Political Science 2

Introduction to Comparative Politics University of California, Berkeley Prof. Fish

Spring ` 2013

Questions for final exam

*Three of the following five questions will appear on the exam. You will be asked to select two of those three questions and answer them in the form of essays that demonstrate your command of the readings and the material presented in lectures and discussion sections. Present clear arguments and spell out why you take the stands you do. Organize your answers clearly.R*

1. Some countries in East Asia, South Asia, and Latin America have undergone tremendous economic growth over the past several decades. Most of Africa, however, has lagged behind. Why have most African countries not yet experienced sustained, rapid growth? Identify and discuss three challenges African countries face. Which challenge do you find most vexing and why? Which policies from the cases we have studied (China, India, Brazil), if any, might be adopted in Africa to foster economic growth?

Thesis:

***Causes of Poverty***

* Reliance on Natural Resources
  + Countries like Nigeria or Quatar have a lot of $$$ from oil but few jobs. The money remains concentrated in those with power while most people remain very poor. (causes corruption)
* Education: If workers are to be employed in the formal-service sector, they must be given college education. But the vast majority of the farm workers that need to be moved into the formal sector of the economy lack even high-school level education.
  + A lot of people who also got high-level education would go to the United States
* Statist Economic Policy
  + As in India, policies aimed at controlling or restricting the market prolong poverty in developing countries.
  + ISI(Import Substitution Industrialization) policies may work in the short term, but long term growth requires a functioning market.
* Brazil
  + Pragmatic approach to poverty
  + Policies to encourage vaccination and education. ie, policies to move next generation out of poverty

***Relevant Readings***

* Emerging Africa Shit (LOLOLOLOL):
  + ***Aggressive control or regulatory policy regimes***in which governments displaced the market as the primary agency for governing the economy, resulting in severe distortions of economic activity and rewards for corruption
  + ***Ethno-regional redistribution systems*** that compromised efficiency and economic growth by redistributing substantial amounts of income to specific political interest groups, often along ethnic or regional lines
  + ***Intertemporal redistribution policies*** that aggressively sacrificed the future income of subsequent generations for present gain through high levels of unsustainable spending, the accumulation of massive debts, and looting of publicly owned assets
  + ***State breakdown*** during civil war or periods of intense political instability
* Lecture Shit Problems(Obstacles to economic growth):
  + Reliance on Natural Resources- Natural resources like oil and minerals bring wealth without jobs or growth. If an economy relies too much on natural resources it will not grow and most of its people will remain poor
  + Statist Economic Policy- Governments that try to control or replace the market through heavy handed policies stifle growth. Growth will be slow and poverty common without a functional market.
  + Reliance on Foreign Aid- Foreign aid helps prop up bad governments and allows them to persist with bad policies. In most cases, foreign aid cannot help very much and in many cases this aid actually prevents growth.
* Shackled Continent Shit:
* Lipset Shit:
  + More well to do a nation is, greater chances of sustaining dem
  + average wealth, degree of industrialization and urbanization, and level of edu is higher for democratic countries
  + less % of people working in Ag for dem countries
  + incr edu is basic requiement (edu is single most important factor between those who give dem responses)
  + Urbanization comes first (literacy and media (newspapers, movies, radio)growth follow)
  + More radical/extremist political parties take place in more poorer countries than wealthy countries
  + large middle class tempers conflict by rewarding moderate and democratic parties and penalizing extremist groups
* Edward Luce, “Global and Medieval: India’s Schizophrenic Economy”
* Arvind Panagariya, “Transforming India”

* Bela Balassa, “The Lessons of East Asian Development”
* Susan L. Shirk, “China’s Economic Miracle”
* China Reading, Economic Miracle, p290 reader

1. China grew into one of the largest and most dynamic economies in the world.
2. Country opened to foreign trade and investment
3. Citizens were able to create their own private businesses
4. Education
5. “Manufacturing workshop” - factory and producer of steel for example

* Yasheng Huang, “The Entrepreneurial Decade”
  + Rural Residents Entrepreneurial Potential launched Chinese Capitalism: Most of the largest manufacturing companies
* Harley Balzer, “Russia and China in the Global Economy”
  + Abundant, low-cost labor

2. Imagine that you are the leader of a poor country whose economy is based largely on subsistence farming (rural peasant agriculture). What are the three most important policy steps you need to take to put your country on the road to rapid, sustainable socioeconomic development? Explain and defend your choices using theories of development and country-case material from the course.

