

Contents

<i>List of Figures and Tables</i>	ix
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	x
Introduction	1
<i>Damien Kingsbury</i>	
Origins of the ‘development’ paradigm	1
Varied development experiences	5
Measuring development?	7
The failure of development	10
About this book	12
1 What is Development?	21
<i>Mark McGillivray</i>	
Traditional meanings of development	22
Contemporary meanings of development	29
Applying development definitions	40
Conclusion	48
2 Reassessing Development Theory	50
<i>John McKay</i>	
The global context for development ideas and policies	52
Theories of modernization	56
The challenge of dependency theory	59
The Asian miracle: challenges for modernization and dependency approaches	63
The rise of neoliberalism: globalization and development theory	66
The global financial crisis and emerging challenges to neoliberalism	70
3 The Economics of Development	78
<i>John McKay</i>	
The main drivers of growth: competing schools of thought	81
Policies to stimulate growth	92
Growth and development in a globalizing world: towards a new paradigm?	100

4	Continuing Crises: The Developing World and the Global Financial Crisis	108
	<i>John McKay</i>	
	Global and regional crises in historical context: learning the lessons	109
	How has the risk of crisis increased in recent years?	110
	Seeking to understand the causes of crises: the return of Marx, Keynes and Minsky	115
	Other explanations for the GFC and ideas to prevent a recurrence	120
	Asia and the global financial crisis	124
	Africa and the global financial crisis	130
	Latin America and the global financial crisis	134
	The GFC and the future of globalization and North–South relations	136
5	Politics and Governance	138
	<i>Damien Kingsbury</i>	
	The origins of developing countries	140
	Political identity	141
	The state and the nation	144
	Militaries in politics	145
	Democracy, democratization and regime change	146
	Regime change	149
	The state, society and democratization	155
	State institutions	157
	Governance	159
	Conclusion	160
6	Aid and Development	162
	<i>Janet Hunt</i>	
	The purpose of aid	162
	Historical background	162
	How much aid, to whom?	165
	What has shaped levels and distribution of aid?	169
	What has aid been like?	170
	How effective has aid been?	175
	Criticisms of aid	178
	Aid in an era of globalization	179
	Conflict and state-building	182
	From the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals	184
	The future of aid for development	187

7	Defining and Measuring Poverty	190
	<i>Matthew Clarke</i>	
	Introduction	190
	Defining poverty?	190
	Measuring poverty	196
	The recent experience of poverty	202
	Conclusion	205
8	Community Development	207
	<i>Damien Kingsbury</i>	
	Bottom-up versus top-down	208
	External involvement	210
	Background to community development	212
	Education as development	214
	Social distinction	217
	Social organization	221
	Co-operatives	223
	Expecting the unexpected	225
	Community development at work: the East Timor experience	226
	Local versus global	230
9	Gender and Development	233
	<i>Janet Hunt</i>	
	Sex and gender: what are we talking about?	234
	Integrating women into development	235
	Women and development: a new critique	236
	Gender and development	237
	Gender and adjustment	239
	Gender and the environment	240
	Postmodernism and difference	242
	Community development approaches	245
	Gender and globalization: the way ahead	248
	Gender and governance	252
	Gender and the Millennium Development Goals	254
	Gender mainstreaming	257
10	Environment and Development	260
	<i>Damien Kingsbury</i>	
	Global warming	263
	Population reduction	265
	Deforestation	270
	Desertification	273

Water	276
Political economy of the environment	280
Renewable energy	284
Triple bottom line	289
11 Security and Development	291
<i>John McKay</i>	
Revisiting the concept of security: linking security and development	295
The nature and costs of terrorism	304
Facing the basic causes of terrorism and other human security issues	308
Conclusions: human security as a focus for development studies	317
<i>References</i>	319
<i>Index</i>	360

Introduction

Damien Kingsbury

The idea of ‘development’ of the world’s poorer countries is contested in its meaning and, therefore, in approaches to it. This contestation has been reflected in varying approaches to the field over the period in which it has been studied, principally since the conclusion of the Second World War. Yet the idea of development is central to the processes by which countries, particularly poorer, developing and post-colonial countries, organize themselves. This book assesses the key issues that such countries are required to address as they try to work towards improving the living standards of their citizens, normatively to eliminate absolute poverty, as well as to construct a political and social environment in which such material benefit can take place.

If this book takes a particular approach to the subject, it is by trying to capture the key elements of the field in overview, identifying their main themes and some of the more normative approaches. It does not, however, try to suggest a singular approach to development, nor does it fall into the trap of the latest development ‘fashion’ being necessarily more valuable than those that have preceded it. Indeed, if there is one unifying theme, it is that the fundamental or underlying goals that have informed the development project – the qualitative improvement in the lives of the world’s poor – have not essentially changed. How to go about achieving such improvement, however, has been proposed, questioned, challenged and re-invented. There are many answers, but no single or ‘true’ answer.

Origins of the ‘development’ paradigm

The post-Second World War period saw new states coming into being following the (often forced) withdrawal of European colonial powers from Africa, Asia and elsewhere. However, the aspirations that most former colonial states had for independence were often dashed upon the rocks of limited and, in many cases, reducing capacity. Existing

2 *International Development*

poverty was not always alleviated and in many cases was, along with corruption and inter-ethnic conflict, exacerbated (e.g. see Hirschmann 1987; Cornwell 1999; Englebert 2000; Luis 2000).

Combined with Cold War competition over the spread of competing ideological influences, the governments and often the peoples of most developed or industrialized countries acknowledged that they had and continue to have some responsibility to assist these poorer countries. The intentions were to support these countries' aspiration for economic development and to assist in establishing a stable and conducive material, social and political environment.

At one level, this was a simple matter of self-interest – if people in poorer countries have more income, they have more purchasing power and can generate more international trade and, hence, greater wealth all around, what has been referred to as 'enlightened self-interest' (Evans and Grant 1989: 12). At another level, a basic humanitarian sensibility leaves many people in wealthier countries feeling that to allow poorer people to continue to stay poor is simply unjust. Further, it has become increasingly clear, were there ever any doubt about it in the past, that poverty and underdevelopment have a direct correlation to a propensity for conflict, both within and between states. For much of the late twentieth century, development assistance was seen as a way to persuade poorer countries to come into one of the two major ideological camps that dominated the Cold War era – the West and the Communist bloc. The main powers of each bloc unashamedly used development assistance to maintain the support of poorer countries in order to keep them in their 'sphere of influence'.

By the early twenty-first century, this bipolar ideological orientation had evolved, with the Soviet Union no longer existing and China assuming a greater role as a development partner, if of a very particular and often overtly self-interested type. The fear that poverty could encourage conflict, perhaps on a global scale, was given a new lease of life by the preoccupation of the US, its allies and like-minded countries, following the events of 11 September 2001. This has led to a refocusing on at least some areas of development, intended to respond to a new perceived global 'enemy' – an anti-Western confederation operating under a banner of Islamist ideology, increasingly intended to establish an Islamic caliphate across claimed Islamic states.

Beyond this, even the brief era of a unipolar world, dominated by the US as the only remaining superpower in the period between the collapse of the Soviet Union and the early twenty-first century, has ended. The US has engaged in two disastrous wars, in Afghanistan and Iraq, and thus depleted its moral as well as its financial capital. The more limited re-engagement of the US, and its allies, in Iraq and Syria to combat the

self-styled 'Islamic State' can in large part be considered as a consequence of the errors made in its involvement in, and arguably its withdrawal too soon from, Iraq (Kilcullen 2015). This entanglement by the US has been paralleled by the economic rise of China and its related 'soft power' diplomacy, and the reassertion of Russia as at least a powerful regional actor.

From the viewpoint of many of its adherents, a radicalized Islamist ideology¹ has been seen as a foil to the perceived evils of global capitalism (or Westernism – defined as Christian, democratic or materialist, or all three). And while some supporters of this form of Islam espouse a purely religious (if arguably deviant) understanding of the conflict, many are also driven by desperation, poverty, inequity and dispossession. This adds up to a deep – and in many cases well-grounded – sense of injustice, raising the question of whether enhanced development leading to greater global equity might dampen the zeal of at least the foot soldiers of the movement. The aforementioned 'enlightened self-interest', which was the principal ideological motivation of Western donors fearful of the spread of Communism in the 1950s and 1960s, might provide a similar impetus for a renewal of development assistance today, so that increased 'development' might be seen as one thread in the 'war on terror' and beyond.

The economic and strategic rise of China, closely followed by India, has more specifically shifted the world balance in trade and development. Developed countries, notably the US, are increasingly on the back foot over the rise of these two powers, having shifted its global strategic focus back towards the Pacific. The global financial crisis that began in 2008 and continues to reverberate through parts of the global economy illustrated just how fragile the global economy can be. Development suddenly seemed no longer a given, even for developed countries, while developing states were in many cases buffered by these larger forces over which they had little or no control. Many Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) states continued to grapple with the effects of post-industrial decline well after the global financial crisis was thought to have formally passed, with one major area of impact being, in some cases, their relatively reduced level of financial support for international aid and multilateral institutions.

The preoccupation with new competing forces and limitations upon the extent to which external actors can effect positive change has focused attention away from discussions about the meaning of 'development'. In the early post-war period, development was primarily, and often exclusively, identified with economic growth, usually measured in terms of the average income per head of population (per capita gross domestic product (GDP)). However, as discussed further throughout

this volume, development has a range of meanings which, while in most cases are complementary or at least overlapping, may be quite distinct in the priority they give, for example, to economic equity, to political development and democratization, to gender, or to environmental issues. This then affects their implications for action.

Even the terminology of development has changed and is continuing to change. For example, the term 'third world', used in the early Cold War period to describe less developed countries, was coined to contrast them to the 'first world' of the West (largely corresponding to the OECD countries) and the 'second world' of the socialist bloc states (see Sauvy 1952). Although still, if more rarely, used, the term 'third world' has been effectively undermined by recognition of a 'fourth' world (indigenous peoples), the political collapse of the 'second world' and, more importantly, by its overly generic and hence indistinct meaning across a wide range of quite varied economic and political circumstances.

The whole approach to development, assumed for years to occur through a process of industrialization, which has occurred in some instances and not in others, has also been questioned. There is now a more nuanced approach to improving livelihoods, especially in societies whose capacity for industrialization is limited or, in effect, non-existent. The OECD countries, meanwhile, which 'industrialized' or 'modernized' in the nineteenth or the first half of the twentieth century, are now increasingly reliant upon service industries and higher technology rather than the heavy industrialized industries of that principally manufacturing-driven era. Some analysts suggest that the idea of 'modernism', which they see as corresponding to heavy industrialization, production lines and bureaucratic organization, has, for many countries, more or less passed with the advent of the increasingly diversified, globalized, high-technology types of work that now characterize the leading edge of developed economies. While some countries have successfully adopted industrialization, this wider change to economic organization suggests that the path to development may differ for countries now endeavouring to lift themselves out of poverty. Some may be able to 'skip' directly to a service industry, high technology approach.

Such considerations are, of course, a very long way from the commodity-producing and subsistence economies of most of the world's developing, less developed or least developed states, in which wages are low, employment conditions usually poor and unregulated, and in which many facets of modern (or postmodern) life taken for granted in OECD countries exist only as a dream. Such countries also often lack technical and organizational capacity, and have limited access to

resources. There has been a trickle down of technology to developing countries, but for many people – around one in ten – clean running water is still not available, while health conditions remain poor, medical support is limited or unaffordable, literacy remains at marginal levels and opportunities for personal growth are virtually non-existent.

Varied development experiences

The notion of ‘third worldism’ as a formula to express the common interests and joint organization of developing countries has also been challenged and largely undermined by the increasing variety of development experiences between and within these countries themselves. Can there be said to be a common feature of countries as diverse as East Timor, Ethiopia, El Salvador and Bangladesh? Such countries are usually classified as less developed (LD) or least developed (LLD), with the latter status being used by the United Nations as a benchmark for entitlement to preferential assistance. The LLD countries, the poorest in the world, are those whose poverty is most profound, for whom special help is supposed to be available. Per capita GDP in such countries is generally less than US\$2 a day and in some cases US\$1 a day. What is more, for many of their inhabitants even these amounts would be regarded as a mark of wealth, as median incomes are invariably less than this. Examples of LLD countries include Laos, Cambodia, East Timor, Burma and many of the states of sub-Saharan Africa. LD countries include South Africa, Egypt, the Central American states and the Philippines.

Some countries previously regarded as ‘third world’ and generally classified as ‘developing’ have managed to rise above such levels, on account of beneficial location, natural resources (especially oil), colonial (or post-colonial) heritage and good governance, or, in more exceptional circumstances, the right mix of policies combined with a competent and honest government. The average income of their populations is considerably more than in the bottom two categories, yet they are still some way from the income levels of the OECD countries. Industrialization may be taking place, but it is not consistent, and their economies tend to continue to be dominated either by commodity exports or light or simple manufacturing, often combined with a high level of foreign investment and ownership. Thailand, Malaysia, Chile and Argentina all fall into such a category of ‘developing’ countries, as do China, Brazil and India, with each now rapidly industrializing and also moving into areas of higher technology.

Such a focus, however, privileges the economic above other aspects of life. The argument that it is difficult to consider other facets of life when one is hungry is persuasive, yet people in LD and LLD countries may still enjoy rich cultures and social structures, and deep religious beliefs, as well as strong and complex social and kinship ties. And, at least as importantly, their hopes and aspirations are equal to, and often greater than, those of more economically privileged people. For example, a person consciously deprived of freedom of political choice is likely to appreciate its political advantages more than a person who can take it for granted. So too with human rights and their suppression, including those most basic desires of ordinary people everywhere, to speak freely and to be heard, to assemble and to organize around issues that affect them, and to be free of punishment, including torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, inhumane and inappropriate prison sentences and death. Following this logic, rather than just looking to economic indicators as a measure of development, one might also consider the nature of the state: whether its agencies function adequately, whether they are corrupt or untainted, the extent to which the government is autonomous of vested interests, and whether the rule of law applies consistently and equally, and across the whole of the territory claimed by the state.

There is an assumption in such a discussion that, all other things being equal, such conditions – or opportunities to create such conditions – do or should apply to all people more or less equally. Yet fully half of the world's population suffers various forms of discrimination, ranging from the 'glass ceiling' experienced by women and minorities in developed countries, to forced abstinence from education or work in others, and the otherwise culturally imposed roles that women are often forced to undertake, their lack of rights to redress and their inferior status in almost all aspects of social, political and economic life. The role of women, their position in many societies and the tension over the evolution of such positions has been one of the most troubled aspects of the development debate, and while there has been encouraging movement in some areas there has been disturbingly little in others.

The issue of development, and especially material development, also implies the greater use of natural resources, often in ways that wilfully ignore the side effects, such as water pollution from industrial sources, but also in ways in which people are genuinely unaware of the consequences, such as deforestation. One might ask, leaving aside for the moment the question of resource distribution, if parents in a heavily overpopulated country where large families are favoured would understand that continuing with such a tradition, especially in an era of broadly increasing life expectancy, could directly contribute to

the potential ecological collapse of their own local environment? Or, indeed, one might also ask whether a local logger engaged in deforestation is thinking about the longer term when immediate survival continues to press. And then there are those whose faith in technology and the potential ‘fixes’ that it might provide offers an easy rationale for not altering their otherwise ecologically unsustainable behaviour. The world is our home, yet many of the world’s population seems to insist on crowding and despoiling it, with little thought for how, and if, we can continue to live in our current manner, much less what sort of ‘home’ we are leaving to our children, our grandchildren and subsequent generations.

Measuring development?

Within discussion about development, the idea of per capita GDP as the primary measure of development, as noted above, began to give way, in the 1970s, to a more widely inclusive Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI). The PQLI emphasized development results rather than capacity for consumption, measuring infant mortality, life expectancy and adult literacy. This was, in turn, supplanted in 1990 by the Human Development Index (HDI) as a way of measuring development, which combined life expectancy (as a proxy measure for good health), per capita income and a mix of educational measures in an effort to measure capacity to make life choices. These measurements, in turn, are now being challenged by the additional development criteria of human dignity, religious freedom, cultural maintenance, political expression, participation and empowerment, which give meaning to the often abused term ‘democratization’, and other so-called civil and political ‘rights’. In this broad field, issues of ‘governance’ have become paramount.

In this respect, notions of ‘development’ continue to evolve in ways that increasingly address the range of concerns that are expressed by people in their daily lives, most notably in those countries or regions where such daily lives are often a struggle for existence, or at least an adequate existence. In particular, the expression of concerns and values that contribute to an expanding idea of ‘development’ is the product of an increased level of community participation in the development process. The emphasis on development has increasingly moved away from what the ‘experts’ say ‘development’ is to what people seeking ‘development’ want it to be. In saying this, however, it should be understood that this process of change is only partial and not especially quick, in particular among the larger multilateral agencies like the World Bank or Asian Development Bank, and more traditional development planners.

The shift in the categorization of what constitutes development began not only to diversify ‘ownership’ of the meaning of development, but also to reflect the diversity of responses to the development process. Some more successful developing states, for instance, have moved up the HDI scale while others, for various reasons, have tended to languish or indeed slide further down the scale, and yet others have had responses that have been inconsistent, in turn reflecting a different mix of policy prescriptions and circumstances. However, it has become increasingly clear that while, for the purposes of broad study, there is some advantage to such general categorizations, as a methodological tool such a scale is only partially helpful. All countries respond to and are influenced by a range of criteria that include history, material resources, economic infrastructure, trading links, political systems, conflict and the environment. Against this, while there are similarities between some countries, no two places are exactly the same. Hence, the study of development as it applies to people in real circumstances must, if it is to be meaningful, grapple with the specific outcomes in particular contexts, and not just broad theories.

Development is, perhaps, the world’s most critical problem, incorporating most and perhaps all of the world’s pressing issues. At the same time, the subject of development has retreated to increasingly simple formulae in the minds of many of the people and governments able to address it meaningfully. Much has been achieved in the development field in improving the lives of many of the world’s people, but for many others little has advanced. Based on the overall fall in official development assistance (ODA) from developed countries as a proportion of their GDP, it is clear that donor ‘fatigue’ has set in, and the global contest driving much work has ended. While many developing countries have shown real signs of improvement, the gap between still-growing developed countries and many developing countries continues to widen, meaning that the world is, for many, a less equal, rather than a more equal, place.

In part, the problems of developing countries in ‘catching up’ with the developed world, or, in some cases, even maintaining their existing position, are self-inflicted. Poor and often corrupt leadership with authoritarian or totalitarian tendencies has all too often been experienced by developing countries over the past half century. And a refusal informally to accept as equal citizens members of non-governing ethnic groups has riven many multi-ethnic developing societies, undoing the civic basis for state development. However, in many cases, the problems faced by many developing countries are also a legacy of colonialism, in which disparate ethnic groups – proto-nations – were lumped together by colonial powers based on geopolitical and military reach

and with little or no regard for social cohesion, existing patterns of social organization or the need for social and capital infrastructure. Similarly, the style and method of colonial rule very often imparted to aspiring independence movements engendered little respect for, or understanding of, economic equity, legal principle or political participation. Further, the often brutal methods of maintaining political control by many colonial powers and their often violent intransigence towards decolonization also informed and deeply influenced many post-colonial states.

