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| 授業科目名： 国際開発の政策 Policies in International Development | | 担当教員名： 渡邊松男 WATANABE Matsuo | |
| 選択/必修： 選択 Elective | 単位数： 2 | セメスター： 2 前 2 Spring | 開講言語： English |

○授業の到達目標及びテーマ

The course develops the ability to design effective development policies through discussing the contemporary issues in international development.

○Course Outline

I. Conceptual Foundation

1. Introduction and housekeeping

2. Pattern of international development

Is development economic growth, modernisation, or pursue of justice? What are the roles of politics and policies?

Readings

- Easterly (2001: Ch. 2, 3, 8 & 9).
- Rodrik, D. (2013). The Past, Present, and Future of Economic Growth, Global Citizen Foundation Working Paper 1.

Recommended readings

- Farmer (2005: xi–22).
- Sen, A. (1999). Development as Freedom. Oxford University Press.

3. Globalisation and development

The accelerating globalisation process in the 1980s afterwards has been the source of success in the East Asian economies. How can the success be accounted for? Why did the past economic policies (e.g. import substitution industrialisation) fail? What are the implications of expanding trade and investment (phenomena of globalisation) to Sub-Saharan Africa? Do the incomes of developed and developing economies converge?

Readings

- Monique Kremer, Peter van Lieshout and Robert Went (2009: Ch. 1 & 2).
- Collier (2007: Ch. 10)
- Williamson, J.G. (197). ‘Globalization and Inequality, Past and Present’, World Bank Research Observer, 12(2): 117-135.

Recommended readings

- Wade, R. (2003). ‘What strategies are viable for developing countries today? The World Trade Organization and the shrinking of “development space”, Review of International Political Economy, 10(4): 621- 44.
- Stiglitz, J.E. (2003). Globalization and Its Discontents, W.W. Norton.

II. State and Development

4. State building and development

What role does the state play in the development? For Asia and African countries which were independent after the WW II, what kind of process was the nation-building processes including political institution, *inter alia*? What challenges did they face and what were the results?

Readings

- Krueger, A.O. (1990). 'Government Failures in Development', Journal of Economic Perspectives, 4(3): 9-23.
- Goldsmith, A. (1999). 'Africa's Overgrown State Reconsidered: Bureaucracy and Economic Growth', World Politics, 51(4): 520-546.
- Easterly (2001: Ch. 11)

Recommended readings

- Collier (2007: Ch. 5 & 6)
- Herbst, J. (2000). States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in Authority and Control, Princeton University Press, Ch. 1 & 8.
- De Waal, A. (2009). Fixing the Political Marketplace: How can we make peace without functioning state institutions?, Christen Michelsen Lecture, October 15.
- Fukuyama, F. (2004). 'The Imperative of State-Building', Journal of Democracy, 15(2): 17-31.

5. National institution and development

This class examines the discourse that each nation's institutions could play critical roles in realising long term development with reference to the so-called Washington Consensus in the 1980s and the roles of state.

Readings

- Acemoglu and Robinson (2012: Ch. 3 & 11).
- Rodrik, D. (2004). Getting Institutions Right, Harvard University, April.
- Pande, R. and C. Udry. (2005). 'Institutions and Development: A View from Below', in R. Blundell, W. Newey, and T. Persson (eds), The Proceedings of the 9th World Congress of the Econometric Society, Cambridge University Press.

Recommended readings

- Moore, B. (1966/1993). Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy: Lord and Peasant in the Making of the Modern World, Beacon Press.

6. Democratisation and governance

There are conflicting discourses on the relationship between democratisation and economic performance. Does the experience in Southeast Asia and China suggest that there is trade-off between democratisation and economic growth? Is there any optimum political system and governance for development corresponding to income levels?

Readings

- Van de Walle (2001: Ch. 6).
- Carothers, T. (2009). 'Democracy Assistance: Political vs. Developmental?', Journal of Democracy, 20(1): 5-19.
- Sen, A. (1999). Development as Freedom, Oxford University Press, Ch. 6.
- Boix, C. (2011). 'Democracy, development, and the international system', American Political Science Review, 105(4): 809-828.

Recommended readings

- Acemoglu, D. and J.A. Robinson. (2005). Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy, Cambridge University Press.

7. Patrimonial state and corruption

Governance can matter substantially in development performance. Problems of rent seeking and corruption, patron-client relationship and (neo)patrimonial state in African countries are examined.

Readings

- Easterly (2001: Ch. 12 & 13)

- Van de Walle (2001: Ch. 3 & 4)
- Bates, R. H., J.H. Coatsworth and J.G. Williamson. (2007). 'Lost Decades: Post-independence Performance in Latin America and Africa', Journal of Economic History, 67(4): 917-943.

Recommended readings

- Bates, R.H. (2008). When Things Fell Apart: State Failure in Late-Century Africa, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, (Ch. 2 & 7).

