GSGS(PLCP)1500: GS DATA CORE: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

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Class meets MW 9:00-9:50pm (900h-950h) in Wilson 301
Office hours MW 3:25 – 4:30pm (1525h-1630h) + appointment

TAs:
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GSGS (PLCP) 1500 introduces you to finding, collating and using data to make a sustained analytic argument and valid comparisons about patterns of outcomes and causal relationships among different global phenomena, as well as how to make valid comparisons about those phenomena. The goal is to make you comfortable with using numbers to make arguments (and uncomfortable when other people use them badly). You will need these skills in your later Global Studies courses – indeed they are useful in most of your courses.

Second, substantively, the course focuses on the political economy of development in the broadest sense. We look not just at poor right now countries, but also at once poor but now developed countries, and not just in the 20th century but also in the 19th, in order to illuminate the similarities and differences in how societies modernize and develop. Looking at development in the broadest sense means looking at global flows of people, money and goods, as well as global changes in attitudes, and in particular gender relations. The focus on development helps raise many questions – like inequality, the consequences of state policy, the nature of regimes (e.g. democratic vs authoritarian), etc. – that are amenable to quantitative as well as qualitative exploration. Don’t be scared or put off by the emphasis on data and numbers. Data are the slaves of ideas here.

Textbook: Matthew McCartney: Economic Growth and Development
Articles and chapters are all on reserve via Collab. “Recommended” is exactly that – not required, but very useful (in Collab → recommended). Many are pitched at a 3rd year reading level, so 3rd and 4th year students who want a bit more (and more theoretical) material should have a look at these – they are usually listed in order of importance. “Resources” likewise – they are not required readings. “Resources” are there for the student who really wants to follow up on these issues and already knows a fair amount of history and/or economics. Most resource articles are pitched at a 4th year or graduate student reading level. That said, many will be useful for your papers; certainly more useful than Wikipedia. If a reading is missing please let me know. If you want even more, that’s what office hours are for.
Two Details:

Points.

Your analysis of the outcome to what you learn in class is probably a good idea. This doesn’t mean parroting back what I say – feel free to argue, and back up your claims with data.

PAPERS WITHOUT SYSTEMATIC DATA WILL AUTOMATICALLY RECEIVE A GRADE BELOW 50% of possible points.

For example, you might look at development strategies in ONE country selected by you, over a 30-50 year period. In this example, the first paper would lay out the ‘before and after’ for your country, using the standard indicators (like GDPpc, HDI, GDI, foreign debt, export streams, or any others you might care to justify). Before and after should include not just raw numbers (though the data are crucial!), but as much as you can of the status of social groups/state bureaucratic development before and after – what kinds of social groups/classes/ethnic groups etc were/are present, which groups were/are organized, how well developed the state bureaucracy was/is, to what degree could the state actually control territory and extract resources. Finally you should say a few words about the development strategy (-ies) of successive governments /social groups. Perhaps there was no strategy... this is also important to note/know. In short – what pieces were on the chess board?

The second paper: This second paper could then build off of, and synthesize the information generated in the first paper. Add a discussion of what actually happened to the first paper – how did the development strategy (or non-strategy) play out? What investments in public goods occurred? At whose direction? With what consequences? How did strategies change over time (if they did)? How did these strategies reflect investment and trade relationships with the outside world including (where relevant) international organizations? How did important social groups/the state change course (or get changed) with respect to the development strategy as world markets changed? How did capital flows and trade relations change? How did (if it did) control over commodity chains change over the long run. What happened in terms of gender relations / family structure? Assess the relative success/failure of your country’s development strategies/trajectories, taking care to allocate praise/blame on the basis of actions taken/not taken that have causal significance for economic and political development. Who won? Who lost?

Or, a second example, you might look at the environmental consequences of growth – did growth lead
to more or less resource use? Did different development strategies have different environmental consequences? As with the prior example, you should develop an argument about why and how social groups pressed for the policies that you analyze (much of what is noted in the first example is relevant to this one also).

