

Chapter 1 : List Of Pros And Cons Of Fracking | OccupyTheory

It's a theory, which means it doesn't necessarily universally operate as a static rule. So there's no pro or con about a theory. It exists as a way to observe things, but a theory's existence in itself doesn't really do anything to people.

This idea is known as the Prebisch-Singer thesis. Prebisch, an Argentine economist at the United Nations Commission for Latin America UNCLA, went on to conclude that the underdeveloped nations must employ some degree of protectionism in trade if they were to enter a self-sustaining development path. He argued that import-substitution industrialisation ISI, not a trade-and-export orientation, was the best strategy for underdeveloped countries. Baran in with the publication of his *The Political Economy of Growth*. Some authors identify two main streams in dependency theory: Using the Latin American dependency model, the Guyanese Marxist historian Walter Rodney, in his book *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, described in an Africa that had been consciously exploited by European imperialists, leading directly to the modern underdevelopment of most of the continent. It was used to explain the causes of overurbanization, a theory that urbanization rates outpaced industrial growth in several developing countries. Technology "the Promethean force unleashed by the Industrial Revolution" is at the center of stage. The Center countries controlled the technology and the systems for generating technology. Foreign capital could not solve the problem, since it only led to limited transmission of technology, but not the process of innovation itself. Baran and others frequently spoke of the international division of labour "skilled workers in the center; unskilled in the periphery" when discussing key features of dependency. Baran placed surplus extraction and capital accumulation at the center of his analysis. Further, some of that surplus must be used for capital accumulation "the purchase of new means of production" if development is to occur; spending the surplus on things like luxury consumption does not produce development. Baran noted two predominant kinds of economic activity in poor countries. In the older of the two, plantation agriculture, which originated in colonial times, most of the surplus goes to the landowners, who use it to emulate the consumption patterns of wealthy people in the developed world; much of it thus goes to purchase foreign-produced luxury items "automobiles, clothes, etc. The more recent kind of economic activity in the periphery is industry"but of a particular kind. It is usually carried out by foreigners, although often in conjunction with local interests. It is often under special tariff protection or other government concessions. The surplus from this production mostly goes to two places: Again, little is used for development. Baran thought that political revolution was necessary to break this pattern. In the s, members of the Latin American Structuralist school argued that there is more latitude in the system than the Marxists believed. They argued that it allows for partial development or "dependent development"development, but still under the control of outside decision makers. They cited the partly successful attempts at industrialisation in Latin America around that time Argentina, Brazil, Mexico as evidence for this hypothesis. They were led to the position that dependency is not a relation between commodity exporters and industrialised countries, but between countries with different degrees of industrialisation. In their approach, there is a distinction made between the economic and political spheres: Fajnzylber has made a distinction between systemic or authentic competitiveness, which is the ability to compete based on higher productivity, and spurious competitiveness, which is based on low wages. He believes that the hegemonic position of the United States is very strong because of the importance of its financial markets and because it controls the international reserve currency "the US dollar. Theotonio dos Santos described a "new dependency", which focused on both the internal and external relations of less-developed countries of the periphery, derived from a Marxian analysis. Former Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso in office "wrote extensively on dependency theory while in political exile during the s, arguing that it was an approach to studying the economic disparities between the centre and periphery. Cardoso summarized his version of dependency theory as follows: Many of these authors focused their attention on Latin America; the leading dependency theorist in the Islamic world is the Egyptian economist Samir Amin. Regression in both agriculture and small scale industry characterizes the period after the onslaught of foreign domination and colonialism Unequal international specialization of the periphery

leads to the concentration of activities in export-oriented agriculture and or mining. This postulates a third category of countries, the semi-periphery, intermediate between the core and periphery. Wallerstein believed in a tri-modal rather than a bi-modal system because he viewed the world-systems as more complicated than a simplistic classification as either core or periphery nations. To Wallerstein, many nations do not fit into one of these two categories, so he proposed the idea of a semi-periphery as an in between state within his model. The rise of one group of semi-peripheries tends to be at the cost of another group, but the unequal structure of the world economy based on unequal exchange tends to remain stable. Dependency theorists hold that short-term spurts of growth notwithstanding, long-term growth in the periphery will be imbalanced and unequal, and will tend towards high negative current account balances. What seemed like spectacular long-run growth may in the end turn out to be just a short run cyclical spurt after a long recession. Cycle time plays an important role. Giovanni Arrighi believed that the logic of accumulation on a world scale shifts over time, and that the s and beyond once more showed a deregulated phase of world capitalism with a logic, characterized - in contrast to earlier regulatory cycles - by the dominance of financial capital. The former ideological head of the Blekingegade Gang and political activist Torkil Lauesen argues in his book *The Global Perspective* that political theory and practice stemming from dependency theory are more relevant than ever. South Korea and North Korea provide another example of trade-based development vs. Following the Korean War, North Korea pursued a policy of import substitution industrialization as suggested by dependency theory, while South Korea pursued a policy of export-oriented industrialization as suggested by comparative advantage theory.

Chapter 2 : Dependency Theory by Dylan Kaler on Prezi

Dependency Theory of Development From Economics Online, "Dependency theory advocated an inward looking approach to development and an increased role for the state in terms of imposing barriers to trade, making inward investment difficult and promoting nationalisation of key industries".

