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Dependency theory and african development

Consider that resources flow from the periphery of poor and less developed countries to the core of the rich countries This article is about international relations theory. For addiction theory in linguistic knowledge, see Addiction Grammar. For database theory, see Dependency Theory (Database Theory). For media coverage of addiction theory, see The Theory of Media System Dependency. This article is written as a personal reflection, personal essay, or argumentative essay that states the Wikipedia editor's personal feelings or offers an original argument on the topic. Please help improve it by rewriting it in an encyclopaedic style. (January 2018) (Find out how and when to remove this template report) International relations theory realism Classic realism Liberalism Neoclassification realism Neorealism Offensive realism Defensive realism Relative benefit Strategic realism Democratic peace theory Republican liberalism Neoliberalism Interpadepercisms Sociological liberalism Instital liberalism Modern design Post-modern design Feminist design Mar xisms Addiction theory Neo-Gramscianism Critical security studies Critical theory World system theory Other theories International political economy Feminism Green theory Hegemonic stability theory Copenhagen School of Functionalism (Neofunctionalism) Postmodernism Postcolonialism Classification Postpositivism Rationalism Reflectivism Great Debate Inter-paradigm debate Other approaches to International Ethics Historical Sociology Regime Theory State Cartel Theory Geopolitics Scientists Robert J. Art Ken Booth Zbigniew Brzezinski Hedley Bull E. H. Carr Daniel Deudney Michael W. Doyle Francis Fukuyama Robert Gilpin David Held Samuel P. Huntington Robert Jervis Peter J. Katzenstein George F. Kennan Robert Keohane Henry Kissinger Stephen D. Krasner Richard Ned Lebow John Mearsheimer Hans Morgenthau Joseph Nye Joseph Deton Defoston Defots Defiers Wolferstein Stephen Walt Walt The policy of the policy portaltvie Addiction theory is the premise that resources flow from the periphery of poor and less developed countries to the nucleus of rich countries, enriching it at the first expense. This is a key statement in the addiction theory that poor countries are impoverished and enriched by how poor countries are integrated into the global system. This theory was officially developed in the late 1960s after World War II as scientists searched the root of an issue lacking in development in Latin America. [1] The theory arose as a reaction to the theory of modernisation, an earlier development theory that took place that all societies were moving forward in similar stages of development, that today's less developed areas are thus in a similar situation to today's developed in the past, and therefore the challenge of helping less developed areas out of poverty is to accelerate them in this apparent common direction of development by means of various means such as investment, technology transfer and closer integration into the world market. The theory of dependence rejected this view, arguing that less developed countries are not only primitive versions of developed countries, but have unique features and structures; and, importantly, is a situation where member states are weaker in a global market economy. [2] The addiction theory is no longer much proponent, [quote required], although some writers have argued that it still plays a role as a conceptual orientation to the global distribution of wealth. [3] Addiction theories can be divided into two categories: liberal reformists and neo-Marxists. Liberal reformists usually advocate targeted policy intervention, but neo-Marxist believe in a command-centered economy. [4] The theory of historical dependence comes from two documents published in 1949, one published by Hans Singer, one by Raúl Prebisch, in which the authors point out that the trade rules of the less developed countries have deteriorated over time: less developed countries could purchase less and less produced goods from developed countries in exchange for a certain amount of raw materials. This idea is known as the Prebisch-Singer thesis. Prebisch, an Economist economist at the United Nations Commission on Latin America (UNCLA), went on to conclude that underdeveloped countries should take advantage of a certain degree of protectionism in trade if they enter a self-sustainable path of development. He argued that the industrialisation of import substitution (ISI), rather than trade and export orientation, is the best strategy for less developed countries. [5] The theory was developed from Themes from a Point of View by Paul A. Baran in 1957, publishing the political economy of his growth. [6] The theory of addiction shares many points with the past, Marxist, theory of imperialism Rosa Luxemburg and Vladimir Lenin, and has attracted constant interest from Marxist. Some authors identified two major streams of addiction theory: Latin American structuralists, characterized by the work of Prebisch, Celso Furtado, and Aníbal Pinto at the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC, or, in Spanish, CEPAL); and American Marxism, developed by Paul A. Baran, Paul Sweezy, and Andre Gunder Frank. Using the Latin American model of