

Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Evolution of Development Policies

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economic growth paradigm

- # Development was defined as „economic growth“ and „industrialisation“
- # Marshall Plan (specific historical circumstances)
- # Large scale capital investment
- # Infrastructure development and development of productive growth in agriculture, vocational training
- # Trickle-down effect

(controversial) dichotomy: traditional-modern

	Traditional	Modern
Literacy	low	high
Mobility	low	high
Job	simple, stable	specific, changing
Religion	dogmatic, state support	secularism, separation state- religion
Rule	local, personal, local	central, anonymous
Values	particularistic	universal

aus: Hans-Ulrich Wehler, Modernisierungstheorie und Geschichte, Göttingen 1975, S. 14f

modernization theory

- # Applied the economic growth model of western capitalist countries to developing countries
- # integration into the world market
- # increase foreign direct investment
- # technological modernisation
- # *Apter, D.E. 1965: The Politics of Modernization, Chicago.*

central & authoritarian planning

- # Nation building
- # State building (monopoly on the use of force, territorial integrity, capacity to levy taxes, access to international cooperation and aid)
- # Strong and effective planning machinery
- # Blue-prints and fixed targets
- # Participation was not considered an essential element of modernization

„Political order in changing societies“ (S. Huntington, 1968)

- # In contrast to the modernization theory Huntington argues that such factors as urbanization, increased literacy, social mobilization, and economic growth do not go hand in hand with political development; the processes are related but distinct.
- # "The most important political distinction among countries concerns not their form of government but their degree of government."
- # "The primary problem of politics is the lag in the development of political institutions behind social and economic change"

dependency theory

- # Imperialistic penetration of developing countries by means of their integration into the world market perpetuates underdevelopment and leads to continued exploitation; rich nations accumulate resources and wealth at the expense of poor nations
- # dissociation of the world market, „auto-centred development“ (autozentrierte Entwicklung)
- # *Cardoso, F.H./Faletto E. 1976: Abhängigkeit und Entwicklung in Lateinamerika, Frankfurt*
- # *Senghaas, Dieter (Hg) 1974: Peripherer Kapitalismus, Frankfurt*

third path development theories

- # Evolved as an alternative to both the capitalist development path and socialist ideologies
- # Emphasising gradual structural change through reform policies according to social and cultural specifics of developing countries
- # *Mansilla, H.C.F. (ed.) 1974: Probleme des Dritten Weges, Darmstadt.*

rent seeking theories

- # „The theory of state-class dominated bureaucratic development society “; surplus is appropriated as rent by a centralised class, pyramidical networks of patronage,
- # Parallel existence of surplus and marginality
- # The peripheral state as a special mode of production controlled by a state class.
- # Political participation, intelligent state interventionism, agricultural productivity and mass production to overcome marginality
- # *Elsenhans, Hartmut 1996: State, Class and Development, New Delhi*

basic human needs

- # Under the presidency of Robert McNamara (1968 to 1981), the World Bank adopted a "basic human needs" approach to its development lending.
- # In rich countries, some people thought this unbankerly;
- # in poor countries, it was often seen as political intervention that might conflict with growth.
- # observers stressed the conceptual and practical difficulties of defining objectives, finding methods and measuring results.

grassroots development

- # Focus on local needs, local skills, self-help initiatives and local organisations
- # Small is beautiful (and innovative)
- # *Chambers, Robert 1983: Rural Development. Putting the last first, New York*
- # *Schneider-Barthold, Wolfgang 1987: Talking, Acting and Learning with the Poor, Berlin (DIE)*

sustainable development

- # To ,sustain ability': ability to the nature to regenerate, ability of the people to retain control over their living conditions
- # Focus on environmental protection, environmental policies, global commons, climate change
- # But also political, institutional and financial sustainability
- # World Commission on Environment and Development, Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI), Yale, Dow Jones Sustainability Index (1999)
- # Anil Kumar Agarwal, founder-director of the Centre for Science and Environment (Indian NGO)

participatory development

- # Client and process oriented approach
- # *New character* of (inclusive) development theories
- # Acknowledgement of the role of different stakeholders in the process of development
- # involvement of NGOs and civil society
- # How to design methodologies to involve stakeholders, in particular the poor: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Participatory Learning Exercise, Workshops, ZOPP
- # *Kuhn, Berthold 1998: Participatory Development in Rural India, New Delhi.*

good governance

- # World Bank avoided to speak of Government, instead of „Governance“
- # Public sector management
- # Sound legislative framework
- # Effective regulatory agencies
- # Transparent decision-making processes
- # Effective implementation machinery
- # Creating an environment in which participation can take place
- # Multi-level and transnational governance

development as freedom

- # A book written by Nobel Prize-winning economist [Amartya Sen](#) (1998).
- # Development is the expansion of freedom and capabilities: extension of freedom as principal means and primary ends of development.
- # Political freedom, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency guarantees, protective security: freedom to choose between different ways of life and thinking.
- # "ethical dimension" instead of „technical approach“ to development

Millennium Development Goals

- # (1) End Poverty and Hunger: Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- # (2) Universal Education
- # (3) Gender Equality
- # (4) Child Health
- # (5) Maternal Health
- # (6) Combat HIV/AIDS
- # (7) Environmental Sustainability
- (8) Global Partnership
- # Quantitative focus, reference period 1990-2015

development as innovation

- # the ability of the society to generate innovations
- # depends on political, legal, economic and social environment but also on
- # basic facilities and security
- # importance of capabilities, knowledge, skills
- # Understanding comparative advantages of different types of organisations; interaction and cooperation between people and institutions
- # *Kuhn, Berthold 2005: Entwicklungspolitik zwischen Markt und Staat, Frankfurt, New York, Peking*

Economic, social and cultural rights

- # Global movement, reconciling the Western/Eastern, capitalist/socialist approach to human rights
- # dignity oriented and quality oriented approach to development
- # The International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net) is a collaborative initiative of groups and individuals from around the world working to secure economic and social justice through human rights.