Thesis:

* Development Theory
  + Linear Stages of Growth (ISI) vs Sociological Modernization Theory (Lipset and Fish)
* Policies
  + Invest in Infrastructure
  + Invest in Education
  + Create a Market-Driven, Manufacturing, Export Economy

Readings:

I. India, China, Brazil Examples

A. URBANIZATION (China)

DIFF: INDIA AND CHINA - india didnt have the skiled workers that china did

a. Rural agriculture - Modernization

b. Improving Agriculture (did in China)

i. Increase farming to produce more

ii. allow farmers to keep profits of land

iii. fertilizer tech to improve economy

iv. incentives for agriculture - more profit - opens up trade

moved towards urbanization and expansion in industrialization

c. [LIPSET READING] urbanization has a substantial and systematic poverty-reducing effect in the surrounding rural areas.

d. Urbanization comes first

* + - 1. cities alone have developed the complex of skills and resources which characterize the modern industrial economy.
      2. within this matrix literacy rates and media grow
      3. With urbanization, rural agriculture improves to a modern, urbanized society, industrialized

e. Urbanization benefits countries by

* + - 1. reducing transport of costs (easier to transport with urbanization)
      2. exchange of ideas
      3. sharing of natural resources

f.

B. [PART A] INDUSTRIALIZATION [EX: CHINA: how they industrialized quickly due to the income of opening up markets and globalizing]

1. India- India skipped the industrialization part of reform, so this is crucial in a country with a rural agriculture setting like India. Need to fix labor force, industrialization, worker’s rights
2. i. some have argued that the transformation to the modern economy need not require a switch to manufacturing.
3. once manufacturing reaches a certain stage, its traditional growth its share declined and that of services rises.

ii. The flaw in this argument, however, is that if workers are to be employed in the formal - service sector, they must be given college education.

iii. India must undertake the reforms necessary to allow faster growth of unskilled labor intensive manufacturing

4. following industrialization surpluses increased in both agriculture and industry. larger proportions of a population can live in cities. Cities became the ideal place to locate industries and their workers.

C. EDUCATION [LIPSET READING]

I. Create populous policies

i. Primary and secondary schools universal

- free so they can participate in politics more

* + - 1. the capacity to read, at first acquired by relatively few people, equips them to perform the varied tasks required in the modernizing society.
      2. Creates a better workforce; people are more skilled and can therefore do more kinds of jobs
      3. Helps close social gap of illiterate/literate (gets people upset, upper class can fear the anger of lower class, lower class may favor communism, so by closing it, there is a better chance of sustaining democracy)

POLICIES:

D. Invest in infrastructure - roads, highways - needed because need transportation, access - seeting for a rapid economy (china does this) India tried to do this

E. Invest in Education - China , Brazil (movement to reduce socieeconomic gap by giving incentives to the impoverished)

F. create a market driven, manufacturing, export economy.

- industrialization China

*3. Notwithstanding rapid economic growth in some developing countries in recent decades, poverty still remains widespread. What are the main causes for the persistence of poverty in developing countries, including even in those that have experienced rapid growth? Make sure to discuss and analyze at least two causes of poverty’s persistence. Then discuss measures countries can adopt to attack poverty. Make sure to draw on evidence from at least two countries’ experiences to illustrate your claims.*

Thesis:

* Poverty persists even in countries with economic growth because of the natural resource curse and statist economic policies.

***Relevant Readings***

* Democracy Derailed
  + /////////Rentier Effect: Government’s will try pay off their Citizen’s with money and this shows the country as developing, but the people are still reliant on them highly
  + Corruption Effect; truncated modernization, etc.
  + Oil only benefits the small skilled sector; abuse of profits of oil for personal gain
* Lipset Reading
  + Basic idea of urbanization/modernization and focus on education ; more people able to enter the skilled/formal service sector
  + Increased wealth/income -> decreases disparity in poverty
* Arvind Panagariya, “Transforming India”
  + Statist labor laws protect a small % of employees, but keep most Indians out of steady work. Barriers to hiring workers mean that poor people must typically work in the “unorganized” economy.
* Edward Luce, “Global and Medieval: India’s Schizophrenic Economy” pg. 244
  + India funds Universities but not primary school. School money goes to ppl who are already rich.
  + Pg. 51-52 The people that do attend the Universities in India usually leave to work in other countries when they are out, which ends up not helping the economy in India.
  + Money is being put into higher education and large university systems which is creating a lot of engineers but India’s literacy rate is 65% compared to China’s 90% who puts a lot more money into elementary schools
* Guest, The Shackled Continent
  + p120-125 Oil money does not benefit people in Nigeria. Wealth=/=growth
  + Nigeria is rich in oil, and it allows Nigeria to make a lot of money, but it hasn’t raised the Nigerian people from poverty because the leader took the money for himself.