dependence, Guyana Marxist historian Walter Rodney in his book How Europe Underdeveloped Africa described Africa, which was deliberately exploited by European imperialists, which led directly to the modern development of the largest continent. [7] The theory was popular And in the 1970s as criticism of the modernization theory, which was increasingly out of favor because of continued widespread poverty in much of the world. At that time, the assumptions of the liberal development theory were under attack. [8] It was used to explain the causes of overurbanization, a theory that urbanization rates outpaced industrial growth in several developing countries. [9] Latin American structuralists and American Marxist schools had significant differences, but according to economist Matias Vernengo, they agreed on some key points:[B]oth groups would agree that the relationship of dependency between the centre and the periphery is based on the inability of the periphery to develop an autonomous and dynamic process of technological innovation. Technology – promethean power discovered by the industrial revolution – is at the heart of the stage. The Centre's countries controlled technology and technology generation systems. Foreign capital could not solve this problem because it only led to a limited technology transfer, but not to the innovation process itself. Baran and others often talked about international division of labour – skilled workers in the centre; unskilled periphery – discussing the main features of addiction. [6] Baran placed surplus extraction and capital accumulation at the centre of his analysis. Development depends on the population's production more than is necessary for empty livelihoods (surplus). In addition, part of this surplus should be used for capital accumulation – the purchase of new capital goods – in the event of development; expenditure surplus on things like luxury consumption does not produce development. Baran noted two predominant forms of economic activity in poor countries. Older than the two plantation farming that arose during colonial times, but a special type. It is usually carried out by foreigners, although often in conjunction with local interests. This is often subject to special tariff protection or other government concessions. The surplus of this production mainly goes to two places: part of it is sent back to foreign shareholders as a profit; the other part is spent on eye-to-eye consumption, similar to the aristocracy of the plantation. Again, little is used for development. Baran thought that a political revolution was necessary to break this pattern. Members of the 1960s School of The S. than the Marxists believed. They claimed that this allows for partial development or dependent development of development, but is still controlled by outside decision makers. They cited partly successful industrialisation attempts in Latin America around that time (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico) as evidence of this hypothesis. They led to the position that dependence is not a link between commodity exporters and industrialised countries, but between countries with different levels of industrialisation. There is a difference in economic and political sphere in its approach: economically or underdeveloped; but even if (somewhat) economically developed, can be politically autonomous or dependent. [10] [a page required] Most recently, Guillermo O'Donnell claimed that restrictions placed on the development of neoliberalism were lifted by a military coup in Latin America that came to promote the development of an authoritarian guise (O'Donnell, 1982). [11] Latin American structuralists stressed the importance of multinational corporations and the promotion of national technologies. Fajnzylber has separated systemic or authentic competitiveness, which has the ability to compete on the basis of higher productivity, and lye competitiveness based on low wages. [12] Third world debt crisis of the 1980s and prolonged stagnation in Africa and Latin America 1990 000 000. 00 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 m [13] Sine qua non dependency relationships are not a difference in technological sophistication, as traditional addiction theorists believe, but rather a difference in financial strength between the base currency and peripheral countries, especially the inability of peripheral countries to borrow their currency. He believes that the achaemic position of the US is very strong because of the importance of its financial markets and because it controls the international reserve currency - the US dollar. He believes that the end of the Bretton Wood international financial agreements in the early 1970s significantly strengthened the US position as it lifted some restrictions on their financial activities. The standard theory of dependence differs from Marxism, arguing against infused and any hope of progress in less developed countries towards industrialisation and a liberating revolution. Theotonio dos Santos described a new addition that focuses on both internal and external relations in the periphery of less developed countries derived from Marxian analysis. Former Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (in office from 1995 to 2002) wrote extensively about addiction theory, but in political