

# Sociology of Development

COURSE CODE: M21SO08DC

POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME **SOCIOLOGY**



SELF LEARNING MATERIAL



**SREENARAYANAGURU OPEN UNIVERSITY**

The State University for Education, Training and Research in Blended Format, Kerala

# SREENARAYANAGURU OPEN UNIVERSITY

## Vision

*To increase access of potential learners of all categories to higher education, research and training, and ensure equity through delivery of high quality processes and outcomes fostering inclusive educational empowerment for social advancement.*

## Mission

To be benchmarked as a model for conservation and dissemination of knowledge and skill on blended and virtual mode in education, training and research for normal, continuing, and adult learners.

## Pathway

Access and Quality define Equity.

# **Sociology of Development**

Course Code: M21SO08DC

Semester - II

**Discipline Core Course**  
**Master of Arts Sociology**  
**Self Learning Material**  
(With Model Question Paper Sets)



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OPEN UNIVERSITY

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M21SO08DC  
Sociology of Development  
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Dear

I greet all of you with deep delight and great excitement. I welcome you to the Sreenarayanaguru Open University.

Sreenarayanaguru Open University was established in September 2020 as a state initiative for fostering higher education in open and distance mode. We shaped our dreams through a pathway defined by a dictum 'access and quality define equity'. It provides all reasons to us for the celebration of quality in the process of education. I am overwhelmed to let you know that we have resolved not to become ourselves a reason or cause a reason for the dissemination of inferior education. It sets the pace as well as the destination. The name of the University centres around the aura of Sreenarayanaguru, the great renaissance thinker of modern India. His name is a reminder for us to ensure quality in the delivery of all academic endeavours.

Sreenarayanaguru Open University rests on the practical framework of the popularly known "blended format". Learner on distance mode obviously has limitations in getting exposed to the full potential of classroom learning experience. Our pedagogical basket has three entities viz Self Learning Material, Classroom Counselling and Virtual modes. This combination is expected to provide high voltage in learning as well as teaching experiences. Care has been taken to ensure quality endeavours across all the entities.

The university is committed to provide you stimulating learning experience. The PG programme in Sociology is a logical development of the grammar of our UG programme. It is considered to be a progression of the finer aspects of theories and practices. The discussions are meant to arouse interest among the learners in understanding the discipline in the real context and therefore, the examples are drawn heavily from the real life experiences. The provision for empirical evidences integrated endeavour of the academic content makes this programme special and relevant. We assure you that the university student support services will closely stay with you for the redressal of your grievances during your studentship.

Feel free to write to us about anything that you feel relevant regarding the academic programme.

Wish you the best.



Regards,  
Dr. P. M. Mubarak Pasha

01.12.2023

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# Ideas, Concepts and Historical Understanding

**BLOCK-01**



## Basic Concepts

### Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the unit, the learner will be able to:

- ◆ familiarise with the concept of Development and its indicators
- ◆ understand socio-economic indices of development
- ◆ aware about Human Development Index and other developmental indices.

### Background

The meaning of the concept 'development' can be traced to the essence of the development of society. Indeed, human society has evolved continuously from primitiveness to barbarism, from barbarism to civilization, from theological to metaphysical, from metaphysical to positive science, from homogeneous to heterogeneous, from underdeveloped to developed, from ancient to feudal, from feudal to capitalist, from traditional pre-industrial (mechanic solidarity) to industrial (organic solidarity), and so on. The concept of development, finds its essence in the works of classical sociologist August Comte's '*Law of Three Stages*', in Herbert Spencer's evolutionary theory, in Emile Durkheim's ideas on the progress of society from mechanical to organic solidarity, in Karl Marx's ideas on the progress of societies through different epochs and Max Weber's ideas on the growth of modern capitalism, etc. trace the progress of human societies.

But it was in the post Second World War period and the subsequent process of decolonization, the concept of 'Development' got a momentum. During this period, the pro-active role of the international agencies in assisting the war affected nations to rebuild their economies, the nation building process initiated by the newly liberalized countries gave a boost to the concept of development.

### Keywords

Development, GDP, GNP, Social development, Human development index, Physical Quality of Life Index, Human Poverty Index



## Discussion

### ◆ *Progressive change*

Generally, the term development indicates improvement in social and human life. For centuries, progress was the standard definition of development. Later, growth, change, the spread of ideas, modernization, and other terms followed. Only recently has it been recognized as including human and social development in addition to economic development. In general terms, development means “an event constituting a new stage or a changing situation”. Development is implicitly intended as something positive or desirable. When referring to a society or to a socio-economic system, development usually means improvement, either in the general condition of the system, or in some of its constituent elements.

### ◆ *Multi-dimensional view*

The definition of ‘development’ has been always controversial over time. Generally, the term development was read it together with economic growth. From an economic perspective, the term development implies the progressive transformation of the socio-economic condition. Otherwise, it can be defined as the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions. From a sociological perspective, social aspects cannot be analysed through the lens of economic progress. The common understanding of social development is that it consists of a number of goals, such as social justice and equity, which in turn include other goals like social inclusion, sustainable livelihoods, gender equity, and more voice and involvement. Development is a multidimensional undertaking to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. Economic development, social development, and environmental protection are different perspectives of development that are interdependent, mutually reinforcing, and contributing components of sustainable development.

Development is one of the main priorities of the United Nations. Although development has been a constant concern of governments, policymakers, economists and other social scientists – and has touched the lives of more people than ever before – there has been little agreement on what constitutes development.

### 1.1.1 Indices of Development

#### ◆ *Multifaceted Indicators*

As mentioned above, the indicators of development include the ability to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge, and to have a decent standard of living. Economic social and human development indicators are employed to track development across time and between nations. Development indicators are presented in the World Bank's yearly World Development Indicators Report. The Millennium Development Goals of the UN are specified using a various of indicators. Even when evaluating particular development objectives, like poverty, mainstream development theory and practice are based on a multifaceted perspective that necessitates a variety of distinct indicators.

