

SOCIOLOGIA DO DESENVOLVIMENTO - A INVENÇÃO DO 'TERCEIRO MUNDO'

GRADUAÇÃO EM RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS – USP
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3º Tempo

- 1º Tempo - as grandes estruturas: tempo, espaço e hierarquias humanas (divisão social/racial do trabalho; colonização; centro-periferia);
- 2 Tempo – Desenvolvimento nacional, industrialização, nacionalismo, mobilidade das nações pela hierarquia centro-peiferia;
- 3º Tempo – o Renascimento Asiático e o futuro do Terceiro Mundo

[08 e 09/nov] 11. O renascimento asiático

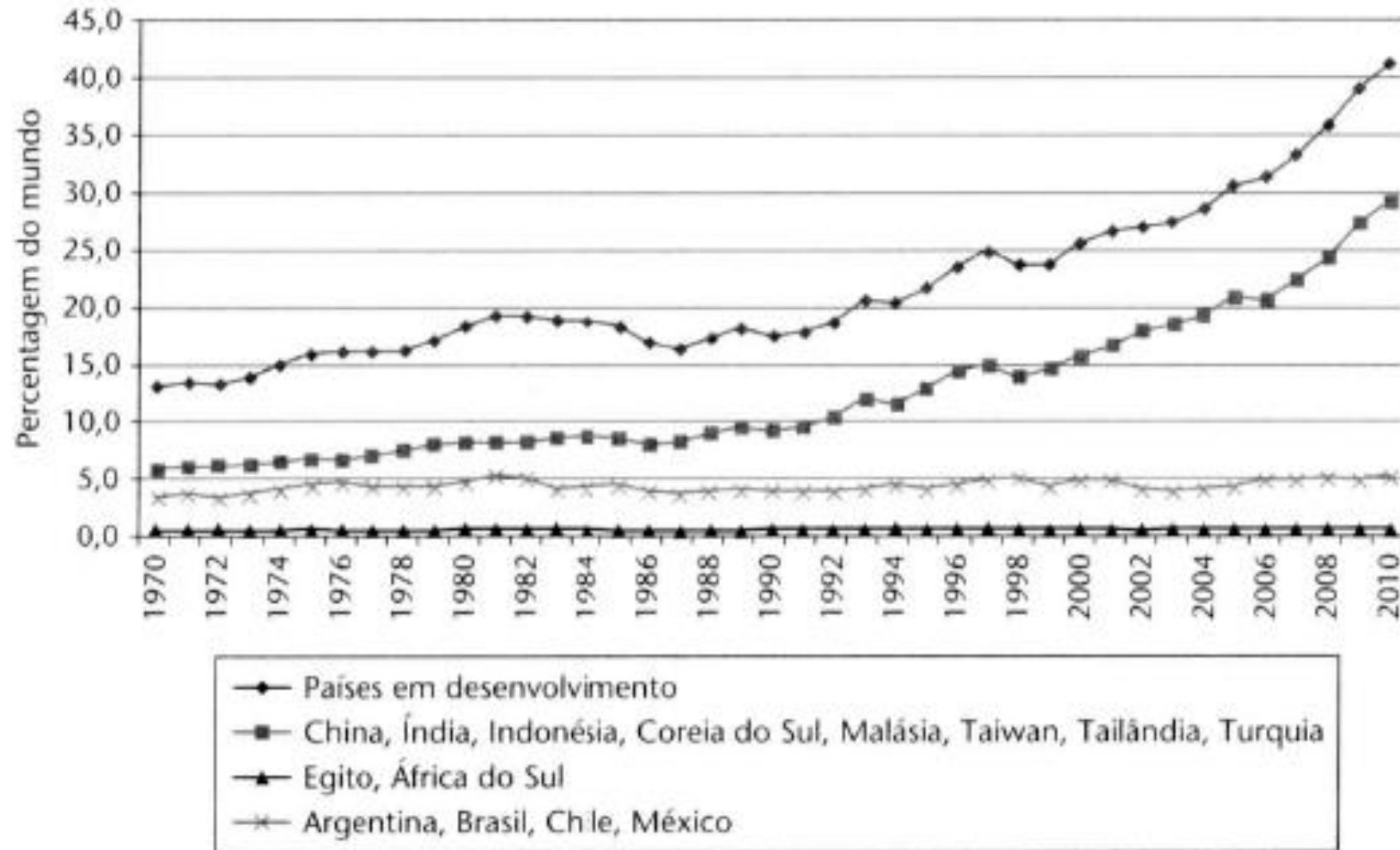
- Arrighi, Giovanni (2008) Adam Smith em Pequim: origens e fundamentos do século XXI. São Paulo Boitempo. [“Epílogo” (pp. 379-389)]
- Nayar, Deepak (2014) A corrida pelo crescimento. Países em desenvolvimento na economia mundial. Rio de Janeiro, Contraponto. [Cap. 5; pp. 123-159].
- Harvey, David (2008) O Neoliberalismo - História e implicações. Loyola, [Cap. 5; Neoliberalismo com características chinesas. pp. 97-130]
- Sugihara, Kaoru (2002) The East Asian path of economic development. A long-term perspective. In: Arrighi, Giovanni & Hamashita, Takeshi & Selden, Mark (Eds.) (2003) The Resurgence of East Asia. 500, 150 and 50 year perspectives. London, Routledge.
- Pomeranz, Kenneth (2013) A Grande Divergência - A China, a Europa e a Formação da Economia Mundial Moderna. Edições 70. (Cap. 6 - “As Americas como um novo tipo de periferia.” (pp. 264-300). **Aula 5**