Check new design of our homepage! An Overall Perception of Cognitive Resource Theory of Leadership

Cognitive resource theory of leadership deals with the psychology of organizations and industries. The key variables to describe a good leader in this theory are intelligence and experience. Workspirited Staff Last Updated: This theory discerns that stress can be a factor that prevents an intelligent leader from being efficient. As per this theory, there is no ideal leader. Leaders are said to be either task oriented or those who prioritize human relationships; but leaders are required to deal with various situations and different stress levels. This theory will be explained in three parts, which are as follows. Cognitive Resource Theory in Brief

Effect of Stress Cognitive resource theory states that, an intelligent leader or a leader with a high IQ can work efficiently under low stress situation. This is because the stress impairs a persons ability to think effectively. As an intellectual person will seek for rational solutions but, not all problems have rational solutions and that is why he may not be resourceful. In a high-stress situation, a person with lower IQ level but more work experience will be able to lead better. This is because an experienced leader will rely more on past occurrences and experiences than being able to think out of the box. His experience, in a way, becomes his way of reacting to a stimulus. On the other hand, an intelligent leader will be able to use his intellect to seek solutions.

Directiveness and Group Support An intelligent leader gives intellectual effort in planning, rationalizing, decision-making and in making strategies to solve a task. Also, he needs to be an efficient communicator to instruct and guide. An intelligent leader seeks support from his team and depending on the level of stress and his relationship with his team members, decides how efficiently he will be able to deal with a situation. If he is not in good terms with his team members then his leadership qualities maybe blocked out. Hence, a leader must be directive. Without the support from his team members, a leader cannot act efficiently and that depicts dependency.

Behavioral Implications It was tested in the theory, that more-intelligent leaders spoke more when in high stress than less intelligent leaders. Intelligent leaders felt the punch of the deadline pressures and also people in their teams contributed less to creative ideas because of the leaders babbling tendency. Intelligent leaders could end up being upset and could also overreact to small things, negatively-affecting other team members too. Stress can be transferred from one person to the other if a stressed-out person is unable to handle it. The theory also states that simple jobs or tasks do not require intelligence or experience. Therefore, such jobs require minimum leadership. If a job is simple and it does not require directions and guidance then no matter how good the leader is, his support will not be needed by his team.

Pros and Cons of the Theory

Advantages Cognitive resource theory helps in understanding the role of intellectual abilities and organizational performances in solving tasks. It differentiates the abilities of a skilled labor from an experienced labor and indicates how they are useful.

Limitations Types of stresses have not been covered in this theory. Cognitive resource theory also, does not talk about those leaders who have both, a good IQ and a good work experience. There has been no mention made about the type of tasks that need to be dealt with. It is not totally correct that simple jobs do not require an intelligent or an experienced leader. No matter how simple a job is, it requires someone who has had some experience and some knowledge so that the task can be accomplished quicker and errors can be avoided. Irrespective of the above criticisms, the cognitive resource theory holds an important place in the leadership theories and in organizational and industrial psychology. Nonetheless, cognitive resource theory demands further extension and modification.

Chapter 3 : Dependency theory - Wikipedia

Dependency Theory Pros For the core regions and countries this is very beneficial as peripheries can be exploited for cheap materials and Labor.

OccupyTheory on 27 January, at Throughout history, governments have imposed taxes, tariffs, and other regulations on international trading in order to promote business within their own borders. Over the past several centuries, however, more and more of these regulations have been lifted, creating what we call free trade. Some people support lifting these regulations while others oppose it. Here are some of the pros and cons of free trade: Lower Prices Most people argue that free trade is in the long run good for the economy. The cost of goods and services decrease as businesses no longer have to pay taxes and tariffs in order to import or export their products. People also believe that this leads to more efficient production methods, which in turn lead to an increase in technology. National Security Many people believe that free trade makes the world a safer place. The less obstacles there are to international business dealings, the more economically dependent companies become on one another. Capital Inflow Free trade brings more money into the local economy. Entrepreneurs who sell their products to other countries are bringing their money back to the local market. As they become successful business owners, they can use that money to subsidize the arts and culture within their own community. Cons of Free Trade 1. Mom and Pop Shops Small family businesses cannot compete on the global scale. Free trade promotes the growth of multinational corporations who can farm their labor out to the cheapest source. This leads to cheaper prices in their stores that eventually drive their smaller competitors out of business. In the same vein, free trade allows foreign industries to do business cheaply, making it much harder for developing countries to promote their own industries. Economic Dependence On the other hand, there are some people who see economic dependence as a bad thing. Free trade encourages countries to rely on their imports instead of developing their own independent economy. If they are exporting a specific natural resource, such as a desirable mineral, to pay for these imports, then they are entirely reliant on the market not changing. If the mineral source runs out or demand drops, their economy collapses. Inequality Some people fear that free trade will lead to inequality in some states with a history of ineffective governance. Particularly if one region of a country is rich in natural resources that they are exporting rather than sharing with the rest of the country, unrest and instability could break out. The debate over free trade is not one that is going to be settled soon. While there are many benefits to promoting international trade agreements, there are some consequences that need to be carefully weighed. It remains to be seen whether the benefits are worth risking the consequences or whether the regulations stopping free trade really are protecting us all.