#### ◆ *Measure of economic growth*

Economic indicators of development are analysed through the indices of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP). The Gross National Product (GNP) is an estimate of the total value of all finished goods and services produced within a specific time period using domestically held means of production. The amount of money a nation earns from its goods over the course of a year is known as its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). These indicators show if the country is experiencing ongoing economic difficulties or whether there is potential for consistent economic growth. A nation's economic structure demonstrates how its primary, secondary, and tertiary industries are divided within its economy. Real gross domestic product, or its derivative national income, has long been employed by economists as a measure of economic welfare of a nation. A rise in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) suggests that there are more valuable goods and services available, which raises the economy's material welfare. There is more to social growth than just material or financial well-being.

#### ◆ *Need for social indices*

Alternative measures of social progress are also required, economic indicators are limited for the assessment of social aspects. However, the indicators that are used to evaluate social development include those related to health, education, employment, and gender equality. The necessities of life include food, basic healthcare, shelter, water, sanitation, and personal protection. The availability of fundamental knowledge, information, and communication, as well as a healthy environment, are the foundations of well-being. It is a fundamental requirement for human welfare and well-being.

◆ *Indices to quality of life*

The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) has been formulated by Morris D. Morris. Since its initial publication in 1979 as a substitute measure of social development, it has attracted a lot of attention. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) is a composite index that takes into account three different indicators: life expectancy at one year old, infant mortality, and literacy. It is a narrow measure that leaves out many other social and psychological aspects that are implied by the word 'quality of life', such as justice, security, and human rights.

◆ *Human suffering index*

The Population Crisis Committee in Washington created the International Human Suffering Index (IHSI), which was first released in 1987. This index was developed to quantify the disparities in living standards between nations in a single statistic. Ten indicators of human welfare from the fields of economics, demographics, health, and governance were included to create each country index.

◆ *Introduce human development indices*

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development achievements by attempting to gather as many elements of human development as possible into one simple composite indicator. Pakistani economist Mahbub-Ul-Haq used the human development index for the first time in 1990. The United Nations Development Programme also uses the index to rate nations, and it is regarded as one of the greatest resources for evaluating a nation's development based on its social and economic indicators.

### **1.1.2 Human Development Index**

◆ *Measuring tool of socio-economic variable*

The Human Development Index (HDI) was created in response to grassroots demands as well as intellectual and policy demands to build a new methodology for measuring development that would put people rather than money at the core of the process. A method for assessing a nation's level of development based on economic and social indicators is the Human Development Index (HDI). The measure was created to establish that a nation's total development is evaluated not only on the basis of its economic growth but also on the qualifications of its population. A nation's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, educational attainment, level of life, and general health are all taken into account by its social and economic aspects.

The Human Development Index (HDI) ranks human development accomplishments and tries to include as many facets of human development as feasible in a single,

◆ *Prioritized for human development*

straight forward composite rating. More depth and richness exist in the concept of human progress than can be found in any composite index or even in a comprehensive set of data indicators. Human Development Index (HDI) aims to make this complicated reality simple. The Human development report is for the people, meaning that opportunities and capacities to lead a higher standard of living are enhanced; it is by the people, meaning that the development process would be participatory, i.e., policy decisions would be based on grassroots or peoples' inputs; and human resources and human capital are created through improved education and healthcare systems.

◆ *Variables of human development index*

The Human Development Index (HDI) value for each country indicates how far the country has to go to attain certain defined goals: an average life span, access to education for all, and a decent standard of living. The Human Development Index (HDI) measures accomplishments in each as the relative distance from the desired goal, reducing all three fundamental indicators to a single measuring tool. The three indicators that comprise the Human Development Index (HDI) are as follows: (i) longevity (ii) literacy (iii) standard of living. For each of these indicators, set minimum and maximum values have been created in order to generate the index. Countries are ranked based on their score and divide into categories that suggest how well developed they are.

### **1.1.2.1 Indicators of the Human Development Index**

The following are the three components or indicators that stand for all aspects of life: longevity, knowledge or literacy and standard of living.

- ◆ Longevity is measured by life expectancy. The life expectancy at birth is a statistical estimate that takes into account an individual's predicted age and year of birth, among other demographic data. Long life is closely associated with adequate nutrition, good health and personal safety. This shows a health component in the Human Development Index.
- ◆ Education: Literacy is a person's first step in learning and knowledge building. The indicators of knowledge are the expected years of schooling and the mean years of schooling. According to the UN, the average maximum year of schooling is 18 years, while the mean maximum year of school-

ing is 15 years.

- ◆ The standard of living is usually measured by the gross national income (GNI) per capita. The GNI indicates the total domestic and foreign output created by the residents of a certain country.

### 1.1.2.2 Other Indices of Development

#### ◆ *Gender Development Index*

The Human Development Report, which is released annually by the United Nations Development Programme, also established the Gender-Related Development Index (GDI). The first edition of it was released in 1995. While accounting for the achievement gap between men and women, the Gender-Related Development Index (GDI) measures accomplishments using the same dimensions and variables as the Human Development Index (HDI). The under developed nation's Gender Development Index (GDI) is than its Human Development Index (HDI), the greater the gender gap in basic human development. The variables used by the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GDI) are the same. The Gender Development Index (GDI), on the other hand, modifies the average achievements of every nation concerning wealth, life expectancy, and educational attainment based on the achievement gap between men and women.

#### ◆ *Gender Empowerment Measure*

The Gender Empowerment Measure indicates whether women are able to actively participate in economic and political life. It measures gender disparity in important areas of economic and political decision-making and involvement, with an emphasis on participation. As such, it is not the same as the Gender Development Index (GDI), which measures gender disparity in fundamental abilities. The three indices that measure 1) economic participation and decision-making; 2) political participation and decision-making; and 3) power over economic resources provide the foundation for the computation of the Gender empowerment measure.

