

PSC 259, Country Studies  
Fall, 2016  
Location: Arts & Letters 409  
Mon, Wed 9:40—11:10  
office hours: Wed 2:30—3:30 & by appt

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(please do not email me on D2L)

*Comparative Political Development:*

In modern western history, discoverers initiated what is considered the first large-scale wave of imperialism, attempting to colonize land in new territories, collect riches for their home countries, and to convert indigenous groups to Christianity and/or to exterminate them. In the late 1800s, European countries and the United States engaged in what is considered a second wave of imperialism, attempting to control the resources and governments of countries throughout the globe. What was remarkable about this wave of imperial power was that the countries leading these efforts considered themselves to be democracies. Imperial efforts had to be justified through civilizational discourses (e.g. the civilized Europeans versus native barbarians) that became increasingly eugenic ("scientifically" racist, sexist, and class-biased). By the Second World War, imperial powers—particularly the United Kingdom—were impoverished and the countries subjugated to these powers began to declare independence. The language of "enlightened imperialism" was replaced by discourses of development, poverty relief, and democratization. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, countries declared or fought for their independence. Nevertheless, many are considered to be poor (Third World) or developing but with caveats (Second World).

Bretton Woods institutions, which had been established to prevent another world depression and later, to help post-war Europe reconstruct its economy, began to orient themselves to poverty relief in developing countries. By the 1980s, these institutions began to change to a new model of poverty relief and political restructuring, informally called "The Washington Consensus." This model was viewed as a way to impose austerity conditions on countries, to open new markets and to make economies more global. Today these policies are viewed as neoliberal and there has been some criticism of pushing this sort of development. Nevertheless, the Bretton Woods institutions remain influential in developing the economies of all countries and regulating the integration of regional economies. The institutions are also viewed with suspicion because they often dictate political, economic, and social norms and policies but do not allow the countries affected to be the primary decision makers. The institutions have also been headed by individuals from the United States and Europe (usually France), deepening suspicions that development is really a form of imperial control by another name. Other institutions also help to democratize countries and to strengthen the economy, for example, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) inside and outside of countries as well as United Nations institutions. Development programs have brought about change and regional integration, but also significant issues including reconfiguring the gendered division of labor, deepening exploitation, and harming the environment. They have also brought about positive changes, such as greater autonomy

for women; greater attention to child labor; some awareness of environmental harm; and greater communication between countries. We will analyze and critique development theories, focusing on four primary countries: China, India, Mexico, and the Philippines.

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In the class, we will read the texts closely, identifying major themes and arguments. Students must be prepared and come to classes with the books. ***You are required to bring the book or books (depending on the reading that day) to class.*** I would also recommend taking notes by hand, including during the films. We will be able to discuss ideas more broadly *if* this preliminary work can be done.

*Learning objectives:*

1 To be able to identify the most important terms and debates in development theory and to become familiar with how authors define important concepts;

2 To be able to critically analyze ideas—this means entering into the thoughts of the particular writer and understanding what s/he was arguing and why (whether you agree with the author or not); please note that critical analysis is different than opinions or preferences (i.e. likes and dislikes) and involves an internal critique—asking if the author's ideas are consistent, logical, well-developed

3 To be able to identify key debates about development, including being able to tie current issues with development to broader historical trends (e.g. the legacy of colonialism), regional and global issues, problems of class bias, gender typing and subordination, and the oppression of minority groups

4 To be able to clearly discuss the political terms we study verbally and in writing

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Please note that support services, including registration assistance and equipment, are available to students with documented disabilities through:

~ *PLuS Program (for LD, AD/HD) at 773-325-1677 Student Center #370 and/or*

~the Office for Students with Disabilities (all other disabilities) at 773-325-1677, Student Center #370

*Please also note:* this syllabus is provided for informational purposes regarding the anticipated course content and schedule of this course. It is based upon the most recent information available on the date of its issuance and is as accurate and complete as possible. **I reserve the right to make any changes I deem necessary and/or appropriate.** I will make my best efforts to communicate any changes in the syllabus in a timely manner on D2L. Students are responsible for being aware of these changes.

