

POLS 280: Politics of Development and Foreign Aid

Classes 2 & 3:
Development

Welcome back!

Reminders

- Download the Kahoot! app
- Sign up for presentations:
 - <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Rn-xQuUDjgDpmtZ1kmpNHkCxQ9VbsGtdDA4Bauxq-qI/edit?usp=sharing>
- No class on January 21

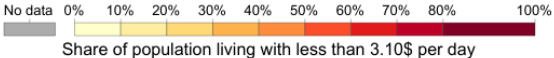
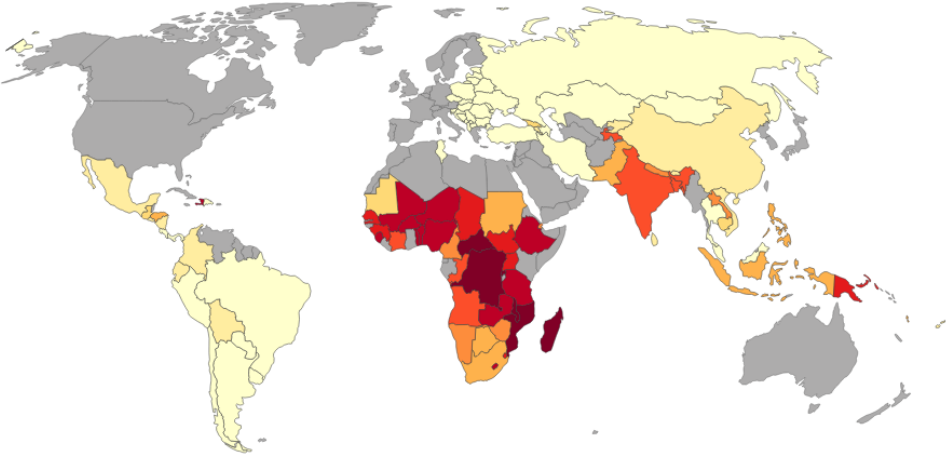
Recap

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

Poverty / illbeing and development

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

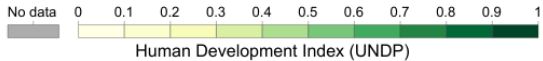
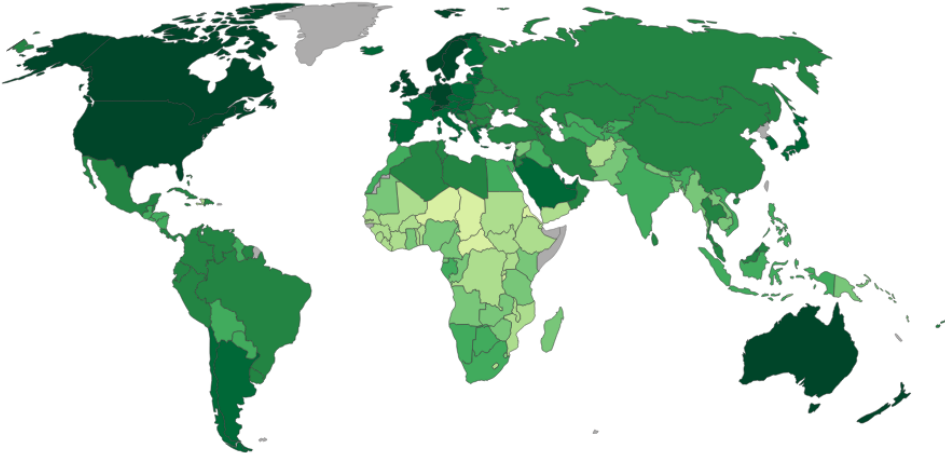
Share of population living with per capita household consumption below 3.10 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries. Since some observations for 2014 are not available the map displays the closest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



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

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.



Source: Human Development Index (UNDP) OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index/ • CC BY-SA

What is development?

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 is the relationship
between development
and poverty?

What development?