#### ◆ *Capability Poverty Measure*

The Capability Poverty Measure (CPM), a novel indicator of social progress, was first presented by the UNDP in its Human progress Report of 1996. The Capability Poverty Measure (CPM) emphasizes human potential. It takes into account the absence of three fundamental skills. The first is the capacity for healthy nutrition, which is indicated by the percentage of underweight children under five. The percentage of births without the presence of a medical professional serves as a proxy for the second factor, which is



the capacity for healthy reproduction. The third is the capacity for knowledge and education, which is demonstrated by female literacy.

◆ *Standard of living and knowledge measuring tool*

The UNDP developed the Human Poverty Index (HPI) in its 1997 Human Development Report, expanding upon the Capability Poverty Measure (CPM). Similar to the Human Development Index (HDI), the Human Poverty Index (HPI) measures deficiency in fundamental human development along the following dimensions: lifespan, knowledge, and standard of living. The percentage of people predicted to die before the age of 40 in the Human Poverty Index (HPI) represents the first deprivation, which is related to survival the risk of passing away at a young age. Similarly, in the case of knowledge being measured the percentage of adult who are illiterate and excluded in the world of reading and communication. The percentage of adults who lack literacy serves as a substitute for the second dimension, which is knowing and being shut out of the worlds of reading and communication. The third element has to do with maintaining a respectable standard of living, namely with total financial provisioning.

◆ *Indicate Human and natural resources*

Unlike the widely used method, which bases wealth measurement on the Gross National Product (GNP) per capita, the Green Index employs a novel technique of measurement to determine a country's level of wealth. Each of the three components – produced goods, natural resources, and human resources has a monetary worth under the new system. It assigns a value to generated assets, which include all factories, machinery, highways, and other infrastructure. It gives all other natural resources, including land, water, timber, and minerals, an economic value. It examines the pool of human resources as well as their degree of education and skill set. After that, it determines the accurate assessments of a nation's wealth by accounting for all of these resources, which are not often evident in conventional economic indicators.

◆ *Ecological concern*

The Sustainable Development Index (SDI), which emphasises that development is required within an environmental range, measures the ecological efficiency of human progress. It was developed to bring the Human Development Index (HDI) up to speed with the anthropocene's ecological realities.

## Summarised Overview

The concept of development refers to the overall improvement in a country's economic, social and environmental conditions. After the Second World War, newly independent countries gave top attention to growth. Various measurements are employed to quantify progress. A nation's income and economic activity are measured by its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP). Measures the economic output of its domestic and inter national economies. However, these solely economic measurement are not enough to expand development. Therefore, social elements such as health and education were incorporated into the creation of the Human Development Index (HDI). The three components of the Human development Index( HDI) are the GNI per capita, years of education, and life expectancy at birth. It offers a more thorough assessment of human potential and abilities. The Human development Index (HDI) caused a movement away from using only economic indicators for evaluating development and towards taking social issues into account. Nevertheless, the index has drawbacks, such as its simplicity and lack of elements like security and work. All things considered, the Human development Index (HDI) offers a useful place to start when measuring and contrasting national development levels. Gender Related Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measure the gender gap. Similarly, the capability poverty measure and the Human Poverty Index (HDI) indicate that they measure the human potential.

## Self Assesement

1. What is development? Discuss various indicators of development.
2. Compare the Economic indicators of development with the social development indicators.
3. What is Human Development Index? Explain the different components used to calculate the Human Development Index.
4. Discuss about indicators of Gender Development.

## Assignments

1. Analyse the Human Development Index. Discuss its significance and limitations.
2. Discuss the evolution of the concept of development. Explain some of the key indices used to measure development.



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## Suggested Reading

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3. Nair, P. (2007). *Human Development Index: An Introduction*. India: ICFAI University Press.

## Space for Learner Engagement for Objective Questions

Learners are encouraged to develop objective questions based on the content in the paragraph as a sign of their comprehension of the content. The Learners may reflect on the recap bullets and relate their understanding with the narrative in order to frame objective questions from the given text. The University expects that 1 - 2 questions are developed for each paragraph. The space given below can be used for listing the questions.

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# Historical Aspects

## Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the unit, the learner will be able to:

- ◆ comprehend the historical nature of development on the globe in the colonial period
- ◆ know about the developmental backdrop of World War II
- ◆ familiarise with the rise of third-world nationalism and economies

## Background

The notion 'development' is having originated centuries ago in the context of euro-centric capitalism and the related phenomena of industrialisation and colonialism, which intensified economic disparities between people, nations, and groups. In terms of level of growth during the industrial revolution, concepts of progress arose, viewing capitalism as a means of granting the vast majority of people access to a range of advantages while utilising the state as an essential component. After World War II, developing countries made an attempt to catch up to more developed industrialised nations, which is what we refer to as "development." Before 1950, the word development was basically absent in the vocabulary of economics. It was associated with modernization and economic progress in 1945, but after the decades, the idea experienced a number of semantic changes, leading to a growing division between the terms 'economic development' and 'economic growth'. The backdrop of the term must be analysed through its history.

## Keywords

Colonialism, Decolonisation, Nationalism, Socialist Economy, Capitalist Economy, Mixed Economy

## Discussion

### ◆ *State of affairs in world war I*

As we look at the history of the notion of development, it depends on the societal conditions around the world. World War I was advantageous for developing countries since it generated a strong demand for goods produced locally. Due to the mobilisation of industrial capacity for the war in the developed nations, which prevented manufactured goods from reaching the colonies, production capacity only rose somewhat since meeting demand required capital goods investments, which could not be transported to the colonies. The Third World's economies underwent significant shifts during World War I. Due to the expansion of colonisation, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and a rise in demand for colonial exports to the developed nation, there was a significant increase in exports, with developing countries' share of global trade rising from 23% in 1913 to 27% in 1929. During the Great Depression, emerging nations experienced significant trade shocks as the majority of their exports went to wealthy nations. However, developing nations exceeded developed nations in terms of macro-economic success.