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*Required texts:*

James Scott, *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1987), ISBN-13: 978-0300036411

Rhacel Salazar Parreñas, *Servants of Globalization* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2015), ISBN-13: 978-0804796149

Melissa Wright, *Disposable Women and Other Myths of Global Capitalism* (New York: Routledge, 2006), ISBN-13: 978-0415951456

Akhil Gupta, *Red Tape: Bureaucracy, Structural Violence, and Poverty in India* (Durham: Duke University Press Books, 2012), ISBN-13: 978-0822351108

All of the books listed above are on reserve. If you use the reserve books, please do your best to read or copy the texts quickly and be aware that others might be waiting for them.

*Course Requirements:*

exam 1: 35% of the grade Wed, 10/5  
exam 2: 45% of the grade Nov 16, 9:15—11:00

~participation, attendance and reactions: 20% (10%--attendance and participation; 10% reactions)—if you are on a cell phone, using a computer and/or do not bring the relevant book to class that day, you will be marked absent (I will not confront you—you will simply be marked absent)

~all exams may require blue books and will include some short answers and one or two essay questions; papers may be required instead; regardless, exams are not cumulative

More specifically: ~attendance: more than two absences will affect your grade negatively—your average attendance will be factored in to the above percentage in addition to participation and paragraphs; only documented absences will be excused at the discretion of the professor

~You must turn in 10 reactions total; 3 of these must be turned in prior to the first exam; and absolutely no paragraphs will be accepted after the last day of class. The reactions should be: maximum, one page (no less than half a page); double spaced, 12 point font, normal margins, Times New Roman. If you use the author's words, make sure you put the words in quotation marks and give the page number in parentheses (no footnote necessary); these reactions should help you to study for the exams and maintain focus on the theme for that assignment; please number the paragraphs for your records as well as mine (save all reactions until the course is over, in case there are disparities in your record keeping and mine).

*~reactions:*

→in this class, you are required to write ten (10) reactions total; you can choose when you write them but they must be turned in at the beginning of class time for the specific texts you have chosen to discuss; 3 of these must be turned in prior to the first exam and must receive a SAT; and absolutely no reactions will be accepted after the last day of class.

→no emailed reactions will be accepted; all reactions are due at the beginning of class

→these reactions should analyze the main themes of the readings (What are the main concepts? The most important questions authors raise? What are solutions proposed?);

→make sure you write the reaction after you have read the entire reading;

→this reaction should not be a list but written in prose and it should focus on *specific* ideas of each author; for example, you do not need to state that an author discusses politics or political theory but rather what his specific arguments are and/or the most important questions the author raises

→the reaction should **not be considered a journal (or a rant)** and you do not need to agree (or disagree) with the author's ideas; nor do you need to "outsmart" the author; instead, you want to show that you know how to identify the main themes of the assigned reading and can explain how these concepts are linked; ideally you can suspend your own beliefs and emotions and simply enter into the text; the goal is to show you can "speak the author's language"

→make sure the reaction is readable—if you have trouble writing your reactions, DePaul has a writing center that will proofread drafts (by appointment)

→all reactions should be double spaced, Times New Roman, with normal margins and **no more than one page**;

→I expect there to be a learning curve—for example, I expect that if an author is difficult to understand that by the second reading, you understand the text more (because we have gone over it in class and you are now used to the author's language); second, I expect you to respond to feedback on the reaction

→make sure you discuss ideas only—please do not evaluate the emotional state of the author, "read between the lines" or discuss his or her writing style (unless it is relevant to political theory);

--using quotes—this is fine, although they should be minimized in a reaction—you should use quotation marks about the word, phrase or sentence of the author and then provide the page number in parentheses; explain all quotes and introduce them in your own words

→plagiarism: any specific words, phrases or sentences from text **must have quotation marks** around them and the page number should be given; merely changing a letter (for example, Hobbes' "trayne" is changed to "train") or simply changing a few words but retaining the syntax or diction of the author is still plagiarism—you **must** rephrase the idea entirely and in contemporary language (which includes contemporary spelling and avoiding Old English) to avoid plagiarism; so, for example, using parts of an author's sentence and filling in some of your words is called "mosaic plagiarism"; using a specific word that the author uses but not using quotation marks is plagiarism; or writing as if the idea were your own...