Chapter 4 : What is Modernization Theory? (with pictures)

When you accept the inequalities present in the system and being to see how these links come together like spokes, a lot of the processes of globalization can be visualized.

Ahiakpor examines the theory, and points out its failure, not only in Ghana, but elsewhere. As a result, introduction of highly capitalized industries with skilled workers forces LDCs to import skilled labor and increases their unemployment. Moreover, profits from these industries operating with foreign capital are returned to the home country and not used in the LDC. Foreign firms are unwilling to train local labor. Another factor is the creation of LDC elites, who adopt the industrialized cultures at the expense of the native culture. Moreover, cultural ties established during the colonial dependence have created a new national elite. Another charge made by proponents of the dependency theory is that world trade, world currency controls, and international monetary organizations dominated by the great powers work to the disadvantage of the LDCs. The theory has wide support in LDCs, because it is rooted in economic history. Moreover, the theory is rooted in a call for justice or equity. Moreover, it does not require an understanding of economics. During the 1970s, the theory was widely held in Ghana. One government document reads: By the 1970s, it was clear that the dependency theory did not produce prosperity. There developed severe shortages in stocks and flows of consumer goods, reductions in production capacity, worker layoffs, increases in both official and black market prices and increased social tension. Reductions and layoffs were greatest in foreign firms. In May 1983, the Ghanaian government gave up on the dependency theory and stated that Ghana would encourage direct foreign investment and place no restrictions on transfer of profits out of the country. Investors were welcomed again. The dependency theory failed in Ghana, according to Ahiakpor, because of its focus on historical development, and because the government failed to anticipate many of the consequences of their policy. The drought and the influx of Ghanians expelled from Nigeria played a role in the development of Ghana, but the strongest influence was the dependency theory. The Case of Nepal. This paper contributes to aid-, policy-, and growth literature using data from Nepal, a One of the most timely of these issues is whether there should be an international bankruptcy The Political Economy of Simultaneous Transitions: An Empirical Test of Two Models. There are two major theories that seek to explain why some reform programs are never fully implemented or are reversed shortly after their inception A Post Keynesian theory of economic policyâ€”filling a void. The precarious nature of sovereign lending: Implications for the Brady Plan. These policies are viewed by proponents as the embodiment of "supply-side" solutions to the problems of This was the orthodox response prescribed by orthodox analyses, but it did not work. After some two to four years of failure, most countries broke with orthodoxy to try Talking about the political climate of that time the author has stated that western democratic world, economists and laymen alike were more than ever involved in the old, perpetual debate over economic

Dependency Theory seeks to analyze international politics by concerning itself with the existing unequal relationship among nation-states i.e. between Developed Countries (Centre) and Underdeveloped Countries (Periphery.) The origin of Dependency Theory came as an alternative to the theories of.

OccupancyTheory on 19 December, at List of Pros of Fracking 1. Access More Gas and Oil Fracking allows us to access more natural gas and oil than ever before. Scientists estimate that these resources will begin to run out during our lifetimes, so until we find a true replacement fuel, fracking is likely here to stay. Improved Air Quality By using natural gas to generate electricity instead of coal, the resulting improvement to air quality is easy to quantify. When natural gas is used, carbon dioxide emissions are reduced significantly, which leads to a marked decrease in air pollution. Toxins that would normally be released into the air are no longer a danger. Mercury and ash emissions are also eradicated. Lower Taxes While continuing to raid every possible inch of the country for new oil sources will certainly impeded attempts to wean the nation of its oil dependency, the positive effects fracking has on taxes are not easily ignored. The security and peace of mind that comes with knowing that there is a domestic oil supply is also helpful. Increase Return on Investment Conventional techniques of drilling do not produce the same results as fracking, which is especially important as the United States looks for more unconventional oil and natural gas sources. Drilling at less conventional sites necessitates the use of fracking, to maximize return on investment. List of Cons of Fracking 1. Lack of Exploring New Energy Sources The main conflict between those who support fracking and those who do not is more of a philosophical split. Fracking detractors claim that continuing to exploit every square inch of the nation, in a desperate search for more natural gas and oil is only delaying the inevitable. The belief that renewable energy should be taking priority over discovering new sources of gas and oil is pervasive. Water Droughts Considering the fact that over half the nation is currently experiencing water droughts, the concept of using massive amounts of water to probe underground for oil and gas that may not even be available has given pause to many environmental observers. Increased Pollution Conventional drilling uses far less water, but is not always as effective. Fracking has been linked to a decrease in water supplies in areas where it has been conducted. This is especially true in instances where multiple darlings occur at the same site. There is also concern about the increase in pollution to the water and air in the surrounding areas where fracking takes place. Water supplies in fracking zones have been known to show an increased presence of toxic chemicals. In addition, these toxins are also released into the air, which leads to an increase in air pollution. Waste water from fracking is almost impossible to fully dispose of. Anywhere from 10 to 40 percent of fracking waste water flows back to the original drilling surface. This could have far reaching long term consequences, as ground water supplies can become contaminated. Spread of Toxins There is essentially no way for local communities to prepare themselves for specific chemicals, as fracking companies are not required by law to provide a list of which chemicals they will be using for the job. Scientists are also at a loss for predicting potential downfalls, and emergency personnel are unprepared for accidents that could occur. Noise Pollution Residents of areas where fracking takes place also have concerns about the effect that the consistent presence of heavy vehicles has on their daily lives. These heavy vehicles cause increased noise pollution in residential areas and turn them into industrial work zones. Since fracking is conducted at all hours of the day and night, this causes consternation for those who are affected by the additional light and noise.

