

PLS 140
Introduction to
Comparative Politics

Week 4, Lecture 2:

Development, inequality, and exclusion—explanations and solutions

Recap

- Empirical evidence of the incidence of development, inequality, and exclusion and of developmental patterns and trends
- Development as a multifaceted phenomenon that captures diverse—but related—phenomena
- The importance of institutions in development and political development

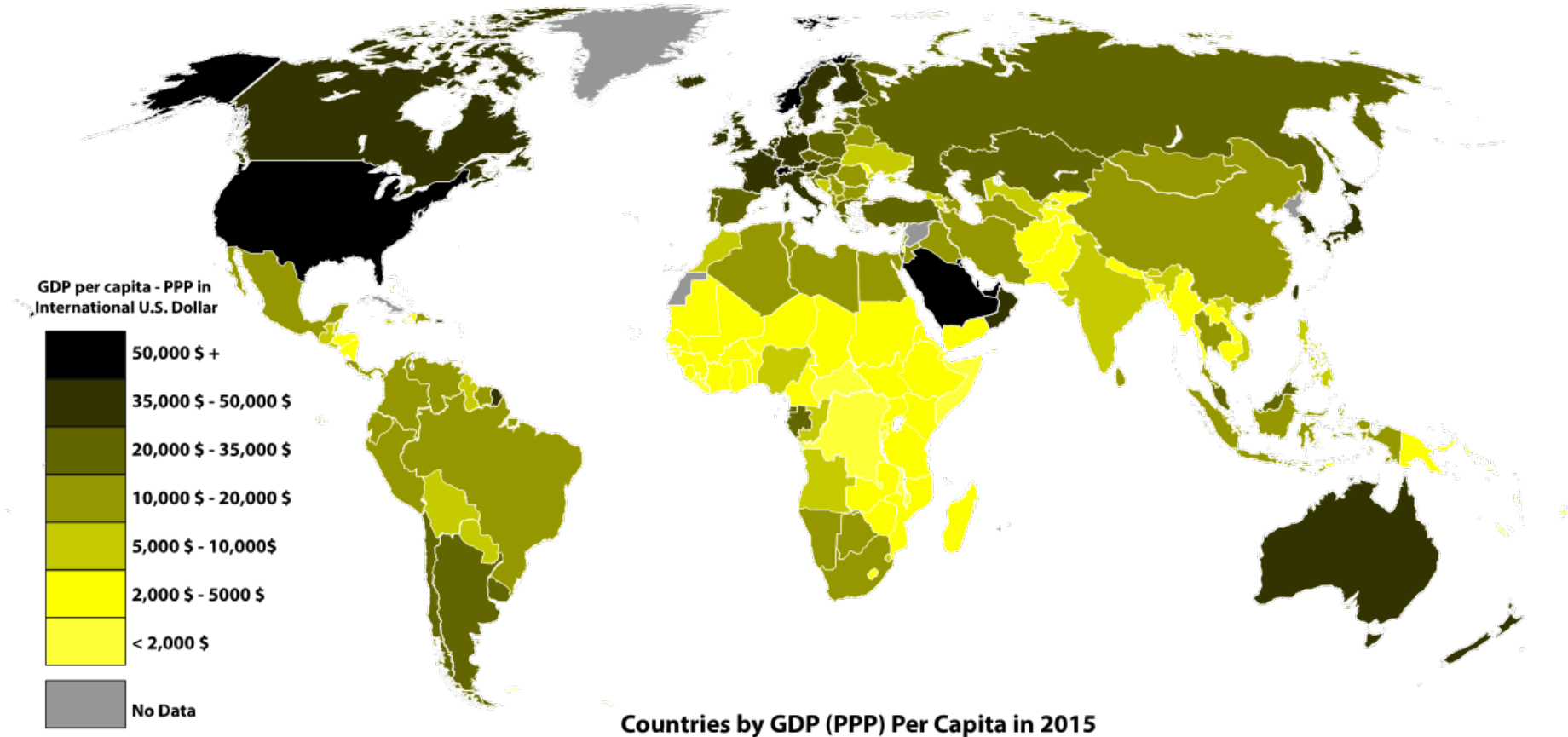
Plan for today

- Explanations of development
- Solutions to poverty, inequality, and exclusion

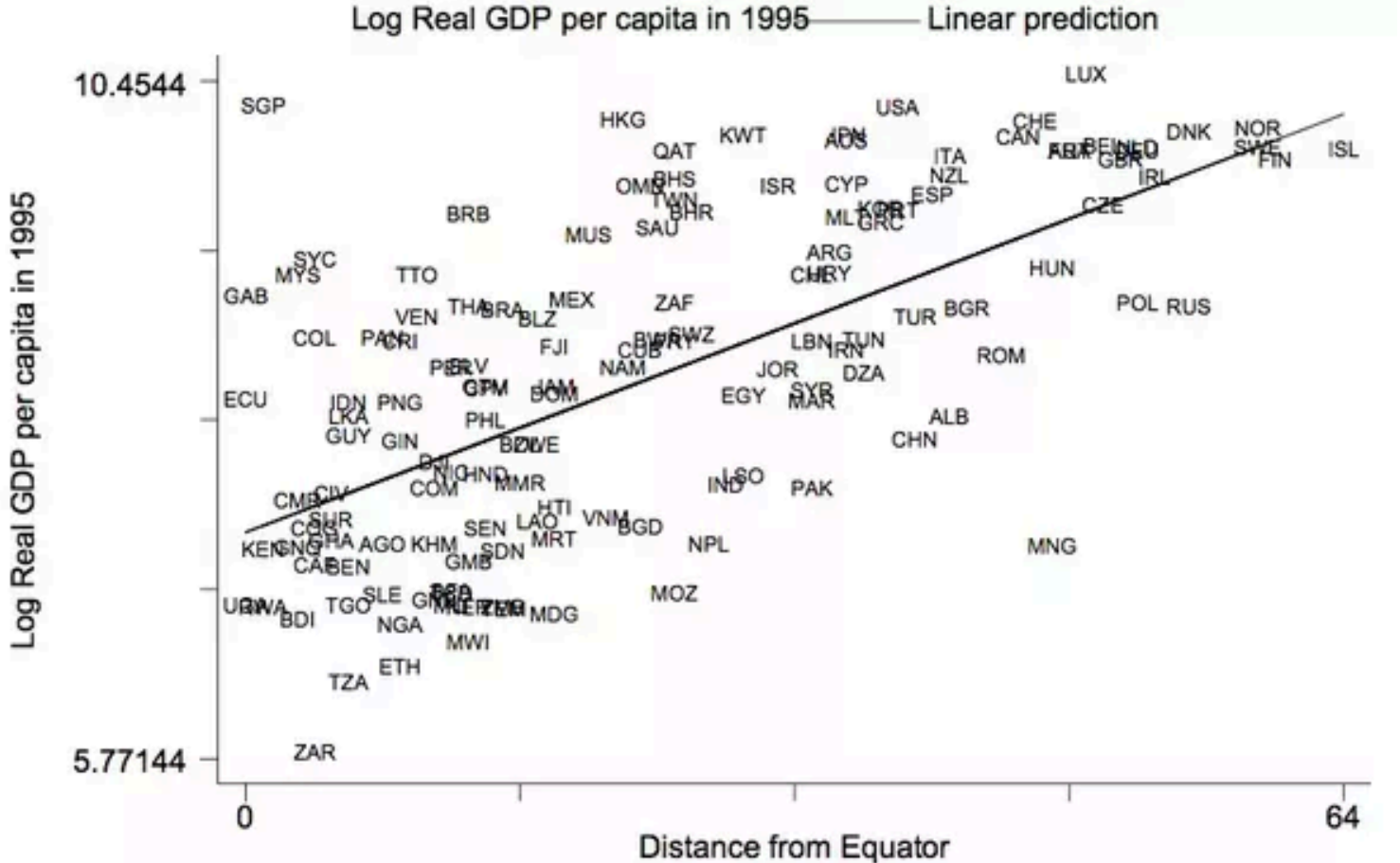
Explanations of development

- Geography and environmental conditions
- History, especially the historical experience of colonization:
 - Dependency
 - Colonial institutions
 - Creation—or imposition—of strong states