### **1.2.1 End of Colonialism and Rise of Nationalism in Third World Countries**

### ◆ *Colonial rule over the economy*

Colonialism is an act of powerful countries extending their rule over weaker nations, frequently with the exploitation of third-world countries. In the third world countries, there were many people living in primarily rural, agricultural societies where extended family units with limited interaction with the outside world were the norm for subsistence life. However, the colonies' purpose was to provide cheap labour and raw materials for the industries of the colonial countries while serving as a market for their own produce, then they were unable to fulfil their dual roles as vendors of labour and raw materials for their own productive enterprises.

### ◆ *Exploitation of native economy*

In essence, the colonial powers were ruining the native economies of the nations they had conquered. Each region had a minimum consumption level. In the case of India, The Indian textile industry, which had formed the backbone of the village economy across the nation, was devastated by the British. Colonial rule similarly, special taxes on any goods that did not originate in France or a territory under French rule were implemented in French West Africa in 1905, driving up the cost of local goods and bankrupting



local businessmen and artisans. This led to the suppression of the native cultures and economies of third world countries.

Colonies suffered the most from economic exploitation, having labour and resources taken advantage of by colonial powers. These societies' disparities and widespread poverty were sustained by this persistent exploitation. The common resolve to escape the bonds of economic enslavement and recover control over their own resources, economies, and nationalism arose as a powerful and cohesive response to these structural injustices. At the end of World War II, all this had changed, the vast majority of people who had been under colonial authority had gained independence. Due to the destruction caused by World Wars I and II, colonial powers found it more difficult to sustain their enormous empires on a political and financial level. In colonised areas, the emergence of nationalist movements encouraged requests for independence and self-determination. People who had been colonised attempted to recover their political and cultural identities. As the idea of equality and human rights gained popularity, it cast doubt on the validity of colonial control and mobilised support for decolonization on a global level.

◆ *Decolonisation*

A deep sense of pride and commitment to one's own country are known as nationalism, and they often come along with aspirations for political independence, self-determination, and cultural preservation. Nationalism was essential in determining the historical path of Third World societies. In the history of the world, the emergence of nationalism in Third World countries is a significant and transformational period. It becomes an effective illustration of the collective desire of colonised peoples to take back control of their own future, establish their identities, and recover the autonomy that has been denied to them for so long. Decades of mass movements were created by this return of national pride and the will to free oneself from the bonds of colonial control, which resulted in significant changes to the global environment. From Gandhi to Nkrumah to Sukarno, the wide range of nationalist leaders represented the strength and conviction of those who dared to question the status quo, overcoming barriers and uniting their fellow citizens around a shared purpose.

◆ *Rise of nationalism*

In the Indian struggle for freedom from British colonial rule, the Mahatma Gandhi approach to nonviolent movement, or satyagraha, developed into an effective tool for

◆ *Political independence of third world nations*

energising people and bringing about change. In addition to helping India to achieve independence in 1947, his ideas and deeds made a lasting impression on the world by serving as an example of the transformational potential of peaceful resistance. Nkrumah extended the concept of Pan-Africanism as a liberation and empowerment movement by advocating for the notion that Africa's problems were interconnected. Not only did his leadership bring about Ghana's independence in 1957, but it also encouraged other African nations to fight against the continuing impacts of colonialism and pursue their own independence. Asian nationalism originated with leaders such as Sukarno in Indonesia and Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, who led efforts for independence from colonial powers.

◆ *Regain the sovereignty*

This wave of nationalism had an effect that went well beyond achieving political independence. Even though many countries were able to free themselves from colonial domination and nationalism's legacy persisted in these societies' political, cultural, identity. New administrations willing to manage their people and resources according to their needs and goals emerged with the regaining of sovereignty. However, the change was not without its difficulties, as it was frequently difficult to create stable governance, promote economic growth, and ensure social cohesion.

◆ *UN charter accelerated the end of the colonial era*

During this time, the concept of development underwent a dramatic change as the necessity for nations to work together to achieve peace and prosperity became widely acknowledged. International peace, social justice, and environmental sustainability have been more important aspects of economic development since the establishment of organisations like the United Nations. The creation of the United Nations Organisation was one of the main effects of the war. The UN Charter lays out human objectives and values on which states can cooperate to uphold lasting stability. Self-determination and anti-colonialism are values advocated by the United Nations. It gave leaders from the Third World, Asia, and Africa a chance to express their goals. The UN Charter and later resolutions upheld the right to independence and condemned colonial authority. Trusteeship territories were created under UN authority to assist colonised areas in transitioning to self-government. The UN promoted communication between nationalist movements and colonial authorities. In certain instances, it also dispatched peacekeeping forces to oversee the transition

process. With the emancipation of more countries, the UN's membership grew outside the Western powers.

◆ *New Economic World Order*

Long-term effects of the war on the growth of the global economy at the beginning of the post-war era that ultimately resulted in the New Economic World Order include: For instance, the United States' creation of the Marshall Plan contributed significantly to the post-war reconstruction of European economies and provided the foundations for future economic expansion. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded by the Bretton Woods Conference to stabilise currency exchange rates, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (currently known as the World Bank) to provide long-term financing to states in need of foreign aid. Trade barriers have been lowered and growth in the economy has been encouraged by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or (GATT).

### 1.2.2 Desire for Development

◆ *Emergence of three worlds*

The turning point in world history was the end of colonialism. After colonialism, both France and Britain experienced a number of internal and external issues. After the Second World War (WW II), the British Empires began to collapse. While Britain lost control over their colonies, America was stepping and rising in and was quickly becoming a colonial power, though it never conquered any area. Some ideological upheavals also occurred during this time, most notably the Cold War in Western Europe (the West), which eventually embraced and included North America. Thus, the Cold War prepared the ground for the rise of imperialism and the three worlds as well. Also, the arrival of Russia on the scene created added dynamics. The arrival of the Soviet Union, which distinguished itself from Western Europe and America, and the emergence of countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America against the Imperialist moves tended to create three separate Worlds: the Socialist, the Capitalist and the Third World.