4. Democracies are not without their problems. Considering the experiences of both advanced industrialized and developing countries, identify and discuss three key problems facing democracies today. Are these problems unique to democracies or are similar problems also found in countries with authoritarian regimes? How, if at all, do governments’ responses to similar problems vary between democracies and authoritarian regimes?

***Relevant Readings:***

* Lipset -
* Howard, Life Without Lawyers-
  + America, too many laws. Oppression by other people instead of government.
* Stiglitz, America’s 1 Percent Problem
* Wright, Rock the Casbah
* Pempel, Between Pork and Productivity
* Fish, Democracy Derailed
* Kang, This is Paradise
* Guest, The Shackled Continent

***Problems:***

Big 3:

* Socioeconomic Inequality
  + Corruption. Auth=bribes or coercion with secret police. Dem=elections, political pressure, social movement.
  + Russia
* Civil Conflict
  + Lame congress in democracies/ Political Parties, War in authoritarian countries/ uprisings
  + Social/Ethnic Division Majority can abuse minority. Genocide/Civil war.
  + Syria, Burma, US
* Natural Resource Curse
  + Abundant mineral/extractive resources make democracy difficult. $$$ prop up bad governments and fuel civil conflict.
  + Not a problem with Auth, govt gets $$$
  + Angola, Nigeria

Problems Facing Advanced democracies (Lecture February 14)

* US, EU, Japan
* Fiscal Crisis
* Socioeconomic Inequality
* Abuse of Law
* Power Struggle/Gridlock
* National Identity / Integration of Religious Minorities

Problems Facing Developing Democracies

* Civil Conflict
* Education
* Corrupt Elections
* Power Struggle (Constitution in Egypt)

-Egypt, Burma, India, Indonesia,Tunisia, Russia 90s

Problems Facing Authoritarian Countries

* Corruption
* Inequality
* Poor economy (Starvation in North Korea)
* International Pressure

-China, Zimbabwe, Russia, Libya, North Korea

How Democracies Respond:

How Developing Countries Respond:

* depends(?) problems may cause a shift in power

How Authoritarian States Respond:

* repression
* coercive apparatuses

5. Which is the more important first step toward improving human welfare: socioeconomic development or democracy? Imagine that you are a citizen of a poor country that has an authoritarian regime. Leaving aside the issue of risk (assume you are not personally worried about facing repression), would you choose to push first for development or for democracy? Defend your choice using theory and country case material from the course

Thesis:

* Economic development is the most important step to improving human welfare because it brings fast, practical, tangible benefits.
  + Economic Development -> Democracy (Lipset)
    - Korea (Balassa)
    - Russia democratized, but failed because its economy is not developed (Fish, Balzer)
  + Democracy means little if people are starving.
    - China lacks political freedom/democracy but economic development has improved ppls lives dramatically over the last 30 years. (Huang, Shirk)
    - India has a functional democracy, but poverty and ignorance are still very widespread because its economy is not as developed as China. (Pamagarya, Luce)
  + “Democracies” often collapse into authoritarian states when the economy doesn’t work.
    - Russia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda (Fish, Guest)

Readings

* Balzer, Russia and China in the Global Economy
* Huang, The Entrepreneurial Decade
* Shirk, China’s Economic Miracle
* Balassa, Lessons of East Asian Development
* Pamagariya, Transforming India

Socioeconomic Development

* China is authoritarian with a free market and India is democratic with big market controls.
  + Markets matter more than political regime when it comes to economic growth.

1. Some countries in East Asia, South Asia, and Latin America have undergone tremendous economic growth over the past several decades. Most of Africa, however, has lagged behind. Why have most African countries not yet experienced sustained, rapid growth? Identify and discuss three challenges African countries face. Which challenge do you find most vexing and why? Which policies from the cases we have studied (China, India, Brazil), if any, might be adopted in Africa to foster economic growth?

While the world advances it seems that Africa is being left in the dust. The citizens seem to be in a constant state of economic and social turnoil that prevents the nations of Africa as well as its citzens from joining the ranks of the modern world. Three of the main cause of this stalemante is the fact tht Africa relies to heavily on wealth from natural resources, it relies to much on statist economics where the state controls and or replaces the amret for economic growth, and state break down caused by civil war. All of these problems are detrimental to the economy of African nations, but out of all them the moat detrimental to the economy is that of civil war because through the civil wars, all problems are amplified due to the chaos and breakdown of society. To fix this problem I propose to have a open cffree market, split the government into a federalist states that separate ethnic groups to ease tension, and have education system so that eople are literate.