Chapter 6 : An Overall Perception of Cognitive Resource Theory of Leadership

I think, as the dependency theory would argue, the so called developed nations did (and still do) so at the expense of developing nations. The gap between the rich and the poor will never be closed, and instead it will continue to widen.

Philani H Dhlamini Name: Philani H Dhlamini Reg No: Social Sciences Course Name: Social Administration Course Code: October While the Modernization and Dependency theories identify conflicting causes for the under-development of the Third World, they equally suggest competing solutions for the development of the same. Both theories contrast in terms of the reasons as to why the countries of Third World status are suffering from a lack of development. Differing solutions are proposed by the opposing theories, giving entirely different strategies for the Third World to embrace. At the level of the individual, it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being. A society develops economically as its members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the environment. Underdevelopment is usually perceived as being the direct opposite of development itself, however it must be viewed more realistically as an inadequacy rather than a complete deficiency. Underdevelopment makes sense only as a means of comparing levels of development. The theory identifies the problem as being the existence of counter-productive traditions and social practices which must be eradicated in order for the Third World countries to modernize and develop. The Third World countries need to catch up with the remainder of the world according to the 5 stages of development outlined by Bill Rostow. The concept of escaping the state of being left behind insists that a move from underdevelopment which is essentially primitive to development which is supposedly modern is necessary. In an ideological perception, the lack of Western Capitalism is the centre to the problem of underdevelopment and an ideological conversion in society is key to developing wholly for the Less Economically Developed Countries. The solutions proposed by this theory can be found in the five stages of development suggested by Bill Rostow. The suggested solution is that The Third World should seek to progress through these particular stages in order to catch up with the fast-paced First World. This entire path will then lead to a stage where eventually the Third World will be experiencing high life expectancy, education and adequate healthcare. Another solution offered by the Modernization theory is that of a three dimensional change within the Third World countries. These dimensions include an infrastructural dimension, a social dimension and a political dimension: However, in criticism of the Modernization Theory, it is a theory whose methodology towards the desired objective is based upon conformity. The theory assumes it is necessary for all Third World countries to conform to the development strategies employed by the Western societies. This makes the theory discriminatory in terms of tradition, because it insists that Third World traditions are irrelevant and incapable compared to Western traditions. In addition, the Theory assumes that the current state of Western societies is an ideal to be strived for and desired. However, as is common knowledge, the First World countries in present-day are no manner near perfection; often plagued with recurring economic downfalls and financial crises with existing cases of poverty, high accounts of anti-social behaviour and other social discrepancies. The Dependency Theory however, is opposed to all the assessments and solutions offered by the Modernization Theory. The Dependency Theory argues that the plight of the Third World is as a result of the rapid economic growth and economic development in the First World countries. This means that the wealthy get wealthier at the expense of the already impoverished; in example, embrace a scenario in a home with ten people that are all expected to share all available foodstuff in the household. If the foodstuff is adequate for exactly ten people, the moment any individual possesses enough food to fit two or more people means that another person will go without food and be in a state of hunger or poverty. From a global perspective development is distorted and dependency theorists argue that development in the First World is not beneficial to the Third World as is commonly suggested. The main solution offered by the dependency theory is de-linking, a solution consisting of a socialist revolution and strengthening of internal markets. De-linking means achieving a socialist revolution which is a dramatic break away from Western capitalism which is exploitive, leaving the political power and resources in the hands of the working class. Delinking also refers to a withdrawal from import and export activity in global trade markets, insisting

instead upon seeking to grow the internal markets in Third World countries. This is a contrast to the Modernization Theory which encourages external solutions in the form of foreign aid and investment, whereas the Dependency Theory argues that there is a need for internal solutions focusing on growing the country from within, distributing resources until substantial stability is achieved in order to begin developing significantly. Criticism against the Dependency theory is that it is geographical in its claims, it seeks to undermine the Western First World countries. By urging that the third world can only develop at the expense of the developed nations ceasing to be progressive. Secondly, the issue of blaming Western exploitation is only relatively true because the reasons for underdevelopment in the Third World are not entirely due to distribution favouring the Western societies. Whilst it is correct to say that the First World experiences certain advantages as a result of Third World underdevelopment, this is not the only reason as to why it is failing to develop significantly. In conclusion, both theories pose varying perspectives into the issues belittling development in the Third World. The major arguments to note are: Just as much as the reasons proposed contradict each other, the solutions offered are entirely conflicting answers to the problem. The Modernization theory believes that external solutions should be implemented, whereas the Dependency theory insists that only internal solutions will bring change to the issue of development. How Europe Underdeveloped Africa. The Stages of Economic Growth:

Chapter 7 : Cognitive (Expectancy) Theory of Addiction and Recovery Implications

The pros and cons of being interpersonally dependent. Virgil Zeigler-Hill and I are co-editing a book entitled The Dark Side of racedaydvl.com book will include chapters on a variety of.