exile during the 1960s, claiming that it was an approach to studying economic differences centre and periphery. Cardoso summed up his version of the addiction theory as follows: there is a financial and technological spread by developed capitalist centers in peripheral and semi-peripheral countries; it creates an unbalanced economic structure both in peripheral societies and between them and centres; this leads to restrictions on self-sustainable growth on the periphery; it prefers the appearance of special models of class relationships; they need amendments to the role of the state in order to guarantee both economic activity and political interlinking of society, which in itself ensues inarticulateness and structural imbalances. [14] The analysis of development models in the 1990s and beyond is complicated by the fact that capitalism does not run smoothly, but by repeating the rises and cycles with a very strong and self-response. The relevant results are given in the studies of Joshua Goldstein, Volker Bornschier, and Luigi Scandella. [15] The theory of dependence on the economies of India and some East Asian countries has lost some of its previous influence. It continues to affect some NGO campaigns such as Make Poverty History and the Fair Trade Movement. Other theories and related theories of two other early writers persuasive theory were François Perroux and Kurt Rothschild. Other leading addiction theories include Herb Addo, Walden Bello, Ruy Mauro Marini, Enzo Faletto, Armando Cordova, Ernest Feder, Pablo González Casanova, Keith Griffin, Kuniibert Raffer, Paul Israel Singer and Osvaldo Sunkel. Many of these authors focused their attention on Latin America; theory of dependence in the Islamic world was mainly clarified by the Egyptian economist Samir Amin. [15] Tausch.[15] Based on Amin's works from 1973 to 1997, the following key features of peripheral capitalism are listed: Regression in both agriculture and small industry describes the period after the attack of foreign domination and colonialism The unequal international specialisation of peripheral periphery leads to a focus on export-oriented agriculture and mining. Some industrialization periphery is possible under conditions of low wages, which, coupled with increasing productivity, dictates that unequal exchanges determine (double factorial trading rules < 1.0; see Raffer, 1987) [full quote required] These structures determine the long-term rapidly growing tertiary sector with hidden unemployment and increasing importance in the rental general social and economic systems Chronic current account balance deficit, re-exported profits from foreign investment, and an incomplete business cycle in the periphery that provides important market centers within the world economy upside down structural imbalances in political and social relations, inter alia, strong element and the growing importance of the state capitalism and the state class of indebtedness[15] American sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein clarified the Marxist aspect of theory and expanded it to shape the theory of global systems. The World Systems theory is also known as WST and aligns closely with the idea of the rich getting richer and the poor get poorer Wallerstein points out that poor and peripheral countries continue to become poorer as developed core countries use their resources to become richer. Wallerstein developed the World Systems Theory using Addition Theory along with Marx and Annale School ideas. [16] This theory postulates the category of third countries, the semi-periphery, between the nucleus and the periphery. Wallerstein believed in tri-modal rather than bi-modal systems because he believes that the world's systems are more complex than the simplistic classification of either the core or the periphery of the states. To Wallerstein, many countries do not fit into one of these two categories, so he suggested the idea of a semi-peripheral as a country in its model. [17] In this model, the adolescent is industrially developed, but with less refining of technology than in the core; and it does not control finances. The growth of one half-world group is usually at the cost of another group, but an unequal structure of the world economy, based on unequal exchanges, tends to remain stable. [15] Tausch[15] traces the beginnings of the world system theory to the writings of Austro-Hungarian socialist Karl Polanyi after the First World War, but its current form is usually linked to Wallerstein's work. The theory of addiction is also linked to Johan Galtung's structural theory of imperialism. Addiction theorists believe that short-term spurts of growth despite long-term growth in the periphery will be unbalanced and unequal, and will tend to a high negative current account balance. [15] Cyclical fluctuations also have a significant impact on comparisons of economic growth and societal development in the medium and long term. What seemed like impressive long-term growth may end up turn out to be just a short-term cyclical spurt after a long recession. Cycle time plays an important role. Giovanni Arrigi believed that over time the logic of accumulation on a global scale shifted and that the 1980s and then once again showed an unregulated phase of global capitalism with a logic characterized - unlike previous