

Impact Factor: **6.3**

5-Year Impact Factor:

Contents

More

Abstract

This paper reviews the contemporary reconfiguring of postdevelopment and postimperialism and postdevelopment that defies neat summary, but which demands more sustained attention to the interactions of enclosure, boundaries and subjectivities.



Get full access to this article

View all access and purchase options for this article.

Get Access 

1. Post-development (and post-colonialism) are sometimes written with a hyphen. For Jencks (1989: 14), writing about the post-modern, the presence of the hyphen emphasizes what he terms a `double-coding'; a subtle relationship to the modern, rather than a simple opposition. As should become clear, the stylistic convenience of writing postdevelopment unhyphenated here should not be seen as negating comparable subtleties.
2. For example, on 1 June 2006, over 70 European NGOs placed an advertisement in the *Financial Times* accusing the European Union trade commissioner of pursuing an `antidevelopment agenda in the WTO trade talks'. For details, see http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/press_releases/europe_unites_to_condemn_m_01062006.html. In their terms, `anti-development' amounts to a failing to put the

interests of the poor and developing countries first; a very different use of the term to those articulating a 'postdevelopment' style of critique.

3.

3. See Becker (1996) for an indictment of Maoism's dramatic failures to provide the basic conditions for survival in the 1950s and 1960s.

4.

4. The rise and fall of Third Worldism, as a radical collective vision of development and associated ideas of dependency and de-linking, was charted by Chaliand (1977). Since then, the tendencies he sketched have become much more marked, so that recent surveys can chart the rise and *demise* of Third Worldism (Berger, 2004b).

5.

5. See Perkins (2004) for an exposé based on based on 40 years employment within a US-based development consultancy.

6.

6. Used for the production of capacitors, found in all cellular telephones and laptop computers.

7.

7. While such tendencies are most pronounced in the South, Don Mitchell (2005) describes an 'SUV model of citizenship' whereby the interests of enclosed, encapsulated *individuals* are promoted over the construction of an engaged *public* in the USA.

8.

8. Lurking in the background here — as it was throughout the twentieth-century trajectory of development — is 'race'. Until comparatively recently, what Gilroy (2000: 11) terms 'the idea of "race"' has been neglected in critical studies of development (for some pointers, see White, 2002; Goudge, 2003; Kothari, 2006; Duffield, 2006). However, as Jones (2005) details, Bandung and early Third Worldism articulated with 'race' debates in the colonial metropolises, setting alarm bells ringing among the conservative establishments in Washington, DC, Paris, London and Lisbon.

9.

9. See Beckford (1999) (the first edition of which was published in 1972) on the plantation as an archetypal space of underdevelopment.

References

Aguilar, F. V. Jr 2005: Excess possibilities? Ethics, populism and community economy . *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 26, 27—31.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Al-e Ahmad, J. 1982: *Gharbzadegi (Westoxification)*. Translated by Ahmad Alizadeh. Lexington: Mazda Publishers.

[Google Scholar](#)

Anderson, J.L. 2004: Postcard from Baghdad. *The New Yorker* 29 March, 38—39.

[Google Scholar](#)

Andreasson, S. 2005: Orientalism and African development studies: the 'reductive repetition' motif in theories of African underdevelopment. *Third World Quarterly* 26, 971—78.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Armstrong, W. and McGee, T. 1985: *Theatres of accumulation: studies in Asian and Latin American urbanization* London: Methuen.

[Google Scholar](#)

Baldacchino, G. 1993: Bursting the bubble: the pseudo-development strategies of microstates. *Development and Change* 24, 29—51.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Ballard, C. and Banks, G. 2003: Resource wars: the anthropology of mining. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 32, 287—313.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Bebbington, A. 2004: NGOs and uneven development: geographies of development intervention. *Progress in Human Geography* 28, 725—45.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Bebbington, A. and Kotahri, U. 2006: Transnational development networks. *Environment and Planning A* 38,849-66.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Beblawi, H. 1990: *The rentier state in the Arab world*. In Luciani, G., editor, *The Arab state*, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 85—98.