Or, a third example, you might relate changes in women’s status and in gender relations to changes in per capita income. Are different rates of growth associated with different patterns of change in women’s rights and status (eg education levels, voting rights, income). How does women’s education level relate to the rate and level of development? As with the prior example, you should develop an argument about why and how social groups pressed for the policies that you analyze (much of what is noted in the first example is relevant to this one also).

Three rules about the papers (2x 20% = 40% total credit):

1. **All papers must generate and use data to prove their points.**
2. **All papers will be handed in as an emailed file.** Files with viruses will fail automatically.
3. **Papers in general should not do the cases or issues we examine in detail in class (in particular, Brazil, Taiwan, Korea), because this raises the issue of what your value added is.** You may petition for an exception – be prepared to explain what your value added / contribution will be.

If you print/read the paper hints file you will find even more helpful points. Then feel free to consult with me or the TAs about your paper(s). In resources, “Example” shows a long form A+ paper.

**Data Analytics:** This will be a set exercise asking you to analyze change over time in a data series. Feel free to use this exercise to advance your work on your paper. In this exercise, you will use a standard dataset (but you can restrict its domain to your paper topics).

**Finding DATA:** The following databases are available on-line. Please let me know about dead links:

- Angus Maddison’s superb work on historical narrative plus historical economic statistics – this is essential for your papers. The database is in COLLAB under “maddison.xls”. Note that his “$” are Geary-Khamis international dollars and not comparable to $ in other data sources.
- IMF **World economic outlook** data – can be a bit hard to interpret – please ask me if you have trouble – more detailed data than Maddison but only for the last 3 decades usually, and with huge gaps for LDCs. In COLLAB as IMF-WEOapril2015.xls for individual country data and IMF-WEOapril2012-country-groups.xls for already aggregated data by various groupings (e.g. OECD, Western Europe, Africa, Highly indebted, etc). IMF [Datamapper](https://growthecon.wordpress.com/data/) is also useful.
- [https://growthecon.wordpress.com/data/](https://growthecon.wordpress.com/data/)
- United Nations, [Human Development Reports](http://www.un.org/development/desa/hdr/), [Databases](http://www.un.org/development/desa/das/environment/index.htm), and miscellaneous resources. The HDI data only goes back about 25 years, but here is where you will find the best data on gender relations, female equality, and other social indicators. Countries that are now rich may have detailed mono-graphical sources for this information. In Collab: HDR2011 data.xls and HDR2015 data.xls.
- UNCTAD (UN) data on Foreign Direct Investment (where companies control the investment actively) here, plus 2 decades of annual reports covering different FDI related topics.
- Joint [BIS/OECD/IBRD](http://www.oecd.org) debt tables, covering stocks and flows (CSV file for upload into Excel)
- **Exports**: INTRACEN (International Trade Center) Trade data at: [http://www.intracen.org/](http://www.intracen.org/) (go to “countries” on the left and select a country → OPEN for trade and investment data → export
performance. This data can be downloaded as an excel file. This data is mostly late 1990s and 2000s. An older (mid1990s) version of this database is available from me in excel form on request. Provides detailed trade data... what do individual countries export? What countries export a given commodity? So you can see if countries are above or below average, rates of growth, who gets the money...

- OECD-WTO [Trade in Value Added (TIVA)](http://www.aiddata.org) data: how much actual value is a country exporting (or importing?) Useful for assessing whether a country is just assembling things other countries make.
- For Asian economies (including hard to get data on Taiwan [as “Taipei, China”]) try the [Asian Development Bank](http://www.adb.org)
- For financial (and other) data, especially on aid flows, [http://www.aiddata.org](http://www.aiddata.org).
- [Political systems](http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html), including some measures of state strength: [http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html](http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html) the polity 4 dataset
- Don’t know how to use excel or find these databases confusing? I will hold a “how to do it” one evening in September based on student demand.

The following sources are not recommended: countrystudies.org, Wikipedia.

Citation format: any common citation / footnoting format is acceptable.

**Participation** (20%): Your TAs will lay out their criteria for good performance. This may include an optional presentation of your paper (at any stage in the writing) where you can get peer feedback.

**On line Course evaluation** (3%) The easiest 3% in your life... Yet every year some students “leave money on the table.” You must complete the evaluation BY May 7 5pm (1700h) or you will get no credit.

