**The Rise And Fall of Development**

Fall 2022/23

4credits (8 ects)

Thursdays 10:50-15:10

Andreas Dafinger
Contact and Office hours:

Email: DafingerA@ceu.edu
Thursdays 15:3016:30 (after email)

Course Outline

This course provides a critical debate of the history, politics and the academic discourse of recent development politics and practice. Development is a major framework for globalization on several levels: questions of economic growth, poverty and inequality are framed in terms of development and international relations being labelled and perceived in terms of development aid and cooperation. Development is no longer merely in the domain of the state, the neoliberal shift has led to the rise of national and international agencies which engage in ‘development’, both in the “Third World”, as well as in the west and postsocialist countries. Recently, however, faith in development and progress has been severely shaken by the environmental crisis, the failure of development programs, and the continuously growing gap between rich and poor. At the same time, the geographic distinction between the ‘developed’ and the ‘developing’ has become increasingly obsolete. The urban centres in the world ‘formerly known as the third’ form hybrid spaces where ‘core’ and ‘periphery’ are intricately intertwined, where ‘developed’ and ‘underdeveloped’ coexist.

Course Content

As outlined, this course will discuss the major theories and approaches in the anthro­polo­gical study of development, and will take a specific look at rural-urban relations in the devel­op­ing world. The intention is to critically review the history of development theory, with a special attention to the political context and content of each model, alongside anthro­pological models of culture change. The course will continue by looking at the relation between anthro­po­logy and the development machine, and trace the paradigm shifts in develop­ment models. The debate will focus on the question if is to draw a line between development cooperation and inter­vention. A special focus will lie on south-south alliances, which claims to provide development from within. The texts will also provide a methodological toolbox to analyse neo-colonial practice. Extra attention will be paid to the digitization of development and the proliferation of surveillance capitalism under the guise of ‘financial inclusion’. The third part ties the threads together and looks at the anthropological study of urba­nization: We will investigate the impact of cities on rural livelihoods, look at informal econo­mies in the shadow of banking towers, and eventually scrutinize the role of cities as the engines in a global develop­ment machine.

Course Goals and learning outcomes

At the end of the course you wall be able to demonstrate a profound knowledge of recent development politics from a sociological and social anthropological perspective.

Participants will be familiar with the history of development research within these disciplines and will be able to critically reflect upon the role of development theory and applied anthropology. Successful participants will also be able to assess the role of development in processes of urbanization, hybridization of urban spaces and new middle-class formation as part of development policies.

Teaching Method

Each class consist of two parts: a lecture style class followed by a seminar. The lecture will introduce the general topic of the specific week and give an overview of the specific debates related to it. In the seminar, we discuss and address specific questions around the readings, which are the center of the individual classes. Participants are encouraged to come to class with specific questions on the texts. The seminar will also give space for short, 10-15 minute student presentations. Presentations are complemented by a short (5 minute) critical comment by a fellow student. This will train students in reducing complex arguments to conference style papers and engage with them in professional and formalized manner. Each new unit we will attempt to incorporate new arguments into previously acquired knowledge.

Requirements

Students provide written comments on the readings for each class, to be uploaded on the courses website, two days before each class. Active participation is expected and will be assessed. At the end of the course, students will prepare a final paper, based on the topic and reading of one of the classes. Papers should be between 3-3500 words and need to be submitted 14 days after the end of term.

Grading

Active participation 20%, presentation 20%, critical statement 10%, paper 50%,

Contact and Office hours:

Email: DafingerA@ceu.edu

Suggested background reading

Escobar, Arturo. 1995. *Encountering Development : the Making and Unmaking of the Third World* (Princeton studies in culture/power/history; Princeton: Princeton UP).

Ferguson, James. 2006. *Global Shadows : Africa in the Neoliberal World Order*. Durham [N.C.]: Duke UP

Davis, Mike. 2006. Planet of Slums. London, New York: Verso

# Part One: rise and fall of development ideology

### Introduction: What is Development ? An Overview and an introductory debate

### Development Theory and Practice until the 1980s, Modernization Theory and Dependency Theory

* Leys C. 2004. The Rise and Fall Of Development Theory. In *The Anthropology of Development and Globalization*, ed. M Edelman, A Haugerud, pp. 109-25.

*Further Reading:*

Gow, David D. 1996. “Review: The Anthropology of Development: Discourse, Agency, and Culture.” *Anthropological Quarterly* 69:165-173.

Geertz, Clifford (1963), *Peddlers and Princes. Social Change and Economic Modernization in Two Indonesian Towns* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

Mintz, Sidney Wilfred (1986), *Sweetness and Power : the Place of Sugar in Modern History* (New York: Penguin): Chapter 2

Rapley, John (2007), *Understanding Development: Theory and Practice in the Third World* (Boulder).

Wallerstein, Immanuel M. (2004), *World-Systems Analysis* (Durham: Duke UP).

### Anthropology and Development: History of a Relationship

* + Ferguson, J 1997 “Anthropology and Its Evil Twin: ‘Development’ in the Constitution of a Discipline”. In F Cooper and R Packard (eds.) *International Development and the Social Sciences: essays on the history and politics of knowledge*, Berkeley, U California: 150-175

*Further Reading:*

Bennett, J 1996, “Applied and Action Anthropology. Ideological and Conceptual Aspects”. *Current Anthropology* 36:23- 53

Escobar, Arturo (1995), Encountering Development : the Making and Unmaking of the Third World

(Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press).Introduction 3-20

Piot CD. 1991. Of Persons and Things: Reflections on African Spheres of Exchange. Man 26: 405-24

Lewis, David 2004 “Anthropology and Development: the uneasy relationship” in Carrier, J (ed) *Handbook of Economic Anthropology* London: Elgar