Geographic distribution of development

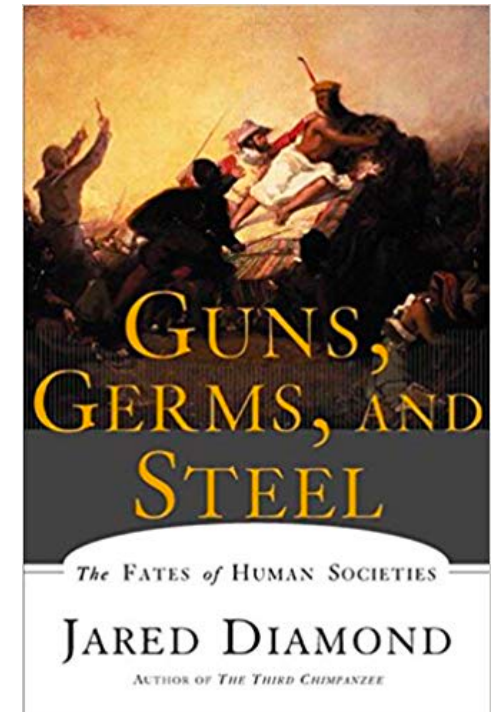
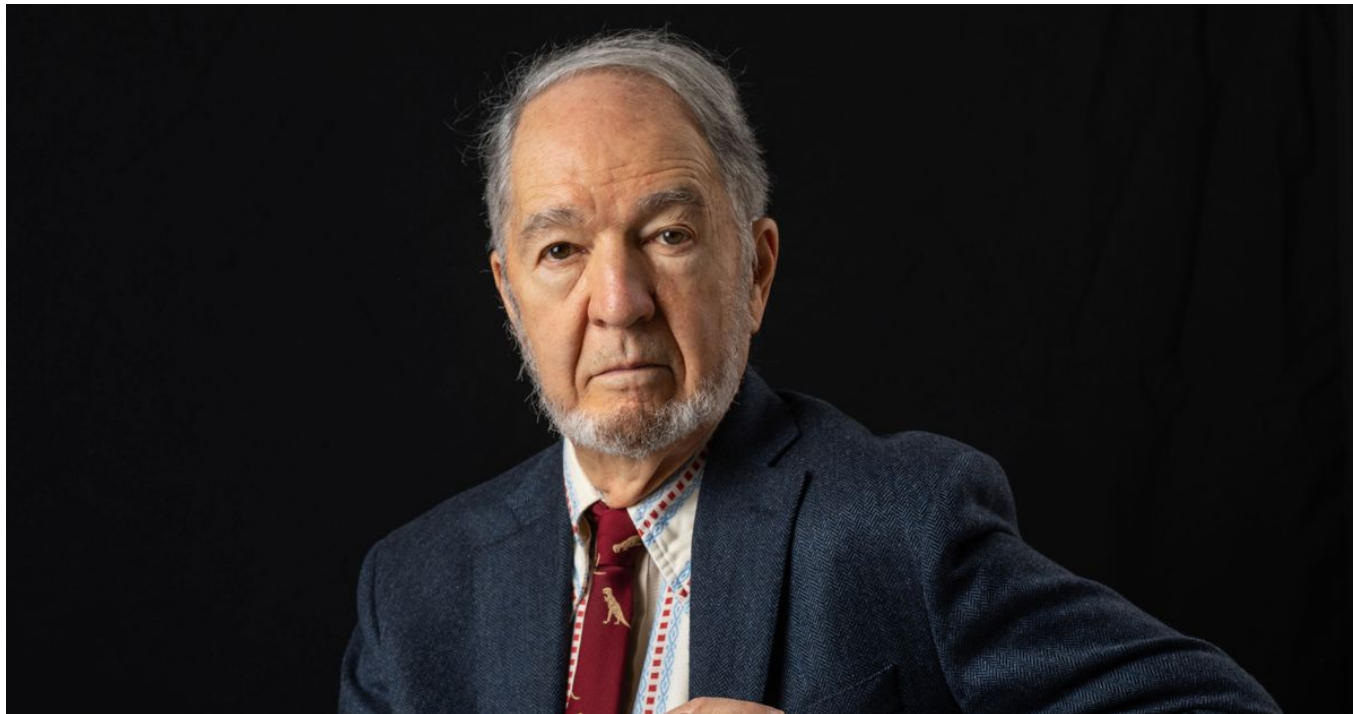


