

**Disciplina: FSL0644**  
**Sociologia do Desenvolvimento (O 'Terceiro Mundo')**  
**Instituto de Relações Internacionais - USP**

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**Sala do Docente: n. 7, andar superior do prédio de Ciências Sociais**

**Início: 06/07 de Agosto de 2015**

**Término: 03/04 de Dezembro de 2015**

**Quintas-Feiras, das 19:30 às 10:45 / Sextas-Feiras 13:30hs as 17:30hs.**

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## **14a. Semana # Capitalismo e imperialismo no Século XXI: a luta pela terra e os limites da natureza. (12 e 13/Nov)**

### *Leitura principal:*

Sassen, Saskia (2014) *Expulsions. Brutality and complexity in the global economy*. London, Belknap Press: (Cap. 2 – “The new global market for land”; pp. 80-116)

### *Leitura complementar:*

McMichael, Philip (1997) “Rethinking Globalization: The Agrarian Question Revisited.” *Review of International Political Economy* 4, no. 4 (October): 630–62.

Sassen, Saskia (2014) *Expulsions. Brutality and complexity in the global economy*. London, Belknap Press: (Cap 3. – “Finance and its capabilities: Crisis as systemic logic”; pp. 117-148).

Bond, Patrick (2006) *Looting Africa: The Economics of Exploitation*. Scottsville, University of KwaZulu-Natal Press. Cap. - 4 “Unequal Exchange Revisited. Trade, investment, wealth depletion”.

Documentário: "Wall Street landlords".

## Bibliografia Complementar

- Parks, Bradley C. & Roberts, J. Timmons (2010) 'Structural obstacles to an effective post- 2012 global climate agreement: why social structure matters and how addressing it can help break the impasse'. In: Redclift, Michael R. & Woodgate, Graham *The International Handbook of Environmental Sociology, Second Edition*. Cheltenham, Edward Elgar Pub. (Cap. 19, pp. 292-310).
- Ricardo Abramovay (2012) "Desigualdades e Limites Deveriam Estar No Centro Da Rio+20." *Estudos Avançados* 26, no. 74: 21–33.
- Luciana Togeiro de Almeida (2012) "Economia Verde: A Reiteração de Ideias à Espera de Ações." *Estudos Avançados* 26, no. 74.
- Ulrich Beck (2014) "How Climate Change Might Save the World". *Development and Society*, Volume 43, Number 2, December 2014 (169-183).

# Documentários:

- The Devastating Effects of Pollution in China (Part 2/2) (Vice News)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_d-Ky7Se-v8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_d-Ky7Se-v8)

- The Real Hunger Games - Big Commodity Traders Control World Grain Market

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ltddcAJX8I&list=PL\\_LWuOG0OXsl0aR1Azt7mGVsvvYjxEjj&index=1](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ltddcAJX8I&list=PL_LWuOG0OXsl0aR1Azt7mGVsvvYjxEjj&index=1)

# O meio-ambiente e os limites do desenvolvimento

O mais recente relatório do IPCC (Painel Intergovernamental de Mudanças Climáticas) prevê que a produção de alimentos em todo o mundo pode sofrer um impacto dramático nas próximas décadas por conta das mudanças climáticas provocadas pelo aquecimento global. Segundo os cientistas do painel, o aumento da temperatura ameaça o cultivo de várias plantas agrícolas e pode piorar o já grave problema da fome em partes mais vulneráveis do planeta. Países pobres da África e da Ásia seriam os mais afetados, mas grandes produtores agrícolas, como o Brasil, também sentiriam os efeitos, já na próxima década.

EMBRAPA/Unicamp (2008) *Aquecimento global e a nova geografia da produção agrícola no Brasil*.

# Expulsões (Sassen, pg 82-83)

The acquisition of local land by foreign governments and foreign firms is a centuries-old process in much of the world. But we can detect specific phases in the diverse histories and geographies of such acquisitions. A major such shift began in 2006, marked by a rapid increase in the volume and geographical spread of foreign acquisitions, as well as the diversity of the buyers. More than 200 million hectares of land are estimated to have been acquired from 2006 to 2011 by foreign governments and firms. Much of the pur-

million hectares of land to grow palm for biofuels? Mostly, dozens of villages, whole smallholder agriculture districts, and whole manufacturing operations in these rural regions are expelled from the land. Some may receive compensation and some may be resettled in equivalent terrain. But generally speaking, the losses are far larger than the compensations. Finally, flora and fauna are expelled to make room for monocultures. All this brings degradation of the land and the earth itself, through loss of diversity of nutrients

