

# POL201Y1: Politics of Development

Lecture 2:

Development

# Tutorials start today

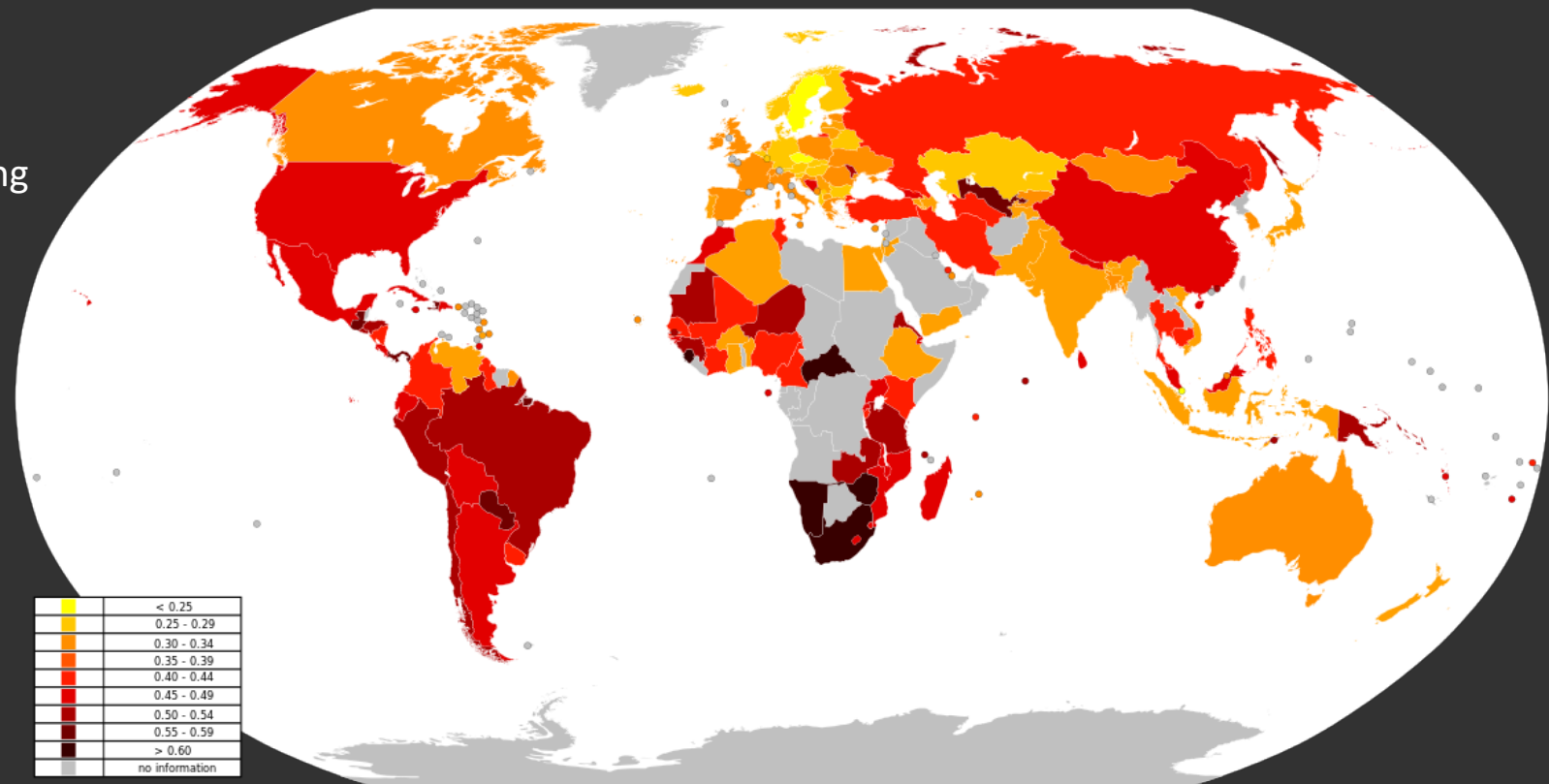
- 12 pm and 1 pm
- SS 2120
- TA: Noaman Ali

# Recap

- Poverty:
  - Prevalence
  - Geographic distribution
  - Trends
  - Definitions
    - Poverty vs. illbeing
- Inequality
  - Trends
  - Geographic distribution

