



Development Policy 2019

Session (1): Agenda for Sustainable Development

Class Schedule

- A brief explanation about the requirements
- Definition of 'Development' – What does exactly mean 'development'?
- Common Agenda – from United Nation's MDGs to Sustainable Development Goals
- Developing Countries' Challenge – Vietnam and others



Requirements (1) – Press Conference

- You may be familiar with press conference in general. Press conference is an effective way to communicate.
- Define key message(s) that you and your group are trying to the community. It can be summarized in clear 3~5 key points to the press.
- Be clear and concise – avoid using jargon, rhetoric, or inflammatory language, and stifle “ums” and “ahs.”
- Assume the audience is intelligent – avoid sound patronizing.
- Maximum presentation is 10 minutes and Q&A 12 minutes (sharp).
- The other two groups will play a role as reporters.
- Plan your press conference wisely (timeline, in particular).

Is your topic meaningful / important?

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Đổi Mới

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Doi moi)

*For the locomotive, see **D19E**.*

Đổi Mới (Vietnamese: [dɔ̌i mɔ̌i]; English: "Renovation") is the name given to the economic reforms initiated in **Vietnam** in 1986 with the goal of creating a "socialist-oriented market economy". The term **đổi mới** itself is a general term with wide use in the Vietnamese language. However, the Doi Moi Policy (*Chính sách Đổi Mới*) refers specifically to these reforms. The communist government in the north, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), adopted a centrally **planned economy** at its inception. Under the command economy, the central government decided output targets and prices, input supplies, domestic wholesale and retail trade, and international trade; the state was aiming at creating a vertically integrated economy where there was no commercial contact among individual production units horizontally.^[1]²⁰⁰ In the agricultural sector, the government formed cooperatives in three stages; production solidarity groups, lower-level cooperatives where land and equipment were shared, and higher-level cooperatives in which a system of workpoints determined distribution of all income.^[2] However, the command economy was abolished by the late 1980s following the 6th **National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam**.

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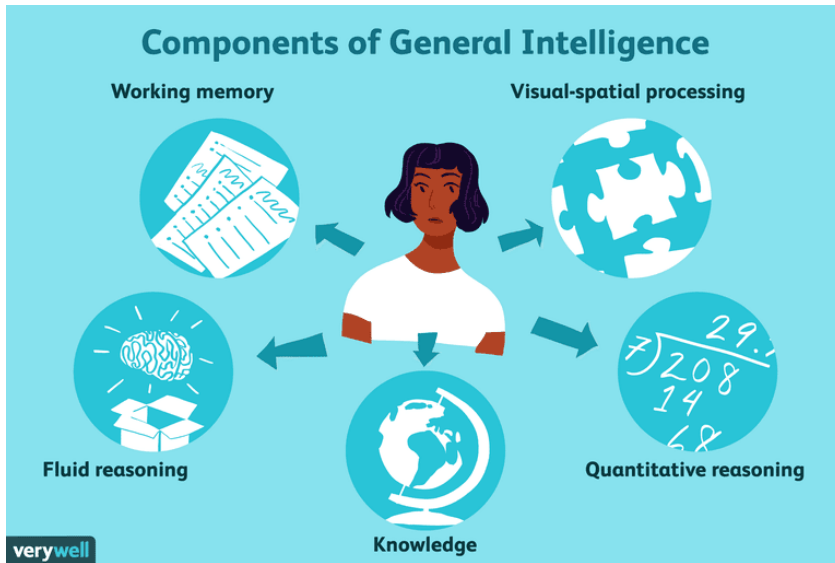
- 1 Background
- 2 Early reforms
- 3 Subsequent reforms
- 4 Ideology behind reforms
- 5 Impact
 - 5.1 Industry
 - 5.2 Social impact
- 6 Alternative views
 - 6.1 Shadow economies
 - 6.1.1 State enterprises
 - 6.1.2 Farmers
 - 6.1.3 Traders

Requirement (2) – Wikipedia Project

- After the press conference, your group has to develop the topic to Wikipedia project.
- This is a hypothetical Wikipedia project. Assume that your group members are content creators for Vietnamese Wikipedia.
- Your Wikipedia must have at least three out of four components:
 - *Definition / Meaning*
 - *History / Development*
 - *Impact / Importance*
 - *Debates / Different Positions*

What is 'Development'?