Yet, it would be a mistake to see developing countries simply as a product of these historical circumstances alone. Post-(or neo-)colonial economic relationships have dominated most developing countries since, constructing them as suppliers of primary commodities to an often oversupplied world market that, as a consequence, has driven down prices and hence income available to such countries. Foreign political intervention has also been used to maintain in power governments that served elite interests, rather than the mass of the people. This process was especially notable during the period of ideological contest between the West and the Soviet bloc. Very often regimes were installed or supported not because they addressed development issues but simply because they were regarded as loyal ‘clients’ of one side or the other. The economic and political fallout from this policy continues to reverberate to this day.

Most notably, for over half a century, developing countries have been encouraged to follow the industrializing lead of developed countries, borrowing heavily for (often questionable) major infrastructure projects and attempting to track along the path to economic ‘take-off’ expected by early development theorists. Indeed, this fixation with an often externally imposed model of economic development has often not suited the conditions of developing countries and has exacerbated existing political and economic problems, or created new ones, such as deepening levels of indebtedness. There have been some notable development successes, particularly in East Asia. But a closer reading of these successes reveals a complex set of conditions that make them the exception rather than the rule. Until recently, only one broad model of development – the so-called ‘Washington Consensus’, based on neo-liberalism, was promoted globally. But, and especially with the rise of China as a new economic power, the question remains whether or not there are potentially several development models rather than that which had been dominant. Does the experience of China offer an alternative model to the neo-liberalism of much of the West?

The ‘aid’, too, that has been offered to developing countries to help alleviate their problems can often be seen as a means of buying off the

sense of guilt of those in developed countries whose conscience is not shackled by parochial identity. Aid policies frequently target spending of aid money in the donor country on goods or services that usually have a short lifespan in the developing country and are unable to be sustained once the donor has left. In only a few cases are skills and knowledge successfully imparted to local partners in aid projects, creating a legacy of unfulfilled hopes, failed expectations and political frustration. The best, though rarest, aid projects are those that impart knowledge and skills and leave in place technology that is sustainable in local conditions. This represents the slow and incomplete transition from patronage to participation.

If most of the post-colonial era has been marked by wide-ranging policy failure on the part of many developing countries, then the developed countries also continue to bear responsibility. The policies of infrastructure development and industrialization encouraged by developed countries that required massive overseas borrowings by developing countries left a vast number of countries with crippling and often unsustainable debts. The answer to this has been further, renegotiated debt, mortgaging not just the present but the long-term future of many developing countries. And the policies that have been imposed by Western governments as a condition of debt ‘relief’ have, in most cases, been onerous and narrowly defined, leading to cuts in basic social services such as education and health care.

The tighter economic embrace of global capital, particularly since the end of the Cold War, has left most developing countries with few, if any, options about the course that is supposed to lead to development. The largely ‘off the shelf’ economic model handed down by organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank was, in reality, simply not negotiable. Yet it has been precisely this patronizing and unilateral view of the options for development that have themselves failed in the past. The ‘experts’ continue to believe their own theories and, too often, to ignore the mounting evidence. The one or two that announce that the emperor (or the empire) has no clothes are invariably cast out (see Stiglitz 2002).

The failure of development

Yet what has been learned about development over the past half century or so is that much of the process to date has, based on a wider set of criteria, not worked especially well. Ideas in development have changed while the lives of many poor people remain much the same. It is now clear that investment in new industries to modernize the economy in the

1950s was inappropriate or inadequate; that investment in education alone (1960s) has in most cases not been sustained to reveal the benefits it could have delivered; that investment in basic needs (health, agriculture, etc.) in the 1970s has not been enough or sufficiently applied; that investment in ‘getting policies right’ to facilitate technology transfer (1980s) has been misguided, mishandled or was simply unsustainable; and that investment in alliances that were intended to achieve sectoral reforms, especially in finance and export-led development (1990s), has not achieved the sort of gains in development that have led to a sustainable reduction in poverty on a global scale.

Remarkably, and perhaps dangerously, little attention has been paid to the physical impact that various attempts at development have had on the planet on which we all live. According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, by 2050 the population of the world’s 48 least developed countries will double and the global population is expected to be 9.6 billion people. In terms of economic distribution, around half of the world’s population currently lives on less than US\$2 a day, which as noted above is understood by some planners to constitute absolute poverty, while more than 150 million children remain undernourished and wider malnutrition affects more than a quarter of the world’s population. According to various studies, around 80 per cent of the world’s wealth is held by 15 per cent of its people, who also use a disproportionate share of world resources, while the world’s wealthiest 1 per cent control as much money as the world’s poorest three billion (see e.g. Thompson 2014). Natural resources, including arable land, forests and sea life, are diminishing at an unsustainable rate, while more than 11,000 species risk extinction, including a quarter of all mammal species and 30 per cent of fish species (WWF 2014). Remaining forests, which produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide, are estimated to reduce by almost half over the next 20 years. Global warming from the production of greenhouse gases continues and constitutes perhaps the single biggest threat to the survival of the planet. Scarcity of clean water affects more than a billion people, and water loss is becoming a major problem in Africa and Asia.

Facing a less forgiving international economic and ideological order, with little scope for error, traditional ‘modernist’ development is being challenged by models that are more reflective, more critical and more participatory. This development challenge is reflected in efforts by some practitioners to utilize more participatory approaches to development planning, and to challenge orthodox approaches to development project design, implementation and monitoring. Greater focus on the accountability of decision makers in developing countries also reflects these more recent trends. As a result, much of the focus has shifted

to giving attention to governance issues which, it has been repeatedly shown, when ignored can be manipulated by sectional interests for narrowly defined personal gain.

Accountability, transparency and mandate are key themes in this more recent approach to development, with advocates for pro-poor policies, fairer international economic relations and sustainable poverty reduction challenging globalization and free-market capitalism for a greater sharing of the development agenda. This shift in focus and emphasis poses fundamental challenges to earlier conventional approaches to development, and redefines the roles that key stakeholders play in priority setting. Moral hazard and poor governance are two of the issues that are now attracting greater attention. Equally important are shifts in process that challenge development professionals to genuinely 'democratize' the development process and set out key performance indicators that do more than give lip service to the interests of the people it is intended to serve.

It is important to note that these trends were unlikely to have come forward while the Cold War continued. While developing countries remained pawns in a larger game, it was commonly regarded as too costly to the big powers to allow issues of governance, fairness or justice to play a real role in determining stakeholder influence. While there remain significant vested constraints, with the passing of the Cold War the pressures are different. Disenfranchised stakeholders are asserting their voices and poverty reduction can (and no doubt should) be a real goal of the global system.

About this book

This book is the third edition of the 2008 book *International Development: Issues and Challenges* which in turn replaced the 2004 text *Key Issues in Development*. In common with *Key Issues in Development*, it acknowledges that development is a contested and, in some senses, unstable idea, having progressed from the early post-war years when it meant little more than increasing average income, to, seven decades later, including a range of conditions and circumstances that impact on life in countries that continue to variously define themselves in the modern, or postmodern, world. A common understanding of a postmodern world that has evolved since the end of the Cold War is that which has transcended industrialization and largely relies on information flows and processes as the basis for its economy. Critics have argued, however, that postmodernism is in fact a variety of modernism which continues to rely on (sometimes offshore) manufacturing substrata and

maintained access to primary commodities, while also using the higher level of information technology now available. That is to say, the world is increasingly locating economic sectors along state lines with different states playing different roles, i.e. high-technology information providers, industrial manufacturers and basic commodity providers. The primary categories continue to exist, if in an increasingly global, rather than local, economy.

Assuming, then, that the major global economic changes involve a reorganization of states as primarily differentiated contributors to commodity, manufacturing and information components of the global economy, the questions that arise revolve around the relative weightings of these sectors and the political judgements that consent to such a reorganization. In this there is a very real tension between the structural exigencies of the 'neo-liberal' (free market-led) global economic agenda, state-led developmentalism and the potential agency of politics in which allocation of resources reflects interest-based, rather than mechanistic, economic considerations. There is a suggestion in this that, following the economics-first approach, development is increasingly market- rather than state-led. However, this assumes that what markets achieve is development, broadly defined. The neo-liberal philosophy, itself under challenge by the statist approaches of China and to some extent India, which structurally links free markets (which are almost never actually free) and democracy (generically regarded as political development) fundamentally fails to note a long history of state intervention in markets within democratic contexts. It is also based on the assumption that markets, unrestrained, will deliver broadly distributed wealth, which is at best a moot point, and that competing neo-liberal economic practice is politically value-neutral which, demonstrably, it is not.

From this tension arises the question, yet again, what is the purpose of development? As discussed in this book, development continues to mean the material advancement of people, especially the world's poor. But material advancement, especially if understood as simple economic growth, is not enough by itself, and, indeed, may not even be realized without other component aspects of development which include the capacity to ensure adequate distribution of the benefits of such growth, ecological sustainability in the way the growth is achieved and the governance to ensure that the processes to achieve such growth are agreed in a politically inclusive manner and operate under the rule of law.

Development here is, therefore, understood as a process not just of growth or, at its most benign, poverty alleviation, but also of empowerment. The universalist claim to rights, for example, as a part of an overarching (although inconsistent) globalization of standards, also

includes accountability and transparency. On the other hand, the growing tendency towards localism is increasing the pressure to put decision-making into the hands of the people. In this, it has been argued by some development commentators that there is a further tension between universal prescriptions and local conditions. As discussed in the chapter on community development (Chapter 8), the application of development practice must be attuned to local conditions. Yet there are also certain normative development outcomes, including the full and disinterested application of law, and active political participation and representation of people whatever their race, sex, creed or social status. These mutually reliant outcomes, which might be termed ‘inclusive governance’, both implicitly and sometimes explicitly underpin the contributions to this book. It is this underpinning, or philosophical orientation, that makes this book a somewhat more original contribution to the development debate than many others which have been far more equivocal about or disinterested in such matters.

For the purpose of the book, development means the process by which the people and states outside the industrialized world attempt to improve their conditions of life, through material and social means. Here, development implies change, affecting most, if not all, areas of life. The idea of development is a multidimensional and, by definition, interdisciplinary field in which economic, political, technological, social and cultural factors interact. In this respect, this book considers a wide range of what its authors believe to be the key issues in the development debate. These include definitions of levels of development, global influences on development, measurements of development, economic issues, the contribution of international aid, political and civil development, the issue of gender, the idea of development as ‘modernization’, theories of underdevelopment, regional variation, the environment and community development. The focus of the book is widely international and employs a geographically broad range of examples, other than where it addresses geographically specific issues (that themselves have wider implications for the field of study, such as the global financial crisis, sub-Saharan Africa’s development challenges or United Nations-led state-building).

Mark McGillivray’s opening chapter asks the question ‘What is Development?’ At one level this is a basic question, but, as intimated above, it can quickly descend into a complex and contested range of responses. This chapter is a mild revision of the previous iteration, given that what constitutes ‘development’, and, more importantly, the ‘good’, has not meaningfully changed. McGillivray’s detailed discussion of what constitutes development locates at development’s core the idea

of poverty alleviation, and tracing its origins from the beginning of the post-Second World War era, some of the variations that have shaped the process over the intervening period. The focus on poverty alleviation as the core of what constitutes development addresses perhaps the most basic issue in the development debate: that if people remain hungry or without adequate shelter, education or other basic services, then all else becomes redundant. This establishes the basic premise for the rest of the book.

Any study of development must trace the key debates on its political economy since the beginning of the post-war era. John McKay updates and outlines these major trends and conditions within the global system, and the dominant ideas on the nature and genesis of development. At one level, the second half of the twentieth century was an era of unparalleled growth and prosperity, if with some economic stumbles in the twenty-first century. But this has only occurred within certain countries or regions. A key question then, which McKay seeks to answer in his revised Chapter 2, is why some countries have been able to prosper while others have stagnated or gone backwards.

McKay also addresses the continuing fallout from the global financial crisis, which has forced a rethinking of some assumptions about how development works, including ‘trickle down’ theory, although he notes it as coming under challenge as a result of the ‘Beijing Model’ of development and the global financial crisis. The survival of the neo-liberal paradigm after it was widely discredited in the global financial crisis and as a result of an increasing gap in wealth distribution is also analysed and put into broader context. McKay also addresses the move towards greater solidarity among many lower income countries, as well as examining the increasing role of groups like the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China).

The chapter explores the history of ideas about development, asking what has been learned from the last 60 or so years, in particular more recently, in terms of theory and the design of more appropriate policies. It looks at the motives for co-operation and assesses the current state and role of development co-operation in light of globalization and significant progress in reducing poverty in developing countries. It also considers the role that development co-operation has played towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were replaced in 2015 by the Sustainable Development Goals, and what future role aid could play in a very changed development environment relative to other sources of finance.

Most notably, as McKay observes in Chapter 4, rapid economic growth, collapse and a resumption of high levels of growth in Asia,

most notably China, have posed questions for both dependency theorists and the proponents of free-market policies, while the continued crisis in Africa continues as an indictment of the entire development 'profession'. This chapter examines these two very different crises, and considers in particular the nature of the crises in the two regions, and the various explanations that have been put forward to account for these serious events. Working with long-term data, McKay considers whether the crises in Africa and Asia were separate, unrelated events, or two symptoms of some basic problems in the global system which have reappeared in the global financial crisis.

Within this, McKay notes the variations between countries in terms of the severity and causes of the crisis, the policies that had been adopted, or had failed to be adopted, in the period leading up to the respective crises, and the relationship between them with the onset of crisis conditions. This then leads to consideration of the impact of trade, investment and other liberalization policies, the relationship between the crises and the nature of the global systems of trade, investment and finance, and the impact of the global financial crisis upon all of that.

Given expressions of broadly anti-Western sentiment in a number of developing countries, McKay then looks at the level and nature of resentment in Asia and Africa against the West, and its economic, political and strategic implications. And continuing with a theme developed in earlier chapters, McKay also considers the relationships in various countries and regions between democracy, transparency, good governance, economic development and the crisis. He explores the extent and nature of recovery from the crisis in various countries, especially in Asia, and the policies for restructuring and reform, including the role of international and regional agencies in facilitating recovery, the extent to which these actions were effective, and what has occurred since.

In discussion of the success or otherwise of the application of economic models, issues of governance and, hence, accountability have become critical. Kingsbury notes in the chapter that follows, on political development, some of the characteristics that have become identified with developing countries and why many of them are locked into a cycle of repression, reform and then a return to closure. As noted by Kingsbury, multi-ethnic states with low levels of institutional capacity and relative economic scarcity tend to default to patron–client relations and repression of objectors. Within that, as they try to transition out of such situations, there are a range of factors which can militate against the success of such transitions. Within this, there are debates about

universal versus local values, the form and structure of the state, the principal model of political organization, about who should be included and who not and how and why, about the legitimacy of the state and the relationship between the government and the state. Case studies in this chapter include the mixed outcomes of the ‘Arab Spring’, reforms in Myanmar and political changes elsewhere. Political reform, as Kingsbury notes and addresses, is neither a given nor irreversible.

Within development, a major consistent focus has been on development assistance, usually referred to as aid. In Chapter 6, Janet Hunt critically reviews multilateral and bilateral aid, and the distinctions between official development assistance (ODA) and private aid programmes. This revised chapter assesses the contributions, styles and shifting orientations of the major multilateral aid organizations and aid donor countries, the international commitment to aid, how aid is employed in bilateral relations and the role of non-government organizations in the aid agenda/s and as contributors to the effective application of aid. This updated chapter assesses the impact of economic crisis in Europe and the US on promised official flows and on private flows, the changing landscape of poverty with the majority of the world’s poor in middle-income countries, and hence raises some questions about the role of aid in regard to these people and, related to this, concerns about inequality in development.

There have been critical questions raised about the emphasis on aid effectiveness and results-based approaches, particularly in relation to the MDGs at the conclusion of their period of application, which Hunt also considers before moving to the debates going on about the post-2015 agenda for development and the role of aid within that. The question of aid and power relations raises the further question of who primarily benefits from aid, noting that aid is often far less benign than it initially appears.

Following from this increasing tendency towards globalization, in Chapter 7 Matthew Clarke examines the concepts, measures, trends and responses that have in large part come to define, if not the global standards, then at least the major development paradigms. As Clarke argues, at its base development seeks to improve the lives of the poor. Determining whether development has been successful in reducing poverty, however, requires an understanding of the meaning of poverty and, once it is understood, responses to how it can be measured. Clarke’s chapter therefore begins with a review of how poverty is defined, and describes the movement from the long-held approach of it being solely a function of income to its more recent multidimensional understanding best encapsulated by the MDGs. Clarke then offers an

assessment of the experience of poverty over recent decades, utilizing a large number of poverty measures and other data. He then analyses change in poverty measurements and outcomes, concluding with thoughts on how poverty might be further reduced through both local or community and national and international interventions.

Chapter 8 picks up on themes of the focus, purpose and methods of development raised by politics in developing countries to consider ideas of community development. Community development is intended to enhance the social and local decision-making process – the ‘empowerment’ – of people who are the target of development projects and to give them more practical political power over the goals and outcomes of the development process. Kingsbury posits that the movement towards community development reflects a fundamental reorientation of development towards a grass-roots or local-level process of democratization. Such an approach has been shown, in a number of cases, to produce real, tangible and appropriate benefits to people at the local level, as well as providing a greater sense of self-worth and the capacity to make many of their own decisions. It also has the benefit of working within and preserving aspects of local culture that give meaning to community life and which assist in maintaining and enhancing the social cohesion that is necessary when successfully engaging in a process of change.

This chapter is updated with examples of community development from recent studies in Timor-Leste, where the Community Development Program has largely failed to meet objectives or expectations, and from Aceh in Indonesia, where it has fared better. It will also consider the impact of community development programmes in conflict-affected states such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria. This chapter considers reasons for the success or failure of different community development projects, and looks at differing approaches to community development models, including participant-response analysis, grass-roots and pro-poor orientations, and so on. Related to community development or local empowerment is the development or empowerment of women within the development context. In Chapter 9, Janet Hunt focuses on the gender aspects of development, in particular how women have largely been ‘made invisible’ and left out of the development process. While policies have more recently sought to include women in development, the results have been mixed, progressing in some areas but going backwards or simply staying stagnant in others. Women have always carried the largest share of the domestic material burden in societies in developing countries, beyond child-rearing and home maintenance, including domestic husbandry and agriculture, and, more recently, in paid employment. Hunt also notes that men have been more readily

accommodated into the cash economy, although the benefits of their access to cash have not always contributed to the welfare of family members.

As Hunt explains, gender is understood as the socially ascribed roles of men and women in any society based on their sex. Hunt examines how gender-defined roles have been differentiated traditionally and how the development process has influenced or changed this, and how this influence or change has impacted on gender relations and the distribution of the benefits of development, often to the detriment of women. Understanding the gender impacts of proposed development is a key issue.

Hunt's chapter links many of the issues raised in earlier chapters and views them through a gender lens. If development is to reduce poverty, then it must transform women's lives, since women are disproportionately represented among the world's poor.