# Recap

- Poverty:
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  - Geographic distribution
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  - Definitions
    - Poverty vs. illbeing
- Inequality
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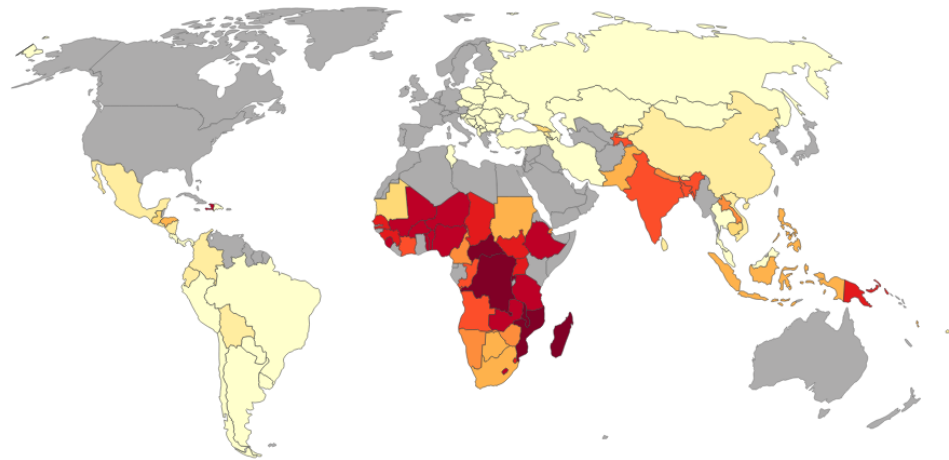


# Poverty / illbeing and development

## Share of population living with less than 3.10 int.-\$ per day, 2014

Our World in Data

Share of population living with per capita household consumption below 3.10 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries. Since some observations for 2014 are not available the map displays the closest available data (2008 to 2014).



No data 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 100%  
Share of population living with less than 3.10\$ per day

Source: Poverty - WORLD BANK (WDI - 2017/02)

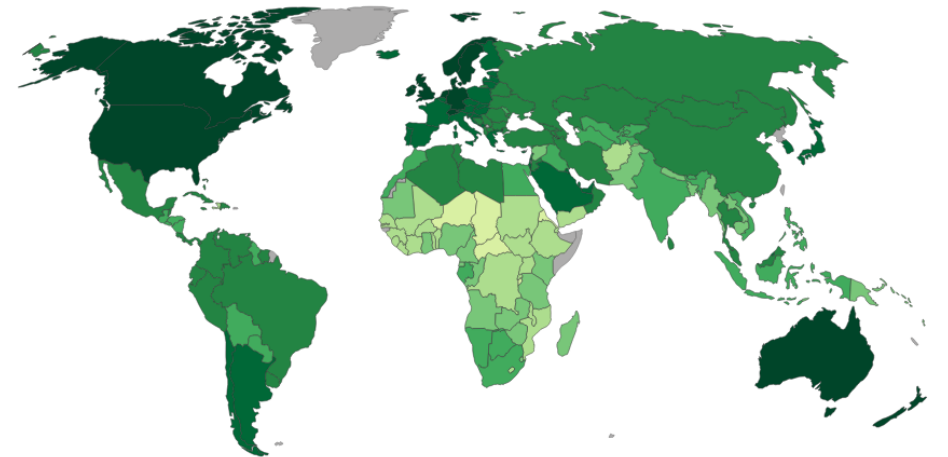
OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ • CC BY-SA

Note: Consumption per capita is the preferred welfare indicator for the World Bank's analysis of global poverty. However, for about 25% of the countries, estimates correspond to income, rather than consumption.

## Human Development Index, 2014

Our World in Data

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.



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Human Development Index (UNDP)

Source: Human Development Index (UNDP)

OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index/ • CC BY-SA

# Developments

- Land use:
  - Property / real estate development
  - Land development
- Computer science / IT:
  - Software development
  - Web development
- Biology:
  - Development of organisms, including human development (prenatal, child, youth development)
- Social sciences

# Developments

- ~~Land use:~~
  - ~~Construction~~
  - ~~Land development~~
- ~~Computer science/IT:~~
  - ~~Software development~~
  - ~~Web development~~
- ~~Biology:~~
  - ~~Development of organisms, including human development (prenatal, child, youth development)~~
- Social sciences