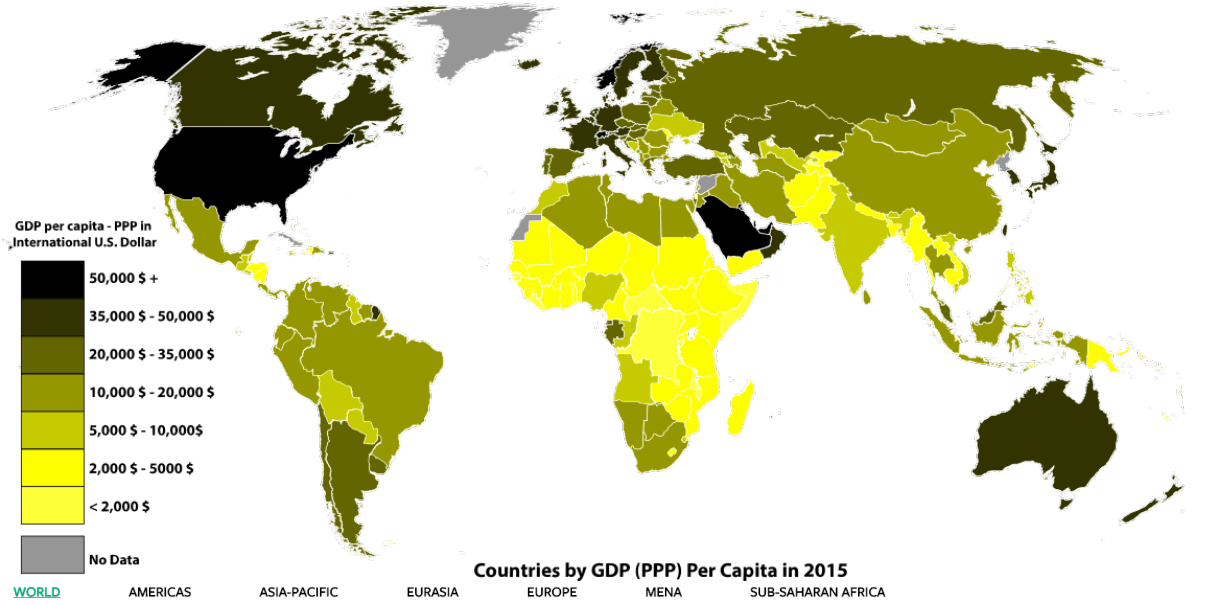
- “If development means good change, questions arise about what is good, and what sorts of change matter.”

- Chambers, Robert. 1997. "Editorial: Responsible Well-being—A Personal Agenda for Development." *World Development* 25 (11): 1743-1754.

