

ANNUAL EDITIONS

Developing World

08/09

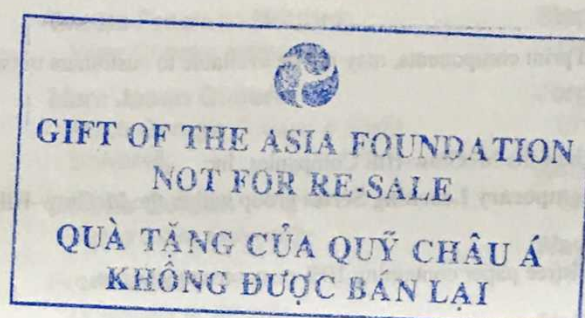


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Developing World 08/09

Eighteenth Edition



EDITOR

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Robert J. Griffiths is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. His teaching and research interests are in the field of comparative and international politics with a focus on Africa. He teaches courses on the politics of the non-western world, African politics, international law and organization, international security, and international political economy. His publications include articles on parliamentary oversight of defense in South Africa, South African civil-military relations and democratic consolidation, and the developing world and global commons negotiations.



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ANNUAL EDITIONS: DEVELOPING WORLD, EIGHTEENTH EDITION

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Unit Overview

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- 1. How to Help Poor Countries**, Nancy Birdsall, Dani Rodrik, and Arvind Subramanian, *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2005

Efforts to help poor countries often ignore the reality that development is largely determined by poor countries themselves and wealthy countries can have only a limited impact. That impact can be enhanced by not only increasing aid and removing trade barriers but also giving poor countries more control over economic policy, helping to finance technology to promote development, and opening labor markets.

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- 2. The Utopian Nightmare**, William Easterly, *Foreign Policy*, September/October 2005

Utopian dreams of eradicating poverty must recognize the importance of determining the best approach to the problems of the global poor and improving the effectiveness of aid. The establishment of the Millennium Development Goals does not necessarily translate into providing needed medicines or mosquito nets to the world's poor. Such top-down development strategies do not insure progress at the bottom.

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- 3. Africa's Village of Dreams**, Sam Rich, *Wilson Quarterly*, Spring 2007

Economist Jeffrey Sachs has initiated an ambitious program to alleviate poverty in Africa. The Millennium Villages Project is an effort to help people out of poverty by injecting large sums of aid into villages to boost agricultural production, improve health care, and provide schooling. The effort is controversial and critics question its sustainability over the long run.

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- 4. Today's Golden Age of Poverty Reduction**, Surjit S. Bhalla, *The International Economy*, Spring 2006

Contrary to prevailing views, Surjit Bhalla argues that an emphasis on economic growth has resulted not in growing inequality but rather in unprecedented poverty reduction. Market emphases have been behind this success but Bhalla claims that political correctness coupled with efforts to protect the interests of international financial institutions prevent the recognition of this trend.

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- 5. Development as Poison**, Stephen A. Marglin, *Harvard International Review*, Spring 2003

The West's conception of development emphasizes markets and assumes that following its lead will result in development. In reality, Western culture undermines indigenous culture, especially that of community. ***The West should realize that the values underlying its culture are not necessarily universal.***

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- 6. Why God Is Winning**, Timothy Samuel Shah and Monica Duffy Toft, *Foreign Policy*, July/August 2006

Although modernization was originally thought to lead to increasing secularization, in many instances the opposite has occurred. Globalization and democratization have facilitated an increase in religious activism among Muslims, Christians, and Hindus. Political liberalization has allowed for the expression of religious belief and has led to organizing for political action. This trend has been reinforced by access to communication technology making it possible to reach a broader audience.

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UNIT 2

International Political Economy

Unit Overview

7. **Climbing Back**, *The Economist*, January 21, 2006

Developing countries substantially increased their share of the global economy as measured by purchasing power parity (PPP). Measured this way, developing countries now account for just over half of global output. In addition, their share of exports has increased to 42%, they have half of the world's foreign exchange, and they consume 47% of the world's oil. At the same time, their stock markets account for only 14% of global capitalization.

8. **The India Model**, Gurcharan Das, *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2006

India has enjoyed remarkable economic success over the past twenty-five years. It has recorded impressive economic growth rates, population increases have slowed, the middle class has expanded, and the poor have made some progress. **The Indian development model has relied on domestic consumption, a service economy, and a growing high technology sector.** However, India must still improve education, health care, and governance as well as continue on the path of economic reform.