While all of the preceding issues are critical to an understanding of development, it is the degradation of the earth's capacity to sustain life that presents short-term problems and critical long-term threats. That is to say, no development can take place outside the context of the physical environment, yet, until relatively recently, this has been the most neglected area in development debate. In Chapter 10, Kingsbury therefore considers aspects of the environment that increasingly demand to be thought of as fundamental parts of the development agenda. This demand has been partly as a consequence of the rise in the profile of environmental issues in developed countries and, hence, among many bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and aid organizations. It has also, in part, been in response to environmental issues that have arisen in developing countries due to increases in population and particularly as a direct result of a range of development processes. However, as Kingsbury notes, environmental issues such as global warming are not exclusive to particular countries but are now understood as constituting a threat to all. Kingsbury recognizes that the environmental record in development has, to date, been poor, and environmental degradation has continued at a pace that is unsustainable in absolute terms.

Given the world's focus on terrorism, the issues of underdevelopment that have been argued to give it fuel, and the various development (not to mention military) resources that have been allocated to combating it, the final chapter of this book, by McKay, reviews recent thinking about the causes of terrorism and violence, and the impact that the anti-terrorism effort is having on development. Although there had been little action up until this was being written, there had been considerable rhetoric about the link between poverty and terrorism, and the need therefore to tackle poverty.

This chapter is substantially revised and rewritten in the light of recent experiences and new theoretical advances. The impact of the wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria – and the subsequent rise of Islamic State – the spillover of the Afghanistan war into Pakistan, and the expansion of anti-state militarism into other parts of the Middle East such as Yemen are considered. This then begs the question regarding the meaning of the word ‘terrorism’ and its capacity to impact upon development in ways not previously considered. McKay reflects on the new work on the concept of the failed (or failing) states, employing the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a relevant case study. The limits to effectiveness of international intervention in these matters have also become much clearer, and the implication of this is also evaluated.

As noted at the outset, much of the world continues to focus on issues of development and, when attention is properly turned, it is widely recognized that the problems of development are global in both their reach and their potential impact. Yet at the same time the urgency felt by some about such global development issues is far from shared by all, and has resulted in this retreat from tackling the complex issues. The reduction to increasingly simplistic formulae for addressing the continuing problems of development reflects the ‘fatigue’ that has, in various forms, beset many wealthier countries in relation to poorer countries. Much of this, in turn, can be attributed to the lack of ideological imperative that characterized the period from around 1950 to 1990. A new ideological imperative – that of neo-liberalism – has prevailed but it has been less generous, less sympathetic (and much less empathetic) and fairly inflexible in the choices that it has offered. It is also itself now under increasing challenge, as countries and the citizens within them reject imposed austerity which has been argued – and in some cases shown – to actually make their problems worse rather than better.

This book, then, attempts to discuss these key issues and explore some of the ways forward for development in this evolving period of global reorganization. If it provides questioning material to work with and to consider critically, it will have gone a long way towards achieving its primary goal.

Note

1. The common basis for this ideology is the fundamentalist Salafi interpretation of Sunni Islam, based on the first three generations after the Prophet Mohamad. A violent interpretation of Salafism is that which informs most so-called ‘jihadi’ organizations.

Index

Note: **bold** = extended discussion or term highlighted in text; f = figure; n = endnote/ footnote; t = table.

A

- absolute advantage (Smith) 85
 absolute autocratic rule 153
 absolute poverty/extreme poverty 1, 5,
 11, 46t, 48, 101, 179, 189, 190–2,
 192–3, 202, 203, 264, 280–2, 315
see also relative poverty
 accountability 11, 14, 16, 138, 145,
 146, 147, 153, 159, 160, 189, 211,
 227, 253, 258–9, 290
 democratic mechanisms 177
 Accra Agenda for Action (2008) 172
 Aceh (Indonesia) 18, 230, 273
 Acemoglu, D. 152
 Acharya, A. 299
adat (customary law) 219
 ADB (Asian Development Bank) 7, 160,
 178, 230, 279
 governance criteria 160
 Addison, T. 302, 305
 Aditjondro, G. 285
 ‘administering nation and relieving
 suffering of people’ (Japan) 53, 104
 affiliation (Nussbaum) 35
 Afghanistan 2, 18, 20, 43, 45t, 146,
 150, 157, 158, 169, 182, 189, 230,
 293, 312, 314–5
 constitutional gender equity clause
 (2004) 247–8
 Africa 1, 11, 16, 54, 64, 66, 76–7,
 99–100, 108–10, 114, 129, 135, 136,
 137, 163, 169, 176–7, 179, 188,
 204, 215, 230, 235, 239–40, 248,
 264, 266, 270, 274–5, 286, 292, 301
 brain drain 131
 cultural values 66
 desertification 273–5
 versus East Asia 64GFC 130–4
 grain imports 275
 marginalization in global system 110
 ODA 167f
 self-sufficient in food production
 (1970) 275
 transformation (assisted by China) 92,
 97
 see also SSA
 Africa’s Silk Road 99, 133
 African Union (2002–) 134
 Agarwal, B. 238–9
 age of high mass consumption
 (Rostow) 25
 Agenor, P-R. 125
 aggregate demand 104, 118, 122
 agrarian economies 82
 agricultural extension services 235
 agricultural sector 23, 24, 82
 agriculture 11, 18, 24, 136, 172, 174,
 177, 189, 234, 238, 247–8, 267,
 275, 278, 284, 288
 arable 271
 crop yields 241
 export production 249
 farming systems (Boserup) 235
 gender roles 234–5
 large companies (exploitation of female
 labour) 236
 mixed cropping 288
 shift from subsistence production to
 cash crops 225–6
 see also subsistence agriculture
 Ahamed, L. 91, 122
 Ahmed, F. E. 243, 244
 aid/foreign aid 10, 14, 17, 70
 amount and recipients 165–9
 bilateral 17, 166–7, 171–2, 187, 286
 ‘central role’ 55
 commercial aspects 169–70

- criticisms 177–9
 and development 17, 162–89
 global trends 171
 ‘good policies’ 170
 historical background 162–5
 Keynesian theory 57
 levels and distribution (factors) 169–70
 multilateral 17, 167–8, 172, 286
 new agendas 170–1
 ‘overall fragmentation’ 168
 policy context 176–7
 political origins 187
 politicization and securitization 174
 purpose 162
 quality and direction 166–7
 ratio to GDP 176
 role 17, 80
 sectoral distribution 167
 security agenda 187, 189
 shifting paradigms 172–4
see also development aid
- aid agencies 19, 236, 260
 aid agendas 17, 169, 174
 aid budgets 171
 aid conditionalities 166, 172, 176, 180, 188
 aid dependency 182
 aid donors 17, 172, 179, 182–3, 186–8, 258
 accountability 177
 ‘net recipients from developing countries’ 179
 aid effectiveness 132, 172, 175–8, 185, 188, 258–9
 micro level 177
 aid effectiveness studies 176–7
 aid quality 166–7
 aid target (0.7 per cent of GNP) 164
 aid tying/aid untying 163, 169–70, 172
 aid volatility 173
 air and air pollution 264, 266, 280, 281, 283
 air transport 306,
 air travel tax 186
 Al Qaeda 305, 307, 313
 ‘by-product of globalization’ (Gray) 311
 alcohol (as fuel) 282
 alcohol/alcoholism 197, 244
 Aliber, R. Z. 109, 120–1
 alienation (Marx) 88
 Alkire, S. 34, 36, 199
 ‘alliances’ 11
 ‘alternative modernity’ (Duffield) 183
 Amazon Basin 135, 269, 271
 Amazon Working Group 271
 Amin, S. 61–2
 Amsterdam 114
 Anand, S. 38
 Anderson, B. 142, 161n
 Anderson, M. 163, 182
 Ando, H. 270
 Andurrahman Wahid, 152
Angkatan Masuk Desa (Army Enters Village) 221
 Anh, T. T. V. 234
 anthropologists/anthropology 73, 225
 anti-Americanism 126
 anti-western sentiment 2, 16
 Apartheid era 37
 Appel, G. 225–6
 ‘appropriate development’ 282, 287
 aquaculture 277–8
 Aquino, B. 154
 Aquino, C. 154
 Arab world 130, 143, 146, 161, 164
 Arctic region 269
 Argentina 5, 154, 158
 aristocracy 26, 219
 Aristotle 34, 192
 arms/weapons 158, 189, 297, 304
 diversion of funds 292
 arrest/detention 6, 309
 Arrighi, G. 96, 110, 130, 131
 ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations)
 Plus Three System 125, 127
 Asia 1, 11, 68, 163, 167, 177, 113–4, 131, 136, 214, 230, 235, 237, 274, 285, 292, 294, 297, 309
 GFC 124–9
 ‘own form of democracy’ 55
 population growth 270
 possible market for African exports 134
 resentment against West 16
 see also East Asia
 Asian Century 298
 Asian economic crisis (1997–8) 89, 94, 96, 99, 134, 285, 297
 causes ‘basically internal’ 124, 125
 causes ‘essentially external’ 124, 125–6
 origins 124–5
 policy response 123, 126–9
 regime change (Indonesia) 152–3, 154
 regime change (Philippines) 154
 strong recovery 115, 187, 297

- Asian economic miracle 79
 Asian model of development 88–90, 91
 Asian Monetary Fund (notional) 127
 Asian tsunami (2004) 173
 Asian values 55
 ‘Asiatic mode of production’ (Marx) 88
Assessing Aid (Dollar/World Bank, 1998) 176
 Atlantic Bluefin Tuna 276
 Augmented Washington Consensus 94–5
 AusAID (Australian Agency for International Development) 171, 195, 253
 Australia 37, 44t, 54, 63, 113, 151, 188, 261, 274, 275, 285
 authoritarianism 75, 98, 140, 146–55, 309, 316
 authority 218–9, 221
- B**
- Baek, S.-W. 90, 129
 bail outs 102, 121, 126
 balance of payments 33, 62. 95, 171
 Balchin, C. 243
 Bangkok 283
 Bangladesh 5, 173, 180, 216, 224, 237, 243–4, 294
banjar (hamlet associations) 220–1, 222
 Banjar Tegah 220
 bank finance era 114
 banks and banking 24, 53, 171, 94, 112, 121, 125, 127
 bail-outs 121
 deposit-taking 121–2
 salaries and bonuses 121
 barriers to entry 93
 basic needs 31–2, 33, 36, 166, 170, 191, 196, 198
 food, clothing, shelter 26
 Basic Social Services (BSS) 166
 Bauer (1993) 179
 Beijing 233, 283
 Beijing Consensus 97–100, 129
 criticism 99–100
 ‘particular attraction’ 98
 political and security domains 98
 ‘theorems’ 99
 see also China
 Beijing Platform for Action 252
 beliefs 52, 211
 Beneria, L. 239
 Berger, M. 64
 Berlin 114
 Berner, M. 100
 Betts, R. K. 298
 Beuret, M. 77
 Bhagwati, J. 100, 101
 BHP-Billiton 287
 Bible 312
 ‘big push’ theory (Rosenstein-Rodan) 84, 89
 Bihar 224
 Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation 165
 biodiversity 266, 270–1
 Birdsall, N. 77
Black Swans (Taleb, 2010) 136
 Blair, H. 224
 blame/blame game 121, 244, 297
 Blattberg, C. 214
 Bloch, M. 220
 Bobbitt, P. 315
 bodily health (Nussbaum) 35
 Bolivia 136, 180
 bond finance era 113–4
 boom and bust 116, 118
 ‘bubbles and crashes’ 121
 Booth, C. 191
 Booth, D. 172, 177
 ‘borderlands’ (Duffield) 183
 Borer, D. 253
 Borneo 265, 271, 287
 Borrus, M. 297
 Boserup, E. 235
 Botswana 132
 Bougainville 230
 Brainard, V. 315
 Brandt, W. 275
 Brazil 5, 15, 76, 92, 134–5, 136, 157, 164, 165, 181, 187, 189, 214, 265, 271
 Furtado’s analysis 61
 income inequality 28
 Brenner, R. 116
 Bretton Woods system 53, 92, 112
 BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) 76, 77, 92
 Britain *see* United Kingdom
 Broadman, H. 99, 133
 Brundtland Report (1987) 262
 Brunei Darussalam 43, 44t
 budget deficits 93, 118, 124, 293
 budget-deficit financing (Keynes) 118
 Buckelew, A. 304
 Budlender, D. 252–3
 bureaucracies 179, 257
 bureaucracy 230, 241
 ‘civil servants’ 219

- bureaucratic authoritarianism 155, 156
 Burkey, S. 218
 Burkina Faso 45t, 274
 Burma 5
 see also Myanmar
 Burnside, C. 176
 Burton, M. 147
 Burundi 45t
 Bush, G. W. 310
 business community 65
 ‘business as usual’ 70
- C**
- Calcutta 283
 Cambodia 5, 196, 154, 229, 276
 constitutional gender equity clause 247
 donor missions 173
 Canada 44t, 63, 114, 134, 188, 261, 314
 capabilities approach (Sen) 34–5, 36, 40, 43, 191–2
 empirical application 194
 empirical measures 202
 literature 202
 recent experience of poverty 202–5
 see also Physical Quality of Life Index
 capability poverty assessment 199–200
 capacity-building 215–6, 229
 Freire 215
 interpretations 215
 local 207
 UNDP definition 216
 capital 10, 76, 82, 116, 140, 236, 282, 290
 access 180–1
 national and international (Cardoso) 134
 speculative 180
 capital account liberalization 134
 see also economic liberalization
 capital flight 134, 187
 capital flows 111, 126, 179–80
 capital markets 113, 126, 179
 capital mobility 58, 112, 126
 capital stocks 124
 capitalism 23, 54, 61, 85, 89, 128, 148, 236
 ‘competitive’ versus ‘monopoly’ forms 117
 ‘financialized’ 117
 ‘subjugation and exploitation of women’ (Mies) 236
 ‘true essence’ 63
 see also free-market capitalism
Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America (Frank, 1967) 60
 capitalist classes 26, 29, 87
 capitalist stage (Marx) 26
 carbon dioxide 11, 47t, 48, 260, 262, 263, 264f, 265, 271
 carbon sinks 265
 carbon trading 287
 Cardoso, F. H. 63, 134–5
 CARE 164
 ‘care economy’ 251
 Carnation Revolution (Portugal, 1974) 152
 cars 25
 community development (East Timor) 226–30
 cash crops 240, 281, 288
 market volatility 225–6
 cash economy 19, 218
 cash income 280–1
 casino capitalism (Strange) 111
 Cassidy, J. 91, 121
 caste 37, 185
 casual employment (women) 236–7
 catch-up investment (Hirschman) 59
 CBOs (community-based organizations) 194
 CEDAW (Convention for Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) 233, 252, 253
 census data 200, 268
 Central African Republic 45t
 Central America 5
 Central Asia 179
 central banks/central bankers 94, 123
 central human functional capabilities (Nussbaum) 35
 centralization of capital 88
 CEP (Community Empowerment and Local Governance Project, East Timor) 226–30
 assessment 229–30
 purpose 229
 Chad 45t, 274
chaebol 66
 Chan, S. 70
 Chandry, L. 202
 Chang Ha-Joon 89, 98–100
 Chant, S. 234, 253
 cheap labour 25, 123, 248–9
 Chernobyl 283

- Chiang Mai agreement 126–7
 child mortality 47t, 48, 130, 182, 192, 301, 317
 children 11, 45, 46t, 163–4, 218, 235, 240, 241, 256, 304
 orphaned 228
 Chile 5, 86, 136, 158, 271
 China 2, 5, 53, 54, 64–6, 69, 80, 88, 100–1, 132, 136–7, 146, 163–4, 168, 170, 179, 181, 186, 188, 203, 224, 265, 272, 274, 287, 294, 297–8
 accelerated rise 90, 91
 ‘biggest energy consumer’ (2008–) 285
 ‘charm offensive’ 74, 99
 coal-fuelled industrialization 261
 coastal regions versus inland areas 104
 ‘communist state’ (in theory) 97
 dams 284–5
 deliberative democracy 213
 domestic economy (versus exports) 128–9
 economic take-off (historical failure) 76
 ‘exploitation of Africa’s resources’ 133
 foreign exchange reserves 123
 foreign policy agenda 98
 global shift of economic power 72–3, 96
 population control policies 270
 potential market for Latin American exports 136
 poverty-reduction 185
 refrigerators 286
 regional inequalities 128
 relationships with Africa and Latin America 74–5
 rise 89, 115
 soft power 3, 74
 see also communism
 China’s growth model 90, 97
 literature 129
 precise nature 128
 Chinese Communist Party 90, 129
 Chinese Revolution 154
 Chipko movement (India) 240
 Cho, K. 261
 Chollet, D. 315
 Chopra, J. 227
 Christianity 3, 37, 164, 269, 294, 311–2
 circular and cumulative causation 58, 82
 CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) 42
 cities 279, 283, 296
 citizens 177, 153, 160–1, 230–1, 282, 315
 citizenship 183
 civil rights 36
 civil society 70, 177, 153, 155–7, 252, 253, 275
 civil war 164, 131, 300, 301–2
 ‘civil conflict’ 275, 300–1
 ‘intra-state conflict’ 17, 181
 civilizational problems (security) 311
 Clague, C. 69
 Clapham, C. 132
 Clarke, M. 190–206, 303
 ‘clash of civilizations’ (Huntington) 293, 310
 ‘clash of fundamentalisms’ 312
 class 24, 25, 26, 29, 61, 84–5, 117–8, 142, 152, 155, 210
 implications of under-development 61
 class interests 65, 68–9
 classical and neoclassical school 81–5
 Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF) 174
 see also energy
 climate change 76, 174–5, 273, 282, 287, 295
 potential for conflict 303
 ‘potential to exacerbate gender inequalities’ 242
 Clinton, W. J. 121, 159
 clothing/apparel 26, 32, 197, 240, 249
 see also basic needs
 co-operatives
 capacity 223
 community development 223–4
 ‘mixed record of success’ 224
 productive capacity 224
 ‘reward for effort’ 224
 success or failure (factors) 223–4
 coal 76, 261, 265, 285
 coercion 309
 coffee 223
 Cold War 2, 4, 10, 12, 29, 54, 65–6, 163–4, 169, 131, 294–6
 proxy wars 294
 collective security 299
 Collier, D. 141, 147
 Collier, P. 142, 181–2, 302