**Class policies:**

*Attendance* at lecture is not mandatory, but obviously absence will not help you much. Attendance at sections is required. If you can’t make a session let your TA know.

*Papers / deadlines:* Unspell-checked or agrammatic papers automatically lose points; computer, email and other IT related excuses not accepted; interviews, sports, and other scheduled events are not acceptable excuses and no extensions will be granted; everything else is negotiable and may include a penalty.

*Accommodations:* Students with disabilities or other situations requiring accommodation should provide their TA and Professor Schwartz with all documentation within the first full week of class (i.e. by January 27) so that we can make any necessary accommodation.

*Grading Disputes:* In case of grading disputes students must meet with their TA within one week of receiving the contested grade to request clarification. If the TA’s clarification is not satisfactory students may appeal the grade to me within one week of the TA meeting. The student must email her TA and me a 500-word written
rationale for the appeal. If I accept the appeal I will re-grade the disputed work and I may assign a grade that is higher, lower, or the same.

_Honor Code:_ You must pledge all work. The code will be enforced (they are not “more like guidelines anyway, eh Jack?”). Students who are unsure what constitutes plagiarism should consult with me or the TAs.

**READINGS AND LECTURES**

20 January: Organization and introduction
Distribution of syllabi; discussion of requirements (very important!).

Please read:
- The syllabus thoroughly

**Core (data) concepts:** what is measureable? what is not? why measure? the GDP “hockey stick” – absolute versus relative change in income and output; indicators are not attitudes

**Resources:**
- Theda Skocpol and Margaret Somers, “The uses of comparative history in macrosocial inquiry,” _Comparative studies in society and history_ 22:2, 1980, pp. 174-197
- Stanley Lieberson, _Making it count: The improvement of social research and theory_. Chs 1-2.

25-27 January: What is Development? Social / infrastructural power? (and I’m also going to say more about how to do your papers!)

- _Washington Post_, “India Blackout” (read this first)
- McCartney, Ch1
- Arghiri Emmanuel, “Myths of development vs. myths of under-development,” _New Left Review_ # 85, May 1974, pp. 61-82 (is it just manufacturing that matters?)
- Harrison, _Underdevelopment is a state of mind_ (short excerpt, ideas understood differently)

**Core concepts:** social power; infrastructural vs despotic power; social actors; ‘caging’; malthusian growth

**Core data concepts:** extensive vs intensive growth; mean vs median; creation of indices; relevant comparisons; can we measure power? can we measure gender relations?

Highly Recommended:
- Michael Mann, “On the Autonomous Power of the State,” _Archives Europeenne de Sociologie_ 26:2, 1985 (what are states?)
• Max Weber, “Class, Status, and Party” (potential social actors)

Recommended:
• United Nations Development Programme: *Human Development Report 1995*, chapter 1 “The State of Human Development” (it’s not just GDP or money according to the UN)
• R. Cameron, *Concise Economic History of the World*, ch 1. (a classic economic historian’s statement that it’s pretty much only about GDP)
• Allyn Young, “Increasing Returns and Economic Progress,” *The Economic Journal* 38:152, December 1928, pp. 527-542 (the classic theoretical article on why a big push matters)
• Albert Hirschman, “Rise and Decline of Development Economics,” pp. 1-24 in *Essays in Trespassing* (thinking about thinking about development: one economics → many equilibria)
• Molly Greene, “The Ottoman Experience” *Daedelus* Spring 2005 (infrastructural power and state building in the Ottoman empire → modern Turkey)

Resources:
Two classics on how things came to be: K. M. Pannikar, *Asia and Western Dominance*  
W Arthur Lewis, *Evolution of the International Economic Order*  
Paul Bairoch, *Economics and World History or Cities and Economic Development*, actually pretty much anything by PB is worth reading  
Janet Abu Lughod, *Before European Hegemony*  
K. N. Chaudhuri, *Asia before Europe* (and *Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean* is really good too)  
Anthony Reid’s various histories of Southeast Asia are very good  
Amartya Sen’s writings on development (philosophy/normative)  
World Bank: *World Development Report* (multiple years)  
UNDP: *Human Development Report* (multiple years)

