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Geographies of Development: New Maps, New Visions?

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越有争议。此外，在过去几年中，对金砖四国 BRICs（巴西，俄罗斯，印度，中国）或有时称为 BRICA（增加一个海湾阿拉伯国家）的引用，并把它们作为世界经济中未来投资的超链接，已日益激增。这些新标签停留在过去二十年关于“新兴市场”的话语，它们是把第三世界作为一个有意义的地缘政治和认识论的范畴进行分解的化身和代理。地理发展和第三世界还在何地保留何种特征呢？为解决这些问题，细致入微的绘图是必要的。本文草拟一些替代的方法。

El uso de categorías (como países en desarrollo o del Tercer Mundo) para delimitar a las regiones del mundo sobre la base de sus niveles de desarrollo es cada vez más disputada. Más aún, en los últimos años han proliferado las referencias a los BRICs (Brasil, Rusia, India, China), o a veces BRICA (añadiendo a los Estados Árabes del Golfo), como hipervínculos para inversiones orientadas al futuro en la economía mundial. Estas nuevas etiquetas se basan en más de dos décadas de debate sobre los “mercados emergentes” y son las personificaciones y agentes en la descomposición del Tercer Mundo, denotando una significativa categoría geopolítica y epistemológica. ¿Dónde están y qué queda entonces de la geografía del desarrollo y del Tercer Mundo? Para atender tales preguntas se necesitarán los mapas de matices. Este artículo esboza algunas alternativas.

Key Words:

- BRICs
- development
- geopolitics
- mapping
- Third World

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Palabras

- BRICs
- c

Notes

*I wish to thank the editor, Sharmishta, who has benefited from the work of McGregor, Mario No, afforded an opportunity

Conference in Alternative Geography (Seoul), to the Geographies of Globalizations group at the University of Amsterdam, at the Institute of Social Studies (The Hague), Kings College, London, the University of Oxford and the RGS-IBG Annual Conference (London). It is dedicated to Jasmin Leila and her moves across worlds: See <http://www.rgs.org/JasminLeilaAward>.

¹ Over the last decade, the historiography of this period has become much richer in excavating such intersections. Key works are Bair [\(2009\)](#), Borstelmann [\(2001\)](#), Engerman et al. [\(2003\)](#), Latham [\(2000\)](#), Plehwe [\(2009\)](#), Reynolds (2008), and a recent set of papers published in the journal *Diplomatic History* (2009, Vol. 33, No. 3). Among many other sources, the radical responses from the Third World form the subject of Prashad's (2007) volume and a set of papers on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of *Third World Quarterly* (Berger [2004](#)). See also Simon [\(2009\)](#) for another line of enquiry into the moment “when development was all new, the world was full of optimism and the prospects for development and poverty alleviation were unquestioned” (881).

² See Thirlwall [\(2008\)](#) and White [\(2008\)](#) for more on the Human Development Index and other indexes. See Power [\(2006\)](#) for some useful background on its creation and the key role of the Pakistani economist Mahbub Ul Haq (1934–1998) in establishing the index as a widely used measure via the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Report. See also [\(2008\)](#) for other critical reflections on the index and its role in development policy and its subsequent reflection on the index.

³ The name of the crisis was also used in the media during the 1990s. See [\(2008\)](#): “the media did not refer to the crisis as a crisis. Arguably, the crisis was interpreted.”

⁴ In addition to the role of the British Empire in the Caribbean, see [\(2008\)](#) for others in the Caribbean. See [\(2008\)](#) for the Caribbean right [\(2008\)](#).

⁵ This has been the experience of the West. See [\(2008\)](#) for the experience of the West. There are multiple interpretations of the crisis (Eisenstadt [2008](#)) and the long term interpretation of what he termed the reorientation to an Asia-centered world system,

from a writer whose earlier work on development and underdevelopment was briefly influential, see Gunder Frank [\(1998\)](#).

⁶ This past of development geography is a complex story connecting narratives about commerce and “race,” with imperialism and physical geography, in the form of environmental determinism (Barnes [2000](#); Power and Sidaway [2004](#)). With respect to the latter, Poon and Yeung (2009, 3) noted how “These debates have been particularly revitalized among scholars, policy makers and the popular media since the publication of Jeffrey Sachs’ (2005) *The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time* linking economic underdevelopment to environmental and locational constraints (‘bad geography’). Do geographic factors account for differences in growth and development ... as Sachs so forcefully argues?” As another paper (in the set that Poon and Yeung assembled) addressing Sachs argued, asking this “is perhaps less important than asking how political economic and policy processes convert these geographic conditions into factors that do have material implications” (Bebbington [2009](#), 11). The mirror image of Sachs's advocacy of aid for and stress on environmental constraints on development is Moyo's (2009) *Dead Aid: Why Aid Is Not Working and How There Is a Better Way for Africa*, emphasizing economic and political mismanagement, although both also advocate market-led strategies. Both are also in a long tradition of diagnoses (and self-diagnoses) of the African condition. As a counter to either, Rodney [\(1972\)](#) or Chabal and Daloz (1999) have worked for Gold Coast and selected Middle East in the last century.



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