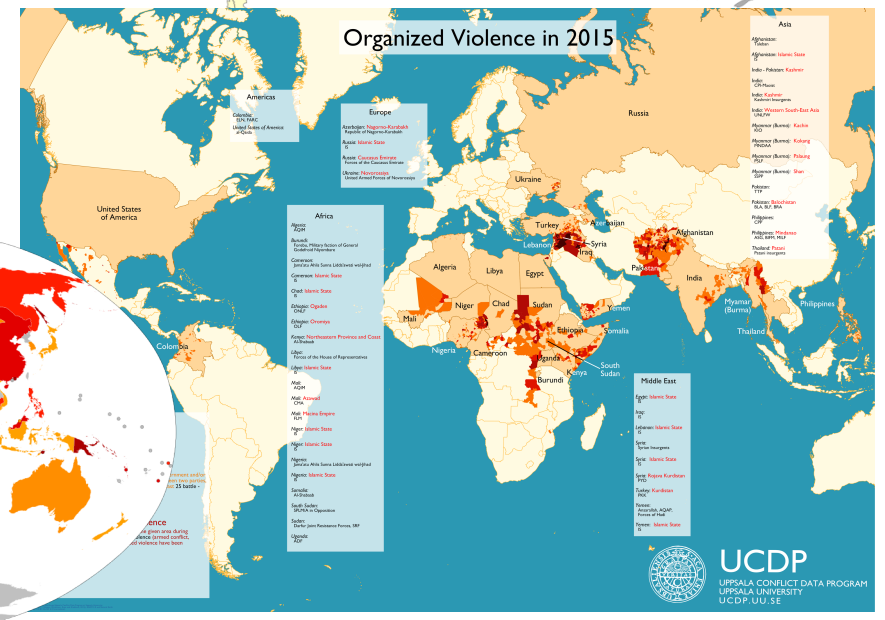
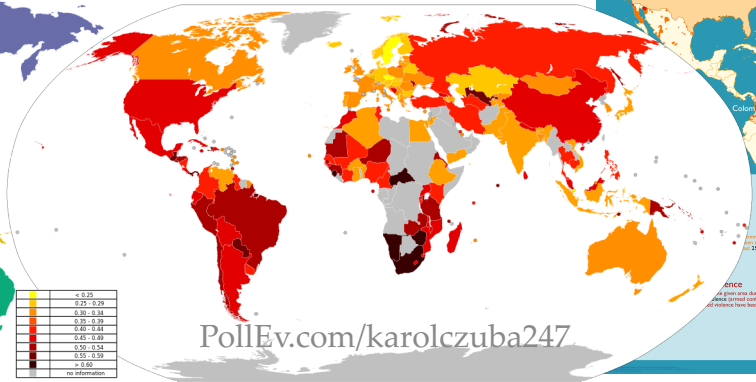
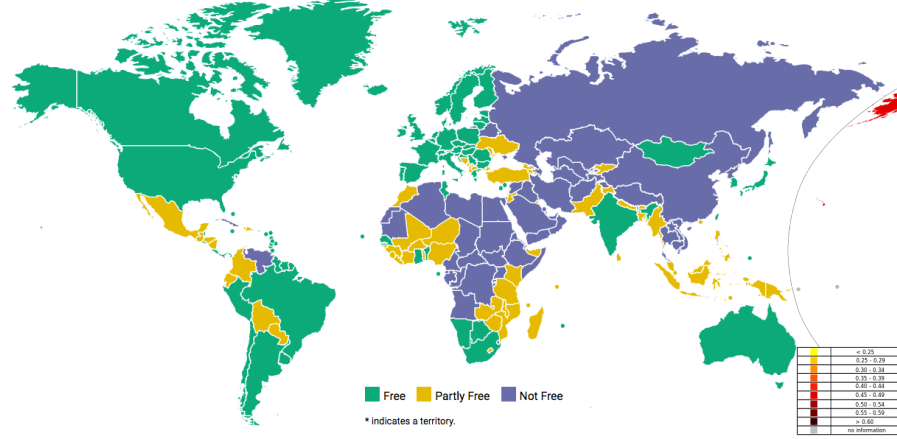
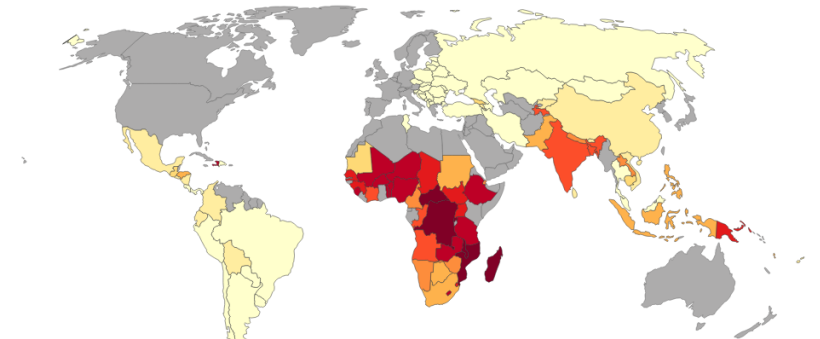
Good development?

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

Good development?



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).



How to make sense of this
complexity?

What is development
according to Amartya Sen?

Capabilities approach

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



Capabilities approach

- Development is constituted by — and requires — removal of unfreedoms



What are the sources of unfreedom?

Capabilities approach

- Sources of unfreedom:
 - Poverty
 - Lack of economic opportunities
 - Social deprivation
 - Intolerance
 - Tyranny

Why is removing unfreedoms
necessary?

Capabilities approach

- Freedoms are necessary to realize capabilities
- Capability: “the ability to satisfy certain elementary and crucially important functionings”
- Expansion of freedom as both the primary end and the principal means of development

How can the realization of capabilities be measured?