1 – 3 February: What is the Role of the State? Is Development a set of Collective Action Problems or about Social Power?
• McCartney, intro to part 2 (pp145-147), Ch 7  
• Alexander Gerschenkron, “Economic backwardness in historical perspective” and “Afterword” in *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective* (why you need the right institutions to get a big push and institutional change... oh dear, isn’t that also tautological?)  
• Alice Amsden, *Asia’s Next Giant*, ch 1 (those institutions in Korea, 1960-1980)  
• Daniel Chirot, “World Systems Theory,” *American Sociological Review* (or if you are ambitious, try the actual original and shocking – at the time, 1975 – argument in Immanuel Wallerstein, “Rise and Future Demise...”) (it’s the external environment more so than the institutions)

Highly recommended:
• W. A Lewis, “Economic development with unlimited supplies of labour.” *The Manchester School Journal* 22:2, May 1954. (a classic thought experiment about development as deficient aggregate demand; this is a hard article – read the summary on pp 448-449 at the end first, then go back and read the whole thing)
Recommended:

- Paul Krugman, “The Myth of Asia’s Miracle,” *Foreign Affairs* Nov 1994, 73:6 (productivity matters, according to an acolyte of Allyn Young)

Core concepts: systemic vs unit level analysis; extensive vs intensive growth; resource mobilization

Core data concepts: how do we measure things? Is GDP inherently easier to measure than, eg gender equality?

Resources:

10 February: Data exercise due, email/upload to your TA by 5pm (1700h)

8 – 10 February: States, Power over Internal and External Markets (Commodity Chains), and Development

- Three short articles about commodities (no need to make summaries):
  - *Economist*, “Africa Rising” (the most recent resources boom; but it’s over, so get over it)
  - *Economist*, “A recipe for sustainability” (palm oil and the environment)
- McCartney, ch 11
- Now the theory: Gary Gereffi, ch 5 of *Globalization and Commodity Chains* (power in production, who has it, and why it matters)
- Ricardo Hausmann, “The Real Raw Material of Wealth” (and putting this together with development)

Recommended:

- Albert Hirschman, “Political Economy of Import Substituting Industrialization in Latin America,”
Quarterly Journal of Economics 82:1, February 1968, pp 1-32 (a classic on public goods and commodity chains, though not intended that way)

- Jan de Vries, “The Industrial Revolution and the Industrious Revolution,” Journal of Economic History 54:2, June 1994, pp. 249-270 (revisionist history about the IR, highly relevant to Asia and some Euro-developers)

Core concepts: power in markets; different kinds of commodity chains; forward and backward linkages

Core data concepts: concentration and Hirschman-Herfindahl ratios in markets, simple network analysis (I use NodeXL, which only runs under Windows, and also Gephi which has iOS and windows versions; both are freeware).

15 – 17 February: European Experiences: Development in the 19th century (is Gerschenkron right? And: there’s nothing special about “Europe”)

- Review Gerschenkron
- David B Ralston, Importing the European Army, Chs 1 (carefully), 3, 7 (may skim) (modernizing the state’s core institution – the military – why is it so difficult?)

ONE of (your choice)


Core concepts: nationalism and social power; transitions from capitalism

Core data concepts: relative rates of growth, first / second derivatives on growth; regression to the mean (regression here is not statistical regression),

Highly recommended (the best of current historiography on the “why [western] Europe” question)
Roy Bin Wong, China transformed: historical change and the limits of European experience.

