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DVM 2105
 Introduction and Orientations

the society

What is Development?

- **1st Definition:** The ability of a nation to produce a sufficient supply of goods and services productively and efficiently. To accumulate capital. To distribute resources to meet the demands of
- **2nd Definition:** The improvement of humanization through the reduction of poverty and realization of human potential
 ↳ Capital building, development of Human Potentials, Human Development
- **3rd Definition:** Consists of a set of practices for the reproduction of society and destruction of the natural environment and social relations. Aim is to increase production of commodities (goods/services), through trade
- **4th Definition:** (Socialist Perspective) → People must control the means of production and the rules of the markets. The socialist government on the behalf of the people, guides the economy. There is a need to stop capitalism and have a separation from the capitalist world
- **5th Definition:** (Domesticating Industrialization) → Replacing agricultural life with industrialization/urbanization. There is no other alternative. Every country should follow this path of development
- **6th Definition:** (Independence - True Path of Development) → Development through Independence which is the natural path of development. NO to imperialism or Intervention. ~~Latest~~ Imperialism is a policy of extending a country's power through military force/diplomacy

Alternative Approaches

- Amartya Sen → Development is about enlarging people's choices and a matter of capability. It is about freedom
- Objective of human development: Enlarging people's choice to make development more democratic and participatory

⇒ **DEVELOPMENT:** The mainstream perspective is simple and positivistic. Dev. is not the mere help, it is multidimensional and different from economic growth. It is associated with democracy, freedom, and social transformation

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Development and its meaning

PART 1: What is the Third World?

~~What is the Third World?~~

- Origin - Beginning of decolonization and Cold War (1945-70)
- Invented by Alfred Sauvy in 1952, drawing a parallel with the 'Third Estate' in pre-revolutionary France. Here there is an element of power relations with this labelling and imagination of the world

Political Usage of 'Third World'

- First World: Advanced, industrialized and wealthy capitalist nations of N.A, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand
 - 2nd World: Socialist/communist countries of the Soviet Union
 - 3rd World: Countries not allied with 1st and 2nd World
 - ↳ Non-Aligned countries of Africa, Latin America, Asia, Middle East
- Is the 3rd world the same as periphery?

The 4th World

- Sub-population socially excluded from the civilized world: hunter gatherers, some farming people
- In 1974, George Manuel, leader of Canadian First Nations published 'The Fourth World', which analyses the mistreatment of marginalized indigenous and state-less peoples in the world
- The world's most poor nations, mostly in Africa and Asia, marked by low GNI per capita, with dependence upon foreign economic aid

Types of Our Different Worlds (5 Types)

1) The North American family: A 'nuclear' family of 3-5 people living in a comfy home or apartment. One or both parents have jobs in the city and children have separate bedrooms. Children are healthy, attend school and are likely to go to college. Life ~~Exp~~ Expectancy → 81y 15

2) Family in a rural world: An 'extended' family of 10 people (4-6 children and 2 grandparents, uncles or aunts). Income includes cash and they work on land and parentless



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... may be illiterate (unable to write/read). Children attend school regularly but may stop after 3-6 years of primary education. Nutrition is poor (1-2 meals a day). House lacks at least 1 sanitation, electricity or fresh water. Life Expectancy is 55yrs

3) Tehran, Iran: A wealthy family lives better than or just like North American families. They have maid, cooking services, higher education in Europe or N.A., and vacations to Thailand.

There are poor families in the southern side of the capital city or in the suburb. There is low education, poorer health and crimes with corruption as well. The people are constantly reminded of the difference between their lifestyles and those of the wealthy

4) A family in Northern Kenya: Subsistence (maintenance) economy where there is little to no cash, basic clothing and shelter. Goods are made and consumed locally. Life today in this city is similar to decades ago. This city isn't interested in participating in outside market economy or trade. The lifestyle is vanishing. However, there is a road being constructed so development is coming

5) Canada's Third World? We have wealth by either natural lottery or corruption. Poverty (the poor/disadvantaged) is due to racial, gender, and other discrimination. Canada also has those who are ill, aged, and with mental addiction + addiction