regulatory cycles - by the dominance of financial capital. [15] It is claimed that at this stage the role of unequal exchanges in the whole dependency relationship cannot be underestimated. [clarification required] Unequal exchanges are given if the double factors of trade in the country concerned are < 1.0 (Raffers, 1987, Amin, 1975)[full reference is required]. Former Leader of the Blekingegade Gang and political activist Toril Lauesen argues in his book Global Perspective that political theory and practice arising from addiction theory is more important than ever. [18] He points out that the conflict between the countries at the core and the countries on the periphery is increasingly intensifying and that the world is at the heart of resolving the fundamental periphery – that humanity is the economic and political rollercoaster ride. [18] Criticism of economic policies based on addiction theory was criticised by free market economists such as Peter Bauer and Martin Wolf and others:[19] Lack of competition: by subsidising national industries and preventing external imports, these companies may have less incentive to improve their products, seek to become more efficient in their processes, to sell < 1>encourage customers or to explore new innovations. [20] Sustainability: government-dependent industries may not be sustainable for a very long time, especially in poorer countries and countries that are heavily dependent on foreign aid from more developed countries. [quote required] Domestic opportunity costs: subsidies to domestic industry come from treasury and are therefore money that has not been spent in other ways, such as local infrastructure, seed capital or needs-based social welfare programmes. [quote required] At the same time, higher prices resulting from tariffs and import restrictions require people either to leave the goods completely or to buy them at higher prices, which are resused from other goods. [quote required] Market economists cite a number of examples in their arguments against the theory of addiction. India's economic improvement after it moved from state-controlled business to open trade is one of the most frequently cited (see also the economy of India. Commanding Heights). India's example seems to contradict the addiction theorists' claims about comparative advantages and mobility, just as its economic growth arose from movements such as outsourcing – one of the mobile forms of capital transfer. In Africa, countries that have highlighted the development of import substitution, such as Zimbabwe, have generally been one of the worst performers, while the continent's most successful oil-based economy, such as Egypt, South Africa and Tunisia, has made trade-based development. [21] According to economic historian Robert C. Allen, the demands of addiction theory are debauched and that protectionism that was implemented in Latin America as a solution ended when. [22] Countries were in debt too much and Latin America was in decline. [22] One of the problems was that Latin American countries simply had too small national markets to produce complex industrialised goods, such as cars, effectively. [22] A big argument in contrast to Theory is subjectivity in theory and terms that are often used. Words such as developed and underdeveloped that build an argument for addiction theory are subjective and different people will view these different terms in different light. [23] Examples of addiction theory Many nations have influenced both the positive and the negative consequences of the addiction theory. The idea of national dependence on another country is not a relatively new concept, although the theory of addiction is quite new in itself. Addiction is perpetuated through capitalism and finance. Dependent countries owe developed countries so much money and capital that it is impossible to avoid debt by continuing to depend on it in the near future. [24] An example of the addiction theory is that between 1650 and 1900 Britain and other European countries took over or colonialist other countries. They used their excellent military technology and naval forces in time to do so. It started the economic system in America, Africa and Asia to then export natural materials from its land to Europe. After sending the materials to Europe, Britain and other European countries made the products with these materials and then sent them back to the colonized parts of The Americas, Africa and Asia. As a result, wealth from the products of these regions to Europe was transferred in order to gain control over the products. [25] The theory of addiction is considered rather controversial, and many say it is still valid. Some scientists and politicians argue that with the decline in colonialism, addiction has been erased. [26] Other scholars opposed this approach and argue that our society still has national forces such as the United States, European Nations such as Germany and Britain, China, and India's growing states, on which hundreds of other nations rely on military aid, economic investment, etc. [27] Dependence on aid is an economic problem characterised by the reliance of less developed countries (MSPs) on developed countries (MD) for financial assistance and other resources. In particular, dependence on aid refers to the share of government expenditure