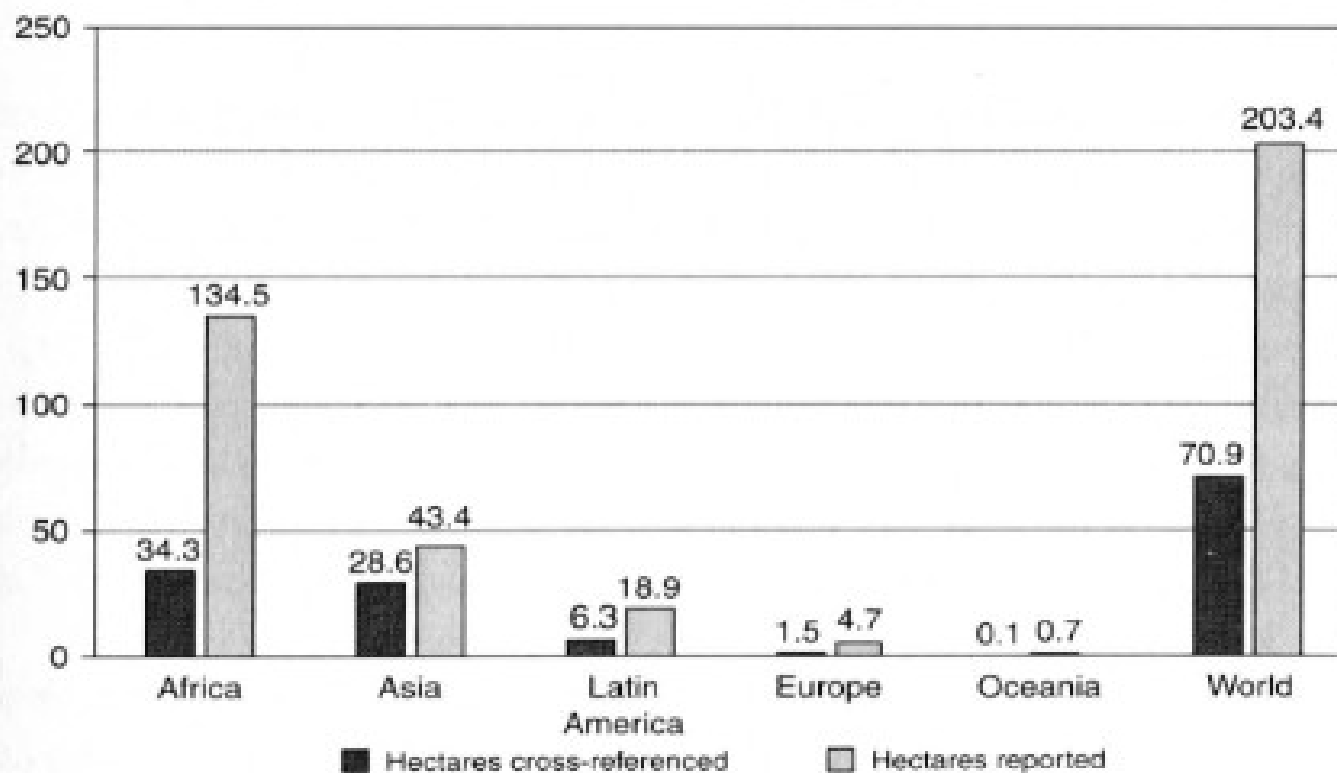
# Dívidas

TABLE 2.1: Debt Service Amount and as a Percentage of GDP in Selected Countries, 2009

| Country          | Total external debt (\$billions) | Total external debt payment (\$billions) | Total health spending (% GDP) | Total spending on debt service payments (% GDP) |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Angola           | 15.1                             | 1.6 <sup>a</sup>                         | 1.5                           | 6.8   |
| Ecuador          | 17.1                             | 4.1 <sup>a</sup>                         | 2.2                           | 11.4  |
| Egypt            | 34.4                             | 2.5 <sup>a</sup>                         | 2.4                           | 2.8   |
| Georgia          | 1.9                              | 0.2 <sup>a</sup>                         | 2.4                           | 2.9   |
| Jamaica          | 6.5                              | 1.0 <sup>a</sup>                         | 2.4                           | 10.1  |
| Lebanon          | 23.3                             | 3.5 <sup>a</sup>                         | 2.4                           | 16.1  |
| Lesotho          | 0.7                              | 54.2 <sup>a</sup>                        | 2.4                           | 3.7   |
| Moldova          | 2.0                              | 0.3                                      | 4.2                           | 8.6   |
| Morocco          | 16.4                             | 2.7                                      | 1.7                           | 5.3   |
| Pakistan         | 33.7                             | 2.4                                      | 0.4                           | 2.2   |
| Panama           | 9.8                              | 2.0                                      | 5.2                           | 13.4  |
| Papua New Guinea | 1.9                              | 0.4                                      | 3.0                           | 6.7   |
| Paraguay         | 3.1                              | 0.5                                      | 2.6                           | 6.7   |
| Philippines      | 61.5                             | 9.9 <sup>a</sup>                         | 1.4                           | 10.0  |
| Ukraine          | 333.3                            | 5.9                                      | 3.7                           | 6.6   |

Source: Jubilee Debt Campaign 2013.