◆ *US and Soviet Nation's dependence on Third world*

Western countries saw itself as the first world. The socialist nations refused to acknowledge that they were in the second world and believed that America was a satanic place with capitalist ideals. The emergence of the three worlds is therefore attributed to the rise, installation and expansion of capitalism. It is thus believed that capitalism's advancement, installation, and expansion are responsible for the formation of the three worlds. The socialist world aimed to set itself apart from the West in terms of political, social,

and economic systems. Thus, under the strong influence of ideas critical of the West, a new world order started to take shape. The goal was to resist the expansion of capitalism overseas and to counterbalance its development. Because of this confrontational posture, the Soviet Bloc and the West, led by the United States, are headed towards conflict. The ideological conflicts caused the West and the Soviet Bloc to start looking to the periphery for support. The non-aligned movement emerged from the peripheral nations' refusal to cooperate with the West or the East. As a result, by the 1960s, three worlds were easily distinguished. There was enough similarity between the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and there was enough difference between Western and Eastern Europe. The Third World was a group of nations, whereas the First and Second Worlds were perceived in terms of distinctions between them, with parallels in social, political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Every third-world-nation has gone through colonialism at some point in its history. Since they were once colonies, they have no more land to colonise. They are constantly searching for outside help to deal with their political and economic issues. Third-world-Nations are technologically and economically underdeveloped, but they have developed cultures and societies. Traditional societies still exist in the majority of the countries. Some have moved from traditional to socialism, some from capitalism to socialism, and still others have moved from traditional to capitalism. It demonstrated the colonised populations' persistence in pursuing their rights to freedom. Establishing national identities, institutions, and governance frameworks were necessary for post-colonial countries. The rise of nation-states and their necessity for economic reconstruction, and the Cold War's legacy, all had a significant influence on the development discourse up until the late 1970s. Lack of infrastructure, reliance on previous colonial powers, and weak economies were problems faced by the newly formed nations. In addition, they had to deal with issues including ethnic conflicts, political unrest, and maintaining cultural identity while modernising. Development plans were impacted by this, which frequently resulted in inequity and uneven success. In several instances, political unpredictability also threw off economic stability. After the sudden shift to independence, there were significant hurdles in the hard position of nation-building. There were three developmental models that prevailed in front of the world:

◆ *Rise of new development legacy*



the capitalist model, the socialist model, and the development models, which are the first, second, and third models.

◆ *Capitalist model of economy*

Private ownership of property and means of production, minimal government control over business firms, and a free market driven by competition are the hallmarks of the capitalist model of growth. This developmental model likewise places a strong emphasis on modernization and steady expansion, with significant state investment during the initial stage. This viewpoint maintains that industrialization will be the centre of economic growth. This development paradigm is critiqued for having a pro-rich and anti-poor bias. It is said to cause uneven development and widen the gap between the rich and the poor.

◆ *Socialist model of development*

The second world models were opposed to the capitalist models of development. It questioned the development model based on capitalism. It promoted state ownership of the means of production, state-owned public enterprises, state regulation of the economy, and centralised state planning for economic growth. It also advocated the abolition of private property and means of production ownership. While economic growth was the main focus of both the socialist and capitalist models, the socialist model also placed equal emphasis on how growth's benefits should be distributed to all segments of society. When communism in Soviet Russia collapsed in the 1980s, this growth paradigm had terrible consequences. The model was unable to produce the desired outcome and was unable to establish an egalitarian society. Instead, this development model's worst effects were unemployment and poverty.

◆ *Mixed economy*

The non-aligned nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, etc., when they were freed, were industrially backward. These nations have seen great variance in their historical experiences, socio-cultural and political contexts, and degrees of economic and technical advancement. These were undeveloped nations in terms of economy and technology, going through a period of rapid social change and nation-building in the wake of colonialism. These nations have been experimenting with various development approaches against these backdrops. India, for instance, decided on a development path that is between the capitalist and socialist models, pursuing a "mixed economy." Due to the effects of globalisation and the structural adjustment policies that followed, this model is beginning to develop along capitalist lines. Even though the majority of third-world-Countries have

established democracies and revitalised their economies, poverty continues to be a defining characteristic of these nations. The widespread nature of poverty has resulted in the Borrowing and Help Phenomena. Development projects can now only be financed through borrowing. Nonetheless, third-world nations frequently have strict lending requirements imbedded in their economies. this explains why third-world-nations now frequently use the terms privatisation and deregulation as slogans.

## Summarised Overview

The end of colonialism and the rise of nationalism created the foundation for the development narrative. The devastation caused by the World Wars, weakened European countries and encouraged independence goals in Asia and Africa. Prominent figures such as Nkrumah, Gandhi, and Ho Chi Minh promoted nationalist beliefs. However, nation-building, achieving political stability, and modernising while maintaining cultural identities were the major challenges faced by newly independent state. Development models also became more prevalent in the post-World War II era. Capitalist countries such as the United States prioritised economic growth, private entrepreneurship, and industrialization. Centralised planning and state ownership were prioritised by socialist nations such as the Soviet Union. Developing countries such as India have adopted a mixed economy, combining elements of socialism and capitalism. The third world nations faced enormous obstacles as they pursued development on their own terms by the end of colonialism. This was a turning point in the history of development. Developing countries are still having problems with inequality and erratic developmental trends.

## Self Assessment

1. What major challenges did newly independent Third World nations face in their nation building efforts and developmental process?
2. Compare the economic system that followed by three world after colonialism
3. What role did the United Nations play in the decline of colonialism and emergence of new nation-states?