The Fastest Changing Place on Earth – BBC, This World.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tFQmRQV2ol8&t=1s>

Adam Smith em Pequim?

A questão central da qual partimos é se, e em que condições, a ascensão chinesa, com todas as suas imperfeições e prováveis reveses futuros, pode ser considerada o arauto daquela maior igualdade e respeito mútuo entre os povos de ascendência européia ou não que Smith previu e defendeu há 230 anos. A análise desenvolvida neste livro indica uma resposta positiva, mas com algumas ressalvas importantes. (Arrighi, p. 303)

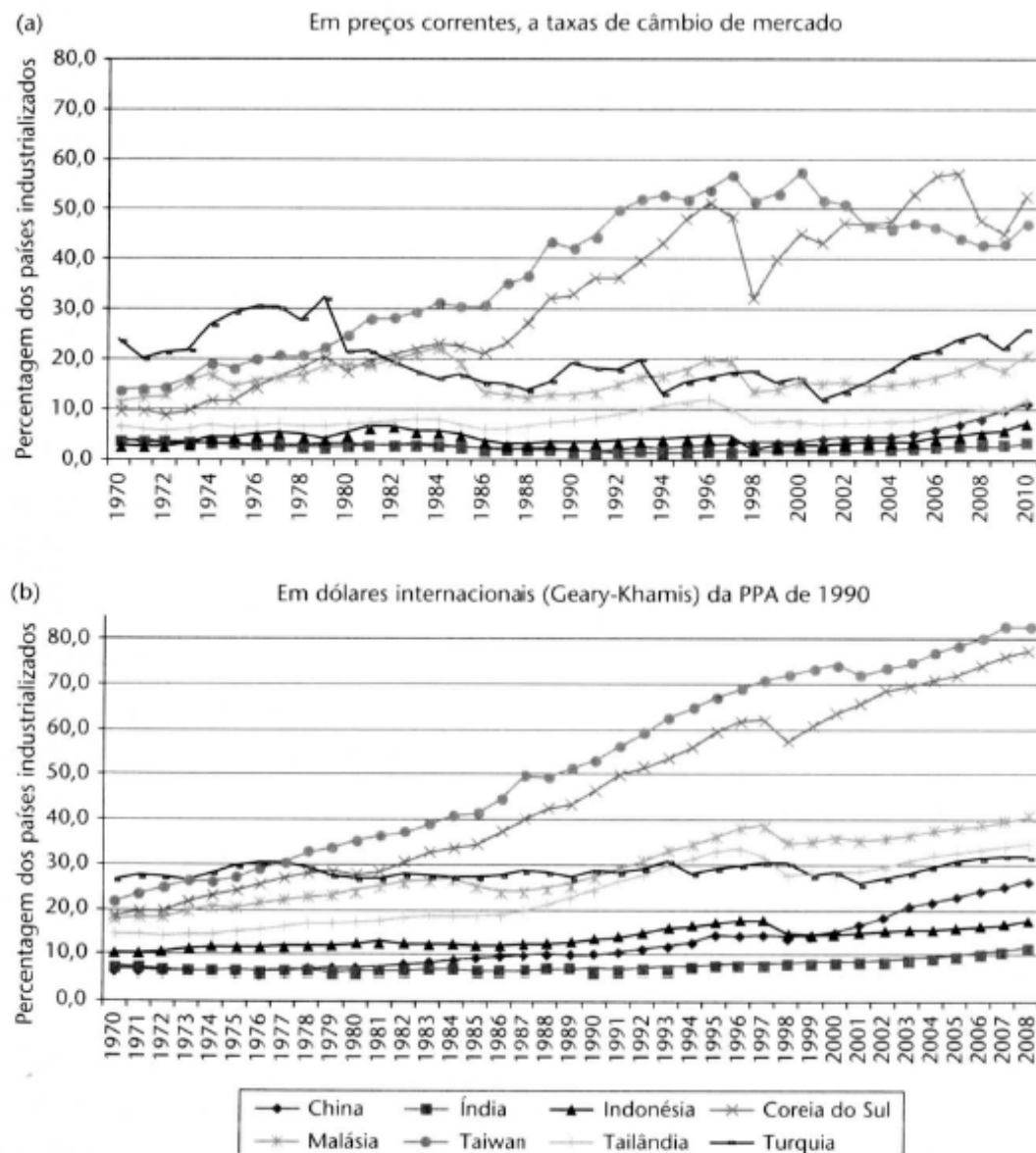
Figura 7.1. Participação dos Próximos 14 no valor agregado industrial global: 1970-2010 (separados por região)



Nota: As percentagens foram calculadas a partir de dados sobre o valor agregado industrial em preços correntes e a taxas de câmbio correntes.