III. Industrial policy

8. Is industrial policy taboo?

In the 1980s afterwards, the policy prescriptions of international financial institutions to developing countries observed the so-called Washington Consensus, which restricted the policy space of developing country governments and guides stereotypical policy measures. This class critically examines the validity of the prescriptions.

Readings

- Hausmann, R. and D. Rodrik. (2003). 'Economic Development as Self-Discovery', Journal of Development Economics, 72 (2): 603–33.
- Pack, H. and Saggi, K. (2006), 'Is There a Case for Industrial Policy? A Critical Survey', World Bank Research Observer, 21(2): 267-297.
- Schmitz, H. (2007) 'Reducing Complexity in the Industrial Policy Debate', Development Policy Review, 25(4): 417-428.
- Stiglitz, J.E. (1995). More Instruments and Broader Goals: Moving Toward the Post-Washington Consensus, German Foundation for International Development.

Recommended readings

- Chang, H.J. (2006), "Policy Space in Historical Perspective – With Special Reference to Trade and Industrial Policies," Economic and Political Weekly, February, 41(7): 18-24.
- Commission on Growth and Development (2008), The Growth Report: Strategies For Sustained Growth And Inclusive Development, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- Hodler, R. (2009) "Industrial Policy in an Imperfect World," Journal of Development Economics, 90: 85-93.

9. Authoritarian developmental state in Asia

Why did East Asian countries achieve the remarkable economic development? In particular, the countries' industrialisation is often attributed to the active role of the authoritarian regimes. If so, how?

Readings

- Wade, R. (1990), Governing the Market: Economic Theory and the Role of Government in East Asian Industrialization, Princeton University Press.
- Haggard, S. (2004). 'Institutions and Growth in East Asia', Studies in Comparative International Development, 38(4): 53-81.
- Cumings, B. (1984). 'Political Consequences of Industrial Change: The Origins and Development of the Northeast Asian Political Economy: Industrial Sectors, Product Cycles, and Political Consequences', International Organization, 38(1): 1-40.
- Kohli, A. (1994). 'Where Do High Growth Political Economies Come From? The Japanese Lineage of Korea's Developmental State', World Development, 22(9): 1269-1293.

Recommended readings

- Watanabe, M. (2003). 'Official Development Assistance as a Catalyst for Foreign Direct Investment and Industrial Agglomeration', in Kohama, H. (ed), External Factors for Asian Development, Asian Development Experience, Vol.1, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies: 136-168.

10. Africa's problems

While African countries purported to industrialise the economies, most of them failed except resource sectors. This class examines the factors and explore future possibilities.

Readings

- Wade, R.H. (2012). 'How can Low-Income Countries Accelerate their Catch-up with High-Income Countries? The Case for Open-Economy Industrial Policy', in Noman et.al. (2012: 246-272).
- Watanabe, M. and Hanatani, A. (2012). 'Issues in Africa's Industrial Policy', in Noman et.al. (2012: 372-405).
- Khan, M. (2012). 'Governance and Growth Challenges for Africa', in Noman et.al. (2012: 114-139).
- Watanabe, M. (2014). 'Africa Keizai no Hattenn: Sangyo Tayoka to Seifu no Yakuwari' (in Japanese, Development of African Economies: Industrial Diversification and the Role of Government), Gendai no Kaihatsu Keizaigaku, Minerva, pp. 296-311.

Recommended readings

- Watanabe, M. and Hino, H. (2010). 'A Land-Locked Africa's Growth Strategy: Exports of Knowledge-Based Services', Kobe Economic & Business Review, 54:17-39.

IV. Peacebuilding

11. Conflicts in the post-Cold War period

The post-Cold War 1990s have seen internal conflicts, e.g. Rwanda, Sierra Leon and former Yugoslavia countries. *Peacebuilding*, a comprehensive process from ceasefire to long term economic development and stability, has become one of the major issues in international development. This class examines the factors of internal conflicts.

Readings

- Collier (2007: Ch. 2-5, 8 & 9).
- Collier, P. and A. Hoeffler. (2004). 'Greed and grievance in civil war', Oxford economic papers, 56(4): 563-595.
- Christopher, B. and E. Miguel. (2010). 'Civil War', Journal of Economic Literature, 48(1): 3-57.
- Fearon, J.D. (2004). 'Why Do Some Civil Wars Last So Much Longer than Others?', Journal of Peace Research, 41: 275–301.

Recommended readings

- Fearon, J.D. and D.D. Laitin. (2000). 'Violence and the Social Construction of Ethnic Identity', International Organization, 54(4): 845–877.
- Human Security Report Project. (Various years). Human Security Report, Human Security Press.