## Assignments

1. Critically assess some of the key successes and limitations of post-colonial development in Third World nations.
2. Discuss the rise of nationalism in Third World Nations. How did it contribute to the changes in developmental approach

## Suggested Reading

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3. Kennedy, D. K. (2016). *Decolonization: A Very Short Introduction*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press

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SGOU





# Changing Conceptions of Development

## Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the unit, the learner will be able to:

- ◆ familiarise with the basic developmental concepts: economic growth, social development, human development, and sustainable development.
- ◆ analyse the changes happening in the developmental concepts.
- ◆ know about the conceptual origins of economic growth, social development, human development, and sustainable development.

## Background

Before the late eighteenth century, life was “nasty, brutish, and short” for a vast proportion of people. Although technology developed slowly and unevenly in pre-industrial societies, it mostly benefited the small ruling class. Due to developments in steam power, coal mining, and textile innovations, Britain began to industrialise in the late 1700s. Industrialization spread fast to neighbouring regions. This growth was stimulated by capital flows and international commodities. During the “age of crisis,” which was characterised by two world wars and the European Great Depression, the confident march of “progress” was disrupted. At a summit held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, the major countries decided to create two international organisations tasked with monitoring the development of a liberal international economic order. The World Bank, also known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was created to promote the long-term flow of money for reconstruction, while the International Monetary Fund was created to address financial issues. Around the same time, a lot of former colonies began to declare their official independence and began to worry about falling behind in the pace of growth. These nations implemented policies that gave importance to economic development.

Developmental notions once widely held that economic growth was the only indicator of a nation’s level of progress as we discussed in the previous two units. For many years, this way of looking at development predominated, and countries all over the world followed this path to wealth. As time went on, it became clear that economic expansion on its own was unable to guarantee all residents a high standard of living. Social unrest, environmental deterioration, and income



disparity were among the issues that started to emerge. It became evident that development required a more thorough and equitable strategy. The issues of development, underdevelopment, and progress became universal standards.

## Keywords

Economic growth, Human development, Social Development, Sustainable Development

## Discussion

### 1.3.1 Economic growth

#### ◆ *Elements of economic growth*

Economic growth is referred to as an increase in the production and consumption of goods and services. As a variable of a country's developmental level. It is the method by which a country's wealth develops over time. An economy's ability to generate more goods and services over time is what defines economic growth, as measured by the rise in this capacity. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or Gross National Product (GNP) per capita, is a measure of economic growth. The main factors influencing economic growth are said to be increases in the capital stock, technological advancements, and improvements in the quality and level of literacy. Three factors are observed as necessary for economic growth: (1) increased economic activity; (2) increased knowledge; and (3) increased capital. Stated differently, labour, capital, and advancements in technology are these three elements.

#### ◆ *Physical capital*

The most important indicator of economic growth is the increase in the physical capital stock of a nation. The quantity of physical goods defined the distribution pattern. Natural resources such as water, forests, and accessible land are examples of physical capital stock. Every country has a scarcity of physical capital visible to its citizens. If the amount of physical capital can be increased by better exploring natural resources or by a careful utilisation pattern, then this will lead to a growth in the stock, which will increase the number of users and the amount available to each user. It is this that leads to economic growth.

A productive labour force is a key component of economic growth, together with physical capital. To utilise physical capital as effectively and efficiently as possible, a productive workforce is required. An improvement in the nation's

◆ *Human capital as labour force*

human capital quality leads to a more productive labour force. The degree of education, skill development, health, training, creativity, and work ethic are all factors that affect human capital.

◆ *Stock of knowledge*

Economic growth is accelerated when a country develops all of these attributes or supplies these inputs because the production process is well-anchored and effectively directed to produce the greatest amount of output. Stock knowledge is essential to economic expansion, which provides the longest-lasting competitive advantage for economic growth of all the inputs of production. A crucial part of human capital is knowledge capital. Stock knowledge is an intangible asset made up of the knowledge and abilities of the workers themselves, as well as their familiarity with the production process, teamwork, and on-the-job training. Knowledge capital, then, is the know-how derived from the labour force's experience, information, knowledge, learning, and abilities.

◆ *Incorporating the ecological element*

Economic growth is a condition in which an economy is able to generate more. The rise in the production of capital and consumer items is indicative of increased output. Increasing real gross domestic product (GDP) or real gross national product (GNP) is a common and reliable indicator of economic growth, which has long been an important goal for most governments and many societies. But it's important to consider that economic growth has its boundaries, and placing excessive emphasis on it has unfavourable effects like environmental degradation, which is harmful to both human longevity and the health of the world. Therefore, it proves harmful for human survival rather than bringing about economic welfare. From this perspective, the concept of sustainable development has emerged as one of the key indicators of economic expansion in recent years. The emphasis on sustainable development is on ecologically responsible methods that must be considered when increasing an economy.

### **1.3.2 Social Development**

Despite remarkable beginnings in the early 1950s, the economic development method was unable to bring the goal of human well-being to reality. Social progress could not be guaranteed by economic prosperity. Economic development was found to be the driving factor behind market dynamics that enrich the rich and impoverish the poor. As a result the disparity between the rich and the poor widened as a result.

◆ *Imbalance growth*

While economic expansion brought wealth to a select few, it also brought about extreme poverty, widespread deprivation, and social regression. This forced the country to confront a conflict between social progress and economic prosperity, which ultimately led to uneven growth.

◆ *Introduction of social development*

Development theorists turned to alternate development models as a result of the major economic theories of growth's inability to guarantee society's balanced development. Economic prosperity is meaningless unless and until it eliminates social injustice. In a similar vein, the World Bank and UNDP pushed for social concerns to be taken into account in economic planning in order to give it a more effective and pro-people orientation. It was anticipated that the alternative development model would be multifaceted and holistic, affecting every segment of society and guaranteeing balanced growth. As a result, social development arose as a substitute for development in order to guarantee balanced and healthy growth. It was anticipated to have multiple facets and dimensions, impacting and enhancing all facets of society. As a result, economic policies began to be adjusted to achieve more general social goals. This gave the conversation about development a new point of view.