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



Mahbub ul Haq

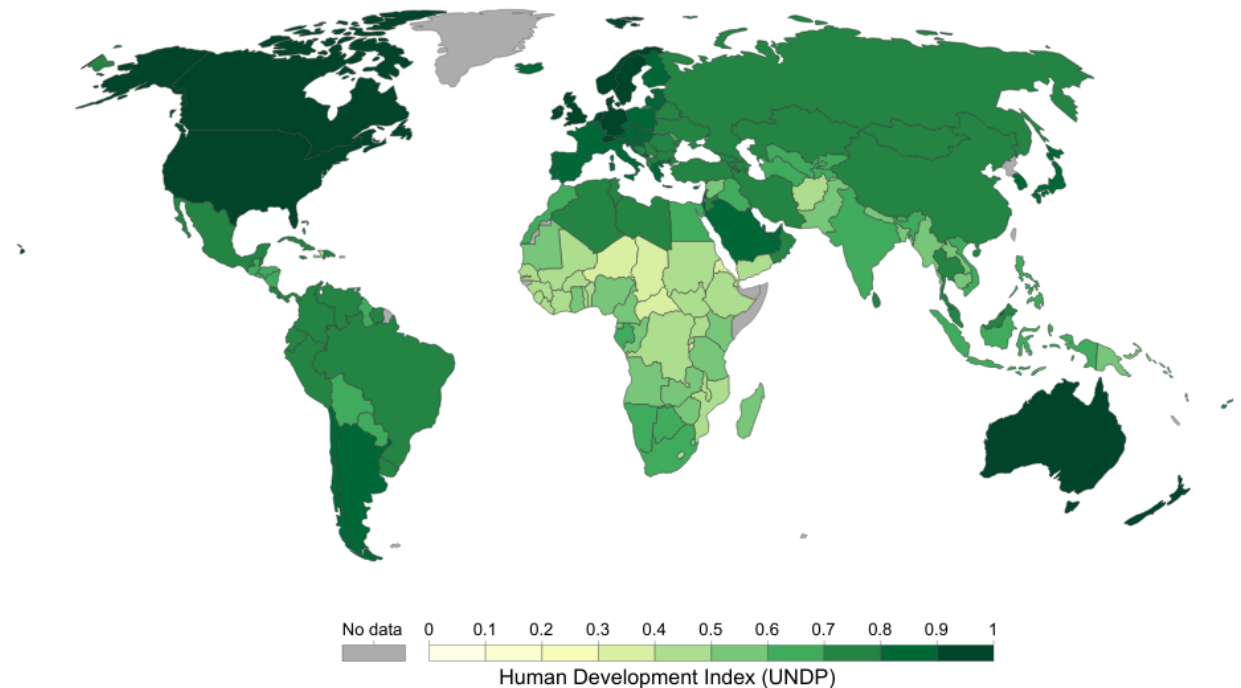
Human Development Index

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

Human Development Index, 2014

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.

Our World
in Data



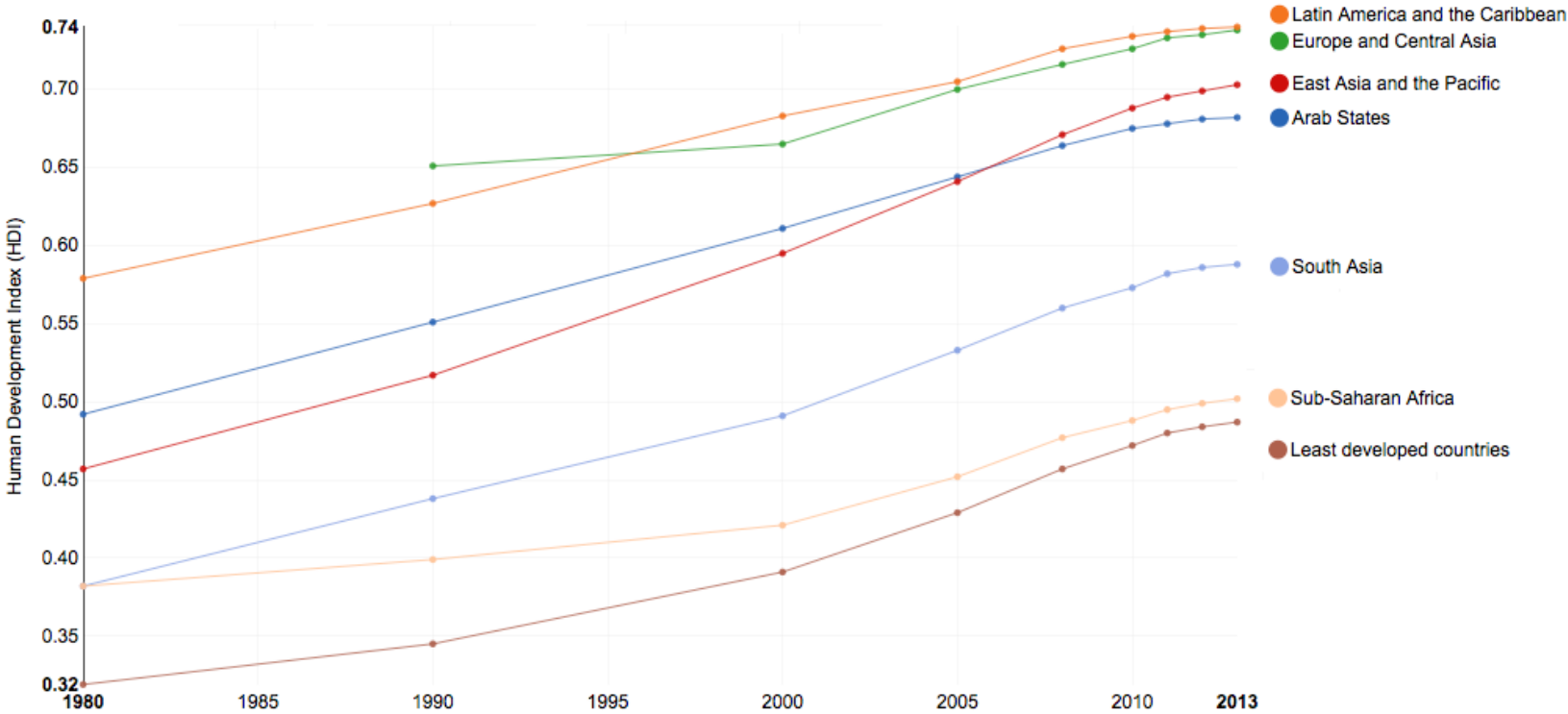
Source: Human Development Index (UNDP)

