

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES Total Course Load: 80

Course Description:

This course discusses the literature on the role of the state policies, vis-à-vis private institutions and the 3rd sector, in promoting social and economic development. We will connect those studies with a broader literature on poverty reduction, economic development, and the reform of the state. It looks at major public policy strategies carried out by Brazil governments aiming at poverty alleviation and socio-economic development in a comparative perspective with policies implemented worldwide. The course seeks to inform students of the historical and contemporary dynamics of social and economic development policies in a comparative perspective, focusing on domestic and international policies.

Brazil is undergoing a period of heightened change and development. These changes might have led to some tensions and uncertainties, but also points out to innovative processes, which leads to distributional consequences and improved quality of life across the society. The primary objective is to sort out which processes, practices, and strategies have been central to successful policies and what role state structures plays in the process of development.

We will look at major social and economic policies, touching upon fiscal reform, urban and agrarian development policies, development agencies' roles, and micro-finance, innovation, and industrial policy.

This course will set out a basic economics and public management framework to understand the problems faced by emerging countries and use it to evaluate the issues and challenges they endure. It also addresses some of the promises and dilemmas of creating and implementing policies, through a number of best practices studies, which suggest that there is a smart and best way to impact the countries where we live.

Objectives:

The students will be able to understand and criticize current development problems and strategies around the world, particularly in emerging economies. It is expected that the students will be able to evaluate policies in different contexts, both domestically and internationally.

The students will be able to:

Understand and analyze a definition of "development" and other development 1. goals/objectives (e.g., well-being, prosperity, human development, sustainable development, global justice, etc.) as a goal of policies aimed at reducing global poverty

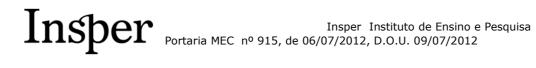
2. Describe the major competing approaches that aim to explain why some countries/individuals within countries have better human development outcomes than others 3. Discuss the role of politics in these processes and identify ways in which the politics and policy of development incorporates concerns about equity, efficiency, and effectiveness in the allocation of opportunities, resources, and rights

Explain the role of public and private institutions, organizations, ideas, and individuals 4. and how they interact to create and transform the world in terms of public and private policy

5. Identify the major lessons learned from successful interventions and the challenges to scaling up effective interventions

Program Content:

- 1. Intro: Why a Politics of Development? Development for whom?
- 2. **Development Indicators**
- 3. **Development Economic Theories Overview**



- 4. The Development Project and Discourse
- 5. Long-Term Determinants of Development Success: Geography and History
- 6. State-Building: Institutions
- 7. Development, Democracy, and Corruption
- 8. Security, Violence and Citizenship
- 9. Rights-Based Approaches to Development

Basic Bibliography

Books:

ACEMOGLU, D.; ROBINSON, J. A., Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty, $^{\rm a}$ ed., 2013

BANERJEE, A. V., & DUFLO, E, Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty, 1^a ed., PublicAffairs, 2012

Ha-Joon Chang, Bad Samaritans: The Myth of Free Trade and the Secret History of Capitalism, $^{\rm a}$ ed., 0

Complementary Bibliography

Books:

Fisman, Raymond; Miguel, Edward, Economic Gangsters: Corruption, Violence, and the Poverty of Nations, ^a ed., Princeton University Press, 0

Sen, Amartya, Development as Freedom, ^a ed., Oxford University Press, 1999

Collier, Paul, The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries Are Failing and What Can Be Done About It, 1^a ed., Oxford University Press, 2008

Easterly, William, The White Man's Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much III and So Little Good, ^a ed., Penguin Books, 2007

Sachs, Jeffrey, The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time, ^a ed., Penguin Books, 2006

Articles:

Sen, Amartya. Development as Freedom., 2000.

Daron Acemoglu, James Robinson, and Simon Johnson. Disease and Development in Historical Perspective. Journal of the European Economic Association., 2013.

Diana Mitlin, Sam Hickey, and Anthony Babbington. Reclaiming development? NGOs and the challenge of alternatives. Global Poverty Research Group., 2006.

Duncan Green, Stephen Hale, and Matthew Lockwood. How can a post-2015 agreement drive real change? The political economy of global commitments., 2012.

Gilbert Rist. Development as a Buzzword. Development in Practice., 0.

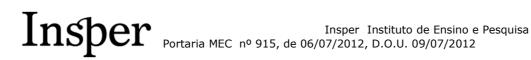
James Ferguson with L. Lohmann. The anti-politics machine: 'development' and bureaucratic power in Lesotho. The Ecologist., 1994.

Nancy Birdsall. E-framing the Development Project for the Twenty-First Century. Center for Global Development., 0.

Owen Barder. The Implications of Complexity for Development. Center for Global Development., 2012.; disponível em: http://www.cgdev.org/media/implications-complexity-development-owen-barder. Acesso em: 05 dez. 2019.

Robert Wade. The Developmental State: Dead or Alive. Development and Change., v. 49, n. 2, p. 518-546, 2018.

17



United Nation. A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development. The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda., 2013.

Wolfgang Sachs. "Development: The Rise and Decline of an Ideal. Wuppertal Institute Paper., n. 108, 2000.; disponível em: http://econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/49106/1/332536696.pdf. Acesso em: 05 dez 2019.

18