Geographic distribution of development



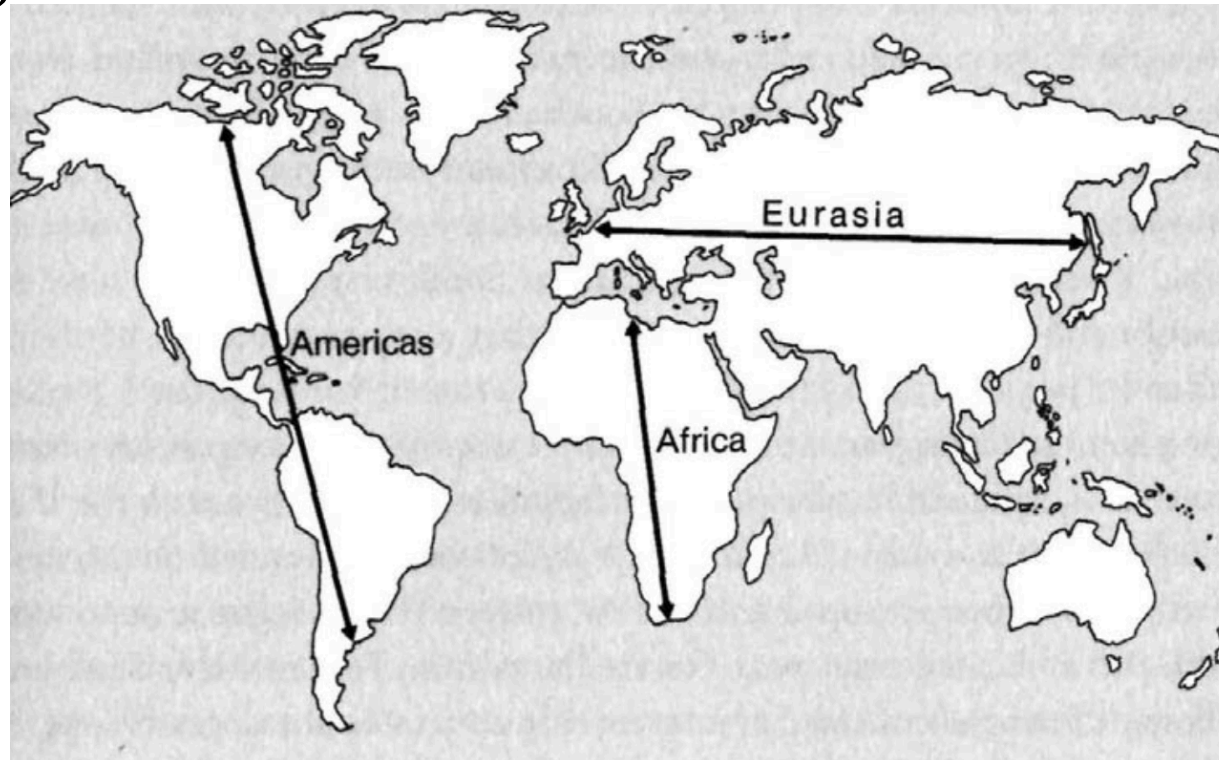
Diamond's guns, germs, and steel

- Small numbers—and geographic concentration—of domesticable animals and crops



Diamond's guns, germs, and steel

- Emergence of agriculture and domestication of animals —>
- Spread along continental axes