◆ *Social progression*

Social development is the process by which social structures are changed in order to improve a society's ability to achieve its goals. It implies an essential change in the social and economic order. Social development makes an effort to explain the qualitative shifts in societal framework and structure that aid in the better achievement of society's goals and objectives. Social development is the progressive process of development that results in higher degrees of effectiveness, quality, productivity, complexity, understanding, creativity, skill, happiness, and accomplishment while also bringing about qualitative changes in human existence. According to a UN document, social development aims to create a more equitable distribution of income and wealth in order to advance social justice, reduce poverty, increase productivity, employment opportunity, and improve housing, health care, education, and social welfare services for underprivileged individuals, communities, and groups. These turn into the primary indices of social development.

Social development is an ongoing process. Numerous factors may have a major impact on it. Raising awareness and educating, a powerful political commitment, a philosophy of universal equality, people's initiative to take advantage

◆ *Essentials of social development*

of opportunities, changes in cultural values are the basic elements for social development. Increased awareness among the populace is an effect of education spreading. This will improve their involvement in the development process. They will take action to tackle poverty and inequality as well as to uphold everyone's human rights, which will start the social development process.

### Features of Social Development

- ◆ Encouraging progress in society and improving living conditions for all people by granting them a life defined by equality, respect, dignity, mutual responsibility, and cooperation.
- ◆ People-centric development, in which meeting people's basic needs through economic growth is a means of achieving human development.
- ◆ Creating social and economic policies that support one another to maximise development.
- ◆ Achieving the highest possible level of sustainable human development as well as social and distributive justice.
- ◆ Ensuring everyone has access to opportunities and a high quality of life in order to achieve equity and equality for everyone.
- ◆ Enriching and improving the capabilities of each person to create an environment that is enabling for them all.
- ◆ Giving people the freedom to decide what's best for themselves. in addition to granting them access to resources and the enjoyment of their rights.
- ◆ Giving autonomy to all.

◆ *Ground breaking declaration*

The Social Summit and the World Summit for Social Development committed to making eradicating poverty, creating employment opportunity, and promoting social integration the primary goals of development. Encourage social integration based on the development and protection of all human rights. Ensure that structural adjustment efforts incorporate social development goals. Achieve equality between women and men. Establish an environment that

enables people to achieve social development on all fronts-economic, political, social, cultural, and legal. Get fair and universal access to primary healthcare and education. By implementing these goals; it ensure social development.

◆ *Multifaceted aims for social growth*

The Millennium Development Goals aims to address the abruptly unequal benefits of globalisation and emphasises the universal ideals of equality, human rights, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for the situations of all peoples. At the 2000 Summit, world leaders paid attention to working together to tackle HIV/AIDS, environmental degradation, poverty and hunger, and gender inequality while improving access to clean water, health care, and education.

### 1.3.3 Human Development

◆ *Alternative approach to economic development*

A new approach to development known as the “human development” approach emerged. The Pakistani economist Mahbub ul-Haq introduced the concept of human development. The World Bank considered this idea of human development in the 1970s. However, it became an actual approach when Dr Haq argued that the indicators used to assess human growth were ineffective in raising people’s standard of living. Specifically, he thought that the GDP, a widely used indicator of economic activity, was an inadequate measure of overall well-being. He pointed out that the weakness of the current development paradigm was that it did not extend to the bottom level of the social hierarchy. Thus, it started to become anti-poor and pro-rich.

◆ *Economic growth led to social exclusion*

In its Human Development Report, the UNDP expressed warning about the late 1990s’ jobless, ruthless, powerless, rootless, and fortuneless progress. The increase in unemployment has resulted in extended working hours and extremely poor pay for developing nations. Since millions of people continue to live in poverty while the rich receive the majority of the benefits of economic growth, the traditional developmental process has been ruthless. People’s cultural identities wither as a result of persistent expansion. In certain regions, minority cultures are marginalised as a result of the dominant majority culture’s amplification. The minority culture gradually disappears.

In many instances, the development process has not guaranteed the democratic participation of the populace in decision-making processes, which has led to growth that has been voiceless. Women have only limited role in economic development as a result of the slow growth process. Nations

◆ *Lack of sense of sustainability*

achieve rapid economic growth at the expense of depleting natural resources, harming biodiversity, polluting rivers, and destroying forests. The perspectives of all societal segments and environmental sectors were not taken into consideration during development. Because the current generation wastes resources that the next generation needs, the established development practises have resulted in growth that has no future. As a result, the UNDP began attempting to make development more people-centred. Because of this, it demanded human development and changed the development paradigm from one that was growth-centric to one that was people-centric.

◆ *Fostering humanitarian concern*

By this point, planners, legislators, and philosophers had come to the realisation that a society cannot truly progress if its citizens, who stand to gain the most from it, are not properly developed. The idea of “human development” was developed as a result of this way of thinking, and it is now the most important indicator and tool for progress. The idea of human development states that “income is just one option that people would like to have.” However, it does not represent their entire life. Therefore, development cannot be limited to the increase of wealth and income. People must be the main concern. The human aspect of development assumes that the richness of human life should be used as an indicator for measuring development. It assumes that the real wealth of a country is its people. Therefore, the goal of development should be to provide an environment that allows people to live long, healthy, and creative lives.

◆ *Enhancing standard of living*

According to the United Nations Development Programme, it is described as the process of expanding people’s choices. Allowing people to “enjoy political freedom, other guaranteed human rights, and various ingredients of self-respect” in addition to “lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, and to enjoy a decent standard of living” will expand their choices. The three fundamental ones that can signify human progress at all stages of development are: (a) living a long and healthy life, (b) gaining knowledge and (c) To have the means to maintain a respectable quality of living. Generally human development is the process of increasing people’s opportunities and freedoms while also enhancing their quality of life. More precisely defined, human development is a paradigm that discusses fostering an environment that enables individuals to reach their highest potential and lead creative, fruitful lives that are in line with their needs and interests.