12. Political division in the post-conflict countries

The success of peacebuilding is patchy. There are many cases of resurgence of violent conflict, and others saw stagnations in political and economic rehabilitation due to domestic divisions and conflicting interests among complex stakeholders. What are the problems?

Readings

- Fearon, J.D. and D.D. Laitin. (2000). Violence and the Social Construction of Ethnic Identity, International Organization, 54(4): 845–877.
- Collier, P. (2006). Post-Conflict Economic Recovery, A paper for the International Peace Academy, April.
- United Nations. (2000). Report of the Panel on UN Peace Operations, A/55/305–S/2000/809, 21 August. (so-called 'Brahimi Report').
- Watanabe, M. (2012). 'The Price of EU Membership: Implications of Stabilisation and Association Agreement to Bosnia and Herzegovina's Policy Reform', Journal of

International Studies and Regional Development, 3: 33-61.

Recommended readings

- Kremer et.al. (2009: Ch. 13)

V. Development Assistance and Politics

13. Trajectory of international aid

The transformation of international development regime, international community's aid in the post WW II era, and the development of international political economy as background are overviewed.

Readings

- Riddell, R.C. (2007). Does Foreign Aid Really Work?, Oxford University Press, Ch. 2 & 3.
- Easterly, W. (2009). 'How the Millennium Development Goals are Unfair to Africa', World Development, 37(1): 26-35.
- Rodrik, D. (2006). Goodbye Washington Consensus, Hello Washington Confusion? Journal of Economic Literature, 44(4), December, pp. 973-987.

Recommended readings

- Watanabe, M. (2008). 'Japan's Foreign Aid Policy in Transition: An Interpretation of the TICAD IV', Japan aktuell, German Institute of Global and Area Studies, 3: 7-26.

14. Aid effectiveness and politics

Did international aid promote economic growth? Or, has aid intended to do so or had other objectives? This class discusses why donors give aid with reference to foreign and domestic political factors.

Readings

- Van de Walle (2001: Ch. 5).
- Easterly (2001: Ch. 6 & 7)
- Collier (2007: 99-123)
- De Mesquita, B.B. and A. Smith. (2009). 'A political economy of aid', International Organization, 63(02): 309-340.

Recommended readings

- Thomas Carothers, T. and D. De Gramont. (2013). Development Aid Confronts Politics: The Almost Revolution, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

15. Conclusion (Submission of term paper)

○テキスト

Acemoglu, D. and J.A. Robinson. (2012). Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty, Crown Business (Paperback version is 2013).

Easterly, W. (2001). The Elusive Quest for Growth: Economists Adventures and Misadventures in the Tropics, MIT Press.

Noman, A., Botchwey, K., Stein, H. and Stiglitz, J.E. (eds). (2012). Good Growth and Governance in Africa: Rethinking Development Strategies, Oxford University Press.

Van de Walle, N. (2001). African Economies and the Politics of Permanent Crisis, 1979-1999, Cambridge University Press.

Readings

Acemoglu, D. and J.A. Robinson. (2012). Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty, Crown Business (Paperback version is 2013).

Easterly, W. (2001). The Elusive Quest for Growth: Economists Adventures and

Misadventures in the Tropics, MIT Press.

Noman, A., Botchwey, K., Stein, H. and Stiglitz, J.E. (eds). (2012). Good Growth and Governance in Africa: Rethinking Development Strategies, Oxford University Press.

Van de Walle, N. (2001). African Economies and the Politics of Permanent Crisis, 1979-1999, Cambridge University Press.

Sakai, H., Yanagihara, T., and Kuchiki, H. (2014) Gendai no Kaihatsu Keizaigaku, Kyoto: Minerva.

○参考書・参考資料等

Banerjee, A. and E. Duflo. (2011). Poor economics: a radical rethinking of the way to fight global poverty, Public Affairs.

Collier, P. (2007). The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries Are Failing and What can be Done about it, Oxford University Press.

Farmer, P. (2005). Pathologies of Power: Health, Human Rights, and The New War on The Poor, University of California Press.

Kremer, M., P. van Lieshout and R. Went (eds.). (2009). Doing Good or Doing Better: Development Policies in a Globalizing World, WRR Scientific Council for Government Policy, Amsterdam University Press.

Recommended readings

Banerjee, A. and E. Duflo. (2011). Poor economics: a radical rethinking of the way to fight global poverty, Public Affairs.

Collier, P. (2007). The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries Are Failing and What can be Done about it, Oxford University Press.

Farmer, P. (2005). Pathologies of Power: Health, Human Rights, and The New War on The Poor, University of California Press.

Kremer, M., P. van Lieshout and R. Went (eds.). (2009). Doing Good or Doing Better: Development Policies in a Globalizing World, WRR Scientific Council for Government Policy, Amsterdam University Press.

○学生に対する評価

Evaluation

Contribution to class discussion: 25%

Presentations: 25%

Term paper (2000-3000 words): 50%