provided by foreign donors. [28] If the dependency rate of the aid is around 15-20 % or more, there will be a negative impact on the State. [29] The causes of dependence are the delay in development and economic/political reform resulting from attempts to use aid as a long-term solution for countries that are the consequence of eradication. Dependence on aid assistance for long-term rules for countries for which it is accustomed to and developed addiction syndrome. [30] Dependence on aid today is the most common in Africa. The best donors in 2013 were the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany, while the top receivers were Afghanistan, Vietnam and Ethiopia. History dependence On International Development Aid became widely publicised after the Second World War, as the countries of the first world seek to create a more open economy as well as Cold War competition. [31] In 1970, the United Nations

agreed on 0.7% of gross national income in each country as a target for the amount to be given to international aid. [32] In his book Ending Aid Addiction, Yash Tondon describes how organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) have made many African countries dependent. During the economic crisis of the 1980s and 1990s, a large proportion of sub-Saharan countries in Africa experienced an influx of aid, which in turn led to dependency over the next few decades. These countries became so dependent on the president of Tanzania, Benjamin W. Mkapa, who declared that development aid is deeply rooted in the psyche of the people, especially in the poorest countries in the south. It's similar to drug addiction. The motives for granting aid Although the widespread belief is that aid is based solely on aid to poor countries, and in some cases this is true, there is substantial evidence to suggest that the strategic, political and welfare interests of donors are the driving force behind aid. Corn and Nissanke (MN 1984), and McKinlay and Little (ML, 1977) have conducted studies to analyze donor motives. From these studies, they found that us aid flows are influenced by both military and strategic factors. British and French aid is provided to countries that were former colonies, as well as to countries where they have a considerable investment interest and strong trade relations. [33] Stunned economic growth The main concern that revolves around the issue of foreign aid is that citizens of a country benefiting from aid lose their motivation to work after receiving aid. In addition, some citizens will deliberately work less, resulting in lower incomes, which in turn corresponds to the provision of aid. [34] Aid-dependent countries are associated with a low-motivated workforce resulting from permanent assistance and are therefore less likely to achieve economic progress and living standards are likely to be improved. A country with long-term aid dependency is still unable to be self-sufficient and is unlikely to significantly increase GDP, which would allow them to rely less on aid from richer countries. Food aid has been widely criticised along with other aid imports because it is detrimental to the local economy. Greater dependence on aid imports leads to a reduction in domestic demand for these products. In the long term, the agricultural sector in the LDC countries is weakening as food aid declines in the long term. In the future, when aid is reduced, the agricultural markets of many ERM countries are underdeveloped and it is cheaper to import agricultural products. [35] This happened in Haiti, where 80 % of their grain stocks come from the United States even after a significant reduction in aid. [36] In countries where the primary product is dependent on goods imported as aid, such as wheat, economic shocks may arise and lead the country further into the economic crisis. Political dependence Political dependence arises when donors have too much influence over the governance of the host country. Many donors maintain a strong say in government because the country relies on its own money, leading to a reduction in the effectiveness and democratic quality of the government. [37] As a result, the government of the beneficiary country is creating policies that are in place and supported, not what the people of the country want. This has led to an increase in government corruption, which hampers the reform of the national government and the political process. [38] These donors may include other countries or organisations with underlying intentions that may not be of the benefit of people. Political dependence is an even stronger negative impact of aid dependence in countries where many problems are caused by already corrupt policies and a lack of citizens' rights. [39] For example, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo have an extremely high aid dependency relationship and have experienced political turmoil. The policy of the Democratic Republic of Congo has been linked to the change of civil war and regimes in the 21st century, and the 21st century has one of the highest rates of aid dependence in Africa. Since dependence on aid can shift responsibility to the public and be between the state and the donors, a president may arise. Presidentialism is when the president and cabinet under the political system have the power to make political