Different Ways of Classifying the World

- 1st/2nd/3rd/4th
 - 1st=Europe, 2nd=N.A and America, 3rd= poor countries (Asia, Africa, etc), 4th= Very poor countries (Sumatra)
- North/South
 - North= wealthy + industrialized countries, South= poor countries + agriculture
- MEDC / LEDC / NICS /
 - MEDC= More economically developed country, LEDC= less eco..., NICS= Newly Industrialized Country

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→ Wealth - Five fold Division

- 1. Rich industrialized countries, 2. Oil-exporting countries;
- 3. Newly industrialized countries, 4. Former Communist countries
- 5. Heavily indebted poorer countries

A different classification: World Bank - 2016

- Geographic region: High income countries + low income and middle income economies. Low/middle income countries are dev. economies.
- Income group: low income (\$1025 or less); Middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than \$1045 but less than \$12,736; High income (\$12,736 or more)
- lending category: IDA countries (International Development Association) are those that had a per capita income in 2016 of less than \$1,215

LDs: The UN criteria → low developed countries

- A low-income criterion, based on a 3yr estimate of the gross national income (GNI) per capita
- A human resource weakness criterion, involving a Human Assets Index (HAI) based on indicators of: Nutrition, health, education, and ^{adult literacy}
- An economic ~~with~~ vulnerability criterion, involving an ~~eco~~ Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) based on indicators of instability of agricultural production, the ~~stability~~ instability of export goods/services, the economic importance of non-traditional activities (share of manufacturing and modern services in GDP), merchandise export concentration, ~~and~~ the handicap of economic smallness, and the % of population displaced by natural disasters.

What do these classifications tell us?

- 1. The disparity (great difference) of income and wealth between the developed and underdeveloped
- 2. Disparity of wealth and conditions between diff. countries of both global north and global South



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- 5) Disparity of Wealth and Conditions within individual countries in the southern countries
 - 6) Disparity of wealth and conditions within the developed world
- Conclusion: It is difficult to generalise about the 'labels'

PART 2: What is Development?Economic Development (The goal is a bigger line)

- Economic growth:
 - i. National Income
 - ii. Adequate production of goods/services
 - iii. Accumulation of capital
 - iv. Distribution
- PPP capita is the most commonly used measure of development (e.g. World Bank, IMF, OECD).
- Expressed as either:
 - i. Gross national Product (GNP) or GNP per capita
 - ii. A.K.A Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
 - iii. A.K.A Gross National Income (GNI)
- Strengths:
 - i. it is necessary factor but not sufficient
 - ii. there is comparable data across countries over time
 - iii. Income is related to poverty
 - iv. The size of the economy matters
- Weaknesses:
 - i. Excludes non-market transactions such as (parent caring for children, and criminal activity including black market)
 - ii. Ignores complementary dimensions of development
 - iii. GDP and GNP per capita doesn't tell us about distribution of income which is important for poverty
 - iv. Confusion between/about GDP and GNP



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- V. Confusion or differences between development and progress
- VI. Ignores the systematic cause of development
- VII. Ignores importance of social transformations + cultural issues
- VIII. Disregards the central importance of democracy
- X. Ignores reality of inequality and ~~for~~ injustice

Income Distribution

- Inequality affects the whole society (not just the poor)
 - e.g. Decline in trust/confidence (feudalism)
- Why does inequality exist? (slavery)
 - a) Legacy of colonialism: impact of pre-capitalist social relations
 - b) Inappropriate capital technology imported from industrial countries
 - c) Inadequate social safety institutions + ~~corrupted~~ corrupted
 - d) Corrupted structures (cronyism vs meritocracy)
 - e) Certain types of economic growth

PART 3: What is Poverty?

What is poverty?

- Poverty is about economic deprivation (poverty, impoverishment)
 1. Poor condition of life
 2. Lack of purchasing power
- "People are poor simply because they don't have enough money!"

What is poverty (Income Poverty)?

- Income poverty comes in 2 forms: extreme poverty
 1. Absolute poverty (deprivation, destitution)
 1. Income falls below a defined "poverty line"
 2. Poverty line is the \$ value of a basket of goods/services needed for basic survival,

- Absolute pov. →
- a) Food poverty line (living on less than \$ US 1.25 a day purchasing parity terms)
 - b) Average poverty line (e.g. food + basic housing, health, clothing, education, or \$2 a day)



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2. Relative Poverty:

- 1. In relation to other members and families in society
- 11. E.g. Earning less than half of the GNP per capita

Relative vs. Absolute Poverty?