These 10 facts about space will blow your mind Modernization theory is a grand theory encompassing many different disciplines as it seeks to explain how society progresses, what variables affect that progress, and how societies can react to that progress. This theory focuses specifically on a type of modernization thought to have originated in Europe during the 17th century, which brought social mores and technological achievements into a new epoch. The foundations of this theory go back to the Age of Enlightenment, when a number of philosophers began to look at how society changed and progressed. Theories were laid out as to how technological advancement necessarily led to social advancement, which in turn led to an examination of how different facets of advancement were connected. The basic premise of this phase of modernization theory was that humans were able to change their society within a generation, and that this change was often facilitated by advancements in technology, production, and consumption. In the modern age, the theory looks at how new technologies and systems are leading to a more greatly homogenized world. Modernization theory encompasses the world of globalization, where cultural mores and ideas are easily spread throughout the world, leading to a sort of universal culture that serves as a baseline for all cultures. As societies in the world modernize further technologically, some theorists hold those cultures will also become more like one another. Ad Communication technologies are seen as a pivotal advancement when viewed through the lens of modernization theory, as are mass transport technologies such as air travel. Advances in communications have allowed culture to make its way throughout the world in a relatively unchanged fashion, disseminating everything from fashion sensibilities and standards of beauty to the assumptions of capitalism and consumer desire. Modernization theory in the current day often looks at globalization critically, analyzing its negative consequences. For example, some theorists point out that globalization appears to be leading to greater disparities between the wealthy and the impoverished, with hundreds of millions of people being left behind in conditions of starvation and homelessness. As societies modernize, modernization theory points out that they leave behind their historical agrarian lifestyles in favor of modern industrial or technological lifestyles, losing the ability to feed themselves directly, and leaving themselves at risk in the case of economic downturns. Often, because of the dynamic between established industrial nations and developing nations, modernizing nations are left in a weak position, leading to widespread poverty. At the same time, the theory looks at the positive benefits of nations modernizing. New technologies often bring with them advancements in medical care, food production, education, and disaster protection. At the same time, while modern communications can lead to a homogeneous culture, it can also help spread social ideals of greater liberty and freedom. Societies that modernize tend to move towards more free and open systems of government, greater equality between genders, religions, and races, and more invested populaces. Modernization theory itself, however, takes no stance on whether modernization is a good or bad thing. Instead, it represents a broad framework within which to look at the pros and cons of globalization and the worldwide migration from agrarian societies to industrialized and technological societies.

Correspondence: Dependency theory--where did it go wrong? (from Communist Voice #16, Jan. 20,) The following letter and reply about dependency theory (and briefly, postmodernism) is excerpted from an exchange of letters between Communist Voice and an activist who had been around the late Marxist-Leninist Party.

Introduction The main objective of this document is to synthesize the main aspects of the four major theories of development: These are the principal theoretical explanations to interpret development efforts carried out especially in the developing countries. These theoretical perspectives allow us not only to clarify concepts, to set them in economic and social perspectives, but also to identify recommendations in terms of social policies. For the purposes of this paper, the term development is understood as a social condition within a nation, in which the authentic needs of its population are satisfied by the rational and sustainable use of natural resources and systems. This utilization of natural resources is based on a technology, which respects the cultural features of the population of a given country. This general definition of development includes the specification that social groups have access to organizations, basic services such as education, housing, health services, and nutrition, and above all else, that their cultures and traditions are respected within the social framework of a particular country. In economic terms, the aforementioned definition indicates that for the population of a country, there are employment opportunities, satisfaction -at least- of basic needs, and the achievement of a positive rate of distribution and redistribution of national wealth. In a political sense this definition emphasizes that governmental systems have legitimacy not only in terms of the law, but also in terms of providing social benefits for the majority of the population. According to Alvin So, there are three main and historical elements which were favorable to the inception of the modernization theory of development after the Second World War. First, there was the rise of the United States as a superpower. Second, there was the spread of a united world communist movement. These nascent nation-states were in search of a model of development to promote their economy and to enhance their political independence. According to the modernization theory, modern societies are more productive, children are better educated, and the needy receive more welfare. Smelser argues that although structural differentiation has increased the functional capacity of modern organizations, it has also created the problem of integration, and of coordinating the activities of the various new institutions. In a political sense, Coleman stresses three main features of modern societies: The major assumptions of the modernization theory of development basically are: Modernization is a phased process; for example Rostow has 5 phases according to his theory of economic development for a particular society, and I will mention them later. Modernization is a homogenizing process, in this sense, we can say that modernization produces tendencies toward convergence among societies, for example, Levy , p. Modernization is a europeanization or americanization process; in the modernization literature, there is an attitude of complacency toward Western Europe and the United States. These nations are viewed as having unmatched economic prosperity and democratic stability Tips: In other words, once third world countries come into contact with the West, they will not be able to resist the impetus toward modernization. Modernization is a progressive process which in the long run is not only inevitable but desirable. According to Coleman, modernized political systems have a higher capacity to deal with the function of national identity, legitimacy, penetration, participation, and distribution than traditional political systems. Finally, modernization is a lengthy process. It is an evolutionary change, not a revolutionary one. It will take generations or even centuries to complete, and its profound impact will be felt only through time. All these assumptions are derived from European and American evolutionary theory. These assumptions are as follows: One of the principal applications of the modernization theory has been the economic field related to public policy decisions. In summary, these five stages are: According to this exposition, Rostow has found a possible solution for the promotion of Third World modernization. If the problem facing Third World countries resides in their lack of productive investments, then the solution lies in the provision of aid to these countries in the form of capital, technology, and expertise. The strengths of modernization theory can be defined in several aspects. First, we can identify the basis of the research focus. Despite the fact that the main studies of

