End of Development: Modernity, Postmodernity and Development*. London: Pluto Press.
- _____. 1996. "Post-Modernism, Gender and Development." In Jonathan Crush, ed. *Power of Development*. London: Routledge.
- Rahnema, Majid and Victoria Bawtree, ed. 1997. *The Post-Development Reader*. London: Zed Press.
- Rist, Gilbert. 2009. *The History of Development. From Western Origins to Global Faith*, 3rd Edition. London: Zed.
- Said, Edward. 1979. *Orientalism*. New York: Vintage.
- Saunders, Kreimild, ed. 2002. *Feminist Post-Development Thought*. London: Zed Press. See, especially Jane Shiva, Vandana. 1997. "Western Science and Its Destruction of Local Knowledge." In M. Rahnema and V. Bawtree, eds. *The Post Development Reader*. London: Zed Books.
- _____. 1989. *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development*. London: Zed. (Shiva is a key figure in ecofeminism, a strain of postcolonial thought not dealt with in the course).
- Spivak, Gayatri Chakrovorty. 1988. "Can the Subaltern Speak?" In Cary Nelson, ed. *Marxism and Interpretation*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- Ziai, Aram, ed. 2013. *Exploring Post-Development: Theory and Practice, Problems and Perspectives*. London: Routledge.

PART 11: DEBATES AND ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

6. Oct. 12 **The Neoliberal Turn in Development Theory and Practice, and the Rise of Inclusive Neoliberalism**

What are the underlying assumptions and policy recommendations of classical economic thinking/the neoliberal turn? How have these ideas played out in policy and practice in the Global South? How has the neoliberal turn interacted with domestic power realities and structures to aggravate exclusion and inequality? How has the neoliberalism been revised? To what extent does this ideational revision represent a substantially new direction in policy, politics, and in the distribution of political power?

Required

John Rapley. *Understanding Development*. 2007. Boulder: Lynne Reiner. Chapters 4 and 5.

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.

- Robinson, William 2008. I. *Latin America and Global Capitalism: A Critical Global Perspective*. Johns Hopkins, Chapter 5.
- Rodrik, Dani. 2011. *The Globalization Paradox. Democracy and the Future of the World Economy*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Chapters 4, 7.
- Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2002. *Globalization and its Discontents*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Chapter 1.
- Arne Ruckert. 2006. "Towards an Inclusive Neoliberal Regime of Development: From Washington Consensus to the Post-Washington Consensus" *Labor, Capital and Society* 39, 1:34-67.
- Sam Hickey, 2010. The Government of Chronic Poverty. From the Exclusion to Citizenship? *The Journal of Development Studies* 46, 7: 1139-1155.
- David Mosse. 2010. "A Relational Approach to Durable Poverty, Inequality and Power." *Journal of Development Studies* 46, 7: 1156-1178.

Selected Further Reading: Economic Globalization, Neoliberalism, SAPs

(In general, development studies takes a dim view of the impact of economic globalization, neoliberal reform, and structural adjustment programs. Most of the readings below reflect this perspective).

- Biersteker, Thomas J. 1993. "International Financial Negotiations and Adjustment Bargaining: An Overview." In Thomas J. Biersteker, ed. *Dealing with Debt*. Boulder CO: Westview Press.
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Selected Readings: The Post-Washington Consensus and "Inclusive" Neoliberalism

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7. Oct. 19 **Gender, Development Policy and Practice, and the Impact of Economic Globalization**

How has official development policy evolved on the question of the role of women in the development process? Has economic globalization improved or worsened the situation for women in the Global south? Has it improved or worsened patriarchy? What contribution have feminist economists made to the discussion of the impact of economic globalization? Do women in the Global South have a distinct and identifiable common set of interests that can be addressed by alternative social and economic paths? If so, where are such new pathways likely to come from?

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8. Oct. 26 **Origins, Evolution, and Distinct Features of Postcolonial States**

What generalizations can we make about the nature of Global South states, the reasons for the problems in the development of “state capacity”, and state/society relations in the Global South as compared with the North? What historical factors best explain the apparent weak states of the Global South? Why has clientelism and other forms of informal power arrangements, been such a predominant features of the states of the Global South? Why is it unlikely that Global South states will abandon their distinct features any time soon? What is distinct about the East Asian developmental state? Does it provide helpful guidance for development policy and practice for most countries of the Global South?