# Development in social science

- Economic development
- Political development
- Social development / change
- Community development
- Rural development
- International development
- Sustainable development
- Human development



# The concept of development

- Multiple meanings
- Complex
- Contested
- Ambiguous
- Elusive

# The concept of development (according to Myrdal)

- "By **development** I mean **the movement upward of the entire social system**, and I believe this is the only logically tenable definition. This social system encloses, besides the so-called economic factors, all noneconomic factors, including all sorts of consumption by various groups of people; consumption provided collectively; educational and health facilities and levels; the distribution of power in society; and more generally economic, social, and political stratification; broadly speaking, institutions and attitudes. [...] This social system may stay stagnant, or it may move upward or downward."
  - From Myrdal, Gunnar. 1974. "What Is Development?." *Journal Of Economic Issues* 8 (4): 729-730.

# The concept of development (according to Myrdal)

- Economic factors
- Noneconomic factors:
  - Consumption
  - Education
  - Health
  - Distribution of power
  - Economic, social, and political stratification
  - Institutions

# Aspects of development

- Economic development
- Political development
- Social development / change
- Community development
- Rural development
- International development
- Sustainable development
- Human development

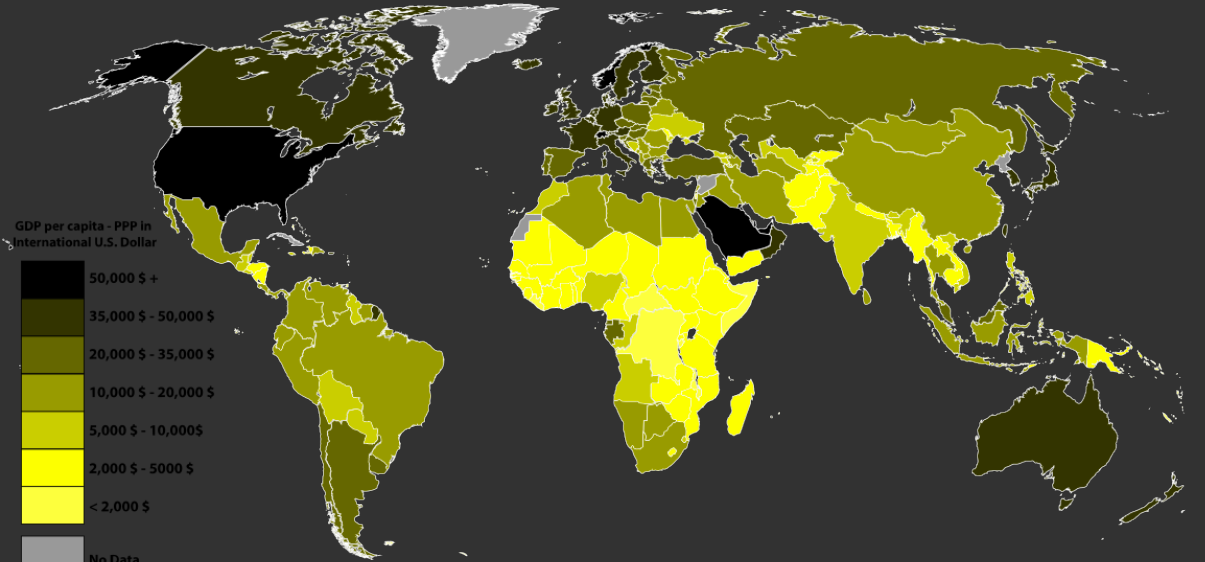
# What development?

- “If development means good change, questions arise about what is good, and what sorts of change matter.”
  - Chambers, Robert. 1997. "Editorial: Responsible Well-being—A Personal Agenda for Development." *World Development* 25 (11): 1743-1754.