Psychologist



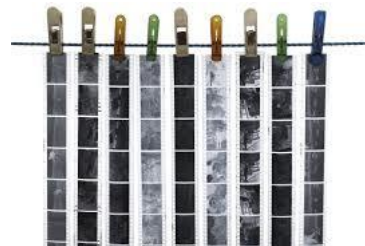
'Development' of intelligence

Mathematician



'Development' of equation

Photographer



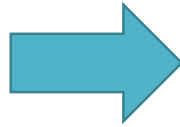
- However, when it comes to the use of the word in ordinary language to denote a state or a process associated with such concepts as material well-being, progress, social justice, economic growth, etc. → *can you define?*

'Development' of film

For example

Social evolutionism

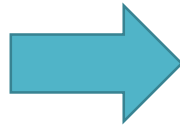
'Development' in Petit Robert Dictionary



Developing country or region, whose economy has not reached the level of North America, Western Europe, etc.

Individualism

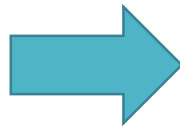
The Report of the South Commission in summing up the aspirations and policies of 'developing' countries...



Defined *development* as 'a process which enables human beings to realize their potential, build self-confidence, and lead lives of dignity and fulfilment. It is a process which frees people from the fear of exploitation...

Economism

Human Development Report of 1991, published by UNDP stated...



'the basic objective of human *development* is to enlarge the range of people's choices to make development more democratic and participatory....these choices should include access to income and employment opportunities,...etc.

- We might also show how the definitions themselves are either normative (what should happen) or instrumental (what is the purpose) and register *the abundant use of intensifiers* (e.g. 'more democratic' and 'more participatory') which actually point to things presently lacking or deficient.
- More important question is whether those really are 'definitions.'
- No consensus – only leads to many other questions. (e.g.) how to achieve such development? Can development be governed to achieve desired goals?
- Diversity in research traditions – development economics, development studies (mix of sociology, political science (IR), agricultural science, etc.)
- Diversity in its origin – pre-19th century Europe or post-War period? Universalistic or Eurocentric?

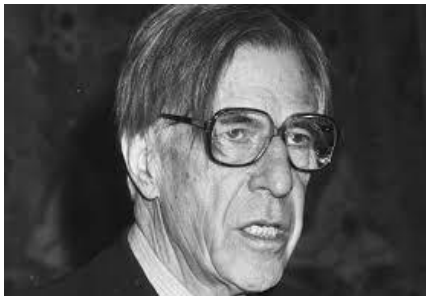
Development of 'Development'



- Postwar (1940-50s) – The beginning of the development era
- **Marshall Plan** – The first defined notion of development to counter the emergency, generated the *institutional context*, inspired by military background → Led to rapid success in Western Europe
- Formation of **the United Nations (UN)** – created to promote peace and global stability.
- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR, 1948)** – recognized the inherent dignity, equal and inalienable rights of all members of human family.’ Laid the foundation for freedom, justice, and peace in the world.
- Declaring ‘human rights’ – laid the groundwork for the idea that development should promote **the rights of individual**.

Different Approaches

Since definitions, experiences, ideologies differ country by country and region by region → there have been diverse approaches to development.



Max Weber Martin S. Lipset
W. W. Rostow John K. Galbraith

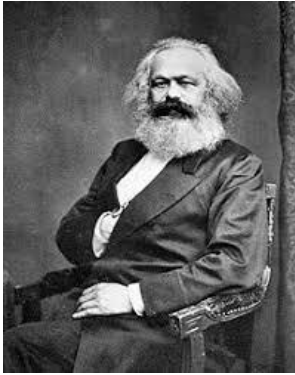
*Modernization
Theory*
19th Century –
1960s

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
needs to modernize as much as
possible and become more similar to
Most Developed Countries (MDCs)

Social Darwinism, Progress, Social
evolution

Transition from traditional societies to
modern societies through adoption of
modern technology

Other Approaches (1)



Dependency
Theory
Hans Singer
(Marxist)

1960s-70s

Exporting new goods and importing finished goods created 'dependency' to advanced economy

Modernization – created uneven economic growth – suggested disassociation from the global market



Basic Needs
Theory
1970s

To alleviate poverty and combat inequality – need to define an absolute minimum resources necessary for long-term physical well-being

Other Approaches (2)



Neoclassical
Theory
(Washington
Consensus)

1980s onwards

Originate from classical economic theories – free market, against government intervention

Structural adjustment – fiscal austerity, privatization, trade liberalization, currency devaluation, deregulation, etc.