There are six fundamental standards for human development: security, empowerment, equity, sustainability, productivity, and cooperation.

- ◆ The concept of equity entails treating everyone equally, including men and women. Each and every person has the right to healthcare and education.
- ◆ The idea of sustainability states that everyone has a right to a more equitable distribution of goods and means of subsistence.
- ◆ Productivity is the whole of an individual's involvement in the process that generates revenue. This indicates that the government needs to offer its citizens social programmes that are more effective.
- ◆ The capacity of people to shape decisions and developments that impact their lives is known as empowerment.
- ◆ Cooperation requires participation in communities and groups in order to foster mutual enrichment.
- ◆ People can freely and safely pursue chances for development in a secure environment.

◆ *Barriers to human development*

Human development is retarded when a certain group of people monopolise social resources and economic opportunities. Citizens' ability to participate in politics is restricted, when they lack political empowerment, which has an impact on human development. Inequitable allocation of power and resources, coupled with low living standards, undermine social progress. Growing conflict and a lack of Co-operation among people hindered human development. Threaten human safety, an enabling environment cannot be developed. In such circumstances, human development turns into a myth. For instance, human development is impossible in areas of conflict.

### **1.3.4 Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development is the significant approach that has dominated in the contemporary period. This approach aims to integrate socio-economic concerns with the growing awareness of various environmental issues. This paradigm states that development cannot be limited to an economy and growth. However, it must achieve a balance between environmental protection, human development, and economic growth. Thus, in order to make development more

◆ *Balance between environment and human development*

fruitful, long-lasting, and efficient, environmental issues must be taken into account. It aims at developing a balance between the environment and humankind. The approach maintains that the environment is an essential component of humankind rather than something separate from it. Sustainable development entails both environmental quality maintenance and economic growth that complement one another. Thus, sustainable development means balancing the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems, which are essential to both present and future generations, with the human need for better lifestyles and a sense of well-being.

◆ *Development of the sustainable ideology*

Growing worldwide consciousness of the relationships between environmental crises, socioeconomic problems related to poverty and inequality, and concern about a healthy future for humanity has given rise to the notion of sustainable development. The Brundtland Report's notion of sustainable development, which states that it must meet "the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs". The concept of sustainable development was deeply ingrained in the late 1700s Malthus theory of population growth. However, the term only began to become popular in the early 1970s as a result of several important publications calling attention to the excessively human use of the environment. Its idea was that, in the name of progress, man was losing awareness of his surroundings. There were not many literary works that advanced global perspectives on sustainable development.

◆ *International conventions of ecological concern*

A number of international conferences and initiatives between 1972 and 1992 contributed to the evolution of the theoretical framework for sustainable development. The first significant international conference to address sustainability on a global scale was the UN Conference on the Human Environment, which took place in Stockholm in 1972. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and several national environmental protection agencies were established at the national level as a result of the conference's significant momentum and recommendations. In an effort to promote sustainable development by identifying priority conservation issues as well as significant policy options, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature collaborated to develop the Stockholm recommendations, which were further developed in the 1980 World Conservation Strategy. The World Conservation Strategy was released by the International Union for the

Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 1980. One of the first documents that used the term “sustainable development” was this one.

◆ *Global attention to sustainable development*

The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) was called by the UN in 1983, and Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Prime Minister of Norway, presided over it. The Commission was established to address growing concerns about the “accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development.” After four years, the team released the historic “*Our Common Future*” (also known as the Brundtland report), which gave a sobering assessment of the condition of the environment. Up until its resurgence in the 1987 Gro Harlem Brundtland report “*Our Common Future*”, the phrase “sustainable development” was essentially unknown. According to the report, sustainable development is defined as “development that satisfies the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs.” The idea of sustainable development has since gained global acceptance.

◆ *Introduction of sustainable development commission*

The landmark 1992 Rio Summit, which established the framework for the international institutionalisation of sustainable development, benefited greatly from the energy generated by the Brundtland Report. Agenda 21, introduced a global plan of action for sustainable development, and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Earth Summit marked the twentieth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference. The Rio Summit led to the establishment of three landmark environmental governance instruments: the non-binding Statement of Forest Principles, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Later that year, the UN General Assembly formally established the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), in accordance with a recommendation in Agenda 21.

◆ *Sustainable development and social economic advancement*

Since then, there have been several significant international conferences on sustainable development, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development negotiations revealed a significant change in the understanding of sustainable development, moving from environmental concerns to social and economic advancement. The needs of the developing nations and the

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had a major impact on that shift. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC, 2007, chapter 12.1.1) noted that there is an interaction between sustainable development and climate change, and that the two may reinforce one another.

Improving well-being and reducing global inequality and poverty while reducing the risks that industrial production and consumption pose to the planet's systems are aim of the sustainable development. The main goals of sustainable development are to effectively care for and manage the environment in regard to other species, natural resources, and climate stability. The following are the three primary goals of sustainable development:

- ◆ It should be economically feasible, which means that the expenses of development shouldn't outweigh the benefits.
- ◆ It should be socially desirable, which means that it should fairly satisfy people's material, cultural, and spiritual demands.
- ◆ It should be environmentally sustainable, which means that it must continue to be viable over the long run in order to support the ecosystem.

Several requirements must be met for sustainable growth. These prerequisites include avoiding the depletion of natural resources, protecting the environment, and maintaining overall equilibrium. It is also necessary to execute rationalised manufacturing and energy use, to decrease waste output. Presently, sustainable development is positioned as a very radical departure from previous development paradigms that have caused and continue to cause alarming ecological and social harm. Development needs to have three key components in order to be sustainable: economic efficiency, environmental protection, and justice. Intergenerational equity that every