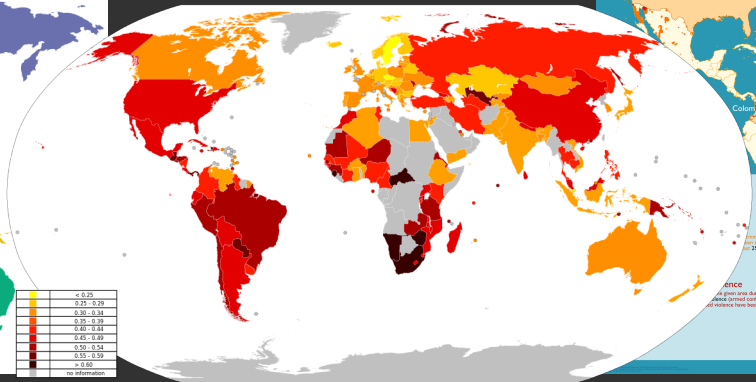
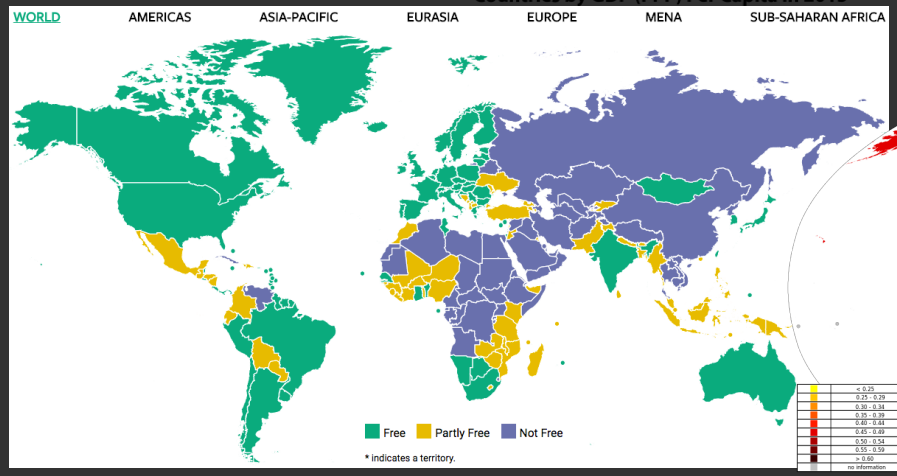
# Good development?

- Economic development (!=economic growth)
- Political development
- Social development / change
- Community development
- Rural development
- International development
- Sustainable development
- Human development

# Good development?

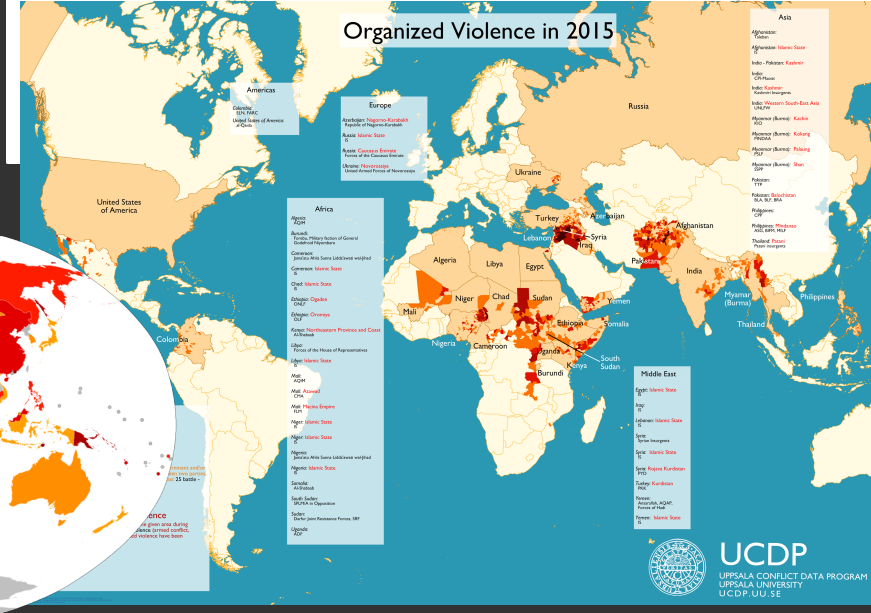
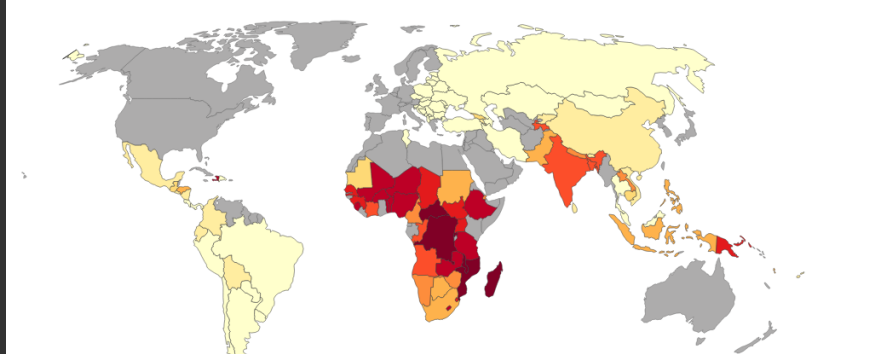


Countries by GDP (PPP) Per Capita in 2015



Share of population living with less than 3.10 int.-\$ per day, 2014

Share of population living with per capita household consumption below 3.10 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries. Since some observations for 2014 are not available the map displays the closest available data (2008 to 2014).



