

Rethinking Development

L2 Development as International Practice

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this week, you should be able to:

1. Name the main actors in international multilateral development and in New Zealand bilateral development funding
2. Outline the main theoretical trends in international development practice
3. Articulate some of the connections between colonialism and development
4. Outline the four main generations of development assistance

Lecture Outline

- Main actors in international development
- Key historical moments in development
- Key theories of development

Changing Theories of Development

Era beginning	Up to 1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s
Theory of development	Modernisation	'Liberal' modernisation	Neo-liberalism	Neoliberalism
Official Strategy	Economic growth	Growth with redistribution	Market liberalisation	Market liberalisation
Purpose of development	Developmentalism	Developmentalism	Globalism	Globalism
Main Actors	World Bank, Bilateral Aid, IMF	WB, IMF, Bilateral, States, agricultural research	WB, IMF, Bilateral but also big charities	WB, IMF, bilateral, corporate
Alternative Actors	Charity	States & Socialist groups	Regional organisations, NGOs	Academics and researchers
Alternative theory of development	?	Dependency Theory	Alternative development	Anti-development
Alternative Strategy	Relief and charity	Import substitution industrialisation	Sustainable systems	Address global injustices that cause poverty
Alternative purpose	Relieve the poor	Self-reliance	Help the poor help themselves/institutional change	Resistance movements

Changing Theories of Development

Era beginning	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Theory of development	Neo-liberalism	Neoliberalism	Neoliberalism	Neoliberalism
Official Strategy	Market liberalisation	Market liberalisation	Millennium Development Goals	Sustainable Development Goals
Purpose of development	Globalism	Globalism	Globalism/ basic needs	Globalism
Main Actors	WB, IMF, Bilateral but also big charities	WB, IMF, bilateral, corporate	Amalgamation of NGOs, States & Institutions	Amalgamation of NGOs, States, and Institutions
Alternative Actors	Regional organisations, NGOs	Academics and researchers	Ordinary people	Ordinary people, artists, hackers
Alternative theory of development	Alternative development	Anti-development	Post-development	Post-development
Alternative Strategy	Sustainable systems	Address global injustices that cause poverty	Addressing global injustices	Global activism
Alternative purpose	Help the poor help themselves/institutional change	Resistance movements	People's Movements	People's movements, creative arts

Overview of Theory

- Modernisation & Neo-liberal approaches
- Dependency approaches
- Alternative/community approaches
- Postdevelopment approaches

Modernisation & Neoliberal Approaches

Key Ideas about Development

Key Thinkers

Relevance to WASH & Culture

Modernisation Approaches

Key Ideas about Development:

- Development is about modernising the economy and society. Moving away from 'traditional' culture and towards 'modern' culture.
- Societies need to readjust their thinking to accept modernity, and readjust their economies to support capitalism.
- Economic growth and industrialisation are the drivers of development, and improved livelihoods will 'trickle down' to all.
- Neo-liberal approaches are basically a re-packaging of this in terms of 'free markets', e.g. SAPs

Key Thinkers



Modernisation Approaches

Key Ideas about Development

Key Thinkers:

- Emile Durkheim – Sociological modernisation
 - Walt Whitman Rostow – Stages of Economic Growth
- Also
- John Maynard Keynes – Smoothing out the booms and busts
 - Jeffery Sachs – Neo-liberal approaches to development and poverty
 - World Bank, IMF, parts of UN

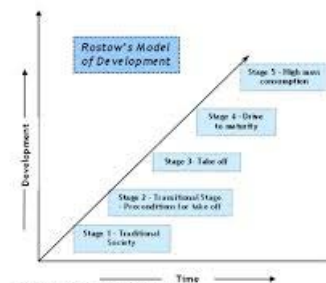


Figure 1: Rostow's Model of Development.



**HOW DOES
"TRICKLE DOWN"
WORK AGAIN?**

**FIRST, THE 1% GETS
ALL THE MONEY**



AND THEN WHAT?