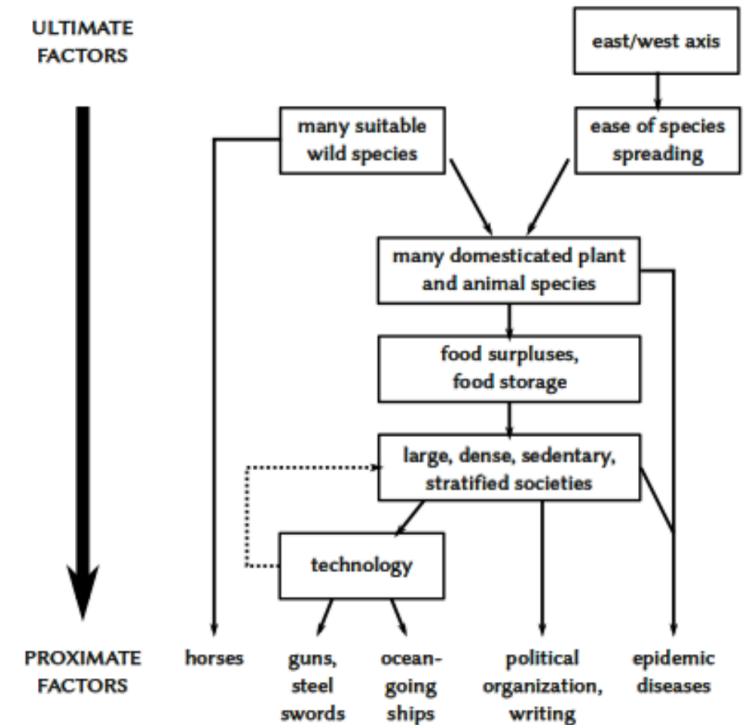


Diamond's guns, germs, and steel

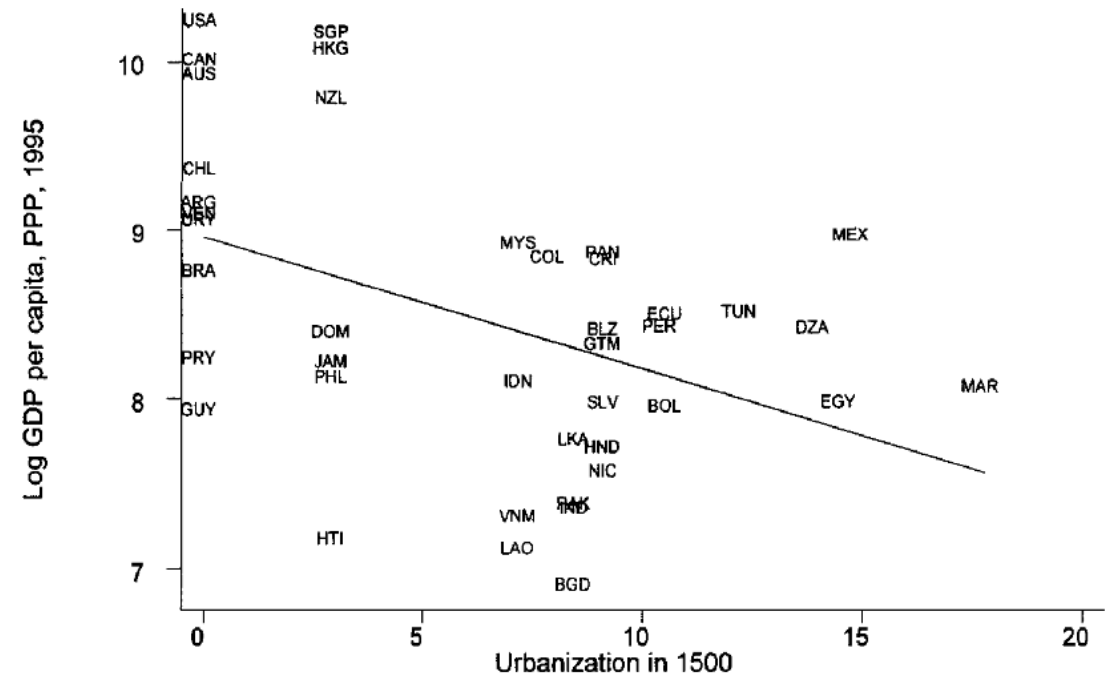
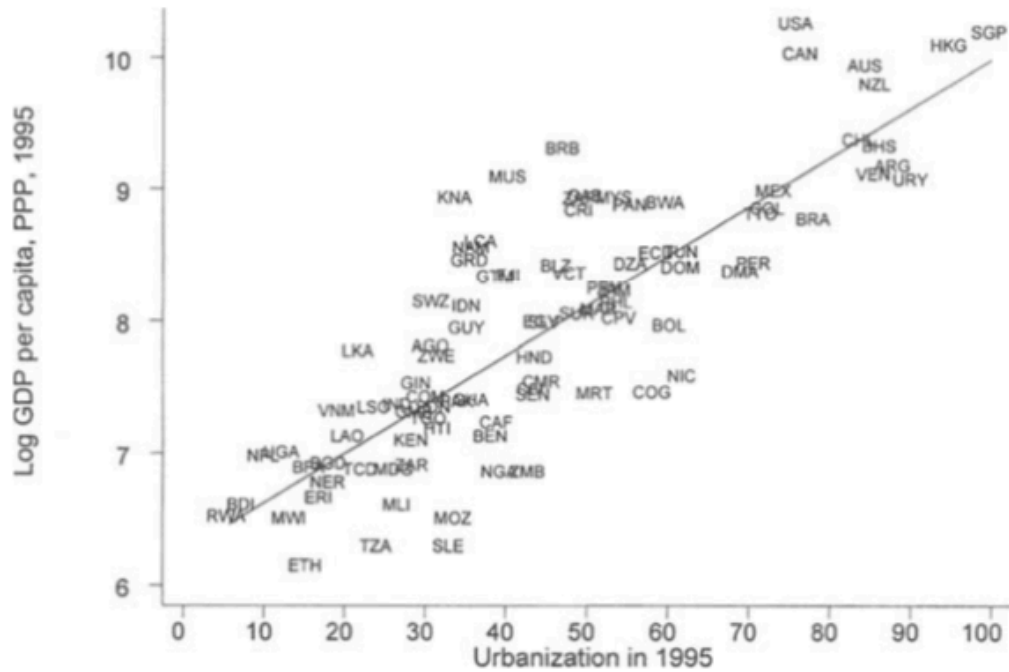
- Immunity to major infectious diseases in Eurasia
- Germs + guns + steel —>
- Eurasian dominance

- Diamond, Jared. 1997. *Guns, Germs, and Steel*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co.