# Capabilities approach

- Economic opportunities
- Political freedoms
- Transparency
- Security
- Social facilities



# Capabilities approach

- Development is constituted by—and requires—removal of unfreedoms
- Sources of unfreedom:
  - Poverty
  - Lack of economic opportunities
  - Social deprivation
  - Intolerance
  - Tyranny
- Freedoms are necessary to realize capabilities:
  - Functionings + freedoms = capabilities
- Expansion of freedom as both the primary end and the principal means of development.

# Human development

- “The process of widening people's choices and the level of wellbeing they achieve are at the core of the notion of human development. Such choices are neither finite nor static. But regardless of the level of development, the three essential choices for people are to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. Human development does not end there, however. Other choices, highly valued by many people, range from political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive and enjoying self-respect and guaranteed human rights. Income clearly is only one option that people would like to have, though an important one. But it is not the sum total of their lives. Income is also a means, with human development the end.”

- United Nations Development Programme. 1997. “Human Development Report 1997.” New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.

# Human development

- The process of widening people's choices and the level of wellbeing they achieve
- Three essential choices:
  - To lead a long and healthy life
  - To acquire knowledge
  - To have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living.
- Other choices:
  - Political, economic, and social freedom
  - Opportunities for being creative and productive
  - Self-respect
  - Guaranteed human rights
  - Income

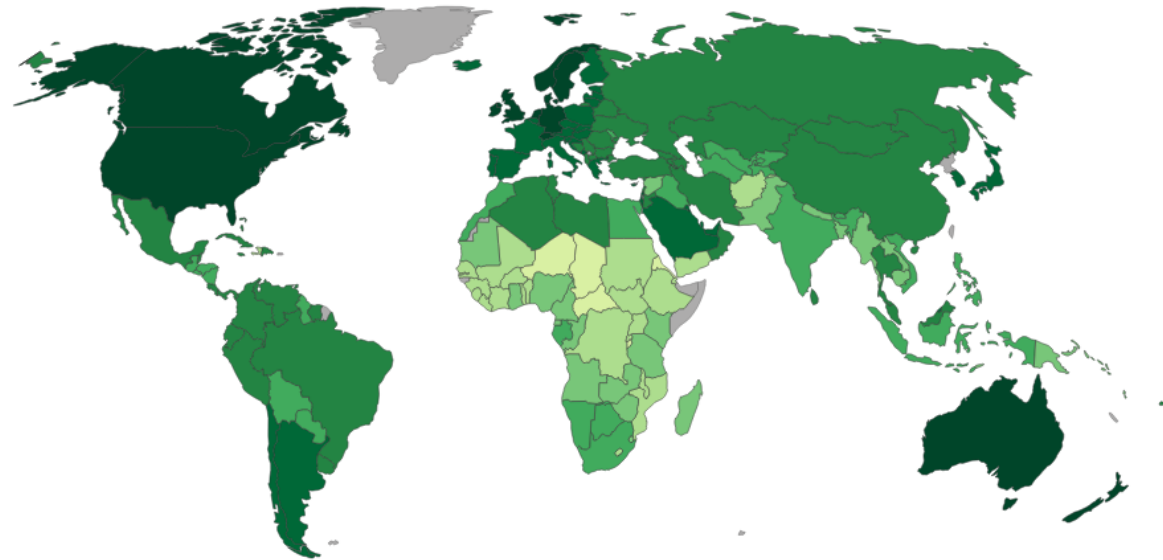
# Human Development Index

- Life expectancy
- Educational attainment (adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolment)
- Real GDP per capita (in Int.-\$)