→you will receive a mark of **SAT** (good job), **SAT+** (exceeds expectations—excellent), or **SAT-** (below course requirements)—2 or more SAT-s will result in no credit for those and any future reactions receiving a SAT-. If you do not discuss all authors assigned, you will automatically receive a SAT- or NC (no credit) depending on the quality of what you did write. **Please do not write more than one page**—this is true even if there are multiple authors—you should write a *total* of one page per class (no less than half a page, no more than one page); these should help you to study for the exams and maintain focus on the themes for that assignment; please number the reactions for your records as well as mine;

finally, make sure that all your ideas are original and not culled from the internet—not only is this cheating, but the information you find will most likely be wrong or highly distorted.  
~*reading*: please do not fall behind on the readings—all are theoretical in nature and cannot simply be read the night before an exam; please bring all readings to class; readings listed on the syllabus should be read by the beginning of that class; please read and interpret these texts yourself and do not rely on information from the internet—much of this information is incorrect

~*participation*: it is essential that participation is related to the topic at hand; digressions or personal stories do not count towards a grade; second, there must be respect for all opinions in order to have a good class discussion and all discussion must be kept confidential; *civility in the classroom is expected at all times*

~*use of technology during class time*—if a student is surfing the web or using his/her cell phone (including texting), s/he will be **marked absent** for that day; if this happens a second time, the student will be required to meet with the professor to discuss disciplinary measures; cell phones may be put on vibrate as long as they do not distract the class; you must ask the professor for permission to use technology each and every time

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*schedule:*

week 1—*introduction + Washington Consensus + post-W C*

1a introduction

Wed, 9/7

1b *Washington Consensus*

Mon, 9/12

~Stiglitz: preface; 3—52 [complete]

~Tina Rosenberg, “Reverse Foreign Aid,” *New York Times Magazine*, March 25, 2007, 16—20, <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/03/25/magazine/25wwlnidealab.t.html>

1c *post-Washington Consensus*

Wed, 9/14

~Ziya Önis, Fikret Senses—“Rethinking the Emerging Post-Washington Consensus,” in *Development and Change* 36, no. 2 (March 2005): 263—290. [obtain through DePaul Library website portal]

~Moises Naim, “Washington Consensus or Washington Confusion?” *Foreign Policy* 118 (Spring 2000): 86—103. [obtain through DePaul Library website portal]

~ Dani Rodrik. “Goodbye Washington Consensus, Hello Washington Confusion? A Review of the World Bank’s Economic Growth in the 1990s: Learning from a Decade of Reform,” *Journal of Economic Literature*. Vol. XLIV (December 2006), pp. 973-987. [obtain through DePaul Library website portal]

week 2 *corruption and resistance (or: corruption as resistance) + United Nations*

2a *corruption and resistance (or: corruption as resistance)*

Mon, 9/19

~James C. Scott, “The Analysis of Corruption in Developing Nations,” *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 11, no. 3 (June, 1969): 315—341,

<http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy1.lib.depaul.edu/stable/pdfplus/178088.pdf>

~read this interview with James C. Scott:  
<http://voidmanufacturing.wordpress.com/2009/12/17/interview-with-james-c-scott/>  
~James Scott, *Weapons of the Weak*, xv—xxii  
~**India**: “At the Mercy of the Water Mafia,” *Foreign Policy*,  
<http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/07/17/at-the-mercy-of-the-water-mafia-india-delhi-tanker-gang-scarcity/>