9. **Industrial Revolution 2.0**, Antoine van Agtmael, *Foreign Policy*, January/February 2007

Emerging markets are rapidly becoming major economic players in the global economy. **Multinational corporations headquartered in developing countries are increasingly challenging western companies in technology, marketing, and design.** Moreover, emerging market economies will be larger than the economies of the UN, Western Europe, and Japan by 2035. The West will have to formulate a response to this global shift in economic power.

10. **The Protection Racket**, Arvind Panagariya, *Foreign Policy*, September/October 2005

The controversy over agricultural subsidies in the Doha Round of world trade talks focuses on the need for industrialized countries to remove barriers to poor countries' exports. Poor countries should pursue trade liberalization regardless of what rich countries do. **High trade barriers in developing countries hinder exports, reduce the influx of technology, and stifle entrepreneurship.**

11. **Social Justice and Global Trade**, Joseph Stiglitz, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, March 2006

Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz argues that there is something wrong with the global trading system. The industrialized world's tariffs on developing countries' products are four times the developing world's levies on rich countries' products. Poor countries are pressured to open their markets and eliminate subsidies while barriers to rich countries' markets remain and they continue to subsidize agriculture.

12. **Cotton: The Huge Moral Issue**, Kate Eshelby, *New African*, January 2006

Cotton production in poor countries is threatened by subsidies paid to farmers in industrialized countries. Cotton subsidies in the United States exceed the GDP of Burkina Faso, a poor cotton producer. Because of these subsidies, overproduction results in lower prices for poor farmers. Although WTO rules prohibit subsidies that distort trade, rich countries have yet to eliminate them.

13. **"We Need Trade Justice, Not Free Trade,"** Peter Hardstaff, *New Statesman*, February 26, 2007

The resumption of the Doha trade talks may lead to pressure to conclude a deal that will be politically difficult to resist and will also be detrimental to the poorest developing countries. Critics charge that any deal will disproportionately benefit the industrialized countries and select emerging economies, prevent the poorest countries from using policies that helped the wealthy countries develop, and that the negotiations are not fully participatory.

14. **Ranking the Rich**, *Foreign Policy*, September/October 2006

There was a great deal of attention focused on helping the poor in 2005, including the Gleneagles G-8 summit, the World Economic Forum, and the Hong Kong trade talks. Nevertheless, according to the annual Commitment to Development Index, **the rich countries have largely failed to live up to their rhetoric to dramatically increase their assistance to the poor.**

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15. **Foreign Aid II**, Michael Holman, *The Africa Report*, October 2006

Africa has received billions in foreign aid over the years but the continent continues to lag behind the rest of the world. **Michael Holman places the blame on foreign aid and the operations of NGOs for the failure to achieve progress.** NGOs have become entrenched and are reluctant to embrace market approaches to development. Their reluctance to consider alternatives to current aid policies, their own lack of accountability, and the cover they provide to incompetent governments contribute to Africa's weak performance.

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16. **Making Aid Work**, Mark Sundberg and Alan Gelb, *Finance & Development*, December 2006

Sub-Saharan Africa has received substantial aid over the years but there are questions about how much this aid has contributed to development. Aid has often flowed to countries for geopolitical rather than development reasons, has gone to politically unstable countries, contributed to propping up unaccountable leaders, or has been eaten up by administrative costs. There are signs that this is changing, however.

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17. **Food Sovereignty: Ending World Hunger in Our Time**, Frederic Mousseau and Anuradha Mittal, *The Humanist*, March/April 2006

International food aid could be distributed more efficiently if the food was obtained in the region. US food aid is produced domestically and at least 75% of it must be shipped on US carriers. While this benefits US producers and shippers, it raises the cost of food aid substantially. Food purchased in the region not only costs less but helps stimulate agricultural production.

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18. **Crisis of Credibility**, Walden Bello and Shalmali Guttal, *Multinational Monitor*, July/August 2005

Beginning in the late 1990s the IMF has seen a steady decline in its influence on the global financial system. The 1997 Asian financial crisis and its aftermath called into question the Fund's policy prescriptions and prompted a reappraisal of its role in developing countries. Evidence has indicated that with a few exceptions countries that followed structural adjustment policies did not achieve high rates of growth.