## Human Development Index, 2014

OurWorld  
in Data

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

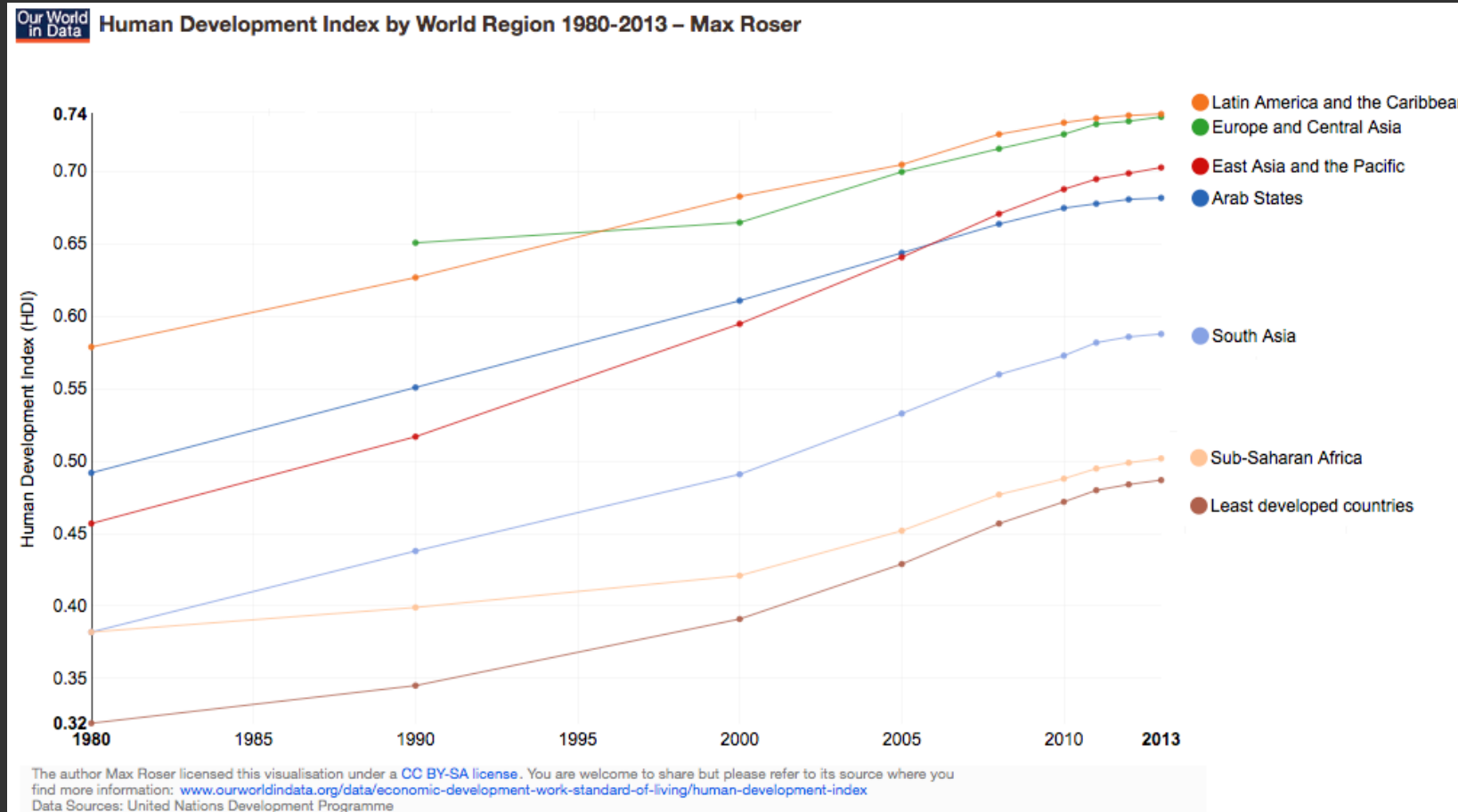


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Human Development Index (UNDP)

Source: Human Development Index (UNDP)

OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index/ • CC BY-SA

# Human Development Index

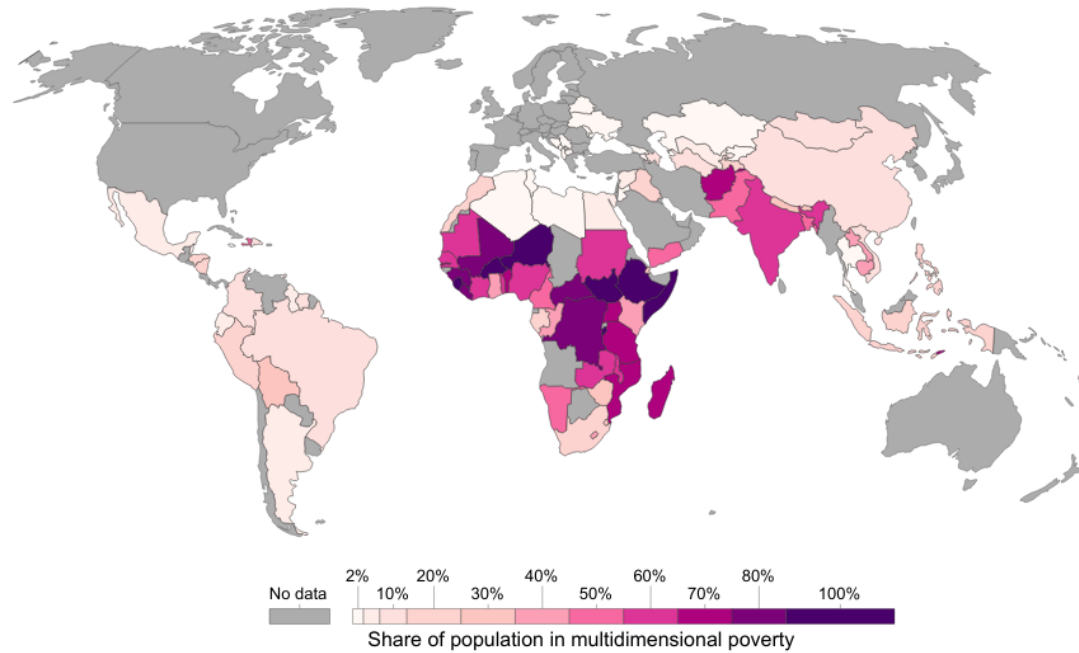


# Multidimensional Poverty Index

## Share of population living in multidimensional poverty

Our World in Data

Proportion of people who are poor according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The MPI weights ten indicators of deprivation in the context of education, health and living standards. Individuals are considered poor if deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators (see source for more details). Since some observations for 2014 are not available the map displays the closest available data (2005 to 2014).



Source: OPHI Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016)

OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty

Dimensions of poverty	Indicator	Deprived if...	Weight
Education	Years of Schooling	No household member has completed five years of schooling.	1/6
	Child School Attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8.	1/6
Health	Child Mortality	Any child has died in the family.	1/6
	Nutrition	Any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished.	1/6
Living Standard	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/18
	Improved Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Improved Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip.	1/18
	Flooring	The household has a dirt, sand or dung floor.	1/18
	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal.	1/18
	Assets ownership	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.	1/18

# Politics of development

- Political development: “Change over time in political institutions”
  - Fukuyama, Francis. 2014. *Political Order and Political Decay*. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux.
- Institutions:
  - “Stable, valued, recurring patterns of behavior”
    - Huntington, Samuel. 1968. *Political Order in Changing Societies*. New Haven, Connecticut, United States: Yale University Press.
  - “Humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic, and social interaction”
    - North, Douglass. 1990. *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
  - “*First*, an institution is a set of rules that structure social interactions in particular ways. *Second*, for a set of rules to be an institution, knowledge of these rules must be shared by the members of the relevant community or society.”
    - Knight, Jack. 1992. *Institutions and Social Conflict*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

# Getting to Denmark

- Strong rule of law
- Competent state
- Democratic accountability



# Two dimensions of development

- Immanent process
- Intentional practice

# Development industry

- Government agencies:
  - E.g. UK Department for International Development (DFID), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- International organizations:
  - United Nations and its specialized agencies
  - International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
- Research institutes / think tanks:
  - E.g. Centre for Critical Development Studies (CCDS) at UofT, Center for Global Development (CGDev), Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)



# Development typologies (beware)

- Developed vs. undeveloped / underdeveloped / developing / less (and least) developed / newly industrializing (NICs) countries
- First/Second vs. Third World
- Global North vs. South
- Core vs. periphery
- Competing paradigms
- World Bank: Low, Lower-Middle, Upper-Middle, and High Income countries
- UNDP: High, Medium, and Low Human Development levels
- “Civilizations”: Western, Latin American, Orthodox, Islamic, Buddhist, Hindu, African, Sinic, Japanese