Factors underlying the broadest pattern of history



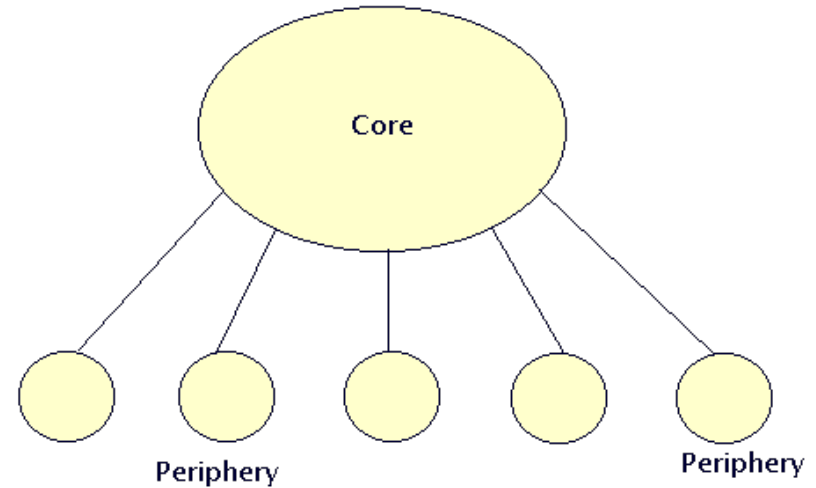
Geography vs. history



Acemoglu, Daron, James Robinson, and Simon Johnson. 2002. "Reversal of Fortune: Geography and Institutions in the Making of the Modern World Income Distribution." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 117(4): 1231-1294.