modernization were carried out by a psychologist, a social psychologist, a sociologist of religion and a political sociologist, other authors have extended modernization theory into other spheres. A second feature of the modernization perspective is the analytical framework. Authors assume that Third World countries are traditional and that Western countries are modern. In order to develop, those poor nations need to adopt Western values. Criticisms of the theory include the following: First, development is not necessarily unidirectional. Second, the modernization perspective only shows one possible model of development. The favored example is the development pattern in the United States. Nevertheless, in contrast with this circumstance, we can see that there have been development advances in other nations, such as Taiwan and South Korea; and we must admit that their current development levels have been achieved by strong authoritarian regimes. A second set of critiques of the modernization theory regards the need to eliminate traditional values. Third World countries do not have an homogeneous set of traditional values; their value systems are highly heterogeneous. For example Redfield , distinguishes between the great traditional values values of the elites , and the little tradition values of the masses. A second aspect for criticism here is the fact that traditional and modern values are not necessarily always mutually exclusive: China, for example, despite advances in economic development continues to operate on traditional values and this appears to be the same situation in Japan. Moreover, it is not possible to say that traditional values are always dichotomous from modern status, for example, loyalty to the Emperor can be transformed to loyalty to the firm. The similarities between classical modernization studies and new modernization studies can be observed in the constancy of the research focus on Third World development; the analysis at a national level; the use of three main variables: However, there are also important distinctions between the classical studies and the new studies of the modernization school. With regard to methodology, the classical approach applies a theoretical construction with a high-level of abstraction; the new approach applies concrete case studies given in an historical context. Regarding the direction of development, the classical perspective uses an unidirectional path which tends toward the United States and European model, the new perspective prefers a multidirectional path of development. One of the most representative authors was Raul Prebisch. The principal points of the Prebisch model are that in order to create conditions of development within a country, it is necessary: This more elaborated theoretical model was published at the end of the s and the mid s. Among the main authors of dependency theory we have: According to Foster-Carter , there are three main differences between the classic orthodox Marxist movement and the neo-marxist positions, the latter providing a basis for the dependency theory. First, the classical approach focuses on the role of extended monopolies at the global level, and the neo-marxist on providing a vision from peripheral conditions. Third, the classical Marxist approach perceived the industrial proletariat as having the strength and vanguard for social revolution; the neo-marxist approach emphasized that the revolutionary class must be conformed by peasants in order to carry out an armed revolutionary conflict. Although the modernization school and the dependency school conflict in many areas, they also have certain similarities, the most important being: The major hypotheses with regard to development in Third World countries according to the dependency school are the following: First, in contrast to the development of the core nations which is self-contained, the development of nations in the Third World necessitates subordination to the core. Examples of this situation can be seen in Latin America, especially in those countries with a high degree of industrialization, such as Sao Paulo, Brazil which Andre G. Frank uses as a case study. Second, the peripheral nations experience their greatest economic development when their ties to the core are weakest. An example of this circumstance is the industrialization process that took root in Latin America during the s, when the core nations were focusing on solving the problems that resulted from the Great Depression, and the Western powers were involved in the Second World War. Frank in particular indicates that when core countries recuperate from war or other crises which have directed their attention away from the periphery, this negatively affects the balance of payments, inflation and political stability in Third World countries. Lastly, the fourth aspect refers to the fact that regions that are highly underdeveloped and still operate on a traditional, feudal system are those that in the past had the closest ties to core. However, according to Theotonio Dos Santos, the basis of dependency in underdeveloped nations is derived from industrial technological production, rather than from financial ties to monopolies from the core nations. In

addition to Dos Santos, other classical authors in the dependency school are: The principal critics of the dependency theory have focused on the fact that this school does not provide exhaustive empirical evidence to support its conclusions. Furthermore, this theoretical position uses highly abstract levels of analysis. Another point of critique is that the dependency movement considers ties with transnational corporations as being only detrimental to countries, when actually these links can be used as a means of transference of technology. In this sense, it is important to remember that the United States was also a colony, and this country had the capacity to break the vicious cycle of underdevelopment. The new studies of dependency theory are due to the work of Enrique Cardozo, and Falleto. These authors take into account the relations that exist in a country in terms of its systemic -external-, and its sub-systemic -internal- level, and how these relationships can be transformed into positive elements for the development of peripheral nations. Evans studied the comparative advantage that Brazil has with its neighbors in South America, and Gold studied the dependency elements which were operating at the beginning of the process by which Taiwan constituted itself in a country. A predominant point of the new dependency studies is that while the orthodox dependency position does not accept the relative autonomy of government from the powerful elites, the new authors of this school perceive a margin of movement of national governments in terms of pursuing their own agenda. These arguments originated mainly from the writings of Nikos Poulantzas. For this political scientist, governments in Third World countries have a certain amount of autonomy from the real axis of power within the nation. One of the main current critiques of the theory of dependency and the theory of modernization is that they both continue to base their assumptions and results on the nation-state. This is an important point that allows us to separate these aforementioned schools from the theoretical perspective of world-systems or globalization theory. These last movements have focused their attention mostly on the international connections among countries, especially those related to trade, the international financial system, world technology and military cooperation.

