

Chapter Themes	Examines the ongoing economic problems and economic policies for the poor states and the global economy, identifying causes and consequences of poverty and dependence, practices aimed to alleviate poverty and dependence, and negative social and environmental impact of development strategies
Chapter Learning Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand how colonialism left a legacy of poverty and economic dependence for many newly-independent states and societies</li> <li>• Explain why political independence did not necessarily or usually bring economic independence and prosperity</li> <li>• Know how “internal colonialism” means that one part of a state or society exploits another part as if it were a colony</li> <li>• Be familiar with the basic facts and statistics of poverty and underdevelopment around the globe</li> <li>• Recognize the causes and symptoms of poverty and underdevelopment</li> <li>• Appreciate the economic and political nature of the “Third World”</li> <li>• Understand how underdevelopment is a process (often of recent origin), not a fact about particular “kinds” of societies</li> <li>• Be able to discuss how colonialism “underdeveloped” non-Western societies</li> <li>• Explain the process of development as a global economic practice, including planning and projects and the role that anthropology can</li> </ul>

	<p>and does play</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Know the agents and institutions involved in development financing</li><li>• Appreciate the difference between conventional development practices and microfinancing</li><li>• Compare and contrast the modernization theory and world systems/dependency theory of development</li><li>• Be able to describe the benefits and the costs of development in social and environmental terms</li></ul>
Chapter Highlights	<p>Colonialism typically deprived societies of wealth, undermined their economic institutions, and tied their local economies to Western and global economic forces</p> <p>Emphasis on primary production and monoculture left many politically independent states economically dependent</p> <p>Factors like internal colonialism and political instability (ethnic conflict, civil war, repression, and separatism) have perpetuated poverty and dependence past the colonial era</p> <p>In 2001, almost half of the world’s population lived on less than \$2 per day—and 20% on less than \$1 per day</p> <p>Poverty is especially concentrated in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa</p>

Poverty and dependence are characterized by a constellation of economic traits, including focus on primary production, high proportion of the population in agriculture, unfavorable distribution of national wealth, little industrialization, and reliance on foreign money, manufactures, and markets

The effects of poverty and dependence include high birth and death rates, short life expectancy poor diet, high incidence of often preventable disease, illiteracy, inadequate housing and services

All of the richest states in the world are Western or Westernized, and all of the poorest states are recently decolonized and mostly African

As a result of the 20<sup>th</sup> century ideological struggle between capitalism and communism, some prominent newly-independent states tried to chart a distinct course for themselves, identifying themselves as the “Third World”

“Underdevelop” can be understood as a verb, describing the process by which generally self-sufficient societies were undermined and integrated into a global colonial economy as the lower and more dependent level in that economy

Since World War II and the rush of decolonization, development has been a dominant approach to the alleviation of poverty and dependence

Development, as a form of directed change, involves formal planning and

execution of specific projects, often if not usually promoted by Western experts and governments and financed by Western institutions

Development projects tend to focus on energy, transportation, agriculture, and resettlement, for the purposes of ultimate industrialization

Anthropologists can be involved and have been involved in studying the economic needs of societies, in advising and representing those societies during development, in the planning of development projects, and assessing the success and impact of development projects

Microfinancing is a new alternative to massive development initiatives, the benefits of which are sometimes questionable and often do not accrue to the poorest people in the state

Modernization theory tends to identify the obstacles to development in the cultural practices of an underdeveloped society, while world systems or dependency theory tends to find those obstacles in the global economic and political structures within which those states struggle

“You can’t have development without somebody getting hurt”: while development does have its benefits, the costs are often high and unevenly distributed, and development can lead to environmental damage, displacement from land and urban overcrowding, health concerns, cultural loss, escalating debt, and ironically increased poverty in certain segments of

	society
Chapter Key Terms	Absolute poverty, Apartheid, Core ,Dependency theory, Development, Development policy, Development project, Diseases of development, First World, Fourth World, Global apartheid, Gross National Product (CNP), Gross National Product per capita, Import substitution, Internal colonialism, Market-dominant minority, Microfinancing, Modernization theory, Monoculture, Multilateral development institutions, Overurbanization, Periphery, Primary production, Relative poverty, Social impact analysis, Sociocultural appraisal. Third World, World systems theory