- Relative poverty - All societies, even the richest, have poverty. The political Right says this is the Left's way of making sure that the poor are always with us.
- Relative poverty suggests that poverty isn't just about income levels or where one is in society, but rather about relations
- The relativity of one's position in society suggests social and psychological dimensions to poverty

What is poverty (non-income)?

Non-income Poverty:

- 1) Social exclusion of Marginalization
 - b) So called disadvantaged
 - c) Lack of belonging, acceptance and recognition
- 2) Situational Poverty:

↳ caused by adversities (misfortune) like flood, earthquake, etc

- 3) Generational Poverty:
 - ↳ Poverty is handed over to families/individuals from 2 generations before them
- 4) Poverty measured by reference to human capital

What is poverty? Multidimensional Poverty (Dudley Sees)

Sees identifies 6 conditions for the realization of human potential

1. Adequate sufficient income to cover the needs of basic survival
2. Employment
3. Improvement in the distribution of income
4. Education (Literacy!)
5. Political Participation
6. National Autonomy

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What is Poverty? (Dennis Goulet)

Development should promote:

1. "Life Sustenance": (food, clothing, health, shelter)
2. Self-esteem: Dignity and identity of the individuals
3. Freedom: An expanded range of choices + freedom from ~~the~~ various servitude

confidence

Not poverty, rather inequality

Solution:

- ↳ Liberation from servitude (slavery, feudalism)
- ↳ Environmental protection
- ↳ Ethics of consumption
- ↳ A fair global order

What is poverty? (Amartya Sen) → Development as Freedom (1999)

- The "Capabilities approach": Wealth (income) is valuable in terms of what we can do with it
 - Good development depends on freedom
 - Freedom involves both processes and entitlements
 - ↳ civil and political rights (processes), and opportunities that (entitlements) increase freedom like education, health care, increase people's ability to lead fulfilling lives
 - Such freedoms that enrich human life include:
 - Avoiding starvation, undernourishment, premature mortality
 - Being literate
 - Political participate and uncensored speech
 - This approach to freedom is about expanding people's capabilities
 - Freedom improves an individual's ability to realize her/his value
- It enhances the ability of people to help themselves and also to influence the world, which is essential for the process of development. Freedom improves individual outcomes, and it is the mean and end of development



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• Poverty is seen as "deprivation of basic capabilities"
 1. Capability for desirable being and favorable being
 2. Capability of improving people's potential functioning

PART 4: How to measure poverty?

UNDP's Human Development Index

• The HDI is the weighted average of indicators of a country in terms of:
 - Health (life expectancy at birth) rate)
 - Knowledge (mean yrs of schooling and gross school enrollment)
 - GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms

So, what is development?

- Improving people's capabilities and their ability to make choices they value. Development is about involving major changes in social process and structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the reduction of absolute poverty.
- Over time, poverty has been redefined many times
 - ↳ Income Poverty (Absolute, Relative)
 - ↳ Multidimensional poverty (Sen, Goulet, Sen)
 - ↳ Both disadvantages and advantages for each

Ethical Considerations

Global Ethics and International Development

PART 1: Ethics and International Dev.

What is the importance of development ethics?

- The growing awareness about the existing inequality and poverty, the causes, and solutions
- Ethics of development is not originating from philosophical speculation. Rather, it is inspired by direct observation. What to do
 - i. Helping others (which is the base)
 - ii. Cosmopolitanism

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Ethical accounts to development

1. Cosmopolitanism:
 - i. Consequentialist philosophy - Peter Singer
 - ii. Contractarian philosophy - Thomas Pogge
 - iii. Rights-based approach - Charles Jones
2. Communitarianism:
 - i. Right communitarianism - basically conservatism ^{A?}
 - ii. Left communitarians - socialism and Marxism
 - iii. Liberal communitarianism - Charles Taylor

3. Libertarianism

PART 2 - Cosmopolitan ethics in International Dev.