Note: a. Yearly payment



**FIGURE 2.2** Regional Distribution of Land Acquisitions, 2011  
(in millions of hectares)

Sources: Anseeuw, Wily, et al. 2012, figure 4.



# Países à venda

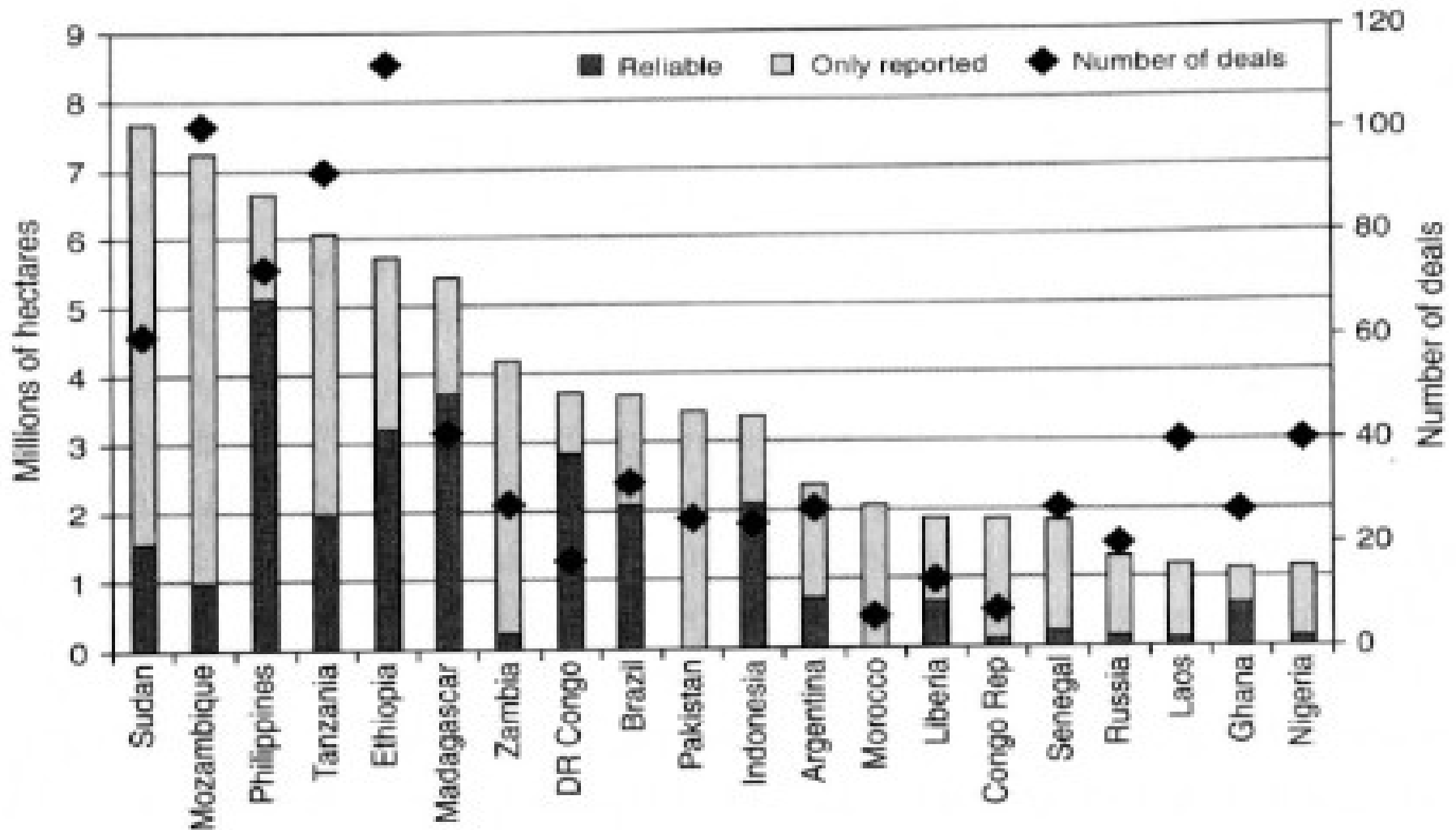


FIGURE 2.3 Most-Targeted Countries According to Size of Total Reported Acquisitions, 2012

Source: Anseeuw, Boche, et al. 2012, figure 4.