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19. **Without Consent: Global Capital Mobility and Democracy**, Jeff Faux, *Dissent*, Winter 2004

Writing the rules to govern the global trading system pits the interests of the world's elite against those of the poor. Neoliberalism, advocated by the wealthy countries and exemplified in NAFTA, has produced less than satisfactory results from the standpoint of developing countries. **Efforts must be made to bring together those who advocate social justice and strengthen their negotiating position to advocate more effectively for the interests of the poor.**

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UNIT 3 Conflict and Instability

Unit Overview

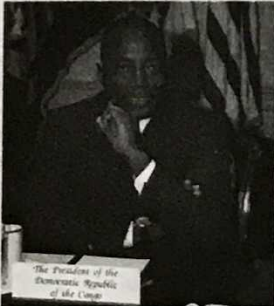
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20. **The End of War?**, Gregg Easterbrook, *The New Republic*, May 30, 2005

Contrary to popular perception, the level of conflict in the world has declined over the past fifteen years. This has been accompanied by an increase in the presence of factors that promote peace including economic prosperity, free elections, more stable governments, more peacekeeping institutions, and greater international engagement. There has also been a decline in worldwide military spending. The end of the Cold War and great power conflict along with more effective peacekeeping have also contributed to a decline in conflict.

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29. **The Democratic Mosaic**, Martin Walker, *The Wilson Quarterly*, Spring 2004
A key component of the Bush Administration's strategy in the war on terrorism includes an effort to promote democracy in the Arab world. Although civil society organizations that are crucial to the development of democracy are present throughout much of the region and there is a growing middle class, **the question remains as to whether democracy can be reconciled with Islamic views.** 121
30. **Bringing the Wicked to the Dock**, *The Economist*, March 11, 2006
Gross violations of human rights represent one of the most difficult issues facing the international community. Truth and reconciliation processes are one way to begin healing while criminal prosecution either through ad hoc tribunals or the international Criminal Court represent another option. These legal efforts are the subject of controversy. Critics contend they are selective and can perpetuate conflict. Supporters argue that it is essential to hold violators accountable. 125



UNIT 4 Political Change

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31. **The 2005 Freedom House Survey**, Aili Piano and Arch Puddington, *Journal of Democracy*, January 2006
The most significant finding of the annual Freedom House survey of freedom around the world was a slight improvement in human rights and democratic freedom in the Middle East. There was also a slight improvement in the state of freedom worldwide with only four countries registering a decline in their status. 131
32. **Whose Iran?**, Laura Secor, *The New York Times Magazine*, January 28, 2007
Iran's politics remain complicated and fractious. Although President Ahmadinejad's victory in the 2005 elections seemed to demonstrate the strength of the conservatives, recent local elections and those for the Assembly of Experts favored pragmatists and reveal the complexity of the country's politics. **Iran faces major economic challenges and must also come to grips with questions regarding Islam's compatibility with democracy.** 135
33. **Turkey Face West**, Soli Ozel, *Wilson Quarterly*, Winter 2007
Turkey's political direction has become a major topic of speculation. The European Union announced at the end of 2006 that it was suspending negotiations with Turkey on several policy issues related to its membership application. Meanwhile, there have been demonstrations in support of secularism in the face of growing Islamic influence in Turkish society. An increase in Turkish nationalism has added to the complexity. **Soli Ozel argues that Turkey's modernization remains on track despite political upheaval.** 141
34. **Thailand's Elusive Equilibrium**, Catharin Dalpino, *Current History*, April 2007
Thailand's 2006 military coup was welcomed by many Thais. **Military intervention ousted Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra amid charges of increasing authoritarian rule and corruption.** The country is attempting to return to civilian rule but a new constitution, the country's seventeenth since 1932, must strengthen constitutionalism and the judiciary, as well as clearly define the nature of civil-military relations. This effort takes place against the backdrop of insurgency in the south of the country. 145
35. **Big Men, Big Fraud, Big Trouble**, *The Economist*, April 28, 2007
Nigeria's April 2007 elections were marred by widespread corruption and vote-rigging that threaten to unravel the country's fragile democracy. Further political instability would be a disaster in Africa's most populous country which is a major oil producer, significant contributor to regional peacekeeping, and essential to efforts to address the continent's many problems. 150

36. **Congo's Peace**, Jason K. Stearns, *Current History*, May 2007

The Democratic Republic of Congo's 2006 elections were the culmination of a four-year process that was supposed to bring peace to the country after years of conflict that resulted in over three million casualties. ***Congo's peace is tenuous, however, and there has been a tendency to overlook the flaws and frailty of the system.*** The opposition leader was forced into exile by fighting in March 2007, new divisions have emerged, government abuse and corruption remain at very high levels, and thugs and warlords continue to operate in many parts of the country.