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Selected Further Reading

Informal Institutions and Politics, Patron Clientelism, and Cronyism

(Note: The literature on informal politics, particularly clientelism, is vast. The selection below should give you a sense of some of the older formulations in addition to more recent usages. James Scott’s article is a classic and one of the earliest formulations by a political scientist. The book edited by Piattoni is one of the very

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Historical Accounts and Issues in State Building and State Persistence

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9. Nov. 2 **The Debate on the Role of Institutions in Social Outcomes in the Global South**

The authors examined in this section have very different views on what explains improvements in human welfare (poverty reduction, relative low levels of inequality). The notion of the centrality of formal institutional arrangements as the main drivers of economic growth and improvements in social wellbeing has been challenged by those who point to the role and impact of a variety of other factors. These factors include the following: the importance of underlying power arrangements, political settlements, political coalitions, and the quality of leaderships. Are these perspectives mutually exclusive or can the institutional approach be seen as complementary to these other factors? Is there anything that these analyses leave out?

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10. Nov. 16 **Inclusive Development and “Neo-Extractivism”**

Can states effectively leverage commodity booms in ways that reduce poverty and inequality? Does dependence on petroleum and minerals exports create special problems for development? What factors shape development/social outcomes in resource dependent societies? Does the case of Botswana convincingly demonstrate that institutions are the most important factor in marshalling the windfalls from commodity booms for social improvements? What have been the gains and drawbacks of the neo-extractivist imperative in Latin America?

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11. Nov. 23 Civil Society and Development: Social Movements, Social Capital, Participation, and Resistance under "Inclusive neoliberalism"

In what ways are the social movement theories developed for northern societies useful in understanding the ability of social movements in the Global South to obtain greater democracy and improved social conditions in the era of inclusive neoliberalism? In what ways do these theories fall short? What contextual circumstances do they leave out? Has the concept of political participation, particularly as conceived by the World Bank through its notion of "social capital," facilitated or constrained civil society mobilization and social improvements in the Global

South? Can the notion of “social capital” contribute to our understanding of social movements in the Global South? If not as widely understood, can the concept be salvaged and integrated into social movement theory?

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12. Nov. 30 Political and Criminal Violence: Theories and Cases

Compare the main theories purporting to explain political and criminal violence. Do these theories travel well to different continents and countries? Are these theories mutually exclusive or can one combine some/all of them? What accounts for the apparently blurred distinction between political and criminal violence?

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Essay Topics

For doctoral students, essays must directly engage the required readings. You may develop your own topic(s) **only** consultation with the instructor.

1. "A full understanding of the development challenges faced by Global South requires that we employ an eclectic mix of development theories and perspectives." Discuss.
2. "The problem with most development theory is that it fails to adequately address the issue of political power." Discuss.
3. "Contrary to the claims of their proponents, alternative, postcolonial and postcolonial feminist perspectives simply confirm that it is impossible to construct a development theory that is non-Eurocentric." Discuss.
4. The phenomenon of economic globalization immediately directs our attention to the constraints imposed by international factors and pressures. However, the old theories of dependency, imperialism, and world systems fail to adequately grasp the complexity of the current challenges faced by Global South countries." Discuss.
5. "Economic globalization and the rise of inclusive neoliberalism have reinforced patriarchy, thereby worsening the conditions of inequality and deprivation faced by most women of the Global South." Discuss.
6. Adequate accounting for the importance of history (path dependence) and political agency is one of the key challenges for theories of the development state." Discuss.
7. "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.
8. "Only an unlikely set of conditions can result in resource dependence producing good social outcomes." Discuss
9. "For improvement in social welfare in most Global South countries, it is essential to substantially reduce, if not eliminate, the role of informal politics, particularly clientelism, cronyism, and patronage." Discuss.
10. Much of the recent literature explaining good development and social outcomes has focused on the central role of institutions, especially formal ones. Write an essay assessing the

usefulness of this approach in understanding the root causes of poor social outcomes in the Global South.

11. “Social movements in the Global South are powerful forces for improvement in social welfare—just not in the way conceived by official development agencies, particularly the World Bank.” Discuss.
12. ”When considering both the impact of economic globalization and the nature and role of the state in the Global South, the differences among regions and countries is so substantial that it is impossible to generalize.” Discuss.
13. “The causes of political and criminal violence are so complex and multifaceted that we cannot generalize across the Global South.” Discuss.
14. Write an essay weighing the comparative usefulness of two of the explanations of the rise/prevalence of violence in the Global South.