# Compradores

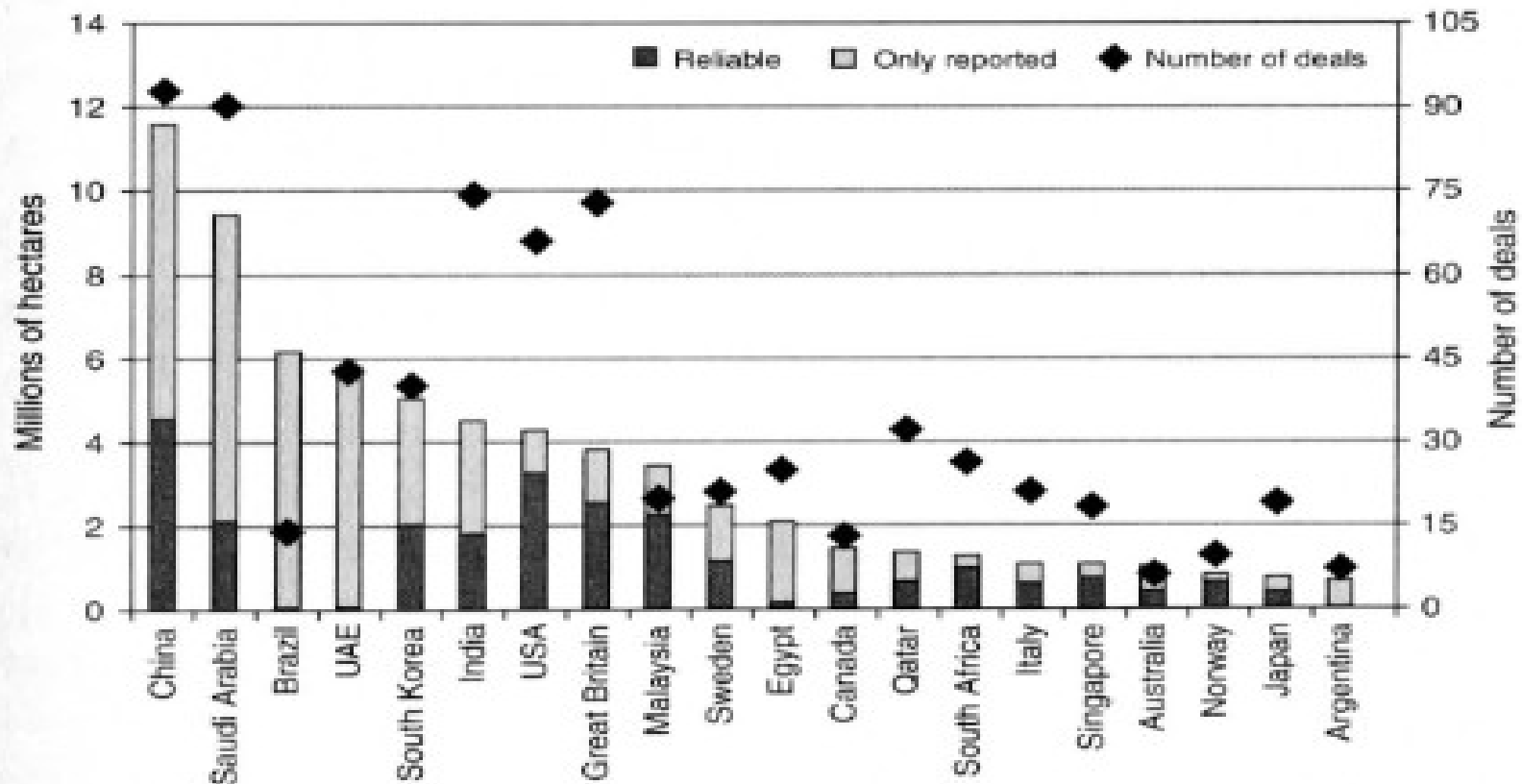


FIGURE 2.4 The Origin of Investment: Top 20 Countries, 2012

Source: Anseuww, Boche, et al. 2012, figure 11.

# Migrações

## European

MP James Goldsmith (1994: 39; apud. McMichael, p. 648)

It is estimated that there are still 3.1 billion people in the world who live from the land. If GATT manages to impose worldwide the sort of productivity achieved by the intensive agriculture of nations such as Canada and Australia, then it is easy to calculate that about two billion of these people will become redundant. Some of these GATT refugees will move to urban slums. But a large number of them will be forced into mass migration. . . . GATT, if it 'succeeds', will create mass movements of refugees. . . . We will have profoundly and tragically destabilized the world's population.

# Recolonização do 3º Mundo

(McMichael, p. 646)

discourse embodies a conception of world order. For modernization it was 'learn from, and catch up with, the west', while for globalization it is 'find your niche in the global economy'. The former held out replication as the key project, the latter holds out differentiation as the path to economic glory. Of course there are subtexts. Modernization theory was deployed as a tactic of decolonization and the institutionalization of western rationalism to secure the geopolitical frontiers of the Cold War. Globalization, on the other hand, is a tactic of recolonization, niche building being a polite way to restructure economic sectors, labour forces and nation-states to serve global investors.