[Google Scholar](#)

Becker, J. 1996: *Hungry ghosts: Mao's secret famine* New York: The Free Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Beckford, G.L. 1999: *Persistent poverty: underdevelopment in plantation economies of the Third World* (second edition). Kingston: University Press of the West Indies.

[Google Scholar](#)

Bello, W. de Guzman, Malig, M.L. and Docera, H. 2005: *The anti-development state: the political economy of permanent crisis in the Philippines* London: Zed.

[Google Scholar](#)

Berger, M.T. 2004a: *The battle for Asia: from decolonization to globalization* . London: RoutledgeCurzon.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2004b: After the Third World? History, destiny and the fate of the Third Worldism. *Third World Quarterly* 25, 9—39.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Berman, M. 1982: *All that is solid melts into air: the experience of modernity* New York: Simon and Schuster.

[Google Scholar](#)

Bernstein, H. 2005: *Development studies and the Marxists*. In Kothari, U., editor, *A radical history of development studies: individuals, institutions and ideologies*, London : Zed, 111—37.

[Google Scholar](#)

Bjork, K. and Jones, R. 2005: Overcoming dilemmas created by the 21st century mercenaries: conceptualizing the use of private security companies in Iraq. *Third World Quarterly* 26, 777—96.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Bonata, M. and Protevi, J. 2004: *Deleuze and geophilosophy: a guide and glossary* Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Brennan, T. 2005: *The image-function of the periphery*. In Loomba, A., Kaul, S., Bunzl, M., Burton, A., and Esty, J., editors, *Postcolonial studies and beyond*, Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 101—22.

[Google Scholar](#)

Brohman, J. 1996: *Popular development: rethinking the theory and practice of development* Oxford: Blackwell .

[Google Scholar](#)

Brookfield, H. 1975: *Interdependent development* London: Methuen.

[Google Scholar](#)

Bryant, R.L. 2005: *Non-governmental organizations in environmental struggles: politics and the making of moral capital in the Philippines*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Bunnell, T. and Coe, N. 2005: Re-fragmenting the `political': globalization, governmentality and Malaysia's Multi Media Super Corridor. *Political Geography* 24, 841—39.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Bunnell, T., Muzani, H. and Sidaway, J.D. 2006: Global city frontiers: Singapore's hinterland and the contested socio-political geographies of Bintan, Indonesia. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 30, 3—22.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Carapico, S. 2000: NGOs, INGOs, DO-NGOs: making sense of non-governmental organizations. *Middle East Report* 30, 12—15.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Cartier, C. 2001: *Globalizing South China*. Oxford: Blackwell.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Chabal, P. and Daloz, J.-P. 1999: *Africa works: disorder as a political instrument*. Oxford: James Currey, and Bloomington, IA: Indiana University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Chakrabarty, D. 2000: *Provincializing Europe: postcolonial thought and historical difference* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Chaliand, G. 1977: *Revolution in the Third World* New York : Viking Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Chatterjee, L. 2004: *Iraq Inc: a profitable occupation* New York: Seven Stories.

[Google Scholar](#)

Clark, J.D. and Themudo, N.S. 2006: Linking the web and the street: internet-based 'dotcauses' and the 'anti-globalization' movement. *World Development* 34,50-74.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Corbridge, S. 1998: 'Beneath the pavement only soil': the poverty of postdevelopment. *Journal of Development Studies* 34, 138—48.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2002: Development as freedom: the spaces of Amartya Sen. *Progress in Development Studies* 2, 183—217.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Cowen, M.P. and Shenton, R.W. 1996: *Doctrines of development*. London: Routledge.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Crister, G. 2003: *Fatland: how Americans became the fattest people in the world* Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

[Google Scholar](#)

Crush, J., editor 1995: *Power of development*. London: Routledge .

[Google Scholar](#)

Cunningham, H. and Heyman, J.M. 2004: Introduction: mobilities and enclosures at borders. *Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power* 11, 289—302.

