Course Description

Debt has acquired such a centrality in our lives that some argue that homoeconomicus, the ‘economic man’ of liberal theory, has been displaced by a wholly new figure: the ‘indebted man.’ Is our indebtedness a new phenomenon, a function of increasingly global regimes of neoliberal governance? Is it merely a product of late capitalism? What is the relationship between government debt and individual debt? Or between debt, space, and time? Is debt itself a form of colonialism?

The question of debt has been engaged from multiple disciplinary vantage points. Anthropologists have long shown that debt is Janus-faced, a double-edged sword that at times serves as the basis of sociality, community, and autonomy (as in the gift economy), while at others times generating exploitation, individualism, and violence (especially when debt is quantified in money). When does it switch from one to the other? Political theorists, especially recently, have argued that debt is a form of government, a disciplinary regime which governs our lives in the present to ensure our debt repayments in the future: it is no less than a colonisation of our future. In this case, does debt foreclose possibilities for political action? And what is the way out? Finally, political economy has treated debt as a lubricant for the capitalist process, providing the finances needed for production. Moreover, financial expansion happens only when opportunities for production have tried up. Yet, far from operating at the margins, what happens when we treat debt as a primary and central component of capitalist accumulation?

This course will bring together these three lines of analysis, and the questions they raise, supplementing them with oft-sidelined accounts and analyses from the Global South. In particular, it asks what late nineteenth century colonised world can teach us about our present. Are we are witnessing a recapitulation and reproduction of colonial political economies?
Selected Readings (selections will be made)