- colonial discourses 242
- colonialism and colonial legacy 53,
76–7, 130, 138–9, 154, 161, 169,
234, 246
- borders 143
- divide-and-rule tactics 141
- expertise, organization, capital
140
- see also* imperialism
- commodities 4, 5, 12, 25, 88, 97, 223,
300–1
- see also* natural resources
- commodity prices 281, 282
- Commonwealth Expert Group 239
- Commonwealth Secretariat 257
- communal labour 221, 224
- see also* division of labour
- communications 24, 89, 101, 248
- communism 57, 70, 89–90, 128, 163,
293
- ‘communitarian-bureaucratic
systems’ 158
- see also* USSR
- communism stage (Marx) 26
- Communist Manifesto* (Marx and
Engels) 87
- community 238–9
- definition 208
- community development 14, 17–18,
207–32
- background 212–7
- bottom-up perspective (Freire) 215
- bottom-up versus top-down 208–10
- co-operatives 223–4
- East Timor (case-study) 226–30
- education as 214–7
- expecting the unexpected 225–6
- external involvement 210–2
- ‘external’ versus ‘internal’
approaches 208
- foci 207
- gender issues 244–7
- local versus global 230–2
- meaning contested 207
- participatory democracy 213–4
- purpose 226
- social distinction 217–21
- social organization 221–3
- UN definition (1958) 213
- see also* development
- Community Empowerment and Local
Governance Project (CEP, East
Timor) 226–30
- community participation (in development
process) 7, 11
- see also* participation
- Comoros 45t
- companies 79, 94, 236
- bail outs 125
- in donor countries (beneficiaries of
untied aid) 165
- ‘insurance companies’ 115
- US 126
- see also* corporations
- comparative advantage
(Ricardo) 59–60, 85, 282
- competition 76, 94, 96, 107, 116, 134,
281, 297
- public versus private services 177
- competitiveness 64, 67, 90, 129
- complexity 35, 88, 104, 111, 130, 138,
170, 216, 239, 242, 243, 247–8,
290, 298–9, 300
- Comprehensive Development Frameworks
(CDFs) 172
- comprehensive security 299
- computer skills 249
- computer systems 112, 113
- ‘conflict diamonds’ 189
- Confucius/Confucian values 53, 65,
104, 148, 216
- Congo (DRC) 20, 45t, 47t, 132,
179, 300
- consensus 154, 159
- constant returns to scale 82, 83
- consumerism/consumers 25, 76, 223,
243, 262
- consumption 32, 88, 262, 265, 268,
269, 286–7
- consumption expenditure 196–7
- consumption growth *per capita* 202
- context 8, 52–6, 69–70, 79, 109–10,
140, 160, 176, 225, 230, 235,
249–50, 257–8, 260
- contingency analysis 117
- control of corruption (World Bank)
160
- control over one’s environment
(Nussbaum) 35
- Copenhagen summit (2009) 287
- core–periphery analysis 57–8, 62–3, 89
- Cornwell, R. 2
- corporate governance 64, 124, 125
- corporations 59, 178–9, 104
- profit rate 116
- see also* multinational corporations

- corruption 2, 6, 8, 62, 126, 136, 138, 146, 149, 159, 160, 171, 175, 189, 222, 230, 272, 300, 301, 312
- Côte d'Ivoire 45t
- country classifications 41–3
by income (GNP per capita) 27
- Cowen, M. 21
- crafts 87, 236
- credit 93, 196, 215, 235, 236, 242, 248
- credit availability 117
'key question' 121
- crime 295–7, 300, 302, 308
- cronyism 126
- cultural superstructure (Marx) 87
- culture 5, 6, 7, 32, 37, 130, 142–4, 219, 247, 289
- convergence 23, 55
role in development 65, 66
- currency collapse 179
- currency depreciation 305
- currency devaluation 67, 125, 239
- currency management 99
- currency markets 111
- currency swaps 128
see also exchange rates
- Cyprus 154
- Czech Republic 42
- D**
- da Silva, C. B. 271
- Dahl, R. 147, 151–3
'seven attributes' 151
- Dains, R. 145
- dams 174
average age 285–6
'cost-efficiency' challenge 286
'marginally cost-effective' 284
population displacement 284, 285
siltage 285
- Darfur (Sudan) 302
- Das, S. 72, 91, 111, 120
- Das Kapital* (Marx) 87
- Das Pradhan 253
- data deficiencies 177, 100, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204
adverse impact on empirical findings 200
gender disaggregation required 238
policy implications 205
- DAWN (Development Alternatives for Women in New Era) 237, 259
- de Pauli, L. 239
- de Rivero, O. 55
- de Soto, H. 55
- debt 33, 71–4, 91, 166, 187, 124, 197, 209, 233
see also indebtedness
- debt burden 217, 239
- debt crisis 76, 275
- debt relief 11, 131–2, 168, 173, 175, 184
- debt security purchases 111
- debt-reduction 170
- debt-servicing 119, 169
- 'decade of development' (1960s)
failure 212
- decentralization 212
- decision-making 14, 32, 222, 223, 228, 229, 231–2, 242, 253
environmental (women's participation) 240
governmental (under-representation of women) 233
'key role' for women 243
local 209–10
macroeconomic (need for female involvement) 259
- decision-making autonomy 207
- decision-making capacity 214, 215
- decision-making power 247
women 253
- decision-making process 18, 212–3, 218
- decolonization 1, 8–9, 139, 154, 162–3, 211–2, 291
'voluntary' versus 'wars of liberation' 145
- default 113, 124, 171, 223, 224
- defence 144, 269
- defence studies
traditional separation from IR 'no longer valid' 296
- deference 210, 231
- deforestation 6, 174, 262, 266, 269, 271–3, 282–3, 285, 286, 296
see also forests
- Deininger, K. 200
- Delhi 283
- 'deliberative democracy' 213
- democracy 6, 18, 55, 70, 179, 187, 189, 136, 139, 147–56, 207, 221, 227–9, 315, 316–7
counter-terrorist threat 309
'dead idea' 148
external characteristics 150

- ‘generically regarded as political development’ 13
 normative claims 158
 notions ‘culturally specific’ 148
 objections 148–9
 post-colonial 140
 procedural 147
 ‘promotes social division’ 148
 prospects 73
 ‘short-termism’ 148
 ‘uncertain’ 151
see also liberal democracy
 ‘democradura’ (O’Donnell and Schmitter) 151
 ‘democratic absolutism’ 147
 ‘democratic bargain’ (Dahl) 153
 democratic decentralization 212
 ‘democratic idealists’ 153
 democratic peace theory 297
 democratic-proceduralist model 147
 democratization 4, 7, 18, 64, 94, 147–56, 228, 305
 ‘hardliners’ versus ‘softliners’ (O’Donnell and Schmitter) 152, 154
 ‘normative imperative’ 139
 opponents 152
 state, civil society and 155–7
 Denmark 44t, 165
dependencia school 59
 dependency and development (Cardoso) 63
 dependency theory 16, 51–2, 59–63, 64–5, 89, 96, 236
 criticisms of globalization 71
 critics 63
 failure to account for growth in East Asia 52
 versus ‘structuralist’ approaches 88
 depression economics (Krugman) 109
 deprivation 45, 46–7t
 deregulation 94, 111–2, 127, 171, 248
 derivatives 102, 111
desa 222
Desa Siang 222
 Desch, M. 145
 desertification 262, 267, 270, 273–5, 276
see also deforestation
 ‘devalued identities’ 185
 developed countries 2, 3, 6, 8–10, 19, 62, 81, 82, 91, 111, 166, 260, 267–8, 273, 282, 287
 civilian control of armed forces 145
 gap with poor countries ‘getting wider’ 69, 177
 poverty 243–4
 relative poverty 101
 ‘developed-country’ stage (Rostow) 24, 25
 ‘developing countries’ 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 14, 33, 88, 91, 138, 151, 163, 170, 171, 177, 181, 187, 245, 260, 267–8, 273, 279, 281, 287, 299
 characteristics 20
 crowded out (by China) 104
 ‘defining qualities’ 140
 development balance sheet 46–7t
 ‘failure of theoretical and policy analysis’ (Stiglitz) 94–5
 gender roles 18–19
 and GFC 17, 50, 90, 107, 108–37
 ‘main argument’ 136
 origins 140–1
 problems of capital formation (Nurkse) 84
 resistance to new imperialism 95
 rise in relative importance 90, 92
 UN classification 42
 violent conflict (central causes) 316
 developing country stage (Rostow) 24–5
 developing country status, advantages 42
 development
 aim (‘unspoken assumption’) 52
 balance sheet (goods versus bads) 22
 ‘broader sense’ (World Bank) 36
 ‘broadly conceived’ 207
 conceptualizations 14, 22–40
 definition 14, 49, 138
 definition: importance 21
 definition: layperson’s 22
 domination and exploitation 29–30
 empowerment approach 207
 environment 260–90
 evolving notions 8
 failure 146
 fatigue 20
 ‘fundamental premise’ 49
 ‘fundamental reorientation’ 18
 gains 136
 gap ‘widening’ 9
 gender impacts 18–19
 ‘good change’ 30–40
 ‘grass-roots’ form 17, 18

- historical progress and modernization 22–4
- integration of women 235–6
- interaction with security 299, 300–3
- ‘interdisciplinary field’ 14
- Marx’s stages of historical development 25, 26–7
- meanings: contemporary 11, 29–40, 49
- meanings: contested 1, 2–4, 12
- meanings: traditional 22–9
- meanings: traditional (critique) 27–9
- multidimensional 32
- ‘new agenda’ 68
- ‘normative concept’ (Seers) 31
- normative outcomes 13
- one-size-fits-all model 231
- ‘ownership’ of meaning 7
- problems (global) 20
- purpose/goals 14, 70
- radical politics 174
- ‘real aim’ 70
- ‘redistribution with growth’ approach 212
- Rostow’s stages of economic growth 24–5
- security issues 291–2
- social and environmental aspects 174
- social change (Appel’s principles) 225
- top-downism 222
- women and (new critique) 236–7
- world’s ‘most critical problem’ 9
- see also* empowerment
- development agencies
- gender mainstreaming 253–4
- integrating women into development 236
- ‘development agenda’ 92, 98
- ‘beginning of end’ (Birdsall) 77
- development aid 30, 65
- prospects 187–9
- ‘development area schools’ 215
- development assistance 2, 16–17, 69, 77, 294
- ‘development co-operation’ 17, 77
- rights-based approach 174
- development definitions:
- application 40–49
- country classifications 40–3
- development balance sheet 46–7t
- development profiles 43–4, 44t
- development record 41–9
- HDI: bottom twenty countries (2008) 46t
- HDI: top twenty countries (2008) 45t
- development discourse 244
- feminist post-modern critique (Parpart) 243–4
- development economics 17–18, 71, 78–107, 238
- basic questions 78–81
- see also* economics
- Development as Freedom* (Sen, 1999) 35
- development paradigms 18–19
- development planning 303
- bottom-up 227
- participatory approaches 12
- women ‘marginalized’ 243
- development policies
- developing-country ownership 172, 175, 184, 231, 258
- global context 53–6
- historical shifts 11
- development politics 152
- development practice challenges 19
- development practitioners 21
- development profiles 43–4
- development programmes
- market-oriented (rejected) 136
- non-negotiable imposition 155
- partnership and ownership 166
- development project (overall) 146
- development projects 171
- ‘feedback relationship’ (Weitz) 211
- development record 44–48
- development studies
- human-security focus 317–8
- nation-state ‘primary unit of analysis’ 53
- subject matter 1
- development terminology 4
- development theory 8
- ‘basic question’ 51
- central questions (re-thinking) 71–5
- challenges 19
- discussion points 17
- ‘fundamentally gendered’ 236
- global context 52–6
- globalization, GFC, and 70–7
- material basis 17
- ‘most fundamental question’ 77
- neoliberal ‘counter-revolution’ (Toye) 53
- power ‘pivotal concept’ 54

- reassessment 15–16, 23, 51–77, 85,
 88, 91, 121, 124, 134–5
 ‘revolutions and counter-
 revolutions’ 50
 development transition 98, 99–100
 development versus
 underdevelopment 85
 Furtado 60–1
 two sides of same coin (Frank) 60
 development worker: role 210
 developmental state 89, 99, 127–8,
 147–8, 155
 DFID (Department for International
 Development) 186
 Di Palma, G. 152
 dialectical modernization theory 58
 diamonds 301
 ‘dictablanda’ (O’Donnell and
 Schmitter) 150
 ‘dictadura’ (O’Donnell and
 Schmitter) 150
 dictatorships 154, 179
 Dihel, N. 306–8
 Dili (East Timor) 227
 direct democracy 213
 directly productive activities
 (Hirschman) 59
 disabled people 195, 218
 disarticulation (Amin) 62
 discrimination 185
 ‘discursive democracy’ 213–4
 disease 131, 292, 295, 300, 315
 see also health
 District Advisory Boards (ET) 229
 division of labour 88, 223
 see also labour
 divorce 233
 dogma 311
 Doha Development Round (2001–) 136,
 181
 see also WTO
 Dollar, D. 100, 170, 176
 ‘Dollar-Wall Street Regime’
 (Gowan) 116
 ‘domestic sector’ (Furtado) 61
 domination and exploitation thesis 21,
 29–30, 31, 45, 49, 60, 68–9, 130–1
 nuanced analysis (Furtado) 61
 see also exploitation
 donor plans
 MDG-achievement 202
 see also aid donors
 ‘donor proliferation’ problem 171–2
 Doyal, L. 32
 drive to maturity stage (Rostow) 25
 drought 265, 273, 275, 279, 284
 drylands 273–5
 dual economy 82–83
 Duménil, G. 91
 Dunkerley, J. 288
 Dupont, A. 296
 ‘durable inequalities’ (Kabeer) 185
 Dureau, C. 228–30, 232(n2)
 Dutt, A. 85
 Dymski, G. 119
- ## E
- earthquakes 154, 283
 see also Asian tsunami (2004)
 East Asia 10, 57, 80–1, 112, 113, 116,
 123, 177, 179, 296
 rapid growth 15
 regional bond market 127
 successful industrialization 61
 ‘Tiger’ economies 51
 see also North Asia
 ‘East Asian development model’ 54, 84,
 90, 97, 104, 128
 sui generis 65–6
 East Asian miracle, challenges for
 modernization and dependency
 approaches 63–6
 East Timor *see* Timor-Leste
 Easterly, W. 132, 179
 eco-feminism 240–1
 ‘ecological services’ 290
 ecology 14, 262, 282, 284–5, 287–8
 economic activity, gender inequality
 234
 economic crises: causes
 Keynes 115, 118–9, 120
 Marx 115–8, 120
 Minsky 115, 119–20
 economic development 16, 24, 140,
 155, 160, 279, 289
 externally imposed models 9
 facilitated by globalization (or
 not) 80–1
 failure 15
 market-led versus state-led 13
 economic efficiency 239
 economic equilibrium (Solow) 84
 economic growth 3, 13, 24, 27, 30, 32,
 42, 48, 56, 74, 81, 91, 102, 119,
 165, 175–7, 180, 186, 235, 261

- economic growth – *continued*
 ‘allowed, but not implied, by sustainability’ 288
 China 293
 ‘easy process’ versus ‘requires much effort’ 78–9
 full costs 266
 in globalizing world 99–102
 income inequality 200–1
 institutional resistances (Rostow) 24–5
 market role versus state role 79
 private sector role versus state role 79
 rapid 136
 ‘reduced by gender inequalities’ 259
 ‘stages theory’ (Rostow) 24–5
 trade and security 296–8
 virtuous cycle 57
 whether easier for latecomers 104
see also ‘East Asian development model’
- economic growth: drivers 17, 138, 81–92
 Asian model of development 89–90
 challenge of GFC 81, 90–2
 classical and neo-classical school 81–6
 Marxist and neo-Marxist theories 86–9
- economic growth: policies to stimulate 92–100
 Beijing Consensus 97–100
 challenges to economic orthodoxy 95–100
 Marxist policies revived 95–6
 orthodox policies and Washington Consensus 93–5
- economic growth development model 207
- economic growth and inequality 100–1
 economic growth rates 33, 121
 African target 134
- economic growth theories and policies
 implications of globalization 104–5
see also modern growth theory
- economic liberalism 151
 economic liberalization 70, 297
see also financial liberalization
- economic nationalism 96
Economic Outlook (OECD, 2002) 306
- economic policy 97, 124
- economic prosperity (triple bottom line) 289–90
- economic recessions 91, 113, 171
see also financial crises
- economic security 295–6
- economic shocks 112–4, 127–8, 171, 185–6
- economic take-off (Rostow) 9, 24–5, 56, 212
- economic theory 58, 80
 ‘one size fits all’ approach 86, 94–5
- economics 56, 86, 138
 challenges to orthodoxy 70–4
see also feminist economics
 ‘economics drives politics’ (or vice-versa) 139
- economists 238, 259, 289
- ecosystem 289, 291
- Ecuador 136
- education 11, 14, 22, 23, 32, 40, 44, 65, 67, 77, 79, 84, 89, 95, 140, 163, 167, 170–1, 177, 192, 231, 255, 289–90
 as community development 214–6
 development balance sheet 46t
 gender mainstreaming 255–6
 primary 182, 222
 secondary 46t, 254, 255
 spending cuts 217
 tertiary 170
 user pays fees 240
 women 7
- educational attainment 32, 33–5, 40, 80, 192, 238, 249, 304, 316
- Eeckhout, M. 170–1
- ‘efficient market theory’ 118
- egalitarianism 66, 104
- Egypt 5, 146, 146
- Ehrlich, P. 269
- Eichengreen, B. 113–4, 124
- eighteenth century 23
- ‘either with us or against us’ (slogan) 54, 294
- El Niño effect 273
- El Salvador 5
- elections 143, 154, 229
- electricity 192, 194, 219, 253, 283, 285
- electronics 236
- Eleventh of September (2001) 3, 54, 292, 294, 304–6, 308, 311–3, 316
 ‘new kind of phenomenon’ 295
see also new terrorism
- elites 9, 25, 61–2, 70, 71–2, 74, 78, 91, 95, 100, 116, 129, 131, 136, 142, 145, 153–4, 209, 217, 281
 local/localized 218, 220
- Elkington, J.: triple bottom line 289–90

- Elson, D. 239
- embedded autonomy (Evans) 64
- emergency aid 169, 171, 172, 253
see also humanitarianism
- emerging donors 163, 167, 188
- Emmanuel, A. 61–2
- emotions (Nussbaum) 35
- empirical evidence 84, 104, 176
 integrating women into
 development 235
- employment 4, 18, 25, 31–2, 53, 73,
 85, 87, 106–7, 118–9, 218–9, 222,
 237, 240, 247–8, 250, 253, 254–5,
 279, 316
 formal sector 240
 informal sector 240
 labour-intensive 80
 urban industrial (Philippines) 240
 women 7, 18
- empowerment 7, 13, 18, 174, 207–32,
 241, 250, 253, 254
 social aspects, economic aspects
 (women) 247
 term ‘stripped of real meaning’ 207
 women 236, 237
 see also modernization
- empowerment approach 207
- ‘end of history’ (Fukuyama) 55, 292
- End of Poverty* (Sachs, 2005) 186
- energy 174, 176, 181, 233, 262, 266,
 282–9, 290
 see also ‘fifth fuel’
- Engels, F. 87
- ‘enlightened self-interest’ 2
- Enlightenment 52, 311
- entrepreneurs 83, 86, 92, 119, 121
- entrepreneurship 247, 251
- environment 3, 14, 19, 36, 52, 166,
 183, 192, 194, 202, 210, 246, 252
 gender aspects 240–2
- environment and development 19,
 260–90
 alternatives (appropriate development/
 sustainable development) 282–4
- environment and sustainability,
 development balance sheet 45
- environmental conservation, ‘detrimental
 effects on poor’ 303
- environmental degradation 38, 52, 179,
 267, 288, 295, 315–6
- environmental impact assessment 284
- environmental quality (triple bottom
 line) 289–90
- environmental security 295–6
- environmental ‘stress’ (Homer-
 Dixon) 276
- environmental sustainability 174–5,
 288–9
- environmentalists 55
- environmentally related conflict 276
- equality 97, 155, 219
- equality under law 245, 246, 247
- equality of opportunity 36
- equilibrium analysis 58
- equity *see* fairness
- equity/shares 111, 115
- equity finance era 114
- Eritrea 45t, 274
- Escobar, A. 69, 186
- Ethiopia 5, 45t, 179
- ethnic conflict 2, 133
- ethnic groups 9, 36, 37, 130–1, 146
- ethnic identity 144, 276
- ethnicity 142–3, 185
 ‘primordial quality of national
 identity’ 142
 reification 143
- ethno-linguistic unity 140
- eurodollar market 114
- Europe 60, 68, 71–2, 76, 81, 87–8, 92,
 130, 136, 148, 158, 163, 164, 187,
 189, 214, 234–5, 278, 293, 298, 314
 aid 166
- Europe: Central and Eastern 42, 275
- Europe: Eastern 158, 163, 293
- Europe: Western 23, 52, 55, 163, 307
- European Union 46t, 53, 112, 166,
 187, 287
- eurozone 166
- Evans, G. 2
- Evans, P. 64–5
- exchange rate management 93, 125
- exchange rates 17, 64, 67
 depreciation (gendered effects) 250
 regulated versus deregulated 112–3
 see also foreign exchange
- expansion of capability 35
- expatriates (aid-tying) 170
- expertise 140, 163, 257, 282
- experts 7, 11, 55, 70, 194, 196, 242,
 258–9
- exploitation 21, 26, 78, 88, 97, 218
 see also domination and exploitation
 thesis
- export competitiveness 67, 128
- export growth 93