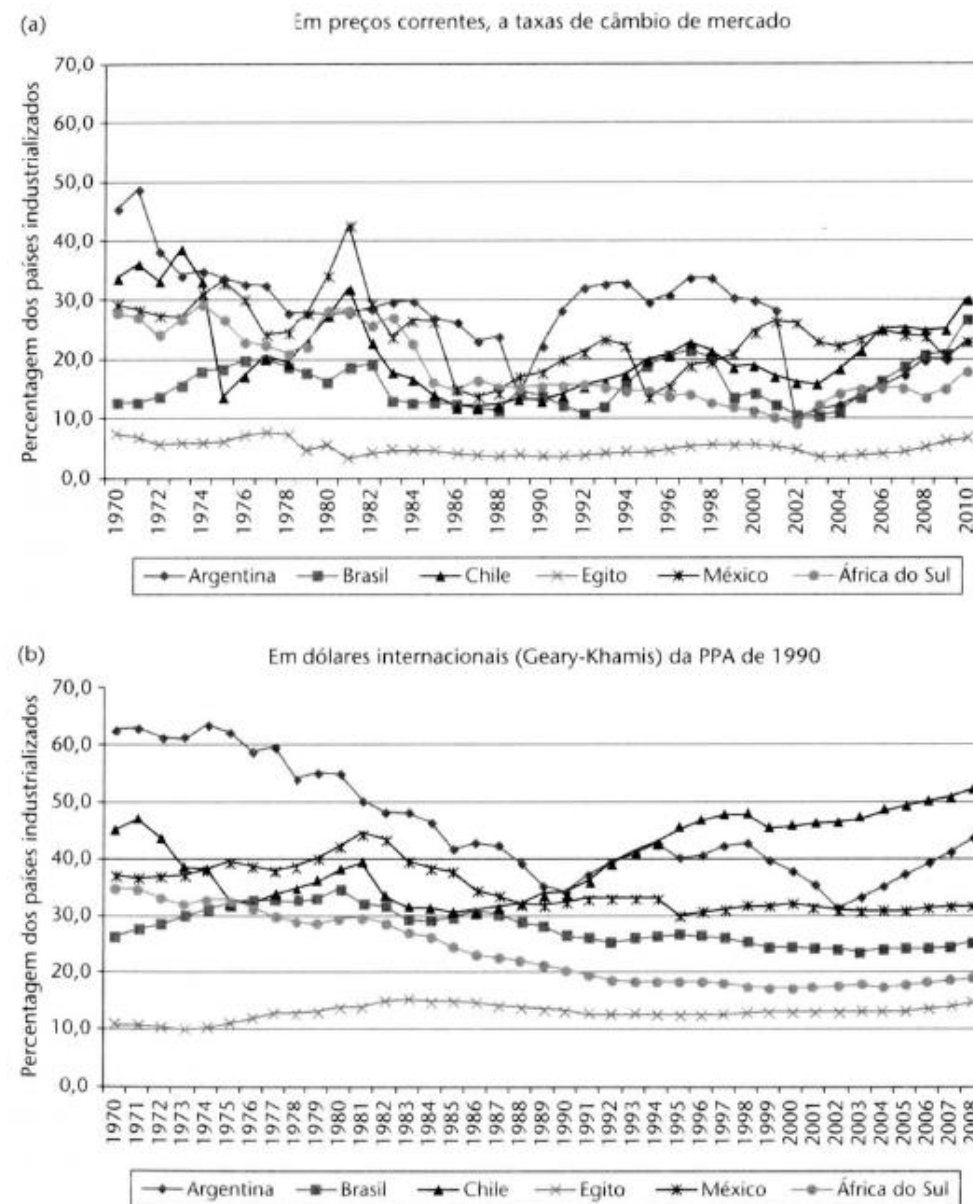
Fonte: Organização das Nações Unidas, cálculos do autor; ver Apêndice.

Figura 7.2. Primórdios de convergência do PIB *per capita* dos países dos Próximos 14 na Ásia: 1970-2010
(como porcentagem do PIB *per capita* dos países industrializados)



Fonte: Cálculos do autor, baseados na Seção de Contas Nacionais, Divisão de Estatística da ONU, e no banco de dados on-line de Maddison; ver Apêndice.

Figura 7.3. PIB *per capita* dos países dos Próximos 14 na América Latina e na África: divergência e convergência, 1970-2010
(como porcentagem do PIB *per capita* dos países industrializados)



Fonte: Cálculos do autor, baseados na Seção de Contas Nacionais, Divisão de Estatística da ONU, e no banco de dados on-line de Maddison; ver Apêndice.

Table 3.2 Relative economic performance: the West vs Asia, 1820–1992
(GDP in billion 1990\$)

	1820	1913	1950	1992
Six advanced Western countries ^a	128	1,138	2,422	9,781
Six East and Southeast Asian countries ^b	243	435	603	7,487
China	199	301	336	3,616
Japan	22	69	157	2,415

Source: Maddison (1995: 19, 180–3 and 190–1).

Notes

a The UK, USA, France, Germany, Italy, Austria.

b Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China, Indonesia, Thailand. Figures for South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand in 1820 are not available, but have been estimated as \$5billion, \$2billion and \$3.5 billion respectively. Territorial boundaries are based as in the 1992 definition. For details, see Maddison (1995).