Peter Singer

- Contemporary utilitarian cosmopolitan thinker
- Professor of applied ethics in Princeton University
- The 1st who highlighted duty to help the poor
- He is a liberal thinker of them are children)

Facts about poverty and inequality

- Every year 6 million children die from malnutrition before their 5th B. day.
- More than 800 million (2.5x population of U.S) people starve hungry (300 million)
- Nearly a billion people entered the 21st century unable to read a book or sign their names a day purchasing power
- Almost half the world - over 3 billion people - live on less than \$2.50 a day
- At least 80% of humanity lives on less than \$10 a day purchasing power

Singer's Basic Argument

1. If we can prevent something bad without sacrificing anything of comparable significance, we ought to do it.
2. Extreme poverty is bad
3. There is some extreme poverty we can prevent without sacrificing anything of comparable moral significance
4. Therefore, we ought to prevent some extreme poverty



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~~The... child~~

- Is the starving child responsible for his/her trouble? If no, we have duty to save him/her. We have to act because of the good consequences

~~The... essence) of the argument~~

- It is so easy to help people in real need through no fault of their own, and yet we fail to do so, aren't we doing something wrong?

- ~~Elements of Singer's Approach~~
1. The duty to help the poor is universally binding
 2. This duty must follow principles of ~~acceptability~~ and impartiality and equity
 3. Morality is determined in terms of maximizing utility
 4. Moral goodness is understood as the maximal reduction of suffering (It's not quite the maximization of the good) poverty and inequality

- ~~Criticism~~
- It is too idealistic
 - Disregards the systemic and structural causes of extreme
 - It is individualist in scope and reach
 - Teach a man to fish, and he will eat for life

- ~~Thomas Pogge~~
- Professor of philosophy and international relations at Yale Univ.
 - Influenced by Immanuel Kant and studied under supervision of Rawls
 - A passionate advocate of cosmopolitan responsibility
 - 2007 - Freedom from poverty as HR
 - 2008 - World Poverty and HR
 - 2010 - Incentives for Global Public Health

~~What poverty today~~

Just Facts →

Among 7 billion human beings:

- 868 million are undernourished (2012), 783 m lack safety drinking water (2012), 100 m lack adequate shelter, 796 m are illiterate, 213 m children (age 5-17) do ~~work~~ wage work outside their homes

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At least a third of human deaths

- About 10m per year or 50,000 daily because of poverty-related causes
- 2463 diarrhoea, malnutrition 487
- Childhood diarrhoea (847 - half men) (847 - half men)
- Malaria 889, HIV/AIDS 2040, 128 sexually transmitted diseases

Rawls's Argument

- Global poverty is the direct responsibility of the richer world: we have caused the poverty and directly harmed the poor
- Our obligation to the poor is not a positive duty to lend assistance. We have negative duties not to harm
- If we don't act to help the world's poor, then we've failed in our negative duty to stop bringing about the injustice
- As a result, we have responsibilities because of our previous actions rather than our inaction
- Even if we are not responsible for what our ancestors did in the past, we can still have no claim to the fruits of our ancestors' action
- When we assist the other, we are paying back what we've taken from the past
- International economic order is unjust because it causes massive and severe human rights deficits. This system should be changed to avoid these deficits
- Even if poverty in the global south is caused by internal causes, we are still obliged to undertake duty for ameliorating of the poverty

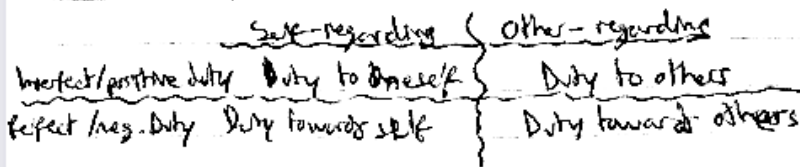
Elements of her argument

- Her argument for eradication of poverty springs from modest ethical assumptions
 1. Negative Duty (ethics of justice)
 - i. Harm principle
 - ii. Commitment to harm principle
 - iii. Rigorous (reasonable) demands
 2. Positive duty
 - i. Morality to help
 - ii. Not rigorously demanding, but morally compelling



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Deep Reflection



What kind of reforms do we need?