# A Globalização e as insuficiências do Estado-Nacional

However, if we look at the decisive events and trends of recent decades – I have in mind the Chernobyl disaster, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the terrorist attacks of 9/11 on the World Trade Center, climate change, the credit crunch, and the crisis of the euro – we find they have two features in common. First, before they actually happened they were *inconceivable*; and, second, they are *global* both in themselves and in their consequences. They are literally world events and they enable us to perceive the increasingly dense network of interconnections between people's lives and actions and to realize that these interconnections can no longer be comprehended with the tools and categories appropriate to the nation-state. These events were not just inconceivable in practical terms within the paradigm of the nation-state and its reproduction; they fall completely outside the national framework and thus render it open to question.

# Business as usual

The apocalyptic climate change is, maybe, the best documented fact we ever had. We never knew more about the present global warming, but knowing seems not to stimulate action but rather the opposite: to deny the facts.

Os limites da natureza

**Figure 2.** Global material extraction in billion tons, 1900–2005

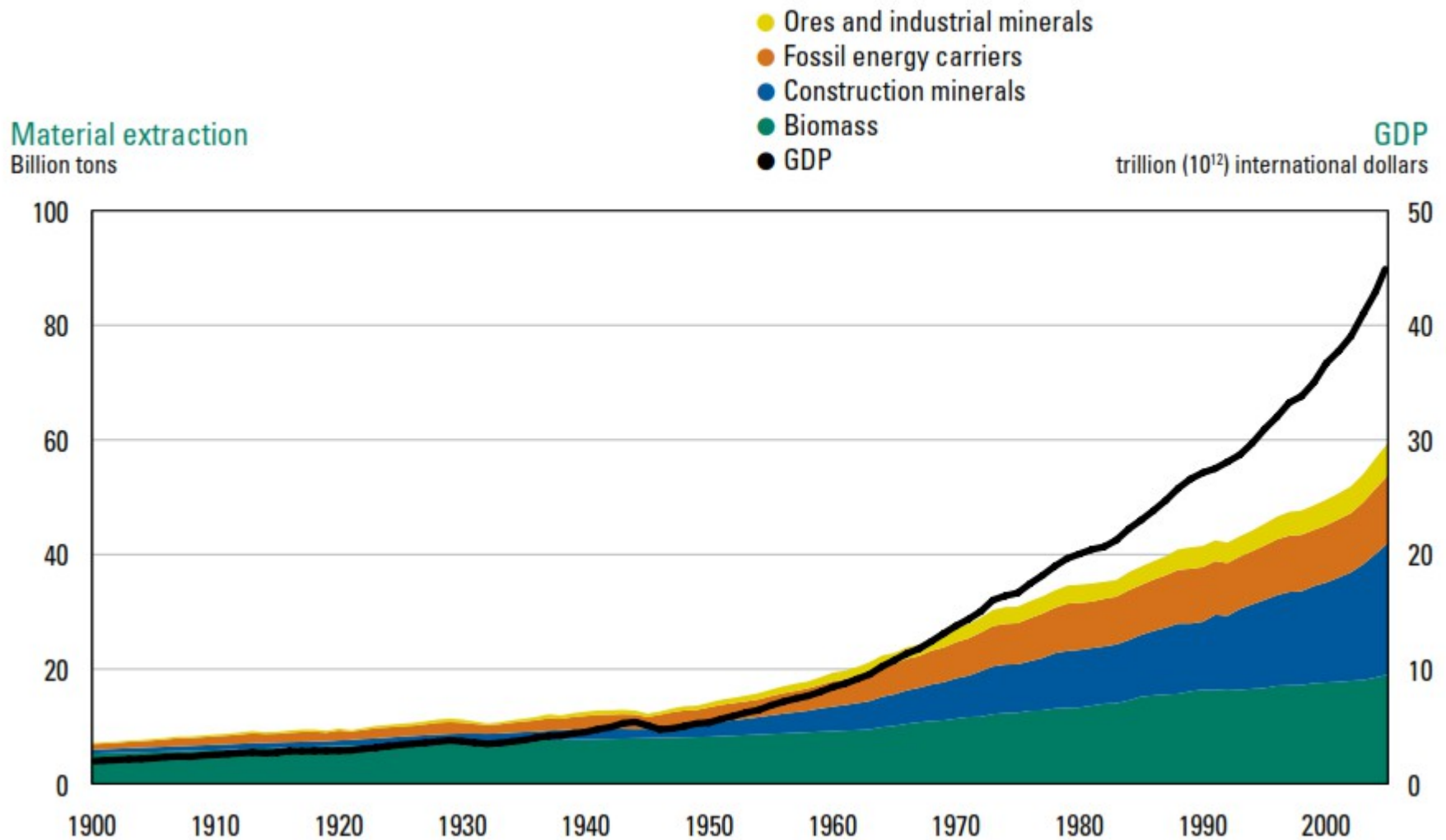
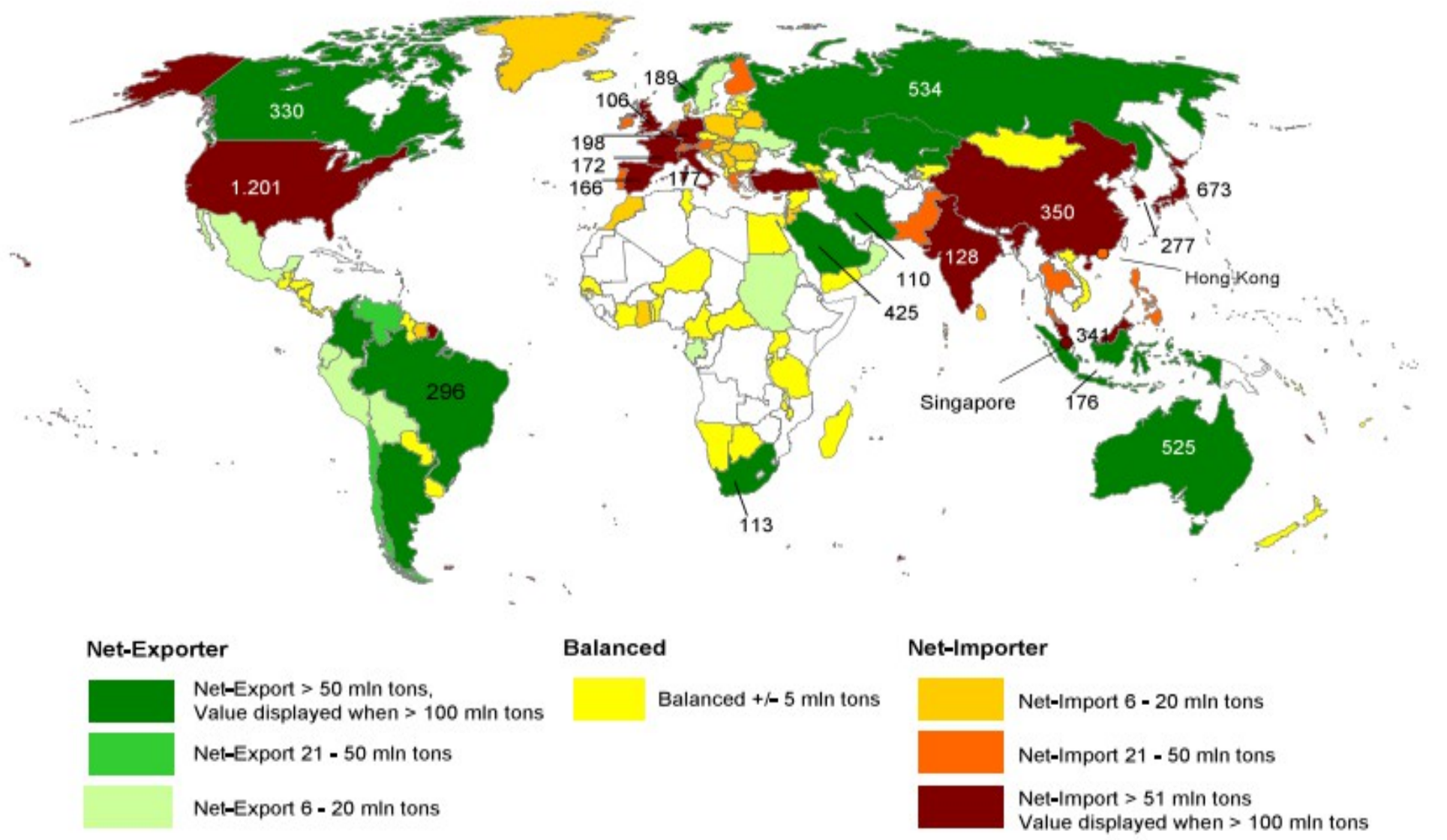