Table 3.3 Per capita GDP in selected countries, 1820–1992 (1990\$)

	<i>1820</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>1913</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1992</i>
USA	1,278	2,457	5,307	9,573	16,607	21,558
Germany	1,112	1,913	3,833	4,281	13,152	19,351
France	1,218	1,858	3,452	5,221	12,940	17,959
UK	1,756	3,263	5,032	6,847	11,992	15,738
Japan	704	741	1,334	1,873	11,017	19,425
Taiwan			794	922	3,669	11,590
South Korea			948	876	2,840	10,010
China	523	523	688	614	1,186	3,098
Indonesia	614	657	917	874	1,538	2,749

Source: Maddison (1995: 23–4).

Via ocidental e via leste-asiática de desenvolvimento

It will be argued that **industrialization of the Western European variety**, the mainstay of the growth of the world economy between 1820 and 1945, **created the North–South divide**, and failed to push up world GDP in a balanced way, until **East Asia** initiated an alternative pattern, emphasizing a more **thorough utilization of human resources through labour-intensive technology and labour-absorbing institutions**. The chapter will suggest that, while East Asia would not have industrialized without the West's impact, it was the **East Asian path of economic development** that made it possible for the majority of the world's population to benefit from global industrialization. (Sugihara, 2002, p. 81)

Pomeranz

- Superando os limites malthusianos e as restrições ecológicas:
- Inglaterra+América (muita terra e pouca gente)
- China (muita gente e pouca terra);