- export sector 248–9, 250
 versus domestic sector (Amin) 62
- export-oriented development 10, 62, 64, 113, 177
- export-promotion 127
 employment effects 240
- exports 25, 61, 76, 171, 89, 113, 123, 131–2, 133, 136, 222, 242, 294
 specialization (Ricardo) 85
- external agencies 221–2
- extreme money (Das) 112
- Eyben, R. 177, 251
- F**
- factory production 84
 technical progress 85
- failed states 20, 181–2, 145, 156, 158, 316
- fairness 11–12, 153, 155
 ‘equity’ 4, 31, 38, 48, 104, 127, 160, 211, 214, 223, 237, 251
 inter-generational 38, 289
 women 238
see also future generations
- Faletto, R. 63, 134
- Falklands War 154
- family 19, 218, 239–40, 242, 244, 251, 256
- family planning 220, 222, 235, 267
- family size 267, 269
- famine 274, 284
- FAO (UN Food and Agriculture Organization) 180, 271
- FDI (foreign direct investment) 81, 94, 113, 167f, 172, 197
 Africa versus China 107, 131
 ‘foreign investment’ 5, 67, 80, 113, 179, 205, 239
see also investment
- feminism/feminists 233, 238, 240, 246, 251, 254, 257–9
 Marxist 236–7
 post-modern critique (Parpart) 243–4
 western 246
 western (Mohanty ‘particularly critical’) 242
- feminist economics 238, 258–9
 academic level versus policy level 258–9
see also free-market economics
- feminization of poverty 234
- Fengler, W. 171–2
- Ferguson, N. 76, 107
- Ferry, L. 262
- fertilizers 240, 242, 265, 288
- feudal stage (Marx) 26
- feudalism 26
- FfP (FfP) 157
- ‘fifth fuel’ (energy conservation) 286
see also fossil fuels
- Fiji 37, 28
- financial crises
 external factors 110
 failure to learn lessons 121
 ‘historically-specific’ 117
 internal causes 110
 level of risk (recent years) 111–5
 literature 109–10
see also GFC
- financial development 187
- financial liberalization 93, 113
 gender effects 250
see also liberalization
- financial markets 123
 contagion 125
 instability 179
 volatility 179, 181
- financial sector 72, 248
 versus ‘real economy’ 72
- financial sector/recent changes (unforeseen by Minsky) 120
- financial services 116, 117, 252
- financial system 94, 177, 306
 global 116
 ‘inherent instability’ 116
 liberalization 127–8
 Minsky’s analysis 119
- financial transactions tax 187, 189
- fiscal discipline 93
- fiscal management (prudent) 290
- fish stocks 277–8, 280
 depletion (critical factors) 277
- fisheries 277, 288
- Fishlow, A. 109, 113–4
- flooding/floods 173, 263, 284, 285, 294
- Floro, M. 240
- Fontana, M. 249
- food 31–3, 62, 68, 72, 85, 140, 174, 175, 197, 225, 233, 241, 246, 250, 265, 274, 279, 281, 286, 288, 303, 317
 ‘basic needs’ 26
- food aid 169, 173
- food crises 180, 181, 203
- food riots 203

- food security 291
 food subsidies 240
 footwear 197
 foreign aid *see* aid
 foreign exchange 67, 112, 123, 133
 ‘hard currency’ 62, 272
 foreign exchange reserves 111, 124–5,
 127
 foreign exchange transactions tax 185,
 186
 see also currency collapse
 foreign policy 99, 169–70, 188
 forests 175, 241, 265
 see also rainforests
 formal sector 192, 195, 240
 fossil fuels 175, 263, 283
 see also fuel
 Foster Parents Plan (1937–) 164
 Foster–Greer–Thorbecke measure 199
 Fox, J. 178, 191
 fractal techniques 91
 ‘fragile states’ 182, 187, 315
 France 44t, 163, 166, 169, 187, 314
 Franco, F. 154
 Frank, A. G. 30, 60, 110
 free trade 80, 86, 88
 see also FTZs
 free-market capitalism 12, 13, 16, 105,
 147, 158
 ‘almost never actually free’ 13
 see also global capitalism
 freedom/liberty 26, 29, 56, 140, 155,
 210, 309
 elements (economic, civil, political) 70
 link with development (Sen) 34–5
 political 32, 36, 140
 social 140
 ‘freedom agenda’ (Bush
 administration) 317
 freedom of assembly 147
 freedom of association/
 organization 147, 309
 ‘freedom from fear’ 296, 299, 318
 freedom to promote functionings
 (Sen) 34
 freedom of speech/expression 31, 147,
 149, 151, 309
 ‘freedom from want’ 296, 299, 318
 Freire, P. 211, 215
 Friday, L. 274
 Friedberg, A. 298
 Friedman, E. 98, 133
 Friedman, J. 207, 211, 226
 Friends in Village Development
 Bangladesh 216
 Fromm, E. 218–9
 FTZs (free-trade zones) 236–7, 240
 fuel 241, 250, 267, 283
 see also International Energy Agency
 Fuggle, R. 285
 Fukuda-Parr, S. 301, 303
 Fukushima 283
 Fukuyama, F. 55, 147, 158, 292, 310
 functionings (Sen) 34, 192
 fundamentalism 243, 310, 312, 314
 Furtado, C. 60–1, 62
 future generations 38, 66, 259, 262, 289
- ## G
- G8 76, 134
 Galbraith, J. 100
 Gallasch, D. 272
 Gambia 45t
 gambling 197
 Garrett, G. 100
 GATS 181
 GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and
 Trade) 112
 Uruguay Round 112
 GDP 8, 27, 57, 111, 131, 169, 176,
 261, 275, 288, 301, 302
 development balance sheet 47t
 per capita 3, 5, 7, 47, 275
 per capita (PPP) 34
 Gellner, E. 37, 144
 gender 4, 14, 36, 37, 174, 238, 275
 definitions 234
 development strategies (prior localized
 analysis required) 234
 and environment 240–2
 equality 258–9
 equity 185, 259
 globalization (way ahead) 248–50
 and governance 250–3
 inequalities ‘reduce economic
 growth’ 259
 law enforcement 247
 MDGs 254–7
 and sex 234
 structural adjustment
 programmes 239–40
 gender and development 18–19, 174,
 239–259
 community development
 approaches 244–7

- gender and development – *continued*
 ‘fundamental challenge ahead’ 259
 policies 237–9
 post-modernism and difference 242–5
 Gender Empowerment Measure
 (GEM) 256
 gender mainstreaming 238, 255, 257–9
 Gender-related Development Index
 (GDI) 256
 gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) 252
*General Theory of Employment, Interest
 and Money* (Keynes, 1936) 118
 geographical advantage (Morris) 76
 geography 56, 57, 90, 107, 123, 129,
 131, 140–1, 167, 318
 George, S. 114
 German, T. 165
 Germany 44t, 60, 166, 187, 261, 284,
 311
 Gerschenkron, A. 89
 Gertz, G. 202
 ‘getting policies right’ 11
 GFC (global financial crisis, 2007–) 3,
 50–4, 70–7, 79, 81, 90–2, 96, 100,
 102, 105, 171, 179, 186–7, 248–9,
 250, 298
 Asia and 124–9
 developing world and 108–37
 effect on developing countries
 180–1
 future of globalization and North–
 South relations 136–7
 gender inequity implications 249
 ideas to prevent recurrence 121–4
 impact on poverty-eradication
 efforts 185, 186
 ‘key lesson’ 75
 lasting impact (enhanced role of China
 and India) 130
 Latin America 134–6
 ‘most obvious casualty’ (blind faith in
 market) 121
 re-thinking of previous
 assumptions 74–7
see also Great Depression
 Ghana 215
 Ghosh, B. N. 109
 Gill, I. 99
 Gindin, S. 111, 117
 Gini coefficients 201, 202, 204–5
 girls 254, 255
 glass ceiling 6
 Glass–Steagall Act (USA, 1933) 121–2
 global capital 10
 global capitalism 3, 96, 110
see also capitalism
 global economic integration 68
 global economy/world economy 85, 91,
 130, 282, 315
 current shift in balance of power 3,
 68, 74–7, 96, 136
 ‘intense competition’ 297
 Global Environmental Facility
 (GEF, 1991–) 174
 global environmental taxes 186
 global financial flows 113–4, 131
 Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis,
 malaria 168
 global lottery 186
 global markets/world markets 60, 89,
 113, 183
 global recession (1970s) 113
 ‘Global South’ concept 243–4
 global warming 11, 19, 262–4, 271,
 287, 291
 GlobalGiving website 165
 globalization 5, 12, 14, 15–17, 18, 19,
 63, 70–7, 93, 98, 100, 116, 131–2,
 180, 182, 230, 243, 246, 291–2,
 312, 314, 315–7
 aid 179–82
 conceptual ‘looseness’ 68
 and development 18, 121, 130
 versus development theory (new
 battleground) 55
 effect on possibility of economic
 development 80–1
 gender (way ahead) 248–50
 implications for growth theories and
 policies 104–5
 ‘key concept’ 187
 Marx ‘most convincing analyst’ 88
 ‘most persuasive conclusion’
 (Kaplinsky) 104
 ‘must be re-defined’ 73
 opposition movements 188, 311
 prospects 136–7
 re-definition of state action 99
 security agenda 296
 stability threatened 100–1
 stresses and strains 181
 uniformity versus resistance to
 uniformity (Heinonen) 248
 ‘unmasked’ 55
 globalization paradox (Rodrik) 70
 GNI 27, 163, 166
per capita 27
per capita PPP 43–4, 44–5t

- GNP *per capita* 27
 Godges, J. 305
 gold 276, 306
 Gonzalez-Vicente, R. 133, 136
 ‘good change’ 22, 30–40, 45,
 46–7t, 49
 good governance 16, 134, 160, 170,
 175, 179, 211
 different approaches for different
 societies (ADB/World Bank) 160
 ‘good policies’ (aid) 170
 goods and services 10, 72, 180,
 access and availability 196
 miscellaneous 197
gotong royong (mutual help) 221
 Gough, I. 32
 Goulet, D. 101
 governance 8, 14, 17, 19, 94, 133,
 138, 158–9, 177, 179, 188–9, 229,
 317–8
 ‘critical issue’ (triple bottom line)
 290
 gender and 252–4
 meaning (development jargon) 252
 normative standard 161
 original meaning (‘fiscal probity’) 160
 see also good governance
 governance agenda 177
 government effectiveness (World Bank)
 160
 government intervention 33, 88
 government research institutes 79
 government role 79, 98–9, 119–20
 development processes
 (Hirschman) 58–9
 South Korea 64–5
 triple bottom line 290
 see also state role
 government–state relationship 17
 governments 5, 8, 9, 10, 78, 80, 93, 95,
 108, 111–2, 116, 127–8, 144, 147,
 163, 171–2, 179, 195, 202, 210,
 217, 221, 231, 245, 269–70, 279,
 296, 299, 305, 308
 ‘anti-development’ type 133
 bail-out of banks 121
 ‘key role’ (Asian model) 89
 left-wing 136
 minimalist 94
 ‘new creative possibilities’ (East Asia) 54
 ‘part of problem’ (assumption
 contested) 71–2
 post-colonial 141–2, 143, 144–5
 social democratic 136
 ‘too close relations’ with private
 sector 126
 Gowan, P. 116
 Gray, J. 68, 311, 313, 314
 ‘great crisis of 1857–8’ 115
 Great Depression (1930s) 108, 109,
 118, 120–2
 ‘failure to learn lessons’ 110
 see also economic crises
 Greece 122, 151, 154
 greed 302
 Green Belt Movement (Kenya) 240
 Green Revolution 241, 260, 269–70
 greenhouse gases 11, 47t, 175,
 260, 261, 263, 265, 272–3,
 285, 287
 Greenspan, A. 121
 Griffith-Jones, S. 187
 Grown, C. 237, 258
 Grugel, J. 147
Grundrisse (Marx) 115
Guardian 310
 Guinea 45t
 Guinea-Bissau 45t
 Gulf of Mexico 269
 Gupta, S. 169, 305–6, 310
 Gurevich, K. 265
 Gusfield, J. 58
- ## H
- Habermas, J. 144
 Habibie, B. J. 152
 habitat 265, 266, 271, 277–8, 284
 Hadjimichael, M. 176
 Haggard, S. 125
 Haiti 43, 44, 45t
 Hall, P. 155, 289
 Halper, S. 75, 98, 148
 Hancock, G. 178–9
 Hansen, H. 176
 Hansen, J. 263
 Harrod-Domar growth model 57
 Harvey, D. 85, 96
 He, B. 214
 headcount index (of poverty) 198–9
 health 5, 7, 22–3, 32–5, 40–1, 44, 70,
 77, 163, 170–1, 186, 192, 242, 248,
 280, 290, 317
 development balance sheet 46t
 flooding (ill-effects) 284
 lack of potable water (ill-effects)
 279–80
 see also disease

- health care 10, 130, 238, 240
 sexual and reproductive 246
- health clinics 228, 230
- hedge funds 110
- hedging (Minsky) 119
- hedging (of risk) 117
- hegemony 313
- Heinonen, P. 248
- Herbst, G. 130
- herd behaviour (Keynes) 118
- Heyzer, N. 242–3, 259
- Hickey, S. 174
- hierarchy 145, 218–9, 221, 231
- Higgins, B. 82
- high technology 4, 13, 99
- high-income countries 27–8, 43–4
- Highly-Indebted Poor Countries
 (HIPC) 132
- hijab* 243
- ‘Hindu rate of growth’ 65
- Hirsch, P. 272, 285
- Hirschman, A. 58–9
- Hirschmann, D. 2
- historical development stages
 (Marx) 25–6
- historical legacy 69
- historical materialism (Marx) 87
- historical progress 23–4
- history 8, 70, 90, 128–9, 138, 160–1,
 227, 230, 247, 312
- ‘reifying mythical glorious past’ 143
- HIV/AIDS 73, 130, 174, 184, 244, 255,
 296, 317
- Hobijn, B. 306
- Hobsbawm, E. J. 144
- Hocking, J. 309
- Hoffman, B. 304
- Hoffman, P. 163
- holistic approach 240–1
- home-grown terrorists 313–4
- Homer-Dixon, T. 266, 269, 270
- Honduras 248
- Hong Kong 42, 44t, 148
- ‘honour killings’ 246
- Hopkins, A. 243
- Hopkins, R.F. 184
- Hopkins, T. 62
- Hoppe, H. 148
- horizontal groups 149–50
- horizontal inequality 37–38
 multidimensional (Stewart) 37
- horizontal social divisions 142
- Horowitz, D. 141
- household debt 118
- household income 82, 196
- Household Income and Expenditure
 Survey (HIES) 197–8
- household surveys 195, 196–9, 202
- household systems (Boserup) 235
- households 192, 195, 238
 ‘bargaining model’ (Agarwal) 238
 economic roles of women 234–5
 female-headed 249
 gender relations 238–9
- housing 82, 118, 197
- Howard, R. 139
- Huang, Y. 99, 129
- human behaviour 225, 234
- human capital 78, 106, 290, 306
- human condition 312
- human development 34, 36, 195, 315
 categories 43
 UNDP definition 33
- Human Development Index (HDI,
 UNDP 1990–) 8, 34, 43–4,
 44–5t, 192, 200, 256, 317
- bottom twenty countries (2008) 43,
 45t
- country-classification technique 41–3
- top twenty countries (2008) 43, 44t
- variables (weighting) 40
- Human Development Report*
 (UNDP) 46–7t
- (1990) 33
- (1995) 35
- (2010) 42
- human dignity (criterion) 7
- human resources 57, 123, 131, 215
- human rights 7, 32, 55, 99, 177, 202,
 243, 251, 252–4, 276, 304
- human security 36, 258, 291, 298–300,
 308–17
 focus for development studies 317–8
 ‘useful new overarching concept’ 295
- human well-being 22, 36
- humanitarianism 2, 167, 169, 172–3,
 253, 299
 see also emergency aid
- Hungary 42
- hunger/starvation 5, 195, 163, 185, 202
- Hunt, D. 21
- Hunt, J. 17, 18–19, 162–89, 233–59
- Huntington, S. 23, 145, 146, 158, 293,
 309
- hydro-electricity 284, 285–6
- hypocrisy 178, 273, 287

