
Dependence is the pattern of external reliance of well-integrated nation-states on one another while dependency, which is closer to the dependencia tradition, involves a more complex set of relations centering on the incorporation of less developed, less homogeneous societies into the global division of labor. The conceptual components of dependence are the size of one's reliance on another, the importance attached to the goods involved, and the availability of these goods (or substitutes) from different sources. The components of dependency are the magnitude of foreign supply of important factors. Dependency theory is a body of social science theories. It contends that resources flow from a periphery of poor and underdeveloped states to a core of wealthy states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former. It is a central contention of dependency theory that poor states are impoverished and rich states are enriched, by the way poor states are integrated into the world system. In the next unit, you will be reading the Gandhian theory of development, which is based on Gandhian thoughts. After studying this unit, you should be able to: explain the dependency theory of development, an International relations theory. Politics portal. v. t. e. Dependency theory is the notion that resources flow from a "periphery" of poor and underdeveloped states to a "core" of wealthy states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former. It is a central contention of dependency theory that poor states are impoverished and rich states are enriched by the way poor states are integrated into the "world system". This theory was officially developed in the late 1960s following World War II, as scholars Dependency School/Theory, Development of Dependency School/Theory and Criticism of Dependency Theory/School, Social Work Education Care/Bangladesh, https://socialworkeducationbd.blogspot.com/. From the Keynes’s economic approach, the theory of dependency embodies four main points: 1. To develop an important internal effective demand in terms of domestic markets; 2. To recognize that the industrial sector is crucial to achieving better levels of national development, especially due to the fact that this sector, in comparison with the agricultural sector, can contribute more value-added to products. Vincent Ferraro, "Dependency Theory: An Introduction," in The Development Economics Reader, ed. Giorgio Secondi (London: Routledge, 2008), pp. 58-64. Background. Dependency Theory developed in the late 1950s under the guidance of the Director of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Raul Prebisch. There are still points of serious disagreements among the various strains of dependency theorists and it is a mistake to think that there is only one unified theory of dependency. Nonetheless, there are some core propositions which seem to underlie the analyses of most dependency theorists.