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Curry, G.N. 2003: Moving beyond postdevelopment: facilitating indigenous alternatives for 'development'. *Economic Geography* 79, 405—23.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Delcore, H.D. 2004: Development and the life story of a Thai farmer leader . *Ethnology* 43, 33—50.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Dirlik, A. 1997: *The postcolonial aura* Boulder, CO: Westview.

[Google Scholar](#)

Donaghy, M. and Clarke, M. 2003a: Are offshore financial centres the product of global markets? A sociological response. *Economy and Society* 32, 381—409.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2003b: How far offshore? Monaco as a financial centre. *Competition and Change* 7, 3—21.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Duffield, M. 2001: *Global governance and the new wars: the merging of development and security* London: Zed.

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2006: Racism, migration and development: the foundations of planetary order. *Progress in Development Studies* 6, 68—79.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Duffy, R. 2005: Global environmental governance and the challenge of shadow states: the impact of illicit sapphire mining in Madagascar. *Development and Change* 36, 823—43.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Engerman, D.C., Gilman, N., Haefele, M.H. and Latham, M.E., editors 2003: *Staging growth: modernization, development and the global Cold War*. Amherst and Boston: University of Massachusetts Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Escobar, A. 1995: *Encountering development: the making and unmaking of the Third World* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Esteva, G. 1992: *Development*. In Sachs, W., editor, *The development dictionary: a guide to knowledge as power*. London: Zed, 6—25.

[Google Scholar](#)

Falah, G.-W. 2005: The geopolitics of 'enclavization' and the demise of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. *Third World Quarterly* 26, 1341—72.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Ferguson, J. 1990: *The anti-politics machine: 'development', depoliticization and bureaucratic power in Lesotho*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

— 1999: *Expectations of modernity: myths and meanings of urban life on the Zambian copperbelt* Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Gibson-Graham, J.-K. 2005: Surplus possibilities: postdevelopment and community economies. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 26, 4—26.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Gilman, N. 2003: *Mandarins of the future: modernization theory in Cold War America*. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Gilroy, P. 2000: *Beyond camps: race, identity and nationalism at the end of the colour line* London: Penguin

[Google Scholar](#)

Goudge, P. 2003: *The whiteness of power: racism in Third World development and aid* London: Lawrence and Wishart .

[Google Scholar](#)

Gupta, A. 1998: *Postcolonial developments. Agriculture in the making of modern India*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Haggis, J. and Schech, S. 2002: *Introduction: pathways to culture and development*. In Schech, S. and Haggis, S., editors, *Development: a cultural studies reader*, Oxford: Blackwell, xiii—xxiii.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hardt, M. and Negri, A. 2000: *Empire* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hart, G. 2001: Development critiques in the 1990s: culs de sac and promising paths. *Progress in Human Geography* 25, 649—58.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Harvey, D. 2003: *The new imperialism* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Hudson, A. 1998: Reshaping the regulatory landscape: border skirmishes around the Bahamas and Cayman offshore financial centres. *Review of International Political Economy* 5, 534—64.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2000: Offshorenness, globalization and sovereignty: a post-modern geopolitical economy. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers NS* 25, 269—83.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Jackson, J.T. 2005: *The globalizers: development workers in action*. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jencks, C. 1989: *What is post-modernism (third edition)* London: Academy Editions.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jones, M. 2005: A 'segregated' Asia: race, the Bandung Conference, and Pan-Asianist fears in American thought and policy, 1954—1955. *Diplomatic History* 29,841-68.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Jones, P.S. 2000: Why is it alright to do development 'over there' but not 'here'? *Area* 32, 237—41.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Kenny, C. 2005: Why are we worried about income? Nearly everything that matters is converging. *World Development* 33, 1—19.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Kiely, R. 1999: The last refuge of the noble savage? A critical account of post-development. *European Journal of Development Research* 11, 30—55.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Kitching, G. 1982: *Development and underdevelopment in historical perspective: populism, nationalism and industrialization* London: Methuen.