37. **Africa: How We Killed Our Dreams of Freedom**, William Gumede, *New Statesman*, April 2, 2007

African liberation movements have found it difficult to transform themselves into democratic ruling parties. In Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe and his ZANU-PF Party stubbornly clings to power and its neighbors shy away from criticism for fear of being portrayed as siding with the former colonial powers. Even in South Africa, strong criticism of the ANC is seen by some as aiding the opposition.

38. **The Year of the Ballot**, Jorge Castañeda and Patricio Navia, *Current History*, February 2007

Several Latin American countries held elections during 2006. Nevertheless, democratic consolidation remains uncertain as evidenced by the ouster of governments in Argentina, Bolivia, and Ecuador in the last few years. Five lessons derived from recent elections may help further consolidate the region's democracies. They include a continuing relevance of neoliberalism, the need for broad inclusion, the importance of social spending, an accountable, open and competitive party system is essential, and the left remains a force in politics.

39. **The Lost Continent**, Moisés Naím, *Foreign Policy*, November/December 2006

Since September 11th Latin America has largely taken a back seat to developments elsewhere in the world. In the meantime, politics in the region has taken a leftward turn although there is considerable variation in the economic policy stance of recently-elected leaders. Support for this electoral trend can be traced to poor economic performance, persistent poverty, corruption, disillusionment with both leadership and political parties, and impatience.



UNIT 5

Population, Resources, Environment and Health

Unit Overview

40. **Booms, Busts, and Echoes**, David E. Bloom and David Canning, *Finance & Development*, September 2006

Most of the world's future population growth will occur in the developing world and will produce substantial demographic change. These changes are attributable to falling fertility rates, declining infant and child mortality rates, and longer life expectancy. The impact of these changes on economies in developing countries will be significant and create a number of policy challenges.

41. **Malaria, the Child Killer**, Benjamin Joffe-Walt, *BBC Focus on Africa*, April/June 2005

Although HIV/AIDS kills more adults, malaria is the biggest killer of children worldwide. The cost of this disease is enormous for poor countries, but the search for a cure receives only one seventh of the amount contributed for AIDS research. The disease costs billions in lost production and could be eradicated for a fraction of that cost.

42. **Why We Owe So Much to Victims of Disaster**, Andrew Simms, *New Statesman*, May 16, 2005

Andrew Simms argues that the industrialized countries are consuming way beyond their share of global resources. Instead of concentrating on poor countries' financial debts, the July G8 summit should focus on the industrialized world's ecological debt to the

world's poor. ***Profligate use of world's resources by the rich increases the likelihood of natural disasters associated with climate change which affect developing countries disproportionately.***

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43. **The Challenge of Global Health**, Laurie Garrett, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2007

Despite huge increases in aid, the challenge of providing health care in developing countries remains formidable. The bulk of the aid money has gone towards easing the burden of high profile diseases such as HIV/AIDS. ***There has not been sufficient attention paid to improving general health care, training enough health care workers, and preventing brain drain in the health care field.*** Wealthy countries should also consider the impact of their health care aid policies and pay particular attention to improving maternal mortality rates and life expectancy.

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44. **A Lifelong Struggle for a Generation**, Alex De Waal, *The Africa Report*, October 2006

Considerable progress has been made in the fight against AIDS. The epidemic has not yet reached its peak, however, and ***the global AIDS effort must think about the long term implications of the disease.*** More and more of those infected are getting access to drug therapy and a rights-based approach to fighting the disease is gaining momentum. Major challenges remain in bringing down prevalence rates and caring for children affected by the disease.