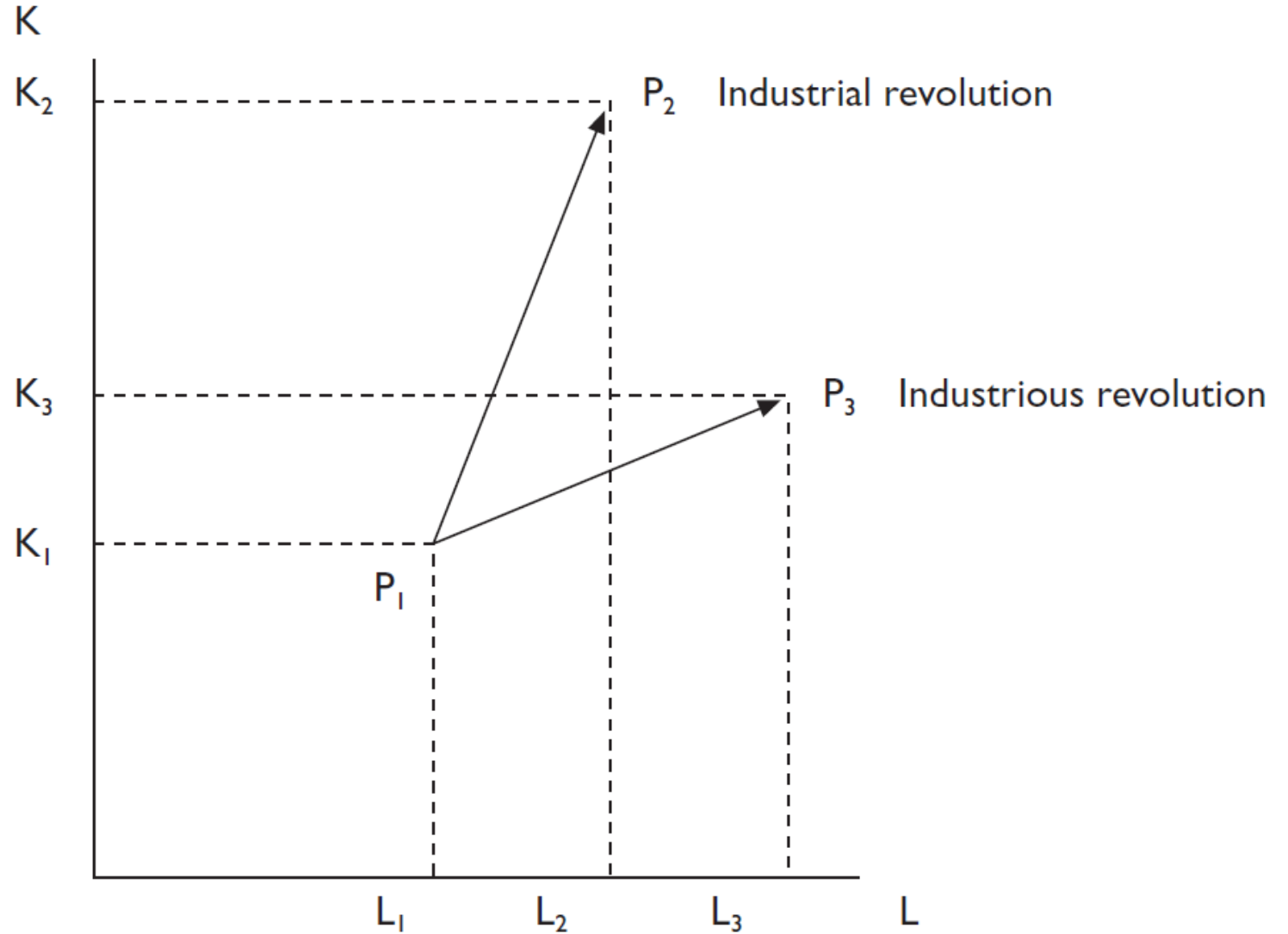
Difusão de conhecimento

Well before 1500, probably during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, China developed a set of highly advanced labor-intensive methods, involving seed selection, irrigation and water control, double cropping and the extensive use of agricultural tools. (...) the essential characteristics of small-scale production, centering on irrigated rice cultivation, established in the lower Yangzi region in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Shiba 1989), were extended to other parts of China and transmitted to Japan by the late sixteenth century. (...) East Asian agriculture after the late sixteenth century nevertheless exhibited a clear tendency towards regional convergence, driven by the diffusion of intensive rice agriculture and several key commercial crops, notably cotton, silk and sugar. (Sugihara, 2002)

The East Asian path of industrious revolution must be distinguished from that in Europe and North America with respect to labour-intensity. The size of land holdings was far smaller in East Asia than in, for example, Western European peasant society. Thus the technology of land-use had two phases in terms of 'labour absorption'; first, land productivity rose with a proportionately greater input of labour, and then after a certain point it was improved with proportionately smaller input of labour. curve'.

On this path, labour productivity was unlikely to rise fast, if at all, at the initial stage of agricultural development. But it also meant that society could maintain a much greater number of people per unit area of arable land. This, essentially, was the East Asian answer to Malthusian checks, which applies to much of Japan and the wet-land farming areas of China. (Sugihara, 2002)

Revolução Industrial e Revolução industriosa



Fonte: Sugihara, 2002.

Figure 3.1 The industrial revolution and the industrious revolution

Source: Hayami Akira (1967: 13).

Regime flexível de produção

The East Asian peasant family worked a very small plot of land, and attempted to harvest the maximum amount of rice through a greater degree of labour input. They needed to perform a number of different tasks in accordance with the agricultural calendar, from transplanting to weeding to harvesting. They allocated family labour, and cultivated different varieties of rice to even out seasonal labour requirements and avoid hiring outside labour. They also exploited their own off-peak surplus labour for proto-industrial activities. Thus an ability to perform multiple tasks well, rather than specialization in a particular task, was preferred, and a will to cooperate with other members of the family rather than the furthering of individual talent was encouraged.