I

- Iceland 44t
- ideas 81
- identity 69, 243–4, 313–4, 316
 cultural 32
 global (Sen) 314
 political 138, 141–4
- ideology 2, 3, 9, 11, 14, 20, 20(n),
 54–5, 63, 84, 140, 158, 213, 217,
 316
 neo-liberalism versus nationalism (East
 Asia) 126
 see also Cold War
- IEA (International Energy Agency) 285
 see also nuclear energy
- illiteracy 46t, 139, 190, 192, 199–200,
 217
- ILO (International Labour
 Organization) 32–33
- IMF (International Monetary Fund) 11,
 16, 53, 67, 69, 80, 97, 110, 123,
 125–7, 163, 171, 176, 187, 195,
 271, 298
- IMF Special Drawing Rights 186
- imperialism 63, 69, 94–5, 97, 140, 166
 Marxist concepts 53
 over-reach 107
 see also colonialism
- import-substitution 163
- imports 25, 130, 249
 hyper-competitive pricing 171
- ‘inclusive governance’ 14
- income 40–1, 44, 46
 average level 193, 198
 development balance sheet 46–7t
 indicators 22
 ‘means to an end’ 33
 non-monetary 197
- income data 196–7, 201
- income distribution 199
 national (Schumpeter) 82
- income growth 39, 57, 97
- income inequality 32, 36–7, 48, 66, 68,
 116–7, 119, 127, 136, 193–4, 200,
 202–5, 209
 China 128
 between countries 27–9, 100–1
 within countries 28, 100–1
 distance below poverty line 199
 global 202
 ‘inverted U-curve’ (Kuznets) 200
 size distribution approach 201, 202f
- income *per capita* 8, 32, 130, 193
 country-classification technique 41–3
- income quintiles or deciles 201
- increasing returns (Romer) 85
- increasing returns to scale 85
- ‘incremental muddling through’
 (Wade) 120
- indebted countries 258–9
- indebtedness 121
 ‘aid-driven’ 17
 see also debt
- independence 1, 9, 140, 227, 229, 270,
 291
 see also wars of liberation
- independent legal advice 309
- India 3, 5, 65, 69, 76, 88, 100, 130,
 132–3, 136–7, 141, 143, 145, 163,
 164, 165, 167, 181, 187, 222, 240–1,
 252, 265, 283, 287, 297–8
 caste inequality 37
 dams 284
 population control policies 270
 poverty-reduction 185
 remittances 169
- Indian cosmology 241
- Indian Ocean 298, 307
- indigenous peoples 4, 178, 228
- individuals 192, 195, 201, 215, 290,
 299, 317
- Indonesia 18, 124–5, 141–3, 145–6,
 158, 179, 217–8, 230, 271, 276,
 279, 285
 ‘balancing of central needs and
 objectives’ 222
 capital flight 187, 250
 environmental policies 271–2
 family planning project 220, 222
 occupation of East Timor (1975–
 99) 226–7
 population control policies 270
 primary education campaign
 (1973–) 222
 regime change (1998) 146, 152–4
- Industrial Revolution 60, 64, 76, 79
- industrial sector 23, 84, 262
 higher-value 80
 restructuring 99
- industrialization 4, 5, 10, 12, 29, 64,
 88, 133, 155–6, 163, 212, 260–1,
 273, 289
 environmental costs 266
 late developers 60, 89, 123
 role in nation-formation 144

- industrialized countries 286
 inequality 31, 37, 38, 58, 59, 62, 72,
 123, 177, 181, 186, 193–4, 209,
 239, 300
 global 63, 100
 measures 101
 poverty-assessment 199–201
 relationship with economic growth
 (acrimonious debate) 100–1
 inequality approach, recent experience of
 poverty 204–5
 infant mortality 7, 37, 130, 275, 278,
 301
 inflation 17, 33, 93, 94, 113, 125, 305
 informal sector 94, 240, 250, 256
 information disclosure 166
 information technology 13
 infrastructure 8, 22, 57, 59, 72, 79, 89,
 95, 97, 113, 131, 140, 145, 171,
 175, 177, 222, 227–8, 253, 290, 306
 infrastructure development 11, 167, 208
 infrastructure projects 9, 114, 205, 231,
 279
 inheritance law 238
 ‘innovative sources of finance’ 186
 insecurity 315–7
 instability 117, 291, 300
 social and political 72
 institutional development 160, 215
 institutional structure 90, 102, 116,
 129, 183
 institutions 16, 25, 58, 69, 70, 99, 113–
 4, 166, 177, 210, 253, 300, 317
 international 67, 73
 local 221
 see also state institutions
 insurance 115, 306
 ‘integrated rural development
 projects’ 170
 intellectual property 181
 interest rates 93, 134
 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate
 Change 263
 International Bank for Reconstruction
 and Development (IBRD) 163
 see also World Bank
 international community 132, 202,
 205–6
 international cooperation 13–14, 80
 role 80
 international development 33, 76
*International Development: Issues and
 Challenges*
- ‘basic premise’ 15
 definition of ‘development’ 14
 first edition (2008) 12
 focus on poverty-reduction 14
 key issues in development debate 14
 ‘original contribution to development
 debate’ 14
 ‘primary goal’ 20
 theme 318
 see also development
 International Economic Order 178
 International Energy Agency (IEA) 285
 see also nuclear energy
 International Finance Corporation 171
 international financial flows 111
 policy agendas 177
 international lending and deposits 111
 international monetary stability 163
 international organizations 13–14, 80
 International Peace Institute 300
 international relations (IR) 53, 282,
 295, 296
 traditional separation from defence
 studies ‘no longer valid’ 296
 internationalist coalitions (Solingen)
 297
 ‘internationally oriented sector’
 (Furtado) 61
 internet 92, 194
 investment 16, 24–5, 32, 56–9, 82, 89,
 93, 95–7, 99, 111–2, 113, 163–5,
 169–70, 171, 180
 private (dangers) 179
 role and rationale 80
 see also FDI
 investment banks 121–2
 investment capital 82
 investors 118, 131, 133, 160, 315
 ‘invisible hand’ (Smith) 118
 Iran 284, 312
 Iraq 18, 157, 158, 169, 182, 305
 Iraq War (2003–11) 2, 3, 20, 293,
 313–5
 Ireland 37, 38, 44t
 ‘irrational exuberance’
 (Greenspan, 1996) 121
 irrigation 230, 273, 284
 Irwandi Yusuf 273
 Islam 243–4, 293, 310, 311, 312–3
 youth communities 314
 Islamic Courts Union (Somalia) 158
 Islamic fundamentalism 2–3, 312
 Israel 44t, 224, 314

J

- Jackson, K. 125
 Jain, L. 211–2, 224
 Jakarta 283
 Japan 44t, 52, 60, 89, 97, 104, 132, 148, 154, 163, 166, 188, 203, 278, 299
 philosophy of economics 53
 Japan: Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) 148–9
 Jefferys, A. 169
 Jenkins, B. 305
jihad (holy war) 311–3
 Johannan, U. 309
 Johnsson-Latham, G. 254
 Jomo, K. S. 56, 125
 Jubilee 2000 132
 judiciary 153, 160
 just-in-time systems 306

K

- Kabeer, N. 185, 234, 246–7, 251, 259
kabupaten 222
 Kachin Independence Organization 273
 Kanbur, R. 218
 Kandiyoti, D. 243, 247
 Kaplan, B. 298
 Kaplinsky, R. 104, 105
 ‘most persuasive conclusion’ 104
 Karachi 279
 ‘*Kecamatan* Development Programme’ (Indonesia, 1998–2009) 230, 232(n3)
 Kelleher, D. 254
 Kenya 240, 277
 Kepel, G. 311, 312, 313
Key Issues in Development (2004) 12
 Keynes, J. M.
 causes of financial crises 115, 118–9, 120
 Keynesianism 57, 88, 105, 108, 136, 163, 170
 Kharas, H. 99, 164, 165, 168, 171, 173, 175, 188
 Khmers 143
kibbutz 224
 Kindleberger, C. P. 109, 120–1
 Kingsbury, D. 1–20, 138–161, 207–232, 260–90
 Kiva website 165

- KKN (*Korupsi, Kolusi dan Nepotisme*) 218
klian (head of hamlet association) 220, 221, 222
 Kloppers, M. 287
 knowledge 10, 69
 Korea: North 64
 Korea: South (Republic of Korea) 42, 44t, 51, 54, 63–6, 89, 97, 99, 124–6, 129, 148, 164, 172, 179, 187, 216, 261, 295, 297
 ‘special advantages from USA’ 65, 66
 Korean War 164, 292
 Kortan, D. 211, 266, 289
 Kosovo 37
 Kotawaringin district 272
 Kovsted, J. 181
 Kraay, A. 100
 Kragh, M.V. 181
 Krugman, P. 91, 109
 Kuwait 43, 44t, 164
 Kuznets, S. 200
 Kuznets’ Ratio 201
 Kyoto Protocol/s 47t, 261, 262, 265, 287
 Kyrgyz Republic 169

L

- labour 58, 84, 116, 131, 133, 163, 194, 275
 agriculture 234
 co-operatives 224
 unlimited supplies (Lewis) 85
 women 236
 see also reserve army
 labour costs 64, 78, 113
 labour exploitation (Marx) 86–7
 labour force 62, 233, 235
 labour markets flexibility 94
 labour productivity 85
 labour supply 84
 LaFleur, V. 315
 Lagos Plan of Action (1981) 132
laissez-faire capitalism 68, 86
 Lake Victoria 277
 land 82, 188, 218, 234, 238–9, 247, 249, 253, 271, 276, 284
 desertification 273–5
 land tenure 224, 235
 land use 273, 288
 landlessness 216, 218, 235

- landlocked countries 275, 285
see also Liechtenstein, Luxembourg
- language 140, 143, 144, 231, 243
- Laos 5, 213, 230, 285
- Lasswell, H. 145
- Latham, M. E. 278
- Latin America 16, 30, 51, 59–61, 63, 76, 88, 91, 93, 96–7, 100, 110, 113–4, 130, 140, 142, 154, 163, 169, 179, 214, 270, 285, 292
 versus East Asia 64–5
 GFC 134–6
 regional integration 136
 structural problems 134
see also Southern Common Market
- Latin America and Caribbean 187, 203, 274
- law 238
- counter-terrorist 309
- discrimination against women 233
- leadership 8, 132–3, 218, 222, 247, 253
 Asia 136
 dual pattern 219
 local 220
- LEAN 263
- learning-by-doing 83
- least developed countries ('LLD' or 'LLDC') 5, 6, 166, 179, 285
- Lebanon 158
- left-wing 136
- Leftwich, A. 21, 30
- legal reform 238, 253
- legislatures/parliaments 229
- legitimacy 141, 145, 146, 160, 161, 213, 231, 238, 276, 292
 positive 156–7
 universalist claims 158
- Leipziger, D. 64
- 'lender of last resort' 123
- Lesotho 46t, 169
- less developed countries ('LD' or 'LDC') 5, 6
- Lévy, D. 91, 116
- Lewis, W. A. 85
- liberal democracy 54, 70, 78, 143, 147, 158, 292, 310
- Liberal Democratic Party (Japan) 149
- liberalism 85, 150, 214
- liberalization 127, 146, 152, 166, 171, 176, 181, 248
see also micro-economic liberalization
- 'liberalized autocracy' (O'Donnell and Schmitter) 150
- Liberia 45t, 179
- Libya 146, 305
- Liechtenstein 44t
- Liew, L. H. 90, 129
- life 35, 145, 290
- life expectancy 6, 7, 34, 37, 46t, 130
- lifestyle 52, 55, 67
- 'limited political democracy' 150
- literacy 5, 34, 45, 46t, 48, 203, 216–7, 226, 231
 problems 217
 'the critical development issue' 217
- living standards 1, 26, 29, 30, 36, 37, 42, 98, 179, 199–200, 231, 267
 people displaced by dams 285
- loan income 197
- loans 224
- local government 227, 272
- localism tendency 14
- locational advantages 104, 105
- logging 241, 262, 271–3, 280, 285, 287
- London 114
- London: City of London 70
- Lorenz curves 200–1
- low-income countries 27–8, 42–3, 186, 309
- Luis, J. 2
- Lula da Silva, L. I. 135
- Luxembourg 44t, 165

M

- Mabsout, R. 239
- Maccoby, M. 218–9, 223
- macroeconomic policy/management 64, 93, 99, 171, 177, 240, 290
 gender effects 250, 259
 Keynesian 119, 136
 short-term outcomes 218
- macroeconomics 212
- 'mad money' (Strange) 111
- Madagascar 45t, 77
- Maharashtra (India) 224
- Mahbubani, K. 296
- maize 203, 240
- malaria 168, 187
- Malawi 45t
- Malaysia 5, 150, 158, 287
- rapid recovery from 1997 crisis 125
- Mali 45t
- malnourishment/malnutrition 11, 184, 203
- Malthus, T. R. 81, 82

- Malthusianism/neo-Malthusianism 267, 269
- Manila 279, 283
- manjar* 219
- Manley, M. 275
- manufactured goods 90, 188
- manufacturing 5, 12, 23, 88, 171, 116, 248, 266, 306
- Marchand, M. H. 243–4
- Marcos, F. 154
- marginal propensity to save 57
- marginal tax rates 93
- maritime transport 307
- market access 80, 179
- preferential 65
- market democracy 98
- market economy 152
- market failure 70, 75, 184
- ‘market fundamentalism’ (Sim) 310
- market mechanisms/market forces 70, 79, 93, 112–3, 288
- ‘blind faith’ 120
- called into question 74, 91
- ‘prone to fail’ 120–1
- market reform 136, 137
- ‘market state’ 315
- markets 53, 70–2, 88, 90, 118, 127, 171, 187, 238, 248, 266, 269, 299
- appropriate role 79
- crowded out (by China) 104
- new 96
- role (in generation of growth) 79
- ‘self-regulating’ theory 121
- size 85
- Marshall Plan 53, 163
- Marx, K.H. 25–6, 32, 53, 96
- causes of financial crises 114–7, 121
- ‘first real development economist’ 88
- ‘most convincing analyst of twenty-first century globalization’ 88
- stages of historical development 24, 25–6
- Marxism 29, 57, 63, 76
- policies revived 95–6
- Marxist feminism 236–7
- Marxist and neo-Marxist theories 88–9
- masculinist hierarchies 258
- masculinity 239, 244
- Mason, P. 121–2
- mass consumption society (Rostow) 56
- material advancement 14, 24, 25
- precedence over political development 140
- maternal health/mortality 184, 254
- Matthews, R. 261
- Mauritania 179, 274
- Mauritius 132, 250
- McCants, W. 305
- McGillivray, M. 14, 21–49, 176, 179
- McGregor, R. 129
- MacIntyre, A. 127
- McKay, J. 15–16, 19–20, 50–77, 78–107, 291–318
- McNamara, R. 212
- MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) 15, 17, 39, 166, 170, 184, 185–6, 191, 198, 202, 233, 274, 300
- gender 254–7
- Goal 3 (seven strategic priorities) 254
- missed 300
- means of production 26
- media/mass media 173, 309, 312–3
- medical services 84
- medicines/drugs 76, 183, 240
- Mediterranean 270, 275
- Menkhau, K. 318
- merchant capital 88
- meta-narratives 312
- methodology 8
- Mexico 42, 114, 164, 169, 219, 239, 248, 307
- Mexico City 283
- Michel, S. 77
- micro-economic liberalization 93
- see also* trade liberalization
- micro-finance institutions 181
- middle class 149, 152
- Middle East 76, 112, 123, 233–4, 294, 313, 315
- Middle East and North Africa 167, 305, 307
- middle-income countries 27–8, 42–3, 100, 166
- middlemen 218, 223
- Mies, M. 236–7
- migration/migrants 58, 184, 186, 218–9, 244, 251, 295, 313
- Miguel, E. 316
- Mihm, S. 91, 124
- military coups 145
- military matters 62, 96, 168, 181, 306
- ‘military moment’ 151
- military regimes 145–7, 272
- Mill, J. S. 52, 82
- Miller, D. 143

- Mills, G. 173
 minerals 76, 132–3, 189
 Minsky, H. P., economic crises
 (causes) 115, 119–21, 136
 Minsky model 121
 Minsky moment 119
 moderate reformist agenda 135
 modern growth theory: key
 questions 82–3
 modernism 4, 12
 ‘modernist’ development model 11
 modernity 6, 129, 183, 243, 310–11
 modernization 11, 15, 22–4, 27–30, 41,
 48, 66, 68, 92, 163, 186, 212, 235,
 236, 237, 310, 311
 versus ‘destruction’ (Appel) 225
 see also community development
 modernization theory 16, 39, 51, 56–9,
 63–4, 69, 155, 186
 challenges 51–2
 newer versions 63
 Mohan, G. 174
 Mohanty, C. 242
 Moldova 169
 monarchy 148, 153
 monetarism 94
 monetary poverty assessment 196–9
 policy implications 199
 recent experience of poverty
 202–4
 money (gender roles) 234
 Mongolia 274
 monitoring 125, 166, 205, 285
 monoculture 281, 288
 monopolies 90, 102, 117, 171, 272
 Moore, M. 171, 188, 189
 moral authority 156
 moral hazard 12, 117
 Morgenthau, H. 282
 Morocco 250
 Morris, I. 76
 Morrissey, O. 171, 181
 mortgage finance 117–8
 Mortimer, R. 212
 Moseley, P. 170–1
 Moser, C. 238
 Moss, T. 130
 mothers 235, 240
 Moyo, D. 179
 Mozambique 45t, 179, 300
 multi-ethnic societies 8, 16, 141–2
 multi-sector economy 82
 Multi-Stakeholder Consultation
 Forum for Development Planning
 (Indonesia) 230
 multinational corporations 16, 61, 110,
 113, 236
 see also small firms
 multiplier effects 62, 286
 Mumbai 283
Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan
 (Musrenbang, Indonesia) 230
 ‘mutual assistance’ 224
 Myrdal, G. 58–9
- N**
- Nagaraj, S. 56
 Nairobi Women’s Conference
 (1985) 237
 Narayan, D. 244, 246
 Narayan-Parker, D. 195
 narcotics 189, 301
 Narmada River dam project 285
 ‘nation’
 basis 143
 versus ‘state’ 144
 nation-building 142
 nation-state 53, 299, 318
 ‘no longer sole arbiter of policy’ 296
 ‘national champions’ 89
 national governments 53
 national identity 32
 civic form 144
 ‘primordial quality’ (ethnicity) 142
 sustaining qualities 142–4
 National Program for Community
 Empowerment (Indonesia) 230
 nationalism 126, 141, 146, 152, 154,
 296
 ‘voluntary’ 143
 Natsios, A. 182
 natural capital 290
 natural disasters 173
 natural gas 265
 natural resources 5, 6, 11, 22, 82, 179,
 188, 241, 274
 finite 266–7, 289
 previously unexploited 24
 see also primary products
 Nazi Germany 311
 neo-classical economics 59, 64, 83–85,
 94, 125
 neo-fundamentalism (Roy) 313

