Institutions: Studying
Development inevitably leads
to an examination of the
World Bank, the International
Monetary Fund, the World
Trade Organization (WTO),
and the UNDP (United Nations
Development Programme).

Intro to 'Development'

How did we get to where we are?

A "Development" Timeline

To which Key Thinkers does this term apply?

Concepts: One substantial area of study is "Sustainable Development". This will primarily be explored through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These must be examined critically in a local and global context.

Andre Gunder-Frank and his idea of the 'Underdevelopment of Development' Vandana Shiva and her key idea of 'Eco-Feminism'

Fr Sean McDonagh and the idea of being an 'Eco-Theologian'

One of the biggest problems when starting out in your study of 'Development' is that there isn't one set definition that you can just learn off and regurgitate in the exam. It has meant different things to different people over time. In the height of colonialism, it could be described by the phrase "the White Man's Burden", but this shifted to a focus on "economic development" in the mid-20th Century. Now the focus is on "Human" and "Sustainable" Development

Colonies were economically exploited by the Imperial power (UK, France, Belgium etc.). This was partly justified by being seen as providing a 'moral good' through it 'Civilizing Mission', bring religion and 'civilization' to the 'heathens'.

To avoid the conditions that had led to WWII (mass unemployment, protectionism, competitive currency devaluation, and collapse of commodity prices) 'development' came to have an **economic focus**. The UN's agencies (Food and Ag Org & International Labour Org) were underpinned by the idea that "Economic Growth was the fundamental necessity" — an idea with a strong legacy.

To meet this goal, two organizations were established as a part of **the Bretton Woods**Agreement (1944): The *International Bank for Reconstruction* (**World Bank**) – whose focus was the reduction of poverty and the *International Monetary Fund* (**IMF**) charged with stabilizing exchange rates.

See separate handout on Andre Gunder Frank and "Underdevelopment".

The UNDP's first 'Human Development Report' in 1990 changed the tone of 'development', by moving away from purely economic measurements by arguing that "People are the real wealth of a nation." The HDI (see over) proposed to measure a much broader range of "people-centred policies" where people were not simply the 'beneficiaries' of economic and social progress, but rather were "active agents of development". HD sought to provide an "enabling environment", though many of the orthodox agencies (IMF & WB) continued to promote the economic model. The 1992 HD report argued that economic growth rarely 'trickles down' as others suggested, by highlighting global inequalities.

19th Century: Colonialism & Development

After World War One
The Mandate System

After World War Two
"The Age of Development"
How do you avoid causes of
WWII into the future

The 1960s "Modernization Theory"

Backlash to Modernization –
"Dependency" Theory &
"World System" Theory

1980s & 1990s -Development 'Redefined' "Human Development" & the HDI

HD was built upon the work of economists Amartya Sen and Muhbub UI Haq. Sen defined HD as "functionings and capabilities to function, the range of things that a person could do and be in her life" (See also Key Thinker Martha Nussbaum). They argued that development should be seen as a process of expanding such freedoms for all.

After the collapse of major empires (Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian), the problem was what to do with their colonies? Dev was built into the very structure of the 'Mandate' system, because the stage of 'development' the former colony was perceived to have dictated the government imposed upon it.

The phrases 'coloniser & colonised' began to disappear, because in US President Truman's 1949 inauguration speech, he framed the problem as "Developed 'vs' Underdeveloped". This began to change the way people saw the world! Essentially, this meant that newly independent states after WWII had to follow a path of Dev mapped out for them by others, not make their own decisions.

This theory argued that traditional societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices, such as rapid **Urbanization** and **Industrialization** leading to democratization (think of 19th C England). In "Stages of Economic Growth", Walt Rostow put forward 5 stages that all countries would go through (1. Traditional Society, 2. Pre-Conditions for Take Off, 3. Growth in Societal Structures, 4. Drive to Maturity, and 5. High Mass Consumption). Critics argued that this described the process of "Westernization" (adopting its social, political, and economic systems), rather than actual "Development".

Sen argued that Dev should focus on "removing poverty, tyranny, lack of economic opportunities, social deprivation, neglect of public services, and the machinery of repression." Sen also argued that nothing is "as important today in the political economy of development as an adequate recognition of political and social participation and leadership of women. This is indeed a crucial aspect of 'development as freedom".

<u>Possible Essay Questions on "Development" (as drawn from the Subject Specifications)</u> <u>With each title decide which 'Key Thinkers', concepts, and Institutions are most relevant.</u>

1. "Underdevelopment is caused by unfair terms of trade imposed by the west in collaboration with local leaders in developing countries." State whether you agree or disagree with this statement. Justify your position. [Your answer should include examples and evidence from a local or global context to support your argument. You should also refer to the views of two or more named theorists you have studied]	2. "Underdevelopment is caused by people in less developed countries not having the knowledge, technology and industry of people in developed countries." State whether you agree or disagree with this statement. Justify your position. [Your answer should include examples and evidence from a local or global context to support your argument. You should also refer to the views of two or more named theorists you have studied]
AGF Shiva Fr McD WB I	AGF Shiva Fr McD WB I
3. "Industrialisation in less-developed countries has driven women, who were the traditional environmental stewards in societies, into a position of powerlessness and poverty and has damaged the environment." State whether you agree or disagree with this statement. Justify your position. [Your answer should include examples and evidence from a local or global context to support your argument. You should also refer to the views of two or more named theorists you have studied]	4. "Underdevelopment is caused by corrupt local elites in less developed countries." Justify your position. [Your answer should include examples and evidence from a local or global context. You should refer to the views of two or more theorists you have studied]
AGF Shiva Fr McD WB	AGF Shiva Fr McD WB
IMF HDI SDGs	IMF HDI SDGs
5. "Technology and the laws of the free market will solve our environmental problems." State whether you agree or disagree with this statement. Justify your position. [Your answer should include examples and evidence from a local or global context to support your argument. You should also refer to the views of two or more named theorists you have studied]	6. "Development in harmony with nature requires a move away from big industries and urbanisation and towards small scale, self-reliant communities using renewable resources." State whether you agree or disagree with this statement. Justify your position. [Your answer should include examples and evidence from a local or global context to support your argument. You should also refer to the views of two or more named theorists you have studied]
AGF Shiva Fr McD WB	AGF Shiva Fr McD WB
IMF ☐ HDI☐ SDGs ☐	IMF ☐ HDI ☐ SDGs ☐