Underdevelopment and dependency theories

- The international system:
 - Dominant / core / metropolitan / developed countries in Europe and North America
 - Dependent / periphery / satellite / underdeveloped countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America
- Power inequalities between the two sets of countries as the key characteristic of the international system



Underdevelopment and dependency theories

- Internationalization of capitalism —> bifurcated international system
- Reinforcement of global inequality through interactions between the core and the periphery —>
- Underdevelopment != underdevelopment
- External determination of dependent countries' economic trajectories

Wallerstein's world-systems theory

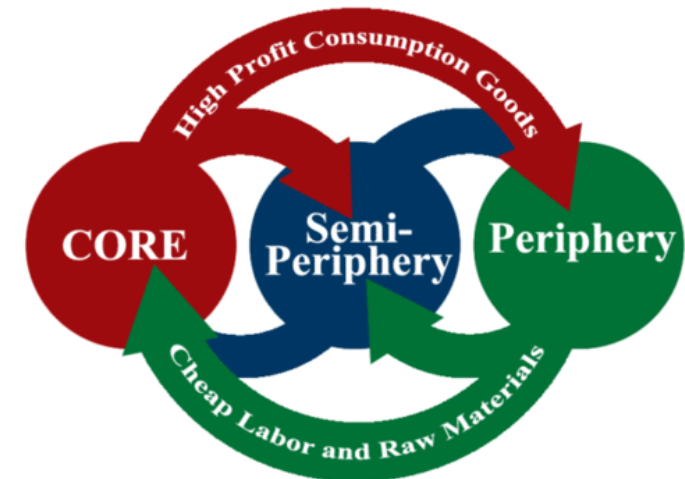
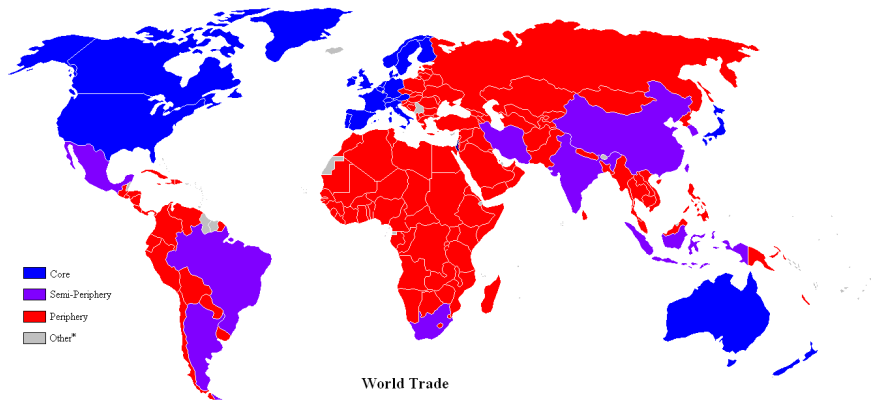
- Capitalist world-economy:

- Core

- Periphery

- Semi-periphery

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



Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

Acemoglu et al.'s institutional reversal

- Differential profitability of alternative colonization strategies in different environments:
 - Prosperous and densely settled areas —> extractive institutions
 - Sparsely settled areas —> institutions of private property (i.e. inclusive institutions)
- Institutional reversal —> reversal in relative incomes
 - Acemoglu, Daron, James Robinson, and Simon Johnson. 2002. "Reversal of Fortune: Geography and Institutions in the Making of the Modern World Income Distribution." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 117(4): 1231-1294.