[Google Scholar](#)

Kothari, U. 2006: An agenda for thinking about 'race' in development. *Progress in Development Studies* 6, 9—23.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Kothari, U. and Minogue, M. 2002: *Critical perspectives on development: an introduction* . In Kothari, U. and Minogue, M., editors, *Development theory and practice*, Basingstoke: Palgrave, 1—15.

[Google Scholar](#)

Larrain, G. 1989: *Theories of development*. Cambridge : Polity.

[Google Scholar](#)

Latham, M.E. 2000: *Modernization as ideology. American social science and nation building in the Kennedy era*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Lawson, V. 2002: Global governmentality and graduated sovereignty: national belonging among poor migrants in Ecuador. *Scottish Geographical Journal* 118, 235—55.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Le Billon, P. 2005: Corruption, reconstruction and oil, governance in Iraq . *Third World Quarterly* 26, 685—703.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Leys, C. 1996: *The rise and fall of development theory*. London: James Currey, Bloomington IA: Indiana University Press, and Nairobi: East African Educational Publishers.

[Google Scholar](#)

Li, T.M. 1999: *Marginality, power and production: analysing upland transformations* . In Li, T.M., editor, *Transforming the Indonesian uplands*, Amsterdam: Harwood, and Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1—44.

[Google Scholar](#)

Macey, D. 2000: *Frantz Fanon: a life* London: Granta.

[Google Scholar](#)

Makki, F. 2004: The empire of capital and the remaking of centre-periphery relations. *Third World Quarterly* 25, 149—68.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Mansfield, R. 2005: Beyond rescaling: reintegrating the 'national' as a dimension of scalar relations. *Progress in Human Geography* 29, 458—73.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Martinussen, J. 1997: *Society, state and market: a guide to competing theories of development*, second edition. London: Zed.

[Google Scholar](#)

Maurer, B. 2001: Islands in the net: re-writing technological and financial circuits in the 'offshore' Caribbean. *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 43, 467—501.

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Mawdsley, E. and Rigg, J. 2002: The World Development Reports I: discursive strategies . *Progress in Development Studies* 2, 93—111.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2003: The World Development Report II: continuity and change in development orthodoxies. *Progress in Development Studies* 3, 271—86.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Mcfarlane, C. 2006: Transnational development networks: bringing development and postcolonial approaches into dialogue. *The Geographical Journal* 172, 35—49.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Megoran, N. 2005: Preventing conflict by building civil society: post-development theory and a Central Asian-UK policy success story. *Central Asian Survey* 24,84-96.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Mercer, C. 2002: NGOs, civil society and democratization: a critical review of the literature. *Progress in Development Studies* 2, 5—22.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Mitchell, D. 2005: The S.U.V. model of citizenship, floating bubbles, buffer zones, and the rise of the 'purely atomic' individual. *Political Geography* 24, 77—100.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Mitchell, T. 2002: *Rule of experts: Egypt, techno-politics, modernity* Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Moore, P.W. 2005: QIZs, FTAs, USAID and the MEFTA. A political economy of acronyms. *Middle East Report* 35, 18—23.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Ngai, P. 2005: *Made in China: subject, power and resistance in the global workplace* Durham: Duke University Press.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Nordstrom, C. 2004: *Shadows of war: violence, power and institutional profiteering in the twenty first century* Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Nustad, K.G. 2001: Development: the devil we know? *Third World Quarterly* 22, 479—89.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Omasombo, J. 2005: *Kisangani: a city at its lowest ebb*. In Simone, A. and Abouhany, A., editors, *Urban Africa: changing contours of survival in the city*, Dakar: CODESERIA, and London: Zed, 96—119.

[Google Scholar](#)

Ong, A. 2000: Graduated sovereignty in South-East Asia. *Theory, Culture and Society* 17, 55—76.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2004: The Chinese axis: zoning technologies and variegated sovereignty . *Journal of East Asia Studies* 4, 69—96.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Palen, R. 2003: *The offshore world: sovereign markets, virtual places, and nomad millionaires* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Parenti, C. 2004: *The freedom: shadows and hallucinations in occupied Iraq* . New York: The New Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Park, B.-G. 2005: Spatially selective liberalization and graduated sovereignty: politics of neo-liberalism and `special economic zones' in South Korea. *Political Geography* 24, 850—73.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Peet, R. with Hartwick, E. 1999: *Theories of development* New York: Guilford Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Perkins, J. 2004: *Confessions of an economic hit man*. San Francisco: Berrett- Koehler.