Theory of World Systems A central element from which the theory of world-systems emerged was the different form that capitalism was taking around the world, especially since the decade of the 1970s. Starting in this decade, Third World countries had new conditions in which to attempt to elevate their standards of living and improve social conditions. These new conditions were related to the fact that the international financial and trade systems began to have a more flexible character, in which national government actions were having less and less influence. Basically these new international economic circumstances made it possible for a group of radical researchers led by Immanuel Wallerstein to conclude that there were new activities in the capitalist world-economy which could not be explained within the confines of the dependency perspective. These new features were characterized mainly by the following aspects: These elements created the conditions for the emergence of the world-systems theory. Having originated in sociology, the world-systems school has now extended its impact to anthropology, history, political science, and urban planning. Wallerstein is considered one of the most important thinkers in this theoretical field. At the beginning of his career he studied the development problems that the recently independent African nations needed to face taking into account the new capitalist economic and political conditions of the world in the 1970s. Wallerstein and his followers recognized that there are worldwide conditions that operate as determinant forces especially for small and underdeveloped nations, and that the nation-state level of analysis is no longer the only useful category for studying development conditions, particularly in Third World countries. Those factors which had the greatest impact on the internal development of small countries were the new global systems of communications, the new world trade mechanisms, the international financial system, and the transference of knowledge and military links. These factors have created their own dynamic at the international level, and at the same time, these elements are interacting with the internal aspects of each country. The main assumptions of the world-systems theory establish that: For example, the approach followed by the classical political economy perspective is based on the conditions of the capitalist system during the industrial revolution in the United Kingdom. There was concrete evidence to support open competition, more productive patterns in the industrial sector, and wide groups of population which provided labor for the new established factories.

Chapter 9 : List of Pros and Cons of Free Trade | OccupyTheory

Pros and Cons of the Theory Advantages Cognitive resource theory helps in understanding the role of intellectual abilities and organizational performances in solving tasks.

Critical Appraisal, Importance and Limitations Article shared by: Dependency Theory seeks to analyze international politics by concerning itself with the existing unequal relationship among nation-states. The origin of Dependency Theory came as an alternative to the theories of modernisation and development as formulated and supported by the Western and Marxist scholars. Naturally, it involves a strong criticism of both Structural and Marxist approaches. The Dependency theory begins with a study of the colonial impact on the indigenous socio-economic and political structures, then seeks to analyze the characteristics of the new socio-economic structure, and finally seeks to trace its evolution in relations to both the internal changes and developments in the World capitalist system. The Dependency Theory analyses the internal dynamics of underdeveloped countries and relates their underdevelopment to their positions in the international economic system. It also examines the relation between the internal and external structures. The underdevelopment of the Third World countries is explained by it in terms of the socio-economic-politico-cultural processes which link these countries to the developed countries. The underdeveloped countries are regarded as the peripheries and the developed countries as the centers, and it is held that the nature of social phenomena in the periphery can be understood and analyzed only with reference to the world capitalist system, which stands dominated by the developed centers. The central point in the Dependency Theory is that the nature of social phenomena in the Third World countries is determined by the process of underdevelopment which characterizes these countries and which is the result of the expansion of World Capitalism. Further, this process of underdevelopment is intimately and inseparably related to their external dependence. In fact, almost all the dependency theorists generally agree that underdevelopment is caused by external dependence particularly on capitalist countries. Dependency as the Product of Expansion of World Capitalism: The Dependency Theory presents a macro-historical and structural perspective. It involves a rejection of the Continuum and Marxist explanations of development and underdevelopment. The periphery lives in a state of dependency and is characterised by underdevelopment. The relation of interdependence between two or more economies, and between these and world trade, assumes the form of dependence when some countries the dominant ones can expand and can be self-starting while other countries the dependent ones can do this only as reflection of that expansion which can have either a positive or a negative effect on their immediate development. It is a situation which conditions the ability of the underdeveloped to develop. It is limited by the expansion of capitalism. Its traditional form was imperialism or colonialism while its contemporary form happens to be Neo-colonialism, i. Most of the dependency theorists use centre-periphery paradigm for analyzing the nature and scope of international relations as well as the nature of underdevelopment which characterizes the political systems of the underdeveloped. All of them agree that underdevelopment of the Third World countries, the wretched of the Earth, as Frantz Fanon describes them is directly related to their neo-colonial existence, i. Both of them strongly advocated that the underdevelopment of the Third World Periphery was conditioned by the development and expansion of a developed economy upon which the former was dependent. They hold that the development of the periphery was not possible at all within the world capitalist system, which continued to be pro-centre pro-developed states to the complete disadvantage of the periphery. The underdeveloped countries have been living as satellites of the metropolis developed countries. The import-substitution industrialisation thesis, as advocated by the development theorists, has failed to click with the Third World countries. Their economies have, on the contrary, become stagnant and increasingly dependent upon the economies of the developed. The only way open for the underdeveloped countries, believe the dependency theorists, to become developed was to overthrow the existing system. While some of the dependency theorists favoured a socialist revolution for achieving this goal, the other favoured liberal reforms involving the maintenance of a balance in trade, increasing the capacity to bargain through regional cooperation and assimilation of new techniques through macro-economic adjustments. Critical Appraisal of