2b **The United Nations + gender**

Wed, 9/21

~J. Oloka-Onyango, Deepika Udagama, U.N. Press Release, “Globalization and Its Impact on the Full Enjoyment of Human Rights,” June 15, 2000,  
<https://www.globalpolicy.org/component/content/article/222-un/47466.html>  
(this looks incredibly long but the numbers are for paragraphs and not pages; the endnotes take up a significant amount of space also)

~Amartya Sen, “More Than 100 Million Women Are Missing,” *New York Times*, December 20, 1990, <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/1990/12/20/more-than-100-million-women-are-missing/>

~Nicholas Kristof, “U.S. Looks Different From Afar,” *New York Times*, March 17, 2016  
(available through DePaul University Library portal)

week 3—**gender, race, development**

3a **gender—India, Philippines**

Mon, 9/26

~Natasha Behl, “Situated Citizenship: Understanding Indian Citizenship Through Women’s Exclusion,” *Politics, Groups and Identities*, 17 June 2014, available through academia.edu (you would need to sign in through Facebook):  
[https://www.academia.edu/7406815/Situated\\_Citizenship\\_Understanding\\_Sikh\\_Citizenship\\_through\\_Women\\_s\\_Exclusion?auto=download](https://www.academia.edu/7406815/Situated_Citizenship_Understanding_Sikh_Citizenship_through_Women_s_Exclusion?auto=download)

~Rhacel Parreñas, *Servants of Globalization*, ch. 1 (pp 1—27)

3b **sweatshops/export-manufacturing + Philippines**

Wed, 9/28

~John Miller, “Why Economists Are Wrong about Sweatshops and the Antisweatshop Movement,” *Challenge* 46 (2003): 93—122  
<http://www.fordschool.umich.edu/rsie/acit/Documents/Miller-Challenge.doc>

~Paul Krugman, “In Praise of Cheap Labour: Bad Jobs at Bad Wages are Better Than No Jobs At All,” <http://slate.msn.com/id/1918/>

~Parreñas, *Servants of Globalization*, ch. 2—pp 28—52

week 4—**Philippines + sweatshops/export-manufacturing + exam**

4a Parreñas, *Servants of Globalization*—ch.s 5, 7

Mon, 10/3

4b midterm—paper due; watch film

Wed, 10/5

week 5—**Philippines + sweatshops/export-manufacturing**

5a Saskia Sassen, *Globalization and Its Discontents*—ch.s 7, 8  
(available on D2L) Mon, 10/10

5b —**Mexico, China**  
~ Melissa Wright, *Disposable Women and Other Myths*, ch.s 1, 2 Wed, 10/12

**week 6—Mexico, China**

6a Melissa Wright, *Disposable Women and Other Myths*, ch.s 3, 4 Mon, 10/17

6b Melissa Wright, *Disposable Women and Other Myths*, ch.s 5, 6 Wed, 10/19

**week 7—India**

7a Gupta—ch 1 (pp 1—38), part of ch 2 (pp 55—63, 66—71) Mon, 10/24

7b Gupta part of ch 2 (pp 71—72), ch. 6 (191—233) Wed, 10/26

**week 8—India + resistance to development**

8a Gupta ch. 7 (pp 237—278), Epilogue (279—294) Mon, 10/31

8b —**resistance to development**

~ James Scott, *Seeing Like a State*, preface and ch. 1 Wed, 11/2

**week 9—resistance to development**

9a James Scott, *Seeing Like a State*, ch. 3 Mon, 11/7

9b James Scott, *Seeing Like a State*, ch. 5 Wed, 11/9

**week 10—resistance to development**

10a James Scott, *Seeing Like a State*, ch. 8 + projects Mon, 11/14

~final presentation:

~discussing one development project (must fit definitions from class) and explanation/presentation of an NGO that is doing something to solve the problem; presentations will be brief (maximum of 5 minutes)—you must use computer visuals and must explain why this group is important (please do not just cite facts); a list of sources is due with your presentation (hard copy)