decisions. In a democracy, parliament approves budgets and public investment plans. It is customary for donors to finance projects outside this budget and therefore go without a parliamentary review. [39] It further reinforces the President's practice and defines practices that undermine democracy. Disputes over taxes and the use of revenue are important in a democracy and can lead to a better life for citizens, but this cannot happen if citizens and parliaments do not know the priorities of all the budgets and expenditure proposed. Dependence on aid also threatens ownership, which is characterised by the government's ability to implement its ideas and policies. The interests and ideas of aid agencies are becoming a priority in aid-dependent countries, and this undermines responsibility. Support for corruption in dependent countries is worse in terms of the level of corruption than in non-dependent countries. Foreign aid is a potential source of rent and rents can take the form of increased public sector employment. As public undertakings less pressure is being exerted on the government to remain accountable and transparent because of the weakened private sector. Aid helps corruption, which then contributes to greater corruption and creates a cycle. Foreign aid provides corrupt governments with free cash flow, which further facilitates corruption. Corruption works against economic growth and development by taking these poor countries down. [40] Efforts to end aid dependency have decreased by around 1/3 since 2000.[41] This can be seen in countries such as Ghana, whose dependence on aid decreased from 47 % to 27 %, as well as in Mozambique, where the dependency on aid fell from 74 % to 58 %. [41] The objective areas to reduce dependence on aid are job creation, regional integration and commercial engagement and trade. [42] Long-term investment in agriculture and infrastructure is a key requirement to end dependence on aid, as it will allow the country to slowly reduce the amount of food aid it received and start developing its agricultural economy and solving the problem of food insecurity. Combating political corruption Political corruption has been a powerful force for maintaining dependency and failing to see economic growth. During the Obama administration, Congress argued that the anti-corruption criteria millennium challenge corporation (MCC) used was not strong enough and was one of the obstacles to reducing aid dependency. [43] Often in countries with a high corruption perception index, support money is received from public officials in the public sector or from other corrupt private sector individuals. Efforts not to approve aid to countries where corruption is very prevalent have been a common tool used by organisations and governments to ensure that funding is used properly, as well as to encourage other countries to identify corruption. Other aid methods Have shown that foreign aid may prove useful in the long term if it is targeted at the sector concerned and managed accordingly. A special pairing between organizations and donors with similar goals has led to greater success in reducing dependency than tradition in the form of international assistance, which includes government government communication. Botswana is a successful example. Botswana first started receiving aid in 1966. [38] In this case, Botswana decided which areas needed help and accordingly found donors rather than simply accepted support from other countries whose governments had the opportunity to say which areas the money would be distributed. Recipient-led cases like Botswana are more effective in part because it denies the donor's will to report numbers on the effectiveness of its programs (which often include short-term figures such as food distributed) and instead more focused on long-term growth and development, which may be more focused on infrastructure, and job development. [39] Dependence on aid in Africa is much higher than that of other regions, which makes it the most important one when examining the impact of the aid. More than \$1 trillion in aid has been given to Africa from rich countries over the past fifty years. The World Bank study states that up to 85% of the aid flows were used in non-original intentions. [44] The most aid-dependent countries have had a negative growth rate of 0.2 % and the poverty rate in Africa increased from 11 % to 66 % when aid flows peaked. There are certainly other factors in assessing corruption and poverty in Africa, but with all the information available on the harmful effects of aid dependence, Africa is becoming a prime example. [45] See also Structuralist Economics Chicago Boys The Shock Doctrine by Naomi Klein, discussing economic shock therapy at the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, a.a. School of Americas Structural Correction North-South Model World System Theory Hierarchy Theory References ^ Ahiakepor, James C. W. (1985). Theory of success and failure addiction: the experience of Ghana. international organisation. 39 (3): 535-552. ISSN 0020-8183. Dg 2706689. ↑ Newschool, Economic Development Archived July 14, 2009 at Wayback Machine, acquired July 2009. ↑ James, Paul (1997). Postdependency? The third world in the age of globalism and late capitalism. 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