- neo-liberal paradigm 15, 54, 66–9, 184, 312
- neo-liberalism 9, 13, 20, 33, 70–1, 76, 91, 116–8, 127–8, 145, 170, 185, 187–8, 247, 315
- versus neo-classical tradition 94
- re-assessment 177
- well-articulated alternatives (failure to emerge) 71
- Nepal 169, 245
- Ness, G. 270
- Netherlands 44t, 165
- networks 296, 304, 313
- international 13–14, 80
- see also* social networks
- new agenda for development (counter-terrorism) 308–9
- new imperialism (Harvey) 96
- New International Economic Order 178
- ‘new international order’ 97
- New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) 134
- new political economy (Toye, 1991) 66
- new security agenda 294
- new terrorism 295, 304–5
- features 304
- short-term versus long-term impacts 306
- trade impacts 306–8
- New World 60, 76, 82
- New Zealand 44t, 151, 188
- newly industrialized countries 216
- NGOs (non-governmental organizations) 17, 163–4, 166–7, 170–1, 174, 186, 188–9, 153, 194, 212, 228, 252, 271, 285
- aid 167
- criticisms of aid 177
- Nicaragua 154, 158
- Niger 45t, 274
- Nigeria 132, 169, 187, 234
- poverty 203
- nineteenth century 4, 25, 68, 72, 91, 101, 105, 109, 113, 130, 140, 191, 192
- Nitsch, V. 306–7
- Nixon, R. M. 112
- Noland, M. 99
- non-bank financial institutions 112
- non-government development agencies 257
- non-interference in internal affairs 99
- non-tariff barriers 178
- ‘non-viable economies’ (de Rivero) 55
- North America 52, 68, 214, 307
- North Asia 307
- see also* South Asia
- North–South relations 136–7
- Norway 43, 44t, 165, 187, 285
- nuclear energy 283–4
- see also* power
- nuclear warfare 291
- Nurkse, R. 85
- Nussbaum, M. 35–6
- nutrition 106, 192, 225, 226, 240, 241, 278, 288, 301
- O**
- OAU (Organization of African Unity) 132, 134
- Ocampo, J. 136
- ODA (official development assistance) 17, 162–3, 166–8, 170, 173, 174, 175, 182, 186, 187, 189(n)
- Africa 167f
- capital flows 179–80
- fatigue 8
- O’Donnell, G. 150–3, 154
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) 123, 167, 306
- emergency aid 173
- OECD countries 3, 4, 5, 41–2, 151, 163, 165, 166, 169–71, 187, 204
- development balance sheet 46–7t
- OECD DAC (Development Assistance Committee) 163, 165, 167f, 168, 172
- principles 258–9
- ‘off balance sheet decade’ 122
- Ohio Life Insurance Company 115
- oil/petroleum 5, 43, 133, 164, 222, 180, 188, 189, 240, 267–9, 268f, 282–3, 301, 314
- ‘petrol’ 269, 282
- oil prices/oil-price shocks 33, 112–4
- oilseed (as fuel) 282
- old age 269
- oligarchy 149, 154
- Oliver, D. 211–2, 226
- Onis, Z. 176–7
- OPEC 164
- Open Society Institute 165
- opium 174, 272, 301

- optimism 121, 133, 163, 212–3, 292, 314
- Osama bin Laden 305, 312
- output 81, 82, 85, 118
 efficient (minimum scale) 89
- over-production concept (Marx) 115
- Oxfam (1942–) 164, 180, 242
- ozone layer 260, 286
- P**
- Pack, H. 99
- Pakistan 20, 140, 169, 279
- Palestine question 314
- Panama 158
- pandemics 295
- Panitch, L. 111, 117
- Papua New Guinea 271
- Paraguay 136
- Paris 113
- Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*
 (2005) 172, 258
- Park, Y. C. 99
- Parpart, J. 242–3
- Parsons, T.: ‘theorist of modernity’ 58
- participation 7, 174, 147, 211, 253
- participatory budgeting 214
- participatory democracy 213–4
- ‘participatory development’ 275
- Patel, R. 195, 243
- Patnaik, U. 85
- ‘patriarchal bargain’ 246
- patriarchy 245
- patronage 217–8
- patron-client relations 16, 141, 221, 231
- peace 182, 134
- peace-building 183, 253, 318
- peace dividend 292–3
- ‘peace parks’ 303
- peak oil 267, 269, 283
- peasantry 212, 218, 240
- Pempel, T. J. 125, 127–8
- penaeus japonicus* (prawns/shrimp) 278
- pension funds 111, 115
- ‘people power’ (Philippines)
 misnomer 154
- people-trafficking 174, 184
- periods of relative stability
 (Minsky) 119, 136
- pesticides 265, 288
- Petras, J. 56, 68
- petrodollars 112
- philanthropy/altruism 164, 187
- Philippines 5, 150, 151, 158, 161, 169, 173, 239–40, 284
 incompletion of regime change
 (1986) 153–4
- photo-voltaic cells 283
- Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) 7
 see also quality of life
- Picciotto, R. 303
- Pinstrup-Andersen, P. 278
- Plan International 164
- play (Nussbaum) 35
- plebiscitary autocracy (O’Donnell and Schmitter) 150
- pluralism 152
- plurality 148
- Poland 42, 157
- police 152
- political development 4
- political economy 72, 127
 of development 15
 of environment 280–2
 see also new political economy
- ‘political fundamentalism’ (Sim) 310
- political instability 62, 68, 146, 179, 183
- political model types (O’Donnell and Schmitter, 1986) 150
- ‘political moment’ 152
- political participation 143, 153, 256
- political parties 217, 219
- political progress (competing views) 155
- political rights 139, 147, 309
- political science 56, 57
- political sensitivity 93
- political space 141, 150, 156, 157
- political stability 73, 79, 104, 138
- political stability and absence of violence
 (World Bank) 160
- political systems 8, 55, 57, 78, 101, 124
- political will 144
- politicians 70, 140
- politics 85, 88, 138, 179, 184, 317–8
 financial and economic policy
 issues 72
 importance in development
 process 56–9
- politics, governance, development 16, 138–61
 chapter purpose 138–9
- ‘politics of resentment’ (Higgott) 298
- pollution 52, 184, 261, 262, 266, 276, 279, 283, 296

- polyarchy 151
- Pomeranz, K. 76
- Ponzi schemes (Minsky) 119
- poor governance 12
- population 180
 - global 11, 19
 - sustainable 261–2
- population bomb (Ehrlich) 269
- population control [political] 231
- population growth 25, 81, 184, 235, 275, 276, 286, 302
 - (1900–2011) 267–8
 - ‘costs as well as benefits’ 270
- population reduction 265–70
- population sub-groups 37
- Portney, R. 266, 276
- Porto Alegre (Brazil) 214
- Portugal 122, 151, 152, 154
- post-Cold War era 10, 12, 52, 54, 131, 147, 160, 164, 169, 179, 294, 311
- post-colonialism 1, 5, 9, 10, 130, 138, 140, 141–3, 144, 178
- post-conflict environment 183
- ‘post-development’ era 69
- post-disaster reconstruction 230
- post-modernism 69, 312
 - critics 12
 - and difference 242–5
- post-war era (1945–) 3, 12, 15, 53–4, 116, 139, 155, 162–3, 233, 292, 296
 - growth of world trade faster than growth of world output 113
 - state-creation (three categories) 145
- post-Washington Consensus 95, 176, 178
- poverty 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 15, 28–9, 42, 48, 53, 72, 88, 100–1, 125, 171, 177, 181, 188–9, 215, 267, 275, 276, 288, 294, 315–7
 - definitions 17, 191, 194–5
 - ‘five key characteristics’ (2000) 195
 - gendered 249
 - global 202
 - link with terrorism 19
 - multidimensional view 195, 199–200, 204, 256
 - and terrorism 309
 - worsening (SSA) 130
 - see also* relative poverty
- poverty: recent experience 202–5, 206
 - capabilities approach 204
 - inequality approach 204–5
 - monetary approach 202–4
- poverty alleviation 14, 15
 - and development 17–8, 190–206
- poverty eradication 202–3, 206
- poverty measurement 17, 190–1, 195, 196–202
 - assessing monetary policy 196–9
 - assessing poverty of capability 199–200
 - assessing poverty through inequality 199–201
 - empirical 196
- poverty reduction 11, 17–18, 32, 139, 167, 169, 175–6, 177, 180, 184, 200, 208–10
 - MDGs 184–7
 - now occurring across all regions 185
 - strategies 94, 196
 - vulnerability to economic shocks 185–6
 - women 19
 - see also* MDGs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Plans (PRSPs) 172
- poverty termination 202–6
- poverty approaches
 - capabilities 190, 192, 195
 - capabilities (empirical application problem) 195
 - inequality 190, 193–5, 195–6
 - monetary 202–3, 204
 - participatory 194–5, 196
 - social exclusion 190, 193–5, 196
 - summary 195–6
- poverty line 32, 199, 202
 - definition 198
- poverty severity (measure) 199
- power [political] 61–2, 160, 166, 172, 210, 216–8, 239, 243, 245, 253, 297, 299, 315, 317–8
 - hierarchical structures 209
 - local structures 213
 - ‘pivotal concept’ of development theory 54
- power balances/imbbalances 70, 177, 188
- power relations 17, 219, 245
 - global 136–7
 - men and women 238
- power structures 209, 213, 229, 232
- PPP (purchasing-power parity) 43, 44–5t, 48
- practical reason (Nussbaum) 35
- Prebisch thesis 59–60

- preconditions for take-off stage
 (Rostow) 24
 predictability 160, 212
 pressure groups 93
 prices 62, 74, 118
 primal stage (Marx) 26
 primary accumulation 88
 primary products 60, 61, 62
 see also raw materials
 private philanthropy 165, 168
 private property 26
 private sector 54, 79, 89, 92, 106, 123,
 165, 181, 185, 188, 306
 ‘too close relations’ with
 government 126
 private sector development 171, 247
 privatization 64, 72, 93, 134, 166,
 176–7, 248, 253
 water supplies 279–80
 pro-poor policies 12, 186, 303
 ‘problematic situation’ versus ‘complete
 disaster’ 274
 procedural democracy 147
 processes of mutual accountability
 (Eyben) 177
 production 175, 223–4, 281
 global networks 113
 internationalization 113
 production costs 59, 64
 productive sectors (of economy) 168
 productivity 24, 26, 85, 125, 223, 236,
 266
 profit motive 111–3, 281
 profitability 85, 113
 profits 85, 117, 119, 166, 179,
 programme budget support aid 173
 project aid 170
 property rights 94
 discrimination against women 233
 prosperity 51, 120
 protein 276, 277
 protest 281, 283, 309
 Protestant fundamentalism 312
 Protestant work ethic 311
 ‘proto-aid’ charitable organizations 164
 Proyect, L. 277–8
 PRSPs (Poverty Reduction Strategy
 Plans) 172
 prudential regulation 125
 psychology 58, 121, 202–3, 209, 225,
 316
 Keynes 118
 public expenditure 300, 306
 ‘government spending’ 118, 217
 Keynesian-style 118
 public expenditure cuts 94, 217
 ‘budget cuts’ 239–40
 public goods 72, 183–4, 266, 280
 ‘Public Interest Partnerships’ 212
 public sector 94, 175, 251, 252–3
 public works 221, 264
- ## Q
- Qatar 43, 44t
 quality control 113
Quality of Growth (World Bank Institute)
 209
 quality of life 36, 40, 97, 192–4, 288
 see also well-being
 questionnaires 197
 quotas 80
- ## R
- race 14, 36
 see also ethnicity
 rainfall 273, 302
 rainforests 271, 273
 see also deforestation
 Ramakrishna, K. 304, 309
 Ramo, J. C. 97
 Randel, J. 165–6
 Rangachari, R. 285
 Rao, A. 254, 258
 Ravenhill, J. 127–8
 raw materials 69, 76, 188, 299
 see also ‘resource curse’
 ‘re-Islamization’ (Roy) 313
 Reagan, R. 66, 85
 ‘real aid’ 166
 ‘real economy’ 72, 112
 real world/reality 10, 59, 70, 116, 145,
 224, 239, 241, 246, 281, 292, 293,
 311
 ‘realization of potential of human
 personality’ (Seers) 30–1
Realpolitik 281
 Red Cross (1863–) 164
 redistribution 32, 94, 116, 196, 212
 refugees/displaced people 131, 167, 170,
 183, 303
 regime change 138, 147–55
 causes 150
 ‘horizontal, interest-based political
 change’ 150

- ‘incompletion’ 152
 literature 149
 ‘not normative by definition’ 150–1
 ‘rarely vertical’ 152
 role of foreign powers 154
 times of dislocation 154
 regional cooperation (East Asia) 127
 regional development banks 80
 regional [supra-national] stability 297
 regions [sub-national] 36, 53
 regulation 70, 74, 115, 121–3, 127,
 177, 181, 185, 186, 281–2
 regulatory environment 171
 regulatory quality (World Bank) 160
 Reinhart, C. 121
 relative poverty 101, 193–4, 200
 see also absolute poverty
 relativism 158
 religion 5, 14, 36, 133, 167, 243, 304,
 309, 312–3
 assertion of ‘traditional’ gender roles 243
 remittances 168–9, 186–7
 ‘remnant’ economy (Furtado) 61
 renewable energy 284–9
 see also CEIF
 renewable-resource conflict 276
 Rensberg, P. 215
 rent-seeking 67
 rental income 197
 representation 153
 representative government 76, 146
 repression 146, 154, 294, 316
 colonial-era legislation (used post-
 independence) 140
 repression–reform–repression cycle 16
 research and development 85, 282
 resentment 298, 302, 309
 ‘reserve army’ of labour
 (unemployment) 87
 see also surplus
 Resosudarno, I. 271–2
 resource allocation 71, 266
 ‘resource capture’ 266
 resource depletion 52
 resource exploitation 281
 returns to scale 82
 revealed preference approach 194
 revolution 57, 145, 182
 revolutionary movements 145
 revolutionary pedagogy (Freire) 215
 revolutions 150, 151
 ‘Revolutions of 1989’ 149
 Ricardo, D. 59–60, 85
 rice 72, 139, 203, 240, 277
 rich nations 76, 98, 109
 rights-based approach 174
 Rio Earth Summit (1992) 174, 240
 risk 72, 174, 181, 91, 111–5, 117–9,
 283, 303, 306
 roads 228, 230, 231
 costs of terrorism 306–7
 Robin Hood tax 186
 Robinson, J. 152
 Rodrik, D. 70, 73
 Rogoff, K. 121
 Roman Catholicism 269
 Romer, P. M. 85
 Ros, J. 85
 Rosenstein-Rodan, P. N. 84–5, 89
 Rostow, W. W. 24, 30, 56–9, 60
 ‘stages of economic growth’ 24–5
 Roubini, N. 91, 124
 Rowen, H. 64
 Rowlands, J. 246
 Rowntree, B. 191
 Roy, O. 313–4
 Rudolph, J. 278, 284
 rule of law 6, 13, 76, 106, 143, 147,
 156, 159, 160
 rulers and ruled 65
 rules of new game 153
 rural areas 163, 128–9, 184, 216, 218,
 221, 227–30, 240, 253, 267, 279
 gender roles (Vietnam) 234
 public investment 177
 rural development 212
 Ruskin, J. 191
 Russia (Tsarist) 113
 Russian Revolution (1917) 154
 Ruthven, M. 312
 Rwanda 37, 38, 45t, 150, 300
 Ryrrie, W. 163, 166
- ## S
- Sachs, J. D. 69, 186
 Saddam Hussein 293
 Sahel 266, 274
 salaries 121, 197
 discrimination against women 233
 sanitation 39, 166, 190, 193, 214, 255,
 278
 Saudi Arabia 43, 44t, 164, 313
 Save the Children (1919–) 164, 174
 savings 24, 25, 124, 128, 196, 216, 287
 savings rate 56–9, 70, 88, 131, 136

- Scandinavia 151, 157
 Schaeffer, K. 240
 Schmitter, P. 150–3, 154
 schools 192, 228, 230
 Schumacher, D. 306–7
 Schumacher, E. F. 213
 Schumpeter, J. A. 82, 83, 147
 Schuurman, F. 56, 68
 science 241, 263, 287
 sea-level rise 294
 sector-wide approaches (SWAPs) 172
 security 185, 221, 222, 247, 258
 and development 291–6
 re-definition debate 291
 traditional and newer 291, 294–5
 transnational challenges 296
 security concept: linkage with
 development 295, 296–304
 economic growth, trade, and
 security 296, 296–8
 interaction between security and
 development 296, 300–3
 linking traditional and newer security
 agendas 296, 298–300
 security agenda (scope) 295–6
 ‘security surcharges’ (airlines) 306
 Seers, D. 30–1, 36, 39, 48
 self-determination 32, 75, 97, 227
 self-employment 197
 self-esteem/self-worth 18, 31, 208, 211,
 216, 243–5
 self-help (Africa) 134
 self-interest 2, 26, 76, 175, 185
 self-sufficiency 288
 semi-development 212
 semi-periphery (Wallerstein) 63
 Sen, A. 34–5, 36, 38, 43, 55, 139, 192,
 207, 237, 314
 Sen, G. 253, 255
 sense, imagination, thought
 (Nussbaum) 35
 Senses, F. 176
 separation of powers 147
 separatism/separatists 142, 145, 150,
 161, 302
 Serbia 145
 services 189, 197
 seventeenth century 76
 sex 14
 sex and gender 234–5
 definitions 234
 Seymour, M. 144
 ‘shadow banking system’ 122
 ‘shadow economies’ 183
 shadow leadership 220
 Shanghai 283
 Sharia law 312
 Sharp, J. 69, 246, 252
 shelter 15, 26, 32, 191
 see also basic needs
 Shenton, R. 21
 shipping
 anti-terrorism protection 294
 containerization 113, 307
 Shiva, V. 186, 240–1, 259
 ‘shock of underdevelopment’
 (Goulet) 101
 short-termism 209, 213, 217, 271
 shrimps/prawns 278
 Sierra Leone 45t, 46t
 Sim, S. 310
 Singapore 42, 44t, 54, 89, 148, 150,
 216, 299
 mis-classification 42
 Singh, A. 250
 single-sector economies 82
 Sinhalese 37
Sistem Banjar (Neighbourhood
 Association System) 220
 Skidelsky, R. 1 18–9
 skills 8, 65, 138, 131, 192, 241, 215,
 219, 223, 290
 slave trade 130
 Slovakia 42
Small is Beautiful (Schumacher,
 1973) 213
 small loans 209
 smallholders 177
 Smillie, I. 164
 Smith, A. 142, 143, 144, 309
 Smith, Adam 82, 85–6, 118, 194
 Smith, M. 116
 Smith, W. 285
 ‘social action’ theory (Parsons) 58
 ‘social bereavement’ 225
 social capital 216, 217, 290
 social change 52
 development context (Appel’s seven
 principles) 225
 speed 225
 social cohesion 9, 18, 208, 222
 social contract 85–6, 144–5, 153, 217,
 222
 social democracy 151
 social development 184, 185
 social distinction 217–21

- 'social economy' 251
 social exclusion 193–4
 benchmark upgrading 194
 empirical measurement 194
 groups versus individuals 193–4
 literature 193
 social justice (triple bottom line) 289
 social life 87
 social networks [traditional type]
 194–5, 218, 299
 see also networks
 social norms 238
 social organization 221–3
 social overhead capital 59, 85
 social psychology 209–10
 social safety nets 108, 127
 social sectors 149, 168, 301
 social services 98
 see also basic social services (BSS)
 socialism 63
 socio-cultural capital 209
 sociology 56, 58
 soft law 252
 soft loans 166
 soft power 3, 74
 soil 188, 270, 274, 275
 solar power 261, 265, 282
 Solingen, E. 296–7
 Solomon Islands 230
 Solow, R. 84
 Somalia 146, 158, 163, 173, 318
 sorghum 241
 sound policies 176
 South Africa 5, 37, 181, 249, 252,
 276, 307
 South Asia 130, 167, 202, 233–4,
 240–1
 South-East Asia 76, 141, 277, 299
 see also ASEAN
 Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) 276
 Spain 60, 63, 122, 154
 Spanish Civil War 164
 Sparr, P. 240
 spatial disadvantages 185
 'spatial modernization' 57–8
 species 11, 264
 Nussbaum 35
 speculation/speculators 72, 111–3, 117,
 121, 127, 179
 speculative financing (Minsky) 119
 spread and backwash effects
 (Myrdal) 58, 59
 Squire, L. 200
 Sri Lanka 37, 38, 150, 304
Stages of Economic Growth
 (Rostow, 1960) 24–5, 56–7
 sub-title (*Non-Communist Manifesto*)
 57
 Standing, H. 257
 state, the 61, 128, 137, 155–7, 194,
 238, 248, 315
 appropriate role 79
 capacity to initiate and control
 growth 65–6
 capitalist 68–9
 central to all parts of growth
 process 79
 conflict-affected 173–4
 definition 144
 'form and structure' debate 17
 historically important role in
 development 186
 'hollowing out' 53
 institutional structures 184
 international recognition 145
 minimalist 53–4
 monopoly of violence 144
 versus 'nation' 144
 nature ('central issue of our age')
 73
 'part of problem' 70
 return as central actor in economic
 growth 90, 91
 state agencies 6, 144
 state boundaries 140, 143, 306
 state capacity 73, 136, 140, 184, 198,
 229, 300
 state capitalism 73
 state intervention 13, 92
 see also developmental state
 state legitimacy 16, 144–5, 146
 state power 90, 98, 131
 state role 13, 127, 136–7, 248
 Asian model of development 89
 'central issue of our age' 73
 generation of growth 79
 see also government role
 state sovereignty 143, 299
 state-building 181–4, 318
 definition 184
 state-market partnership 79
 appropriate mix 177
 state-owned enterprises 75, 128
 see also companies
 statist/nationalist coalitions (Solingen)
 297