THAT'S IT



FB.COM/PEACE FREEDOM PARTY

Dependency Approaches

Key Ideas about Development

Key Thinkers

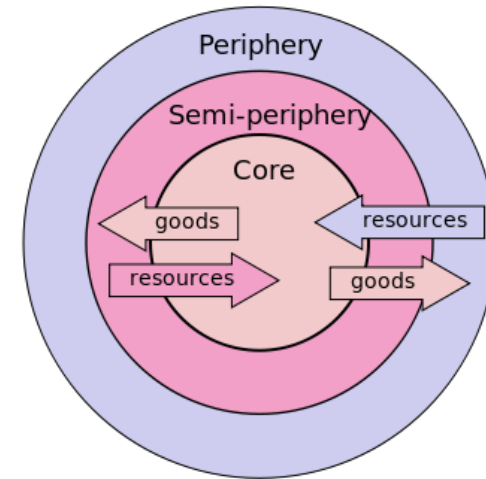
Relevance to WASH & Culture



Dependency Approaches

Key Ideas about Development:

- Development a la Modernisation and capitalism leads to increased poverty and inequality.
- There is no trickle down, in fact, it is the opposite case and dependent development is created with increased wealth only for the elite and the 'cores' of development, while the peripheries become worse and worse off.
- The only way to avoid dependency is for peripheries to cut ties with the 'cores' and practice Import Substitution Industrialisation with nationalised industries.



Key Thinkers

Dependency Approaches

Key Ideas about Development

Key Thinkers

- Andre Gunder Frank – development and underdevelopment opposites sides of the same coin
- Immanuel Wallerstein – world systems theory
- Paulo Freire – Conscientization, pedagogy of the oppressed
- Oscar Romero – liberation theology
- Contemporaries – David Harvey?



Alternative Development Approaches

Key Ideas about Development

Key Thinkers

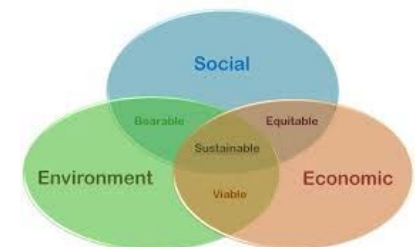


Alternative Development Approaches

Key Ideas about Development:

- Both modernisation and dependency approaches focus primarily on economic industrialisation, and ignore environmental sustainability, gender inequality and cultural diversity – and even poverty.
- In the 80s, practitioners started doing alternative, people-centred, community-based and small-scale projects as a reaction to this.
- The main idea is community leadership, ownership, empowerment, or at least consultation.
- An effort to access the marginalised people in communities.
- Sustainability as three interlocking spheres: economic, social and environmental.

Key Thinkers



Alternative Development Approaches

Key Ideas about Development

Key Thinkers:

- Mohandas Gandhi: mass production vs production by the masses.
- Julius Nyerere: familyhood
- Paulo Freire: Pedagogy of the Oppressed
- Club of Rome: Limits to Growth
- Ester Boserup: Women's contributions, interdisciplinarity
- EF Schumacher: Small is Beautiful
- Robert Chambers: RRA, PRA, 6 biases
- Vandana Shiva: Feminist and community ecologies



Post-Development Approaches

Key Ideas about Development

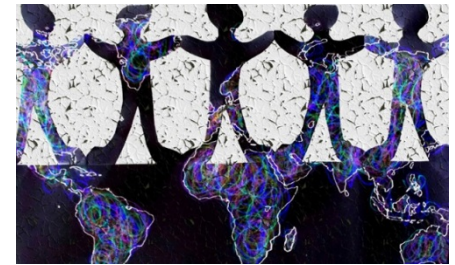
Key Thinkers



Post-Development Approaches

Key Ideas about Development:

- Development as industry, development as discourse.
- Focus on social justice and human rights all over the world: there are big problems in the minority world too.
- Hope in (majority world) people's movements, such as Buen Vivir, the World Social Forum. (People-led rather than people-centred).
- Attention to the politics of language, representation and discourse.
- Attention to post-colonial cultural and economic legacies.



Key Thinkers

Post-Development Approaches

Key Ideas about Development

Key Thinkers:

- Gustavo Esteva: Development stinks
- Arturo Escobar: The Making of the Third World
- Jonathan Crush: The Power of Development
- Nandy Shrestha: becoming a development subject
- Wolfgang Sachs: The development dictionary
- Boaventura de Sousa Santos: 'The Great Singularity'
- Katharine Mckinnon: paying attention to the politics of development
- Wendy Harcourt: Body Politic
- JK Gibson-Graham: starting with what is there, paying attention to diversity, thick description