- 1) Reform in the fundamental law governing international cooperation, economic exchanging, production, and distribution
 - 2) Law and principles must be open to all
 - 3) No radical positions
- Just commit yourself to UDHR

Minimal duty

UNUDHR, article 28: Everyone is entitled to a social + international order in which the rights + freedoms set forth in this declaration can be realized

PART 3: Against Cosmopolitanism

Communitarian Approach

contextual

- Questioning individualism in favor of the community
- All moral discussions and judgments about right and wrong are
- We must give preference to needs of our fellow citizens
- Cosmo., may be! But rooted
- Nationalism comes first

Libertarian Liberalism ethics (neo-liberalism)

- The term libertarianism was first used by William Belsham in 1784 in opposition to necessitarian (determinism).
- Nozick developed an influential statement of libertarian position in his book 'Anarchy, state, and Utopia', based on the idea of negative and natural rights borrowed from the writings of the British philosopher John Locke (1632-1692)



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The Libertarian Argument

- Locke: All people enjoy negative and natural rights:
 - i. non-interference with the way others choose to live/out in the ownership of those rights prior to any social and political institutions
- Nozick: people are entitled to their ~~holdings~~ holdings (money, goods, property) as long as they have acquired them fairly

Nozick's entitlement theory

- 1) A person who acquires a holding in accordance with the principle of justice in acquisition is entitled to that holding
- 2) A person who acquires a holding in accordance with the principle of justice in transfers, from someone else entitled to the holding, is entitled to the holding
- 3) No one is entitled to a holding except by (repeated) applications of statements 1 and 2

Bound to Justice

- i. Liberty: economic laissez faire; fire and oppose any government economic activity that interferes with the marketplace, even if the point is to enhance the performance of the economy
- ii. Free markets: People morally deserve what they get in the free market, but only that they are entitled to it
- iii. Moreover, justice does not necessarily help those in need
- iv. Property rights: property rights exist prior to any social systems and legislative acts, reflecting one's initial appropriation of a product or exchange between consenting adults

What to do after all departures in moral argument?

- Self-critique an evaluation of actions and effects of the actions to enlarge people's choice
- Being aware of what we do. Praxis!
- Think about in what ways we can learn from dev. ethics
- Be vigilant. Not be played with power relations



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History of Development

PART 1: The rest of the World

Unequal development: Domestic causes or the systemic reasons?

1. Domestic Causes

- Stagnation (lack of growth/development) and unchanging conditions
- Absence of self-betterment sense of individualism
- Cyclical rhythm of life
- Absence of the disclosure of rights / entrepreneurial spirit

2. Systematic Causes:

- Unequal development has been caused by colonialism + imperialism
- It is caused by dependency

lowest was 2:1

The West and the Rest: 1442 - 1842 - Present

- From circa 1000 CE to 1500, to many major regions of the world had roughly similar income per capita. Ratio of highest to lowest was 2:1
- In 1842, the most technologically advanced country in the world was China
- Starting around 1500, the West started growing faster than 'the rest'
- This is THE BEGINNING OF COLONIALISM
- Why did 'The West' grow faster than 'the Rest'?

Joseph S. Sachs on Britain

- All started at a similar point, but Britain
 1. Was open society allowing individual initiative
 2. Strong institutions protecting property rights
 3. Rise of middle classes / bourgeoisie
 4. Scientific orientation
 5. Freedom from energy constraints (coal)

- Small differences in growth rates over long periods explain current differences:

- US grew at 1.7% (1820-1948: \$1200 - \$30,000)
- Africa grew at 0.7% (1820-1948: \$400 - \$1300)



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• He rejects the idea that rich got richer because poor got poorer, or that colonialism was determinant

Max Weber on Western Civilization

• "The fate of our times is characterized by rationalization and intellectualization and, above all, by the disenchantment of the world" - Max Weber

A controversy over underdevelopment

• Mainstream perspective: Underdevelopment has its roots in:

- Socio-cultural backwardness.
- Traditional mode of life
- Their spirituality vs. individualistic self-betterment
- Cyclical rhythms of history
- Lack of entrepreneurship. European world

• Critical perspective: Underdevelopment has roots in the emergence of

PART 2: Colonialism and Imperialism

Stages in development of Imperialism

1. 1492-1776: Global expansion
2. 1776-1870: British imperialism
3. 1870-1914: High imperialism
4. 1914-1945: Late imperialism
5. 1945-1989: A turbulent time
6. 1989-present: Global Capitalism

Stage One

→ Discovery of Latin America:

- 1492 Columbus 'discovers' America, looking for a shortcut to wealth of India
- 1519-22 Magellan sailed around the world
- 1521 Spain conquered the Aztec Empire
- 1522 Portugal colonized Brazil
- 1533 Spain conquered the Inca Empire (Andes):
 1. Massive demographic decline