· Mass genocide amongs the tribes

i. Favor the particular tribe causing inequality

ii. Conflicts arise because the tribes want power and result to turing to voice and genocide

iii. Causes poverty because economy stops, people have no jobs, peope are also dying and the is chaos

1. People do not want to trade with the nation because of the chaos

a. People don’t have jobs because they are fleeing to other countries for safety

b. Government is broke down and economic progress cannot continue

· No little to no infrastructure

1. Roads are underdevolped making it hard for trucks to transport themselves

2. Allosw for corrupt givernmtn stops, corrupting government, majing it hard to aqure resoirces

3. Not relable fro economy because ot takes so long to make it anywhere

· Reliance on resources

i. Because there are few jobs available in the process of acquiring the resource so fw people have jobs

ii. Government is usally involved so it allows them to have control of the economy and they spend it on corrupt items

iii. They enslave people to mine them and therefore it doesn’t create the jos

· Foreign Aid

i. Whie foeign aid can help, thee are some nations that receive all fo their funds from forieng nations

ii. Goes to the hgher ups because hey have no need to help the public to bosost their econmy because they are reieving money

2. Civil war and tribal geoicd I the worst because it only adds t all of the problems of getting down. Leads to military coups and government cant run, peole cant work, crops ae buned and what ever infrastuce is prsetn os too hard to get,

· To fix these government should

i. Rebuild infraturect like Korea

1. Build roads and telephone wires so that people ar able to communicate and trael efficnetly

a. Allows businese to flourish because gives a better chane of prduct arriving on time

i. Governem thas a role by making them public work projects

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2. Do what china does for exports and naural resources-

a. Crear products that need to be produced in the country i=with multiple steps so that there are more jobs

i. Stell- minining smeting, processing- create companies witin thenation

b. Have an open market like china etting goenemtn out of the wat and allowing an expansion of trade creting wealth and an expansion ofjons becaue there are othe industires to go to.

c. Close down state run- creaes commotion and allows people tio have jobs

3. Fir warring tribes separate in a fedraist sym- while notvey econimaly because you cannt have a flleishg econ,y woth people caunis chaos and killing people seperae with a fedarlsit sysemt like india to sepeate culte andkeep difent picles that bemfit them so they c=dkt war

ii. Worst one civl war

1. Wex Riwnda

a. Constant attest at a coup

b. Illing of catlle an burnin crops

c. Creaed econic instablil because eople fled, insfratue was worsend and foreign taade left and wee afraid to do business there.

d.

3. Notwithstanding rapid economic growth in some developing countries in recent decades, poverty still remains widespread. What are the main causes for the persistence of poverty in developing countries, including even in those that have experienced rapid growth? Make sure to discuss and analyze at least two causes of poverty’s persistence. Then discuss measures countries can adopt to attack poverty. Make sure to draw on evidence from at least two countries’ experiences to illustrate your claims.

While the U.S. and other nations live luxuriously in their rich nations with so muh foos the majorty of the populain is obese, in many parts of the r world there are people living in utter poverty. There are several factors that cause poverty wohtin a nation, two of the major ones being a lack of education and a reliance on natural resoiurces. These two things cause a population to be ignorant by not being literate, wjile at the same time, allowing leaders or a small groupsmof aristocrats to be wealthy from the riches of the resources. This is evident in the nation s of Nigria and India, and these causes of poverty have been fought in China and Indonesia. by implemting an edication system where all people are ducated at a secondary evle and investing in the labor market ans other resources liemIndia so that they are not limited to one contoable resource, as seen in

· Lack of education- discuss its effects

o People cant read

o Terfire cannot have higher leve jobs

o Focused more on farming and selling- cannot industrialize and therefore wre in poverty

o Hard for government to commnicte

o Hard for people to understand politics

o Those who are educaed usually go and work in other countries because ther are more jobs

§ Ex india

· They have great universiets

· However there is little elementary school. Masses arer unedcuatd, except for the rich and they leave for other countries

· Because of this people stay in poverty stricken villages and they sell on local levels

· Natural resource reliance- wealth comes from only one source

o Because of this there are only so many jobs that are needed to keep the economy of the nation running

§ People are either unemploted ot in some African countries enslaved, because the labor for natural resources as a main sorce of econm is too strong

§ Govvernementusually hs control over the roesurce and teherfor the wealth from it gives them power allowing them to be corrupt and not govern efficiently causing povery- Nigeria

· EduTION- START WITH EDUCATING THE the lower calls masses- primary scool0 it may not be as glamoruous but it will ensure that people ar literate and can do basic jobs

o Example Chnin under mao- all children were forced into primary schools and as aresult people ae not literate, ale to go to college and have jobs in factorws that requte rthem to have literacy.