Dependency Theory: The Dependency Theory offers a very interesting and penetrating analysis of politics in the underdeveloped countries and also of the nature and scope of relations between them and the developed countries. Most of the dependency theorists use the centre-periphery paradigm for this purpose. They describe the condition of the underdeveloped as a situation of dependency which has resulted from the expansion of world capitalism. Most of them believe that within the context of a capitalist world system, there could be no alternative to underdevelopment. Importance of Dependency Theory: All these points of criticism of the dependency theory must not make us overlook its importance. It has done well to point out the weaknesses and biases of the continuum model of development, particularly as put forward by the structural functionalists. Undoubtedly, the Dependency Theory has not been fully successful to objectively analyze the nature, scope and reasons of under-development as well as the possible remedies for overcoming or overthrowing the status of dependency. However, at the same time, it must be noted that it has been successful in identifying and describing the symptoms and evil effects of under-development. It provides a set of descriptive characteristics of dependence as well as its causal connections. No one can deny the existence of dependency within the prevailing and ever-increasing interdependence in contemporary international relations. As such no one can or should ignore the ideas put forward by the dependency theorists for mitigating the evil of dependency of the Third World upon the developed world. It rightly focuses attention upon the need to eliminate the evil results Neo-Colonialism and Hegemony of the expanding world capitalist system. Even the Marxists, the revolutionary socialists, and the communists reject most of the ideas of the dependency theorists, particularly their conceptualisation of capitalism not as mode of production but as a social system characterised by a particular sort of exchange relationship. Some of the major limitations of dependency theory in international politics are as follows: Lack of Unity among Dependency Theorists: In the first instance, it is held by the critics that there is a lack of consensus among the dependency theorists about the exact nature of dependence and underdevelopment, the mechanism involved in dependency relations and the possible remedies. Dependency Theory is not a theory but only a collection of several ideas. Advocacy of Radicalism and Socialism: The dependency theorists do not constitute a coherent group. Some of them are socialistic nationalists Furtado and Sunkel others are radicalists Dos Santos , and still others are revolutionary socialists A. Frank or socialists Wallerstein. While some of them advocate a complete transformation, either by a revolution or by other radical reformist means, others favour structural reforms and new forms of cooperation between the centres and peripheries, as the means for ending the state of dependency. No Clear Definition of Dependency: The dependency theorists fail to clearly and categorically define and explain dependence and underdevelopment. They offer no acceptable standard for distinguishing between dependent and non-dependent countries. In the words of S. Fail to encompass different factors of Under-development: When we analyze the nature of underdevelopment of several Third World countries, we find that it differs from country to country and continent to continent. Had dependency been the product only of the expansion of the World Capitalist System, it would have been uniform in nature and scope. The nature of under-development in Latin America has been different from the underdevelopment of Asia and Africa. Failure to define the concept of Unequal Exchange: Limitations of the concept of Surplus Value: The dependency theory wrongly depends upon Marxian concept of Surplus Value for defining under- development in terms of capitalistic exploitation. The concept of Surplus Value has its own in-built limitations and, hence, it cannot be accepted as a valid principle. The under-development of the Third World has been also largely due to its partial industrialisation and failure of the under-developed countries to formulate and follow properly conceived and coordinated industrial policies. The very fact that some of the countries like India, Brazil and even Mexico have been successful to a large extent in making rapid industrial-technological development while others have failed to do so, tends to prove the point that the under-developed countries themselves and not only the capitalist countries have been responsible for their dependency. Limitations of Centre-Periphery Model: The division of world into the centre and the periphery, the metropolis and the satellite, the developed and the underdeveloped, as has been done by the dependency theorists, is quite arbitrary and even misleading. It is indeed difficult to accept that all the underdeveloped countries, including the local leviathans like India, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, etc. Failure of Socialist Solutions and Systems: The failure of the socialist

system of development in the erstwhile Soviet Union and the Eastern European states tends to demonstrate that dependency cannot be overthrown by a socialist revolution or socialism. The near universal acceptance of the possible potentials of such principles as free trade, market economy, open competition, decentralisation, democratisation, international integration, regional cooperation for development and functionalism in contemporary years of international relations, reflect a rejection of all such theories which indict world capitalist system as the system responsible for the emergence of the evil of dependence of the Third World upon the developed world. In fact, even the Marxists, the revolutionary socialists, and the communists reject most of the ideas of the dependency theorists, particularly their conceptualisation of capitalism not as mode of production but as a social system characterised by a particular sort of exchange relationship. To sum up, we can say that critics point out several weaknesses of the dependency theory. The conclusion that the nature of social formations in the periphery is dependent on how they are integrated with the world capitalist system does not seem to be universal either.