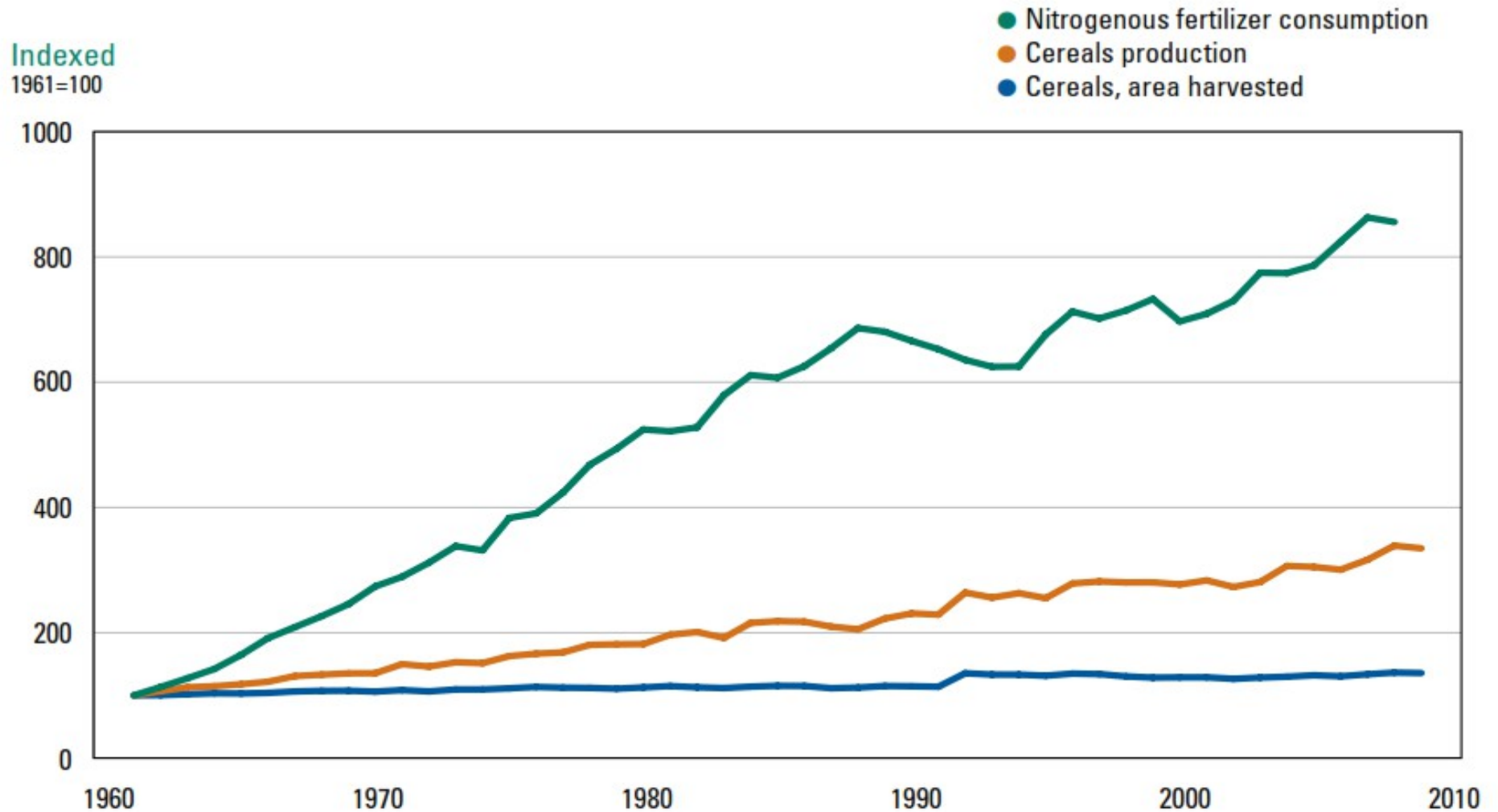


Figure 4.4. Physical trade balances, year 2005<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> For countries that are blank, no appropriate data exist.  
Source: Dittrich and Bringezu, 2010

# Revolução Verde



Note: Global growth in the production of cereals since 1961 almost exclusively depended on intensification (nitrogen input, tractors, yields and many other factors not shown on this graph), whereas the expansion of harvested area played an insignificant role.

Source: UNEP GEO Portal, as compiled from FAOSTAT database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), <http://geodata.grid.unep.ch>

# Assimetrias nos mercados globais

“As US Agricultural Secretary John Block said in 1986:

“The push by some developing countries to become more self-sufficient in food may be reminiscent of a bygone era. These countries could save money by importing more food from the United States. The US has used the World Bank to back up this policy, going so far as making the dismantling of farmer support programs a condition for loans, as is the case for Morocco's support for their domestic cereal producers. “. (McMichael, 1997, pg. 644).