Sustainable Development
Theory

1990s onwards

Development without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (environment, economic, sociopolitical)

Human Development Theory

No single measure of development; needs more indicators (life expectancy, literacy, per capita income, etc. to better understand

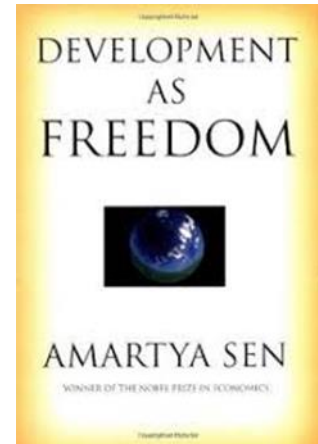
Shift from State-Centric to Individual-Focused Development

■ Development as 'Freedom' (Amartya Sen, 1990s)

- ✓ We take a more holistic view of development
- ✓ People and communities **have options**: They should be able to access these options in the context of the world that is sensitive to cultural differences.
- ✓ Emphasis on '**capabilities**' rather than income or goods.

■ Post Modernism (1990s -)

- ✓ Believed that there are no universal truths. All truths are culturally and temporally bounded.
- ✓ Against universal development model (arbitrary standards)
- ✓ Avoid Western-oriented development ideology



Contemporary – Human / People-Centered Approach

- **Development as Human Rights**

Blueprint for ending all extreme poverty by 2015

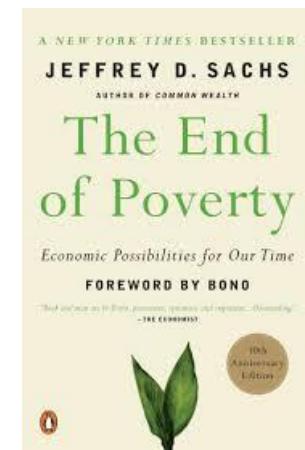
Top-down approach: the Use of foreign aid fund from the world's affluent countries is the key

Big Five Development Interventions – Agricultural inputs, investment in basic health care, investment in education, investment in infrastructure, access to safe drinking water & sanitation

- **‘Clinical Economics’** – newly proposed method for development economics

Good economic practices must be rooted in a sound, clinical medicine-style approach

Differential diagnosis



From MDGs to SDGs



United Nations Millennium Summit (2000)

Global compact by all countries to meet the needs of the worlds' poor



Sustainable Development Goals

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – known as the Global Goals, a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- 17 Goals build on the successes of the MDGs
- New areas – climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice – and all Interconnected goals
- Collective efforts to improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations.
- Effect from 2016 + 15 years

Some Criticism toward Development

- There have been some criticism toward development
- Developmentalism as an 'ideology' – Suggesting that there is only one correct answer (free markets, IMF & World Bank's point of view) → Dangerous
- International aid agencies' bureaucracy – favors collective goals (MDGs) over the aspirations of individuals.
- "Let people be free to find their own solutions." (William Easterly, *The Ideology of Development & the Poor Man's Burden*)
- Support Grass-Root Approach – Individualism and decentralized market.

Group Exercise

Form a group for discussion

[Watch Video first] Among 17 goals for sustainable development, which one is the most immediate and urgent goal in Vietnam?

Rank 1 – 3 and provide a brief explanation
(e.g.)

1. End poverty
2. Clean water
3. Decent work and economic growth

1	No Poverty
2	Zero Hunger
3	Good Health and Well-Being
4	Quality Education
5	Gender Equality
6	Clean Water and Sanitation
7	Affordable and Clean Energy
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10	Reduced Inequalities
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
12	Responsible Consumption and Production
13	Climate Action
14	Life Below Water
15	Life on Land
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17	Partnerships for Goals

