

Development, Sustainability & Culture (WM0942TU): work group 2b

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Cultural backgrounds:

Make a civil society / social capital analysis

Hansen et al.: Strategic Response

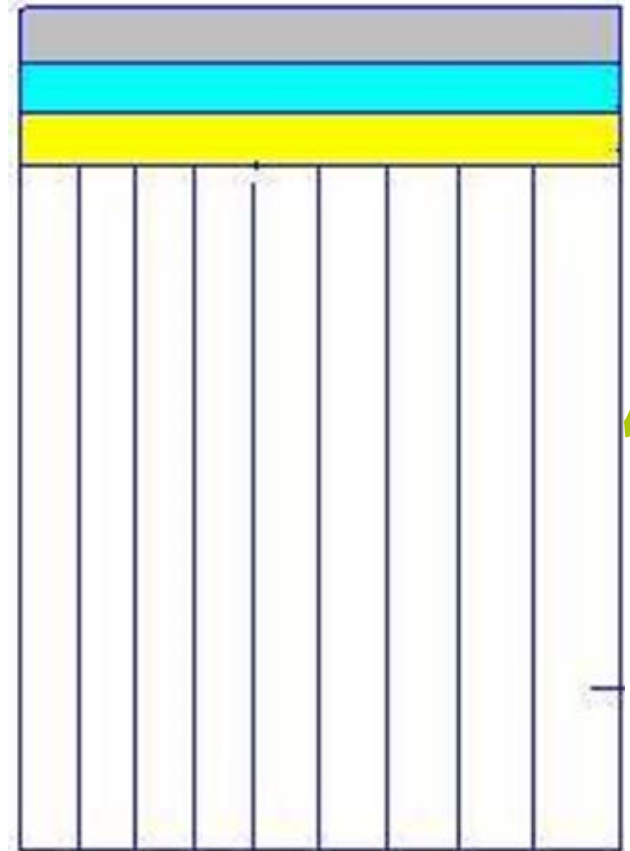
Hyden: Institutions in Africa

Sardan: Corruption in Africa

Study of the articles, not the Indian case! See announcement!

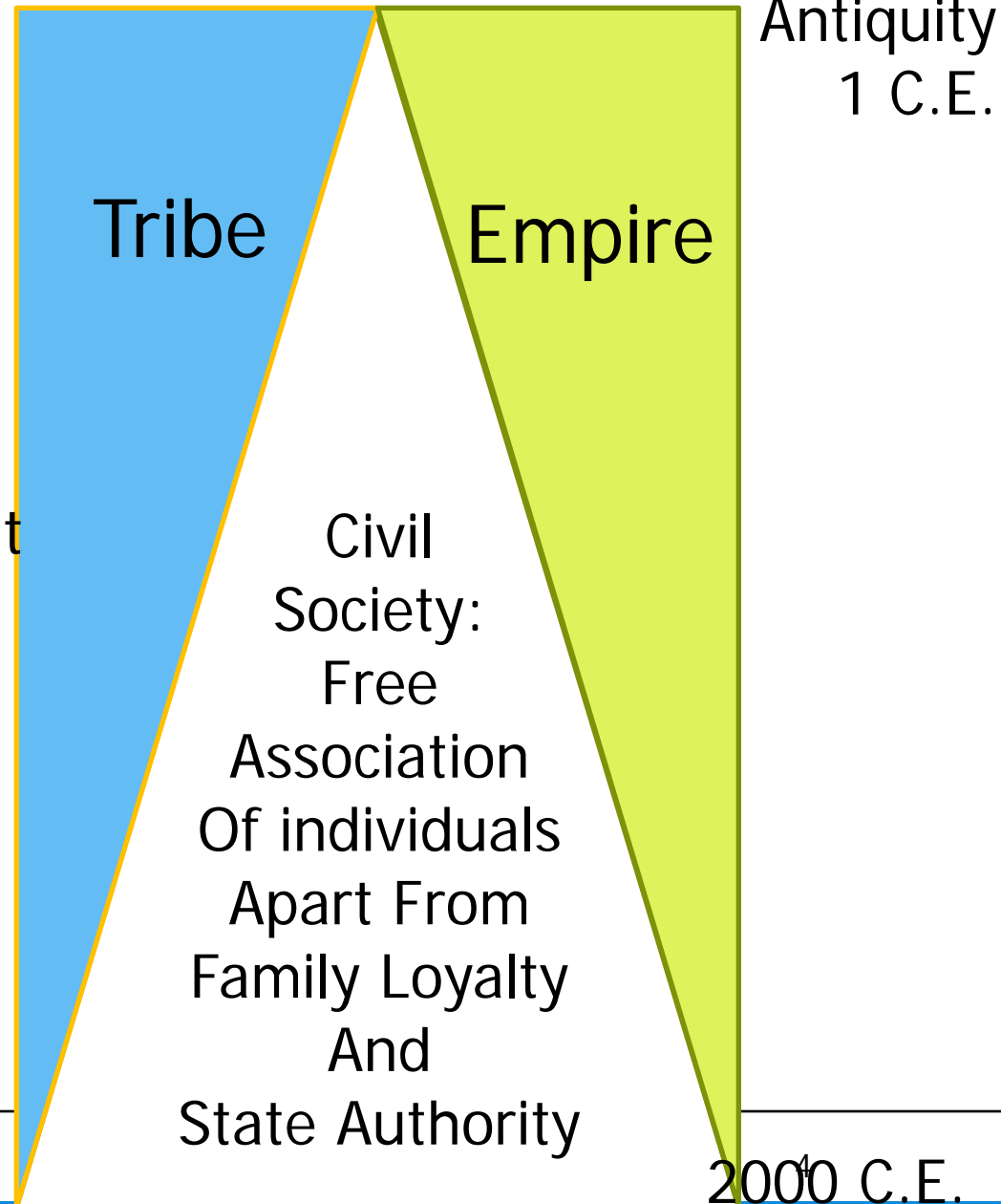
System I: Traditional society (agrarian/nomadic)