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

Human Development Index

Our World
in Data

Human Development Index by World Region 1980-2013 – Max Roser

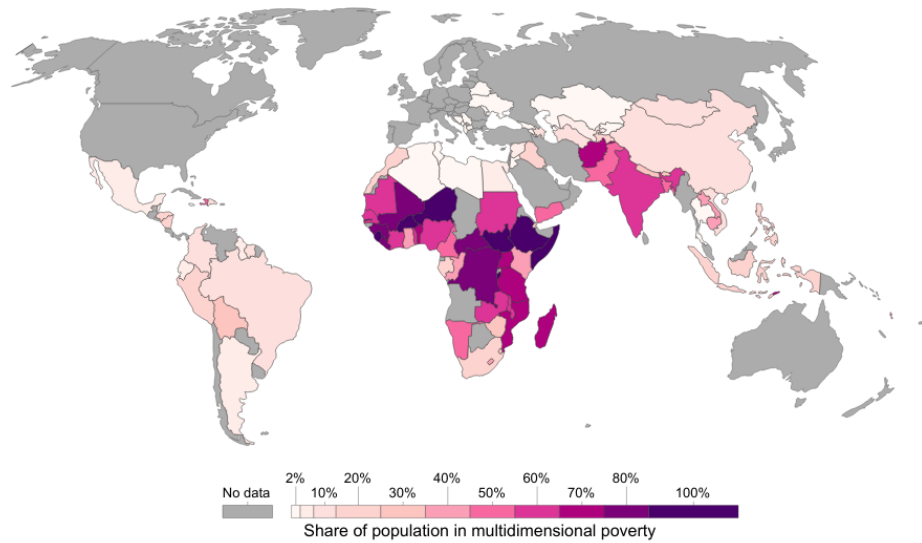


The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a [CC BY-SA license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/). You are welcome to share but please refer to its source where you find more information: www.ourworldindata.org/data/economic-development-work-standard-of-living/human-development-index
Data Sources: United Nations Development Programme

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Share of population living in multidimensional poverty

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/ • CC BY-SA

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

What do the capabilities
and human development
approaches miss?

Agency and structure in development

- Amartya Sen:
 - “[I]ndividual agency is, ultimately, central to addressing these deprivations.
 - On the other hand, the freedom of agency that we individually have is inescapably qualified and constrained by the social, political, and economic opportunities that are available to us.”

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.

What is political development according to Fukuyama?

Political development

- “Change over time in political institutions”
 - Fukuyama, Francis. 2014. *Political Order and Political Decay*. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux.



What categories of institutions
are responsible for
political development?

Developmental institutions

- State
- Rule of law
- Mechanisms of accountability



Getting to Denmark

- Strong rule of law
- Competent state
- Democratic accountability



Why aren't other countries Denmark?



Problems in development

- Technical problems, with technical solutions
- Wicked hard problems: the problem of getting to Denmark

		Examples	
		Health	Finance
Policy making/elite services		Iodization of salt	Monetary policy
Logistics		Vaccinations	Payment systems
Implementation intensive service delivery		Curative care	Loans
Implementation intensive imposition of obligations		Regulation of private providers	Regulation of private providers
Wicked hard		Preventative health	Equity financing of start-ups

Figure 5.2. The five types of activities that have different capability needs in implementation

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. Center for Global Development (CGDev), Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)



Implications

- Prosperity, freedom, democracy, and peace are impossible without “getting to Denmark” through political development, but political development is wicked hard.

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

Takeaways

- Development as a multifaceted phenomenon
- Capabilities approach, HDI, etc. as efforts to capture development's many facets
- The importance of institutions in development and political development

How is development
a political phenomenon?

Why is politics important for development?

Is the Human Development Index an appropriate way of measuring development?