- statistics 28, 130, 221, 300
 shortcomings 41
 status 219, 222, 234
 social 14
 socio-economic 221
 Staub, E. 316
 Stepan, A. 155–7
 Stern, J. 260, 261, 263, 308
 Stern Report (2007) 260–1, 263
 Stewart, F. 32, 37, 315
 Stiglitz, J. 10, 74, 94, 100, 101, 102,
 110, 125, 126–8, 176–7, 193
 critique of Washington Consensus 95
 Stotsky, J. G. 250, 259
 Strange, S. 111
 Streeten, P. 32
 ‘strong states’ 156–7
 structural adjustment 64, 103, 171, 186
 structural adjustment programmes
 (SAPs) 170–1, 217
 and gender 239–40
 structural change 79, 82
 ‘structural violence’ 296
 structure versus agency debate 139, 152
 subjectivity 22, 31, 49
 Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) 5, 14, 130–1,
 150, 154–5, 167, 202, 233–4, 253,
 275
 development balance sheet 46–7t
 human development indicators 130
 ‘low human development’ group
 (UNDP) 43
 ‘lowest dietary energy supply’ 275
 number of poor (2005–15) 185
 poverty rate declining 185
 prospects 132
 Sahel region 274
 see also Africa
 subsidies 240, 241
 subsistence agriculture 235, 248, 250,
 275
 subsistence economies 4, 88
 subsistence sector 85, 225–6, 236, 238,
 267, 281
 Sudan 133, 146, 274
 Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux (SLE) 280
 Suharto, President 125, 152
 Sumatra 272, 273
 Summers, L. 64
 supply-side economics 94
 surplus labour 85, 163
 see also working class
 surplus production (Marx) 115–6
 surplus value theory (Marx) 86, 88
 survival 280–1, 295
 sustainability 44, 97
 environmental 288–9
 sustainable development 15, 19, 36, 37,
 38, 209, 242, 260–1, 267, 282
 Brundtland definition 262
 definition 282
 ‘fundamental challenge ahead’ 259
 oxymoron 262
 World Bank paradigm 290
 wind power 286
 Swarna, V. 278
 Sweden 44t, 165, 169
 Switzerland 44t
 Syria 2, 18, 20, 157, 173, 293, 305,
 313–5
 system fragility (Minsky) 119
 system instability 107, 119
 systemic breakdown 108
- ## T
- Taiwan 51, 54, 64, 65, 66, 74, 89, 97–9,
 124, 148, 216, 292–3
 Tajikistan 169
 take-off stage (Rostow) 24–5
 Taleb, N. 136
 Taliban 157, 158, 293, 312
 Tamil Tigers 304
 Tamils 37
 Tan, A. 261, 304
 Tanzania 163, 188, 215, 224, 277, 302
 tariff-reduction 249
 tariffs 60, 80, 113, 281–2
 Tarp, F. 163, 165, 169, 176
 tax base 93, 306
 taxation 186–7, 189, 265, 272, 283, 287
 taxpayers 71, 91
 Taylor, D. 189, 313
 Taylor, L. 119
 Taylor, R. 155
 Taylor, V. 257
 technical advisers (aid-tying) 170
 technical assistance 170, 216
 technical cooperation 170, 171
 technological progress 82–3, 85, 88,
 116, 125, 286
 technology 5, 10, 14, 24–5, 61, 70,
 97, 99, 112–3, 123, 136, 212, 267,
 282–3, 289, 291–2, 297
 anti-terrorism 308
 generation, absorption, use 79–80

- technology transfer 11
 telecommunications 89
 television 25, 101, 109
 terms of trade 88, 98, 133
 territory 143, 145
 specific and delineated 144–5
 see also colonialism
 terrorism 19, 184, 187, 291, 294
 costs (calculation) 305–8
 motivations 309
 nature and costs 295, 304–8
 ‘new terrorism’ 295, 304–5
 potential targets ‘almost
 limitless’ 305, 309
 precautions ‘unlikely to be
 effective’ 309
 search for understanding 309
 spurious, anti-intellectual
 arguments 309
 see also new terrorism
 terrorism: causes 308–17
 home-grown terrorists 313–4
 old versus new (fear of
 modernity) 309–11
 poverty, globalization and
 insecurity 315–7
 reactions to US imperialism 314–5
 religion and holy war 312–3
 wars in Iraq and Afghanistan
 314–5
 textiles 236, 249
 Thailand 5, 114, 125, 140, 154, 158,
 161, 179, 272, 285
 aquaculture 277
 military coups 157
 Thatcher, M. H. 66, 85
 Theun River (Nam Theun), Laos 285
 ‘third way’ (East Asian model) 54
 ‘Third World’ 4, 233, 292
 debt crisis 113
 terminology questioned 41–2
 women 242
 ‘Third Worldism’ notion 5
 Thomas, C., 317
 Thompson, D. 11
 Three Gorges Dam 285
 Three Mile Island 283
 Tianjin 283
 Tiessen, R. 257
 timber 269, 271–2
 time 23, 31, 32, 39, 42, 197, 198, 200,
 204–5, 266
 women and girls 251
 Timor-Leste 5, 157, 218, 232(n1–2),
 252
 community development 18, 226–30
 ‘control mentality and gender
 bias’ 228
 Indonesian occupation (1975–99) 227
 village development councils 227
 Timorese National Resistance Council
 (CNRT) 228
 Togo 45t
 Tokyo Electric Power Company
 (TEPCO) 283
 Tomlinson, B. 165–8, 169–70
 torture 6, 294
 total poverty gap 199
 total security concept (Singapore) 299
 tourism 132–3, 305
 Tow, W. 298–9
 Toye, J. 54, 66–7
 trade 2, 3, 16, 25, 30, 68, 85, 99,
 111, 117, 124, 164, 166, 170,
 179–81, 185, 188–9, 239, 252, 282,
 296, 306
 costs of terrorism 306–8
 economic growth and security 295,
 296–8
 Emmanuel’s analysis (1972) 61–2
 global (rapid growth since 1945)
 113
 role and rationale 80
 trade liberalization 64, 69, 176, 181
 asymmetry 181
 gender implications 248–50
 see also capital account liberalization
 trade promotion 168–9
 ‘driver of economic growth’ 180
 trade restrictions 93
 trade unions 89
 traditional authority 219
 traditional society 23, 24
 trafficking 304, 315
 Trainer, F. 288
 training 85, 229, 235, 236, 259, 306
 transaction costs 172, 306
 transistor radio 228
 transparency 12, 14, 16, 160, 168, 177,
 188, 211, 214, 227, 232(n3), 253
 transport 32, 163, 197, 266
 cheap and efficient 113
 costs of terrorism 306–7
 futility of anti-terrorist precautions
 309
 ‘trickle-down’ theory 25, 29, 51

- TRIMS 181
 Tripathi, P. 212, 224
 Tripathy, J. 239
 triple bottom line (Elkington) 289–90
 TRIPS 181
 Trood, R. 298–9
 Truman, H. S. 163
 trust 153, 219, 222, 301
 Tschirgi, N. 300
 tuberculosis 168, 187
 Tulip Bulb Bubble (Netherlands, 1636) 121
 Tunisia 146
 Turkey 42, 152, 164
 Tutsis 37
 twentieth century 2, 4, 15, 41, 60, 83, 114, 135, 150, 234, 263, 278, 286
 twenty-first century 2, 15, 148, 150, 184, 186, 202, 233, 263, 267, 271, 279, 280, 283
 tyranny 55, 77
 tyranny of majority 86, 148
- U**
- Uganda 45t, 179, 277
Ujamaa villages (Tanzania) 215
 Ukraine 283, 293
ummah 313
 UN (United Nations) 5, 14, 42, 53, 132, 145, 163, 166
 environmental conventions 174
 original position on community development 212
 peacekeeping 182
 return to East Timor (September 1999) 226
 understanding of 'governance' 160
 UN Decade(s) for Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006 and 2008–17) 202
 UN Decade for Women (1975–85) 233
 UN Economic Commission for Latin America 59
 UN Economic and Social Council 166, 167, 168, 169, 170
 UN Millennium Summit (2000) 39, 166, 184
 UN Plan of Action for African Economic Recovery (1985) 132
 UN Resolution 1325 (Women, Peace, and Security, 2000) 254
 UN Security Council 254
 UN system 241–2
 see also ICJ, IMF, World Bank, WHO, WTO
 UN System of National Accounts (UNSNA) 241
 UN Transitional Authority in East Timor 227
 UN Women (2010–) 253, 254–5
 UN World Women's Conference (Beijing, 1995) 233
 UNCCD (UN Convention to Combat Desertification) 274, 275
 uncertainty 113, 118, 313
 UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) 101, 103, 131, 179
 underdeveloped countries 56, 163
 internal structures 62
 'undifferentiated' assumption dismissed 69
 underdevelopment 2, 14, 19, 30, 45, 46–7t, 50–1, 57, 211, 236, 267
 class implications (Furtado) 61
 UNDP (UN Development Programme) 33–6, 40–2, 43, 71, 159, 175, 192, 216, 233, 256, 264, 275, 296
 Gender Inequality Index (GII) 256
 UNDP data 44–7t
 unemployment 31, 48, 85, 88, 108, 118, 125, 134, 177, 216, 218, 316
 UNEP (UN Environment Programme) 260, 265, 266
 unequal development (Amin) 62
 unequal exchange (Emmanuel) 61–2
 UNESCAP (UN Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific) 159
 UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) 168, 213, 274
 UNICEF 168, 213, 274
 UNIFEM 258, 259(n2)
 United Arab Emirates 43, 44t, 164
 United Kingdom 44t, 54, 86, 166, 203, 314
 bilateral aid 166
 'England' 191
 United States 2, 44t, 54, 60–1, 64–6, 71, 94, 108, 110, 113–4, 116, 121, 126, 136, 152, 164, 187, 189, 202, 265, 276, 285, 292, 306, 311–2
 bilateral assistance (1948–) 163, 166
 blacks versus whites (living standards) 37
 budget deficits 294
 costs of terrorism 306
 degradation of marginal lands 274

- dominance eroding 136
 East Asian control of key assets 96
 eclipsed by China (in appeal to
 developing world) 97–8
 emergency humanitarian aid 168
 farm subsidies 180
 food aid (aid-tying) 170
 foreign policy agenda 169, 170
 global shift (economic power) 72–3
 gold reserves 112
 government–finance industry alliance
 123
 ‘imperialism’ 95–6, 97, 313–4
 maritime transport security 307
 military spending 294
 ‘unipolar moment’ 92, 95
 United States: Council of Economic
 Advisors 126
 universities 79, 170
 UNMP (UN Millennium Project) 254
 UN-REDD (2008–) 175
 Unsworth, J. 188, 189
 upward instability (Minsky) 119
 urban areas 128, 207, 217, 249
 ‘urban masses’ 218
 Uruguay 112, 136
 US Customs: Automated Commercial
 Environment
 (ACE project) 308
 US dollars 112
 US Federal Reserve 121
 US securities 124
 USCB (US Census Bureau) 267
 USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist
 Republics) 152, 163, 274
 central planning 66
 collapse 42, 57, 70, 147, 149, 150,
 158, 292
 ‘Communist bloc’ 2
 ‘Soviet bloc’ 9, 41–2, 149
 ‘Soviet Union’ 29, 54, 79, 311
see also China
 utility 191, 194
- V**
- value added 99, 103, 107, 281
 value judgements 35, 40, 156
see also subjectivity
 values 25, 26, 55, 70, 139, 149, 158,
 184, 188, 256, 310–1
 core civic 143
 external versus internal 227–8
 local versus universal 17
 plural civil 143–4
 universalist 13
 van Staveren, I. 239
 Varfolomeyev, S. 265
 Veltmeyer, H. 55–6
 Venezuela 136
 vertical distinction 142
 vertical inequality 37
 vested interests 6, 65, 70, 116, 148,
 157, 263
 ‘vicious cycle of poverty’ 57
 Vietnam 157, 224
 aquaculture 277
 rural households (gender roles) 234
 Vietnam War 112, 113, 292
 Vietnamese 143
 villages 215, 216, 218, 219–20, 221,
 223–4, 227–30
 violence 19, 146, 149, 182, 216, 283,
 291, 300, 308, 313–6
 and development 295
 violence against women 238
 ‘virtuous cycle of growth’ (Harrod–
 Domar) 57
 Vivendi SA 280
 voice and accountability (World Bank)
 160
Voices of the Poor (Narayan-Parker and
 Patel, 2000) 195, 196
 voluntarism 224
 vulnerability 204, 248, 298, 299
- W**
- Wade, R. 54, 64, 70, 98–9, 120, 128,
 181
 wage labour 26
 wages 4, 25, 37, 58, 61–2, 84–5, 89,
 113, 117, 171, 197, 236, 248
 gender gap 233, 249
 Walkenhurst, P. 306–7
 Walker, R. 216
 Wall Street 70, 112, 116, 122, 126,
 Wallerstein, I. 61, 62–3
 Wang Hui 129
 war/warfare 140, 285, 291, 297, 300,
 301–2
 ‘War on Terror’ 3, 54, 169, 179, 182,
 293–5, 309–10, 313
 development costs 294–5
 Waring, M. 241–2
 Warren, B. 63

- Warren, C. 210, 219–22, 226, 285
wars of liberation 140, 141, 144
see also independence
Warsaw Pact 81
Washington Consensus 9, 93–5, 97, 103
Stiglitz critique 95
ten policy reforms 93–4
waste disposal 279
water/clean water 5, 6, 11, 32, 72, 130,
176, 188, 193, 214, 222, 228, 230,
241–2, 253, 263, 264, 266, 274,
275–80, 281, 288, 290, 303
water power 284
see also hydro-electricity
‘water-stressed’ zones 279
waterway-silting 274
wealth 219, 281–2
Aristotle’s view 34
development balance sheet 46–7t
wealth inequality 48, 62, 69, 81, 297
Wee, V. 241, 242, 259
Weitz, R. 210
welfare democracy 151
welfare economics 34
well-being [quality of life] 36, 44, 191
inter-country comparability 40
relative importance (weighting) 40
see also capabilities approach
Western world 2–3, 109
patriarchal science 240–1
reasons for previous global dominance
73–4
Westernism 3
westernization 52, 313
Westphalian system 143
Whittington, D. 278
WHO (World Health Organization) 274
widowhood 228
Williamson, J. 93–4
wind power 261, 265, 286
Windsor, J. 317
winners and losers 104
Wolfensohn, J. 293
women 6, 18–19, 46t, 215, 218, 227–8,
233–59, 301, 304, 317
agricultural activities (impact of
extreme weather events) 242
‘culture of silence’ 229
and development (new critique) 236–7
economic roles 234–5
empowerment 258–9
household heads 233–4
integration into development 235–6
international division of labour 236–7
legal rights 257
‘less-measured areas’ (of discrimination)
257
macroeconomic decision-making (need
for more involvement) 251
‘marginalized in development planning’
243
‘more vulnerable to poverty than men’
233
poor 242
‘practical’ versus ‘strategic’ needs
(Moser) 238
relations between men and 238
reproductive work 241
rights 243
sexual and reproductive freedom 255
‘shock absorbers’ (SAPs) 239
social protection policies 252
‘subjugation and exploitation’ under
capitalism 236
‘triple role’ (Moser) 238
unpaid labour 241, 254–6
unpaid reproductive and subsistence
labour 236
widowhood 233
workload (invisibility in national
accounts) 258
workload increased 239
see also gender and development
Women in Development (WID)
movement 235–6, 238
approach challenged 237
Women’s Budget Initiative (South Africa)
252
Women’s Desks (development
agencies) 236
Women’s Projects (development agencies)
236
Women’s Role in Economic Development
(Boserup, 1970) 235
Woo Wing Thye 125
work ethic 65, 311
working class/proletariat 26, 117
see also cheap labour
working conditions 237, 249
working hours 87, 237, 240
World Bank (WB/IBRD) 7, 10, 27, 28,
33, 36–7, 42–3, 53, 80, 98, 123, 125,
132, 158, 167, 169, 170–2, 176,
177, 179, 186, 195, 212, 222, 227,
229, 232(n3), 274, 294
aid effectiveness 175

- community development 208–10
 community development in East
 Timor 226
 country-classification technique 41–3
 ‘economic development’ versus
 ‘development in broader sense’
 (1991) 36
 expenditure data versus income
 data 196
 GFC (impact on world poverty) 202
 ‘multidimensional’ meaning of
 ‘sustainability’ 288
 ‘prototype carbon fund’ (1999–)
 175
 understanding of ‘governance’ 160
 World Bank data 46–7t
 World Bank Institute 209
 World Development Indicators (World
 Bank) 46–7t
World Development Report (World Bank)
 (1991) 36
 (2011) 300
 World Economic Forum 68, 101
 Durban meeting (2002) 134
 World Environment Day 273
 World Food Programme 168
 World Future Council (Hamburg) 273
 ‘world system’ (globalization) 105
 world systems theory (Wallerstein) 62–3
 World Vision 164
 World War I 68, 107, 291
 inter-war interlude (1918–39) 164
 World War II 1, 15, 29, 78, 83, 92, 105,
 116, 154, 162, 164, 269, 292
 impact on decolonization 140
see also post-war era
 world water market (estimated
 value) 280
 WTO (World Trade Organization) 80,
 98, 128, 136, 181, 252
 versus GATT 112
 key globalization organization 68
 legal powers 112
 standards 95
see also Doha Development Round
 WWF (World Wildlife Fund) 11
- Y**
- Yangtze River 285
 Yemen 20
 young people/youth 73, 106, 314, 316
 Yudhoyono, S. B. 153
 Yugoslavia 37–8
 Yunnan Province 272
 Yusuf, S. 125, 133
- Z**
- Zakaria, F. 148
 Zambia 77
 Zammit, A. 250
 Zimbabwe 45t
 Zysman, J. 297