### The Privatization of Development: Markets , International Trade, and Credit Cultures

* Gudeman, S 2001 “Community, Market and Culture” Chapter 1 of *The Anthropology of Economy* Oxford, Blackwell: 1-24

*Further Reading:*

Rankin, Katharine Neilson 2001 “Governing development: neoliberalism, microcredit and rational economic woman” Economy and Society 30(1)

Friedland, R and A F Robertson 1990 “Beyond the Marketplace” (Chapter 1 of *Beyond the Marketplace: rethinking economy and society)*, New York, de Gruyter

Polanyi, K 2005 [1944] “The self-regulating market and the fictitious commodities” in Carrier, James 1997 *Meanings of the Market: the free market in Western Culture*, Oxford, Berg

Hart, K 1999 “The market from a humanist point of view” Ch 5 of *The Memory Bank: Money in an Unequal World* London, Texere

# Part Two: subjects of development

### Development 2.0: “participation”, NGOs and “donor-participation”

* Fisher, W 1997 “Doing Good? The politics and anti-politics of NGO practices. *Annual Review of Anthropology*”26: 439-464

*Further reading:*

Dafinger, A 2013 “The Economics of Ethnic Conflict” Introduction + Chapter 6 [\*]

Ferguson, J 1990 “Epilogue” of *The Anti-Politics Machine: 'development', depoliticization and bureaucratic power in Lesotho*, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press/Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Fine B. 2003 “Social Capital: The World Bank's Fungible Friend” [*Journal of Agrarian Change*](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/joac), 3(4) pp. 586-603

Mosse, David 2003 “From State Bureaucracy to People’s Participation: a New Moral Economy for Water?” Ch 9 of *The Rule of Water: Statecraft, Ecology and Collective Action in South India*, OUP.

Shipton, Parker M 2007 *The Nature of Entrustment : Intimacy, Exchange, and the Sacred in Africa*: Yale

### South-south alliances and the new development paradigm

* Goldstein, A. E. (2006). *The rise of China and India : what's in it for Africa*? Paris, Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

*Further Reading:*

Cooper F. 1981. *Africa and the World Economy*. African Studies Review 24: 1-86

. Africa Now.

Francis, D. J. (2006). *Uniting Africa: Building Regional Peace and Security Systems*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Alden C, Vieira MA. 2005. The New Diplomacy of the South: South Africa, Brazil, India and Trilateralism. Third World Quarterly 26: 1077-95

Fantu Cheru and Magnus Calais: Countering ‘new imperialisms’: what role for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development? In: *Fantu Cheru, C. O., Ed. (2010). The Rise of China and India in Africa*
Fantu Cheru and Mag

### Digitizing Development

* Ansorge, J.T. 2016. “Digital Power does Development “ (Chapter 10 of Ansorge: Identify and Sort: How Digital Power Changed World Politics, OUP)
* Guyer, Jane I. 1995. Money Matters. Instability, Values, and Social Payments in the Modern

### Financial inclusion, surveillance capitalism and forms of digital governance in the Global South

* Zuboff S. 2015. Big Other: Surveillance Capitalism and the Prospects of an Information Civilization. SSRN Scholarly Paper, Social Science Research Network, Rochester, NY

*Additional Reading:
Demonetization in India: 2017. 'Beyond Cash' Identifies Barriers and Solutions to a Digital, Inclusive Economy in India | Press Release | India | U.S. Agency for International Development.*

*USAID. 2017. USAID, Indian And U.S. Companies To Support India’s Initiative To Extend Financial Services To All Citizens.*

# Part Three: Urbanization

### Urbanization

* Davis, Mike. 2006. Planet of Slums. London, New York. Verso: Pages 1-49 (CH 1-2)

*Further reading:*

Mcllwaine, Cathy. 1997. “Third-world development: urbanizing for the future.” *Progress in Human Geography* 21:406-413.

Calthorpe P. 2012. *Weapons of Mass Urban Destruction*. Foreign Policy Sept/Oct 2012

###  Development and the City: the Rural-Urban Ties.

* + Ferguson J. 1999. Rural Connections, Urban Styles. Theorizing Cultural Dualism. In *Expectations Of Modernity : Myths And Meanings Of Urban Life On The Zambian Copperbelt*, ed. J Ferguson, pp. 82-122. Berkeley: University of California Press
	+ Mills, Mary Beth. Rural-Urban Obfuscations. Thinking about Urban Anthropology and Labor Migration in Thailand. City & Society. 2001; 13(2):177-182.

*Further reading:*

Gugler, Josef. 1989. “Women Stay on the Farm No More: Changing Patterns of Rural-Urban Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa.” *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 27:347-352

Harris, John R. and Todaro, Michael P. Migration, Unemployment and Development: A Two Sector Analysis. American Economic Review. 1970; 60(1):126-142.

### Developing the City: migrant communities, urban resources and new informal economies

* Abu-Lughod, Janet. 1965. “Tale of Two Cities: The Origins of Modern Cairo.” *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 7:429-457.

*Further reading:*

Flynn, Karen Coen. Food, Culture, and Survival in an African City. New York: Palgrave; 2005. Hansen, Karen Tranberg and Vaa, Mariken. Reconsidering Informality. Perspectives from Urban Africa. Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute; 2004.

### The First World in the Third and the Third World in the First: cites and the production of transnational identities

* Mbembe, Achille. Aesthetics of Superfluity. Public Culture. 2004; 16(4):373-405.

*Further reading:*

Frederiksen, Bodil Folke. Mobile Minds and Socioeconomic Barriers. Livelihoods and African-American Identifications among Youth in Nairobi. In: Sorensen, Ninna Nyberg and Olwig, Karen Fog, (Hg.).Work and Migration. Life and Livelihoods in a Globalizing World. London: Routledge; 2002;