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45. **Reversal of Fortune**, Anirudh Krishna, *Foreign Policy*, May/June 2006

Recent research suggests that gains in reducing poverty have been offset by large numbers becoming impoverished. The biggest contributor to this trend is the lack of adequate and affordable health care. ***Illness rapidly deletes resources often sending families into poverty and debt. Economic growth has to be accompanied by gains in health care to truly reduce poverty.***

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UNIT 6

Women and Development

Unit Overview

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46. **Ten Years' Hard Labour**, *The Economist*, September 4, 2004

A September 2004 review conference examining progress on goals established by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development found mixed results in effecting policy changes. Despite an increase in their use, millions still lack access to contraceptives, large numbers of poor women still die of causes related to childbirth, and programs designed to provide sexual education to young people are complicated by battles over condoms versus abstinence. Funding to reach the ICPD goals also continues to lag.

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47. **Educating Girls, Unlocking Development**, Ruth Levine, *Current History*, March 2006

The education of girls has the potential to improve not only their lives but those of their family and the broader society. Educating girls has been shown to contribute to the growth of household and national income, improved health for women and children and lower fertility rates. These contributions to development make it even more important to focus on girls' school enrollments and completion, especially for ethnic and linguistic minorities.

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48. **Women, Islam and the New Iraq**, Isobel Coleman, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2006

The central role of Islam in Iraq's new constitution potentially threatens women's rights. Allowing women full economic, political, and social rights will help reinforce democracy in Iraq and provide an example for the rest of the region. Women's rights will be

Preface

In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the public press in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced in a low-cost format, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS.

Approximately four-fifths of the world's population lives in the developing world. Because of its large population, as well as its increasing role in the international economy, in frequent conflicts and humanitarian crises, and importance to environmental preservation, the developing world continues to be a focus of international attention. The developing world has also figured prominently in the debate over the economic and cultural effects of globalization. International security concerns also focus on the circumstances in some developing countries that may provide opportunity for terrorists to recruit and operate.

It is also important to recognize that developing countries demonstrate considerable ethnic, cultural, political, and economic diversity, making generalizations about them difficult. Increasing differentiation among these diverse countries further complicates our ability to comprehend the challenges of modernization, development, and globalization that they face. An understanding of these challenges must take into account the combination of internal and external factors that influence issues of peace and security, international trade and finance, debt, poverty, the environment, human rights, and gender. The ways in which these issues intersect suggests the need for greater recognition of the connections between industrialized and developing countries, and the need for cooperation to deal with the effects of globalization and interdependence.

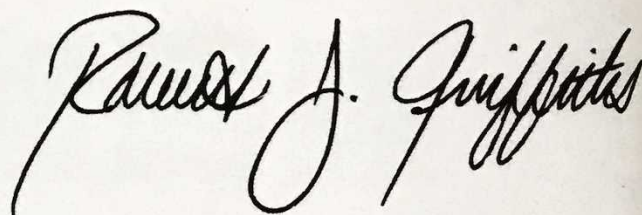
There is significant debate regarding the best way to address the developing world's problems. Moreover, the developing world's needs compete for attention on an international agenda that is often dominated by the concerns of industrialized nations and more recently shaped by the war on terrorism. Domestic concerns within the industrial nations also continue to overshadow the plight of the developing world.

This eighteenth edition of *Annual Editions: Developing World* seeks to provide students with an understanding of the diversity and complexity of the developing world and to acquaint them with the challenges that these nations confront. There remains a clear need for greater awareness of the problems that confront the developing world

and recognition that the international community must make a commitment to effectively address these issues—especially in an international environment dominated by globalization and the war on terrorism. I hope that this volume contributes to students' knowledge and understanding of current trends and their implications, and serves as a catalyst for further discussion.

Over sixty percent of the articles in this edition are new. I chose articles that I hope are both interesting and informative and that can serve as a basis for further student research and discussion. The units deal with what regard as the major issues facing the developing world. In addition, I have attempted to suggest similarities and differences between developing countries, the nature of their relationships with the industrialized nations, and the differences in perspective regarding the causes of and approaches to the issues.

I would again like to thank McGraw-Hill for the opportunity to put together a reader on a subject that is the focus of my teaching and research. I would also like to thank those who have sent in the response forms with their comments and suggestions. I have tried to take these into account in preparing the current volume. No book on a topic as broad as the developing world can be comprehensive. There are certainly additional and alternative readings that might be included. Any suggestions for improvement are welcome. Please complete and return the postage-paid article rating form at the end of the book with your comments.



Robert J. Griffith
Editor