1. Compartmentalization at the bottom of society
Closed in-groups
2. Military, civil service (if present) in the hands of a minority of leaders who are served by and have to serve their clientele (no equal access, no universalist state).
3. Functions well if they are good fathers and on a small scale (in traditional Africa always the exit option).



System II: Modern society (industrial, high-tech)

1. Anonymous trust and cooperation at the bottom of society
2. Universalist state, equal access, law enforcement at the top of society
3. Checks and balances: how to have a strong state, that is at the same time accountable and universalist?



Sardan: a moral economy of corruption in Africa?

1. Unpacking of the word “corruption”. How does he do that?
2. There is no “public domain” in many developing societies. What does he mean by that? pp. 29 ff
3. The logics of negotiation (pp. 36 ff): what does he mean by “instability of these norms” and the “rhetorical dimension”?
4. What does he mean by the “logic of the solidarity network” (p. 40)?
5. “Everyone is sincerely in favor of respecting the public domain, and wants the bureaucracy to be at the service of the citizens, but everyone participates by means of everyday actions in the reproduction of the system he denounces.” (pp. 48). What does this mean?

Hansen: coping with the African business environment

“Instead of focus strategies, Tanzanian enterprises **diversify** across industries and value chain functions (cf p. 21 about networks); instead of competitive strategies, Tanzanian enterprises embark on **network and political strategies** (cf p. 22 about political strategies); and instead of internationalizing based on market strengths Tanzanian enterprises **internationalize** in response to home market weaknesses (cf p. 24, p. 26).” (p. 3, abstract).

According to the author it is the institutional environment that makes Tanzanian businesses deviate from the habitual Western style growth strategies. Explain in the three cases mentioned in bold, above, why this is the case (answers on the pages referred to).

Hyden: Institutions, power and policy outcomes in Africa

1. What does Hyden mean by “working with the grain” (p. 2).
2. Give a description of the dynamics of post-colonial rule along the lines of the distinction between universalism and particularism (p. 10, p. 11).
3. Explain the list of formal/informal institutions at p. 12 (the list in italics).
4. Give a summary of the relations of dependency described at p. 24, 2nd paragraph. What does this mean for the possibilities of “working with the grain”?

Assignment this week: Civil Society Analysis

Describe four concepts/issues from the three articles read, that are of obvious impact on your project, as far as you can imagine at this stage.

That means:

1. Provide a description of these four concepts and issues.
2. Provide a description of the impact of these issues on your project (of course as far as you can imagine at this stage).

As usual: ask for two feedbacks.

Assignment next week

Read: Hekkert et al.: Functions of innovation systems – text on blackboard