Recommended:

- Stephan Haggard and Chung Lee, “Political Dimension of Finance,” ch 1 in Haggard / Lee / Maxfield, Politics of Finance in Developing Countries (finance as the critical control tool / pusher)
Resources:
Berend and Ranki, Economic Development East-Central Europe in the 19th and 20th Centuries
Alexander Gerschenkron, Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective (entire)
David Good, Economic Rise of the Habsburg Empire
W. O. Henderson, Industrialization on the Continent, and Britain & Industrial Europe 1750-1870
David Landes, The Unbound Prometheus
Sidney Pollard, Peaceful Conquest: The Industrialization of Europe
Fritz Stern, Gold and Iron: Bismarck, Bleichroder and the Building of the German Empire
Richard Sylla, ed., Patterns of European Industrialization: the 19th century
Mikulas Teich and Roy Porter, The Industrial Revolution in National Context (very good country chapters)

22 – 24 February: Was ‘eastern’ (southern, etc) Europe different? And a little on regression
• McCartney, ch 8
• Andrew Janos, “The Politics of Backwardness in Continental Europe, 1780-1945” Comparative Politics 41:3, April 1989, pp. 325-358 (a contrasting case of less development oriented landed and state elites)

Recommended:
• David Hume, Treatise on Human Nature, book 1, part 3: Of Knowledge and Probability
• Pollock, Essentials of political analysis, ch 3, 4

Resources:
• Ronald Aylmer Fisher, Statistical methods for research workers. (take your time and read this carefully) Stanley Lieberson, Making it count: The improvement of social research and theory. Chs 1-2.

Core concepts: specifics of resource mobilization; effects of income distribution; ‘staples theory’; ecological transformation of the world
Core data concepts: simple regression, standard deviation, more on causality (why correlation does not = causation); what correlation tells us; how regression works

29 February – 2 March: Global capital flows, past and present
• McCartney, ch 3

Recommended
• Michael Pettis, Volatility Machine, ch 6 (very hard, come to class with questions if you read it!)
Core concepts: financial terms, balance sheets; debt dynamics; intermediation; debt deflation
Core data concepts: interest, compound interest, basic financial calculations
7 – 9 March – reading break, no class, no sections

March 16: FIRST PAPER DUE at 5pm (1700h); email/upload to your TA

14 – 16 March: 19th Century Agricultural Exporters (and global debtors...)

- McCartney, ch 9
- Robert Baldwin, “Patterns of Development in Newly Settled Regions” The Manchester School Journal of Economic and Social Studies 24, 1956, pp. 161-179 (the critical difference between temperate and tropical areas?)
- W. A. Lewis, ed., Tropical Development Introduction + (optional: read any single chapter on Brazil, Sri Lanka, [Ceylon], India, Indonesia, Colombia, Egypt)

Recommended

- G. S. Callendar, “The Early Transportation and Banking Enterprises of the States in Relation to the Growth of Corporations,” Quarterly Journal of Economics 17:1, November 1902, pp. 111-162 (the US version – this is a long and descriptive article – use the analytic categories we have developed to make sense of it – transportation costs, market size, concentration of capital)
- F. H. Cardoso and E. Faletto, Dependency and Development in LA, ch 2 & 3

Resources:
Carlos Waisman, Reversal of Development in Argentina
Donald Denoon, Settler Capitalism
James Belich, Replenish the Earth
Hermann Giliomee, The Afrikaners: A Biography of a People
Harold Innis, A History of the Fur Trade in Canada
Paul Bairoch: Economic Development of the Third World since 1900
J. S. Furnivall, Colonial Policy and Practice
Michael Shafer, Winners and Losers, ch 5 & 6 (Costa Rica, Sri Lanka)
Robert Williams, States and Social Evolution: Coffee and Central America

21 – 23 March: Inequality and Development Post- World War II

- McCartney, ch 2
- J. Frieden, “Third world indebted industrialization: international finance and state capitalism in Mexico, Brazil, Algeria and South Korea.” International Organization 35:3, Summer 1981. pp. 407-432 (states and external capital flows)
- John Echeverri-Gent, “Persistent High Inequality as an Endogenous Political Process,” PS:

Resources:
- Alice Amsden *Rise of the Rest*, ch 3
- Edna Bonacich and David Waller, “Mapping a Global Industry,” and “The Role of US Apparel Manufacturers,” in *Global Production* chs. 2 and 5 (commodity chains and trade for the single most important LDC export)
- Judith Tendler, *Good Government in the Tropics*,
- Andrew Schrank, “Institutions, Entrepreneurship, and Export Diversification in the Dominican Republic”

**Core concepts:** scientific management; the shift to buyer dominated commodity chains; changes in global capital markets