[Google Scholar](#)

Pieterse, J.N. 2000: After post-development. *Third World Quarterly* 21, 175—91.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Power, M. 1998: The dissemination of development. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 16, 577—98.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Power, M. and Sidaway, J.D. 2004: The degeneration of tropical geography. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 94, 585—601.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Radcliffe, S.A. 2005: Development and geography: towards a postcolonial development geography? *Progress in Human Geography* 29, 291—98.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

—, editor 2006: *Culture and development in a globalizing world: geographies, actors, and paradigms*. London: Routledge.

[Google Scholar](#)

Radcliffe, S.A. and Laurie, N. 2006: Culture and development: taking culture seriously in development for Andean indigenous people. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 24, 231—48.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Rahnema, M. and Bawtree, V., editors 1997: *The post-development reader*. London: Zed.

[Google Scholar](#)

Restrepo, L. 2004: *Violence and fear in Colombia: fragmentation of space, contraction of time and forms of evasion*. In Koonings, K. and Kruijt, D., editors, *Armed actors: organized violence and state failure in Latin America*, London: Zed, 172—85.

[Google Scholar](#)

Reyntjens, F. 2005: The privatization and criminalization of public space in the geopolitics of the Great Lakes region. *Journal of Modern African Studies* 43, 587—607.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Rigg, J. 2003: *Southeast Asia: the human landscape of modernization and development (second edition)* London: Routledge.

[Google Scholar](#)

Robinson, W.I. 2003: *Transnational conflicts: Central America, social change and globalization*. London: Verso .

[Google Scholar](#)

Rodgers, D. 2005: *Urban segregation from below: drugs, consumption, and primitive accumulation in Managua, Nicaragua*. Crisis States Research Centre, Working Paper no. 71. London: DESTIN, London School of Economics. Retrieved 14 February 2007 from <http://www.crisisstates.com/download/wp/sp71.pdf>

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2006: Living in the shadow of death: gangs, violence and social order in urban Nicaragua, 1966—2002. *Journal of Latin American Studies* 38, 267—92.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Rodríguez-Clare, A. 2005: *Microeconomic interventions after the Washington consensus* . IADB Research Department Working Paper no. 524. Washington, DC: IADB. Retrieved 14 February 2007 from <http://www.iadb.org/res/publications/pubfiles/pubWP-524.pdf>

[Google Scholar](#)

Sachs, J. 2005: *The end of poverty: how we can make it happen in our lifetime* London: Penguin.

[Google Scholar](#)

Sachs, W., editor 1992: *The development dictionary: a guide to knowledge as power*. London: Zed.

[Google Scholar](#)

Santos, M. 1979: *The shared space: the two circuits of the urban economy in underdeveloped countries* London: Methuen.

[Google Scholar](#)

Saunders, K. 2002a: *Towards a deconstructive postdevelopment criticism*. In Saunders, K., editor, *Feminist post-development thought. Rethinking modernity, post-colonialism and representation*, London: Zed, 1—38.

[Google Scholar](#)

Schech, S. and Haggis, J., editors 2002: *Development: a cultural studies reader*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.

[Google Scholar](#)

Scott, D. 1999: *Refashioning futures: criticism after post-coloniality* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Sen, A.K. 2000: *Development as freedom*. New York: Anchor Books.

[Google Scholar](#)

Shiva, V. 1993: *The violence of the Green Revolution: ecological degradation and political conflict in Punjab*. London: Zed.

[Google Scholar](#)

Sidaway, J.D. 2001: *Postdevelopment*. In D esai, V. and Potter, R., editors, *The Arnold companion to development studies*, London: Arnold, 16—20.

