PLS 341
Politics of Development

Week 12:

Review—Part III

Plan for this week

- Overview of Part III
- Political institutions and drivers of development
- Patterns of domination

Overview of Part III

- State capacity:
  - Developmental benefits of high state capacity—and the rarity and desirability of its construction
  - Developmental pitfalls of high state capacity:
    - Repression
    - Seeing like a state and ordering of society and nature
  - Developmental pitfalls of low state capacity:
    - Inability to perform state functions
    - Neopatrimonialism

Overview of Part III

- Society and state-society relations:
  - Developmental pitfalls of sociability:
    - Patronage —>
    - Preferential treatment of and discrimination against social groups
    - Conflict
  - Developmental benefits of sociability:
    - Societal pressure on the state and state vulnerability to societal pressure

Overview of Part III

- Regime types:
    - Developmental benefits of democracy:
        - Accountability and responsiveness to societal demands
    - Developmental pitfalls of democracy:
        - Myopia, slow pace of decision-making, and elite capture
    - Developmental benefits of autocracy:
        - Decisiveness and long-term planning
    - Developmental pitfalls of autocracy:
        - Repression and dependence on leader characteristics

Development problems
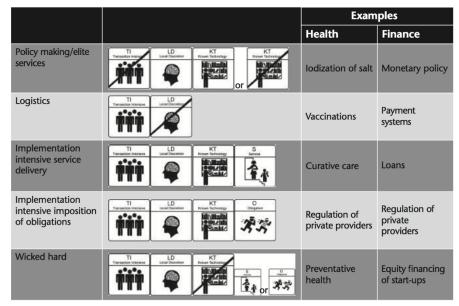
- Technical/logistical
- Wicked hard

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

Andrews, Matt, Lant Pritchett, and Michael Woolcock. 2017. *Building state capability. Evidence, analysis, action.* Corby: Oxford University Press.

Political institutions of development

- State capacity
- State vulnerability and societal pressure
- Treatment of society and social groups
- Social structure
- Dispute management
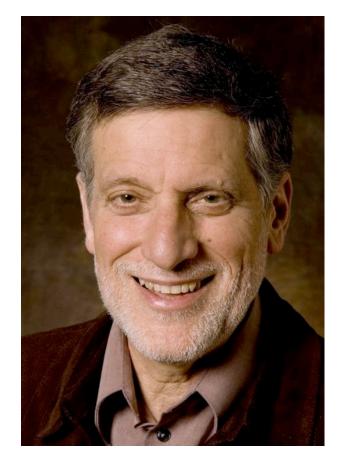- Regime type

Political drivers of development

- State and its characteristics:
  - State capacity
  - Regime type
  - State vulnerability to societal pressure —>

Political drivers of development

- State-society relations:
  - Capacity and choice to exert pressure on the state
  - Treatment of society and social groups
- Sociability:
  - Social structure
  - Management of difference and disputes

Migdal's patterns of domination

- Multi-arena struggles for domination between social forces
- Outcomes:
  - Integrated domination:
    - State transformation of social forces
    - State incorporation of social forces
  - Dispersed domination:
    - Social forces' incorporation of the state
    - State failure to engage social forces

Patterns of domination and development

- Congruence between:
  - Dispersed domination, state dependence, accountability, ~accommodation, and ~democracy
  - Integrated domination, state autonomy, insulation, ~repression, and ~autocracy

Patterns of domination and development

	Dispersed domination	**Integrated domination**
High state capacity	Fukuyama's Denmark and Acemoglu's 'consensually strong states'	*Kohli's developmental states*, Scott's 'seeing like a state,' and Ferguson's 'anti-politics machine'
Low state capacity	Democracies in the Global South and 'failed states'	Neopatrimonial states

Takeaways

- Highly stylized, heuristic model of political development

- Inescapable complexity of political development

- Exceeding rarity of political conditions conducive to broad-based development and near-impossibility of the creation of such conditions