· To fix- nations should focus on exporting Items that must be produced as well as solf rhter thanjust sold

o It not only creates different jobs for manufacturing but also brings wealth because the itmes are still neede

§ China, Korea, Taiwan prodice steel, menaing they mine smelt and sitiruute creating morejobs

§ Diversy number of exports and limit imports- if you have severa different products that means there are more jonbs being produced, and a stonger market

· More liely to have a open maket and less pitcal cirrtpion because inflienc of businesses and industrialiton usually lead to open markt

§ Other nations should rey ess on certain atrl ersouces- cubic zirconium

5. Which is the more important first step toward improving human welfare: socioeconomic development or democracy? Imagine that you are a citizen of a poor country that has an authoritarian regime. Leaving aside the issue of risk (assume you are not personally worried about facing repression), would you choose to push first for development or for democracy? Defend your choice using theory and country case material from the course.

1. Socio economic devlopement first

· While socio economic devlopemnt and democray go hand and hand, when a developing nation is tryin to chieve both it may be confusing to choose which one shoud be addressed first. However due to the theories of lipset and the examples nations of Russia and chna I will argue that a nation should focus on ddevlopment before it focuses on becoming a democracy.

o Example-

§ Liipset- industrialization and urbanization lead to democratic countries more open to democratc countries are more iley to become industrialized and democratic after they developed economicaly,

§ Chna example- how they developed and therefore are becoming more and more free

· Able to quickly get polices produced because there are no constituents who vite dictatorship allows for a fast mocinvg poitcal pricess

o While the country is not a full democracy it is beomcing more free

§ People can own busineses

§ Free trade

· Captialism

§ Is on its way to beoming a democracy

§ Government is rewarded for economic devlopment

§ Russia democratized firstand as a result went to a dictatorship because they believed that democracy was brining theeconomic downfall

§ When you change govenemnt the transitionbrings downeconomy can be chaotic

§ India- democratized and as a result, whule the country is beggiinng to rse, people live in poverty with very little education and advancemtn

· Labor market was ineefifcent becauswe of the laws towars worksersrghts

o Democratic principles Rights protected few worker so people didn’t want to inverst I businese and those who wernt protected weer used and hired in small sweatshop like establishments

2. Imagine that you are the leader of a poor country whose economy is based largely on subsistence farming (rural peasant agriculture). What are the three most important policy steps you need to take to put your country on the road to rapid, sustainable socioeconomic development? Explain and defend your choices using theories of development and country-case material from the course.

a. Go from an agricultural society to industrial society by basing your system in rurl, non urban areas

i. Limit agriculture because it onl provides food while industrialixation and industry privie so many goods that other nations want and will pay for

1. Evidence eve though its based on democracy- lipset states the rise if industrialization is seen though the limiting of agriculture

2. Proof that agricuutrual jobs sheoulf betraded- ddevolpig inda- Korea and Taiwan have lowering amountsof Agricutura work and higher amouts of jobs in industry causes their gdp to go up

3. Indi aon the oter hand has a tiny riese of indutrual jobs but really ost people work in agriculture and because of that its economy has stagnated

b. Educate the people

i. People who are more educaed ae able to have better jobs that are beneifical fro the economy

1. More likely to run businesses

2. More likely to not e afiultwl workers

a. Example china real eocnmoc miracle

i. Mao educated people were educate, even in rura ares and because of that they were able to bring thekseves out of their agriulura shacles and createflowing businesses

b. Industiralze in rurual areas

i. 1 there are mor people in those areas who can qucily and cheaply leave agricuktural jobs for industria ones

1. So many people you have enough to epand

a. Beats the seven person rule

ii. The laws are usually more liberal than urban because government are focuses and centered in urab areas

c. China did ths with private and infiducl owne bsiesse and ithin thet years there were so many businesses and peope working for them that the economic success of china comes from its rural areas cene s f bsines.

c. Create an open market with little government interfence

i. Open markets work far better than government controlled ones

1. Create competition

i. Where givernemt makes the rules and enforces them and because

b. In the sensof less governemt involvement- do not make strict labor laws because it will encourage people to hire less and in the end will cause the economic growth to be slower due to the fact that the business men will mka e more money that way

2. China opened up its markets, woth little governemtninvolvement with abor labor laws and tarrifs and in doing so people were not afraid to tkse risks nd expsnd their companies

a. Brok the 7 person rule- th old idea of hving only 7 people workingin a pace of business. It broke beuse the laws were so unrestrctve tht people wanted to expand the number of people they wanted and create businesses.