After the Second World War, the Ishikawa curve became the basis of a policy recommendation which emphasized labour absorption at the initial stage of development, and became one of the guiding principles behind the ILO programme for Asian agriculture. (Sugihara, 2002)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8WQDzA4xhgQ&list=PL_LWuOG0OXsmDK-euSglrrmB3d8zfmNL5&index=2&t=0s

Labour-intensive industrialization

By the 1880s, however, the Japanese government had developed an industrialization strategy quite different from its attempts in the preceding decades. Recognizing that both land and capital were scarce, while labour was abundant and of relatively good quality, the new strategy was to encourage active use of the tradition of labour-intensive technology, modernization of traditional industry, and conscious adaptation of Western technology to different conditions of factor endowment. The path Japan developed can be termed 'labour-intensive industrialization', as it absorbed and utilized labour more fully and depended less on the replacement of labour by machinery and capital than the Western path. (Sugihara, 2002)

Mercados “Smithianos” na Ásia

A number of relatively labour-intensive industries in East Asia proved to be internationally competitive. In particular, the Japanese cotton textile industry competed well in the Asian market with other Asian manufacturers as well as with Lancashire and other Western competitors. Thus **there developed an industrialization-based international division of labour within Asia, and Japan, and to some extent China, was able to exploit the South and Southeast Asian markets for industrial goods.** This was reflected in a much faster rate of growth of intra-Asian trade than of world trade between 1880 and 1939. (Sugihara, 2002)

Um Sistema Industrial Asiático de alta absorção de mão-de-obra

After 1945, in spite of the disruptions caused by the war, the growth in the international competitiveness of East Asia's labour-intensive industries continued. By the early 1950s, Japan had regained the position of the world's largest exporter of cotton textiles that it had held in the 1930s, and was replaced by China in the early 1970s. The chain of development of labour-intensive industries across other Asian countries has been impressive, starting from Hong Kong and spreading to Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, Pakistan and Indonesia, and has by now reached many other countries, including those with the lowest levels of per capita income (Hayami Yujiro 1998). While the effects of this chain of diffusion cannot be seen as comparable to those of the global diffusion of high technology in a number of other respects (such as the effects on capital accumulation or on the international political and military order), it has surely been significant in terms of the creation of global employment. In fact, **the majority of the world's industrial population must have been employed in those sectors primarily influenced by this kind of development. By now labour-intensive industrialization constitutes one of the two major routes to global diffusion of industrialization.** (Sugihara, 2002)

Nova divisão internacional do trabalho

As a result, a new international division of labour emerged between advanced Western countries, with manufacturing competitiveness in 'high' (capital-intensive) technology industry, and East Asian and other developing countries, with manufacturing competitiveness in 'low' (labour-intensive) technology industry. Indeed, this was the only way in which the non-Western world could industrialize before 1945, given the international climate of imperialism, that is, by showing the West a new way of creating complementarity, which would increase world trade and output for mutual gain. By contrast, those Asian and African countries subjected to Western colonialism with a long tradition of labour-intensive technology, such as India, suffered from the imposition of technology and institutions associated with the Western path on an environment quite ill-suited to them. (Sugihara, 2002)

O Milagre da distribuição

If the 'European miracle' was a miracle of production which initiated the transformation of the world economy, the 'East Asian miracle' has been a 'miracle of distribution', which brought the benefit of that transformation to the majority of the world's population.

What followed was the emergence of a new Asian international division of labour in which Japan specialized in relatively capital-intensive industries and the rest of Asia produced relatively labour-intensive goods.

In this way, industrialization spread to low wage countries, encompassing a broad range of industries across East and Southeast Asia. As soon as wages in one country rose even fractionally, it had to seek a new industry which would produce a higher quality commodity to survive the competition, creating an effect similar to the 'flying geese pattern of economic development'. At the same time, successive entrance of new low wage countries ensured the lengthening of the chain of 'flying geese'. It is this aspect of industrialization, part of the enlargement of the East Asian path, that has been responsible for the increase in East Asia's share in world GDP.