**Core data concepts:** real vs current monetary units, purchasing power parity, measuring inequality

28-30 March: Gender and development in Asia and elsewhere

- Adam Ellick, “Necessity Pushes Pakistani Women into Work,” *NYTimes* 20 December 2010 (read this first!)
- David Barboza, “China shifts away from low cost factories” *NYTimes* 15 September 2010
- McCartney, ch 12
- Eileen Otis, “Reinstating the Family,” ch11 in *Families of a New World*

recommended
- Beatriz Armendariz, *Economics of Microfinance*, ch 7

**Core concepts:** segmented labor markets; social power; infrastructural power; gender relations

**Core data concepts:** Relating measures to diffuse social phenomena – what do the HDI numbers really measure? Can we measure things like gender relations and gender equality?

4 – 6 April: Latin America: Brazil & ISI type growth

- McCartney, ch 5
- *Economist* 26 August 2010, “Brazilian Agriculture: Miracle of the Cerrado,“
- Helen Joyce: Brazil: Grounded, *Economist Special Survey*
Recommended:

- Ben R. Schneider, “Big Business” ch 7 in Maxfield/Schneider, Business and the State in Developing Countries
- J. Prideaux, “Brazil: getting it together at last,” Economist 12 November 2009

Core concepts: import substitution industrialization (ISI); application of theories to cases
Core data concepts: relating components of datasets to aggregate data

Resources:

- Leslie Armijo, “Brazilian Politics” (ch 9, Maxfield/Schneider, Business and the State in Developing Countries)
- John Humphrey, “Globalisation and Supply Chain Networks: the Auto Industry in Brazil and India” Global Networks 2003; or Capitalist Control and Workers’ Struggles in the Brazilian Car Industry

11 – 13 April: more on Brazil and Mexico

- Economist, “Mexico-Cars and carts,” Economist 19 September 2015

April 13: SECOND PAPER DUE at 5pm (1700h); email/upload to TA

18 – 20 April: Asia: South Korea and Taiwan and Export-led Growth

- McCartney, ch 13

Core concepts: ISI vs export oriented industrialization (EOI, ELG); theories => cases

Recommended:

- K. Fields, “Strong states,” ch 5 in Maxfield/Schneider
- B-Y Choi, “Financial policy” ch 2 in Haggard/Lee/Maxfield
- T-J Cheng “Guarding the Commanding Heights” ch. 3 in Haggard /Lee/Maxfield
- Ming-Chang Tsai, “Geopolitics, the State and the Political economy of Growth in Taiwan,” Review of Radical Political Economics 31:3, 1999, pp. 101-109 (the state)
• Sugihara Kaoru, *East Asian Path of Development: An Historical Overview*, in Arrighi et al, *The Resurgence of East Asia* (the biggest of pictures – 400 years)

**Resources:**
Jung En Woo (aka former Dean of CLAS, Meredith Cumings Woo): *Race to the Swift*
Alice Amsden, *Asia’s Next Giant*
Walter Hatch and Kozo Yamamura, *Asia in Japan’s Embrace*
Peter Evans, *Embedded Autonomy*

**25 – 27 April: China grows, does it develop? And can the environment survive an ever-richer China?**
• Barry Naughton, “China’s Reform Economy in Perspective,” in Brantly Womack, ed. *China’s Rise in Historical Perspective*
• Simon Cox, “Technology in India and China,” *Economist* 10 November 2007

**Recommended**
• Michael Pettis, *Avoiding the Fall* (yes, the whole book, it’s short, clear and smart)
• Biking through China, video, [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39nMp5Sc0qs](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39nMp5Sc0qs)

**Core concepts:** *everything we’ve already seen about theories ➔ cases*
**Core data concepts:** *different ways of thinking about and measuring poverty and inequality; environmental consequences of development.*

**Resources:**
• Angus Maddison, *Economic Growth in China in the Long Run*
• *World Bank China Quarterly*

**2 May: Urbanization**

**Recommended:** Mike Davis, *Planet of Slums*, London: Verso

**FINAL EXAM – Friday, May 6, 2015, 1400-1500 (2pm-3pm)**