# Agricultura: políticas nacionais para um mercado global

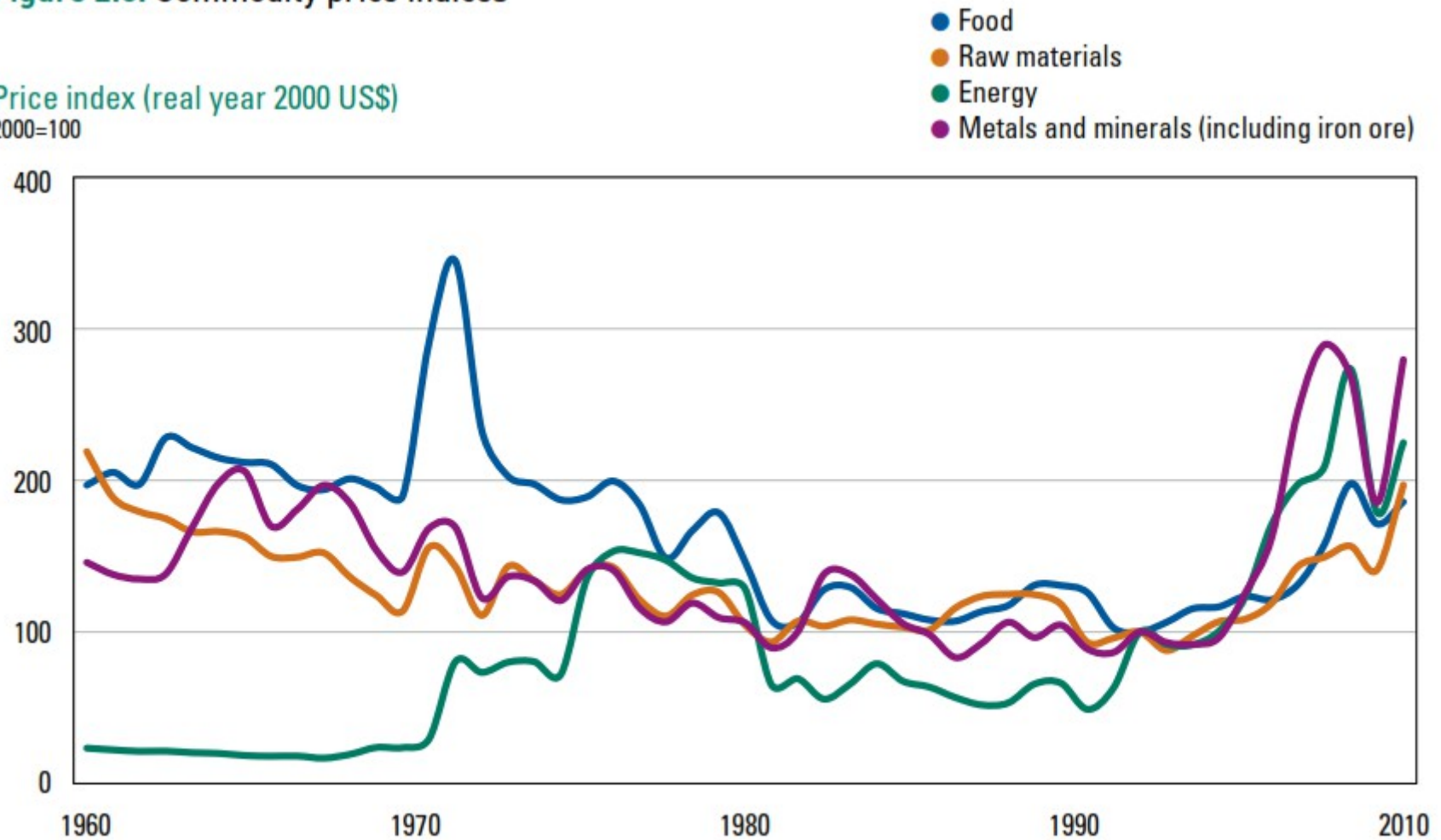
A Agricultura e a questão nacional (McMichael, 1997);

- Segurança alimentar;
- Reordenamento da DIT: Especialização em grãos no Norte; e em produtos tropicais no Sul para consumo de massa e (açúcar, café, cacau, chá, óleos vegetais) e industrial (algodão, madeira, borracha, juta)
- Revolução Verde. Difusão de bioquímicos (principalmente no pós-guerras).
- Regulação internacional dos mercados: altos subsídios nos EUA e UE, que disputam margens no mercado mundial, rebaixando preços nos 80s.
- Alimentos industrializados aumentam demanda por insumos básicos (grãos, açúcar, óleos vegetais). Estes são comercializados em larga escala internacionalmente por grandes traders.

# O 'boom' (especulativo) das commodities

**Figure 2.5.** Commodity price indices

Price index (real year 2000 US\$)  
2000=100



Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data (Pink Sheet), historical price data, available from <http://blogs.worldbank.org/prospects/global-commodity-watch-march-2011>



















# Gases de efeito estufa





# Desertificação



# O local e o global

“Local agricultural communities may retain a local dynamic, but they must negotiate retention of that dynamic with various 'instituted market' processes as the reach of states and international agencies expands”. (McMichael, 1997, pg. 633).



Metro Manila –  
Filipinas  
12 milhões





Dharavi – Mumbai,  
Índia: 20,5 milhões



Lagos – Nigéria:  
21,3 milhões





Jacarta – Indonésia:  
30 milhões



# Rio de Janeiro – Brasil: 12 milhões





Neza Chalco Itza –  
Cidade do México,  
México: 21 milhões