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2003: Sovereign excesses? Portraying postcolonial sovereigntyscapes . *Political Geography* 22, 157—78.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Simon, D. 1997: Development reconsidered: new directions in development thinking. *Geografiska Annaler* 79(B), 183—201.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Sindzingre, A. 2005: Reforms, structure or institutions? Assessing the determinants of growth in low-income countries. *Third World Quarterly* 26, 281—305.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Sivaramakrishnan, K. and Agarwal, A. 2003: *Regional modernities in stories and practices of development* . In Sivaramakrishnan, K. and Agarwal, A., editors, *Regional modernities: the cultural politics of development in India*, Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press, and New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1—62.

[Google Scholar](#)

Slater, D. 1993: The geopolitical imagination and the enframing of development . *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers NS* 18, 419—37.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

— 2004: *Geopolitics and the post-colonial: rethinking North-South relations*. Malden, MA: Blackwell .

[Google Scholar](#)

Sparke, M. 2003: American empire and globalization: postcolonial speculations on neocolonial enframing. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 24, 373—84.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Sparke, M., Sidaway, J.D., Bunnell, T. and Grundy-Warr, C. 2004: Triangulating the borderless world: geographies of power in the Indonesia—Malaysia— Singapore growth triangle. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers NS* 29, 485—98.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Third World Quarterly 2004: Special issue: after the Third World. 25th anniversary issue dedicated to the memory of Edward W. Said (1935—2003), 25(1).

[Google Scholar](#)

Townsend, J.G., Porter, G. and Mawdsley, E. 2004: Creating spaces of resistance: development NGOs and their clients in Ghana, India and Mexico. *Antipode* 36,871-89.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Tsing, A. 2003: *Consider the problem of privatization*. In Bhavani, K.K., Foran, J. and Kurian, P., editors, *Feminist futures: re-imagining women, culture and development*, London: Zed, 35—39.

[Google Scholar](#)

Vellinga, M. 2004: *Violence as market strategy in drug trafficking: the Andean experience*. In Koonings, K. and Kruijt, D., editors, *Armed actors: organized violence and state failure in Latin America*, London: Zed, 73—86.

[Google Scholar](#)

Wade, R.H. 2004: Is globalization reducing poverty and inequality? *World Development* 32, 567—89.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Warf, B. 2002: Tailored for Panama: offshore banking at the crossroads of the Americas. *Geografiska Annaler Series B* 81, 33—47.

[Crossref](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Wee, V. and Jayasuriya, K. 2002: New geographies and temporalities of power: exploring the new fault-lines of Southeast Asia. *The Pacific Review* 15, 475—95.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Wei, Y.D. and Leung, C.K. 2005: Development zones, foreign investment and global city formation in Shanghai. *Growth and Change* 36, 16—40.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Weizman, E. 2004: *Strategic points, flexible lines, tense surfaces and political volumes: Ariel Sharon and the geometry of occupation*. In Graham, S., editor, *Cities, war and terrorism: towards and urban geopolitics*, Malden, MA: Blackwell, 172—91.

[Google Scholar](#)

White, S. 2002: Thinking race, thinking development. *Third World Quarterly* 23, 407—19.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Woods, D. 2004: Latitude or rectitude: geographical or institutional determinants of development. *Third World Quarterly* 25, 1401—14.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Yang, C. 2005: Multi-level governance in the cross-boundary region of Hong Kong-Pearl River Delta, China. *Environment and Planning A* 37, 2147—67.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Yapa, L. 2002: How the discipline of geography exacerbates poverty in the Third World. *Futures* 34, 33—46.

[Crossref](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

You currently have no access to this content. Visit the [access options](#) page to authenticate.

[Download PDF](#)

Also from Sage

CQ Library

Elevating debate

Sage Data

Uncovering insight

Sage Business Cases

Shaping futures

Sage Campus

Unleashing potential

Sage Knowledge

Multimedia learning resources

Sage Research Methods

Supercharging research

Sage Video

Streaming knowledge

Technology from Sage

Library digital services