Acemoglu et al.'s colonial institutions

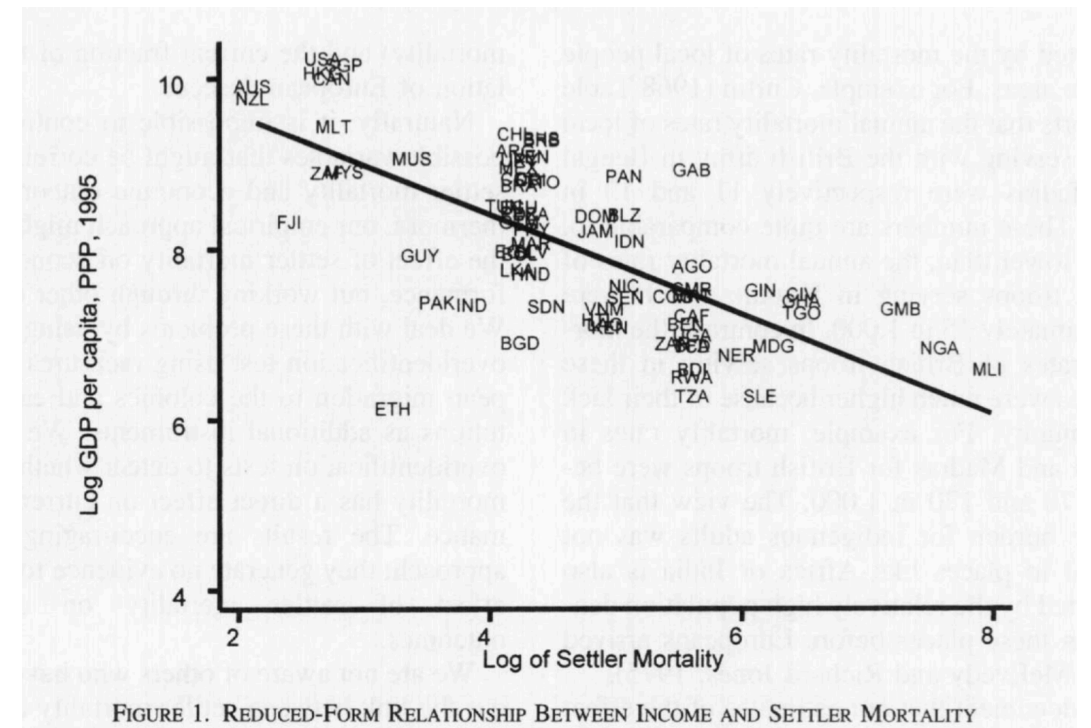
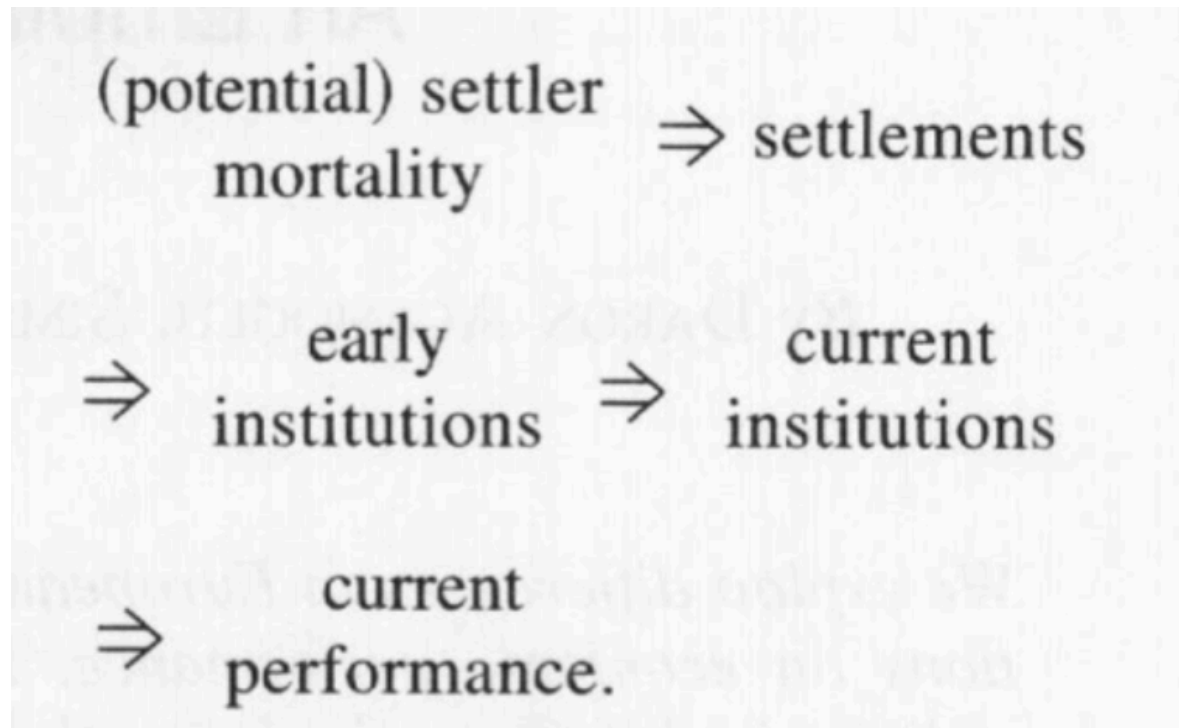


FIGURE 1. REDUCED-FORM RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND SETTLER MORTALITY

Acemoglu, Daron, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson. 2001. "The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation." *American Economic Review* 91 (5): 1369–1370 and 1395–1396.

Kohli's colonial institutions

- State institutions in developing countries as a product of colonialism:
 - Neopatrimonial states: e.g. Nigeria
 - Fragmented-multiclass states: e.g. India
 - Cohesive-capitalist states (developmental states): e.g. South Korea



Kohli's colonial institutions

- Japanese colonialism as the source of South Korea's success:
 - Colonial-era transformation of the Korean state
 - Evolution of production-oriented alliances involving the state and dominant classes —>
 - Increase of the state's capacity to both control and transform —>
 - Manufacturing expansion
 - Systematic control (and brutal repression) of the lower classes by the state and dominant classes

- Atul Kohli. 2004. *State-Directed Industrialization: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Scheidel's great leveler

- Mass mobilization warfare
- Transformative revolutions
- State collapse
- Plague

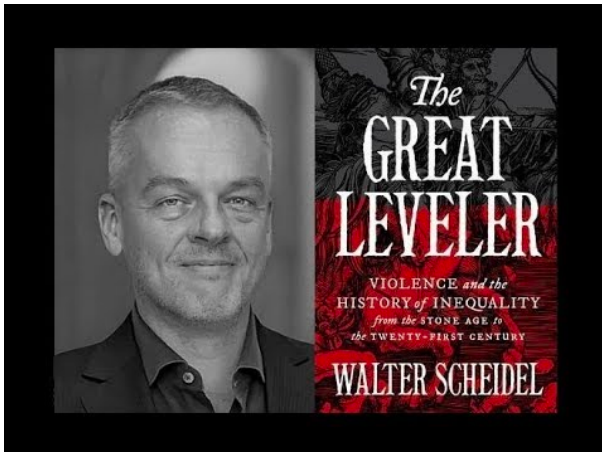
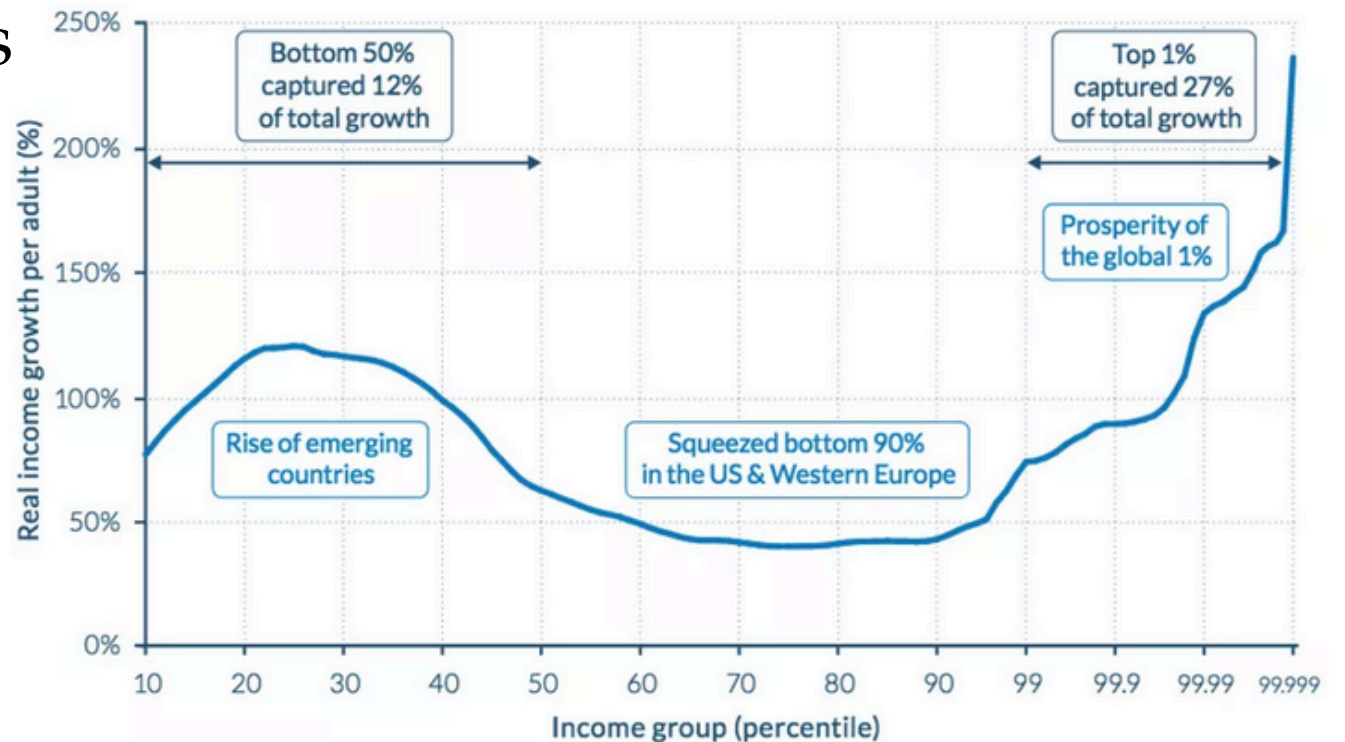


Figure 2.1.4

Total income growth by percentile across all world regions, 1980–2016



Source: WID.world (2017). See wir2018.wid.world for more details.

Takeaways

- Strength of the structural determinants of development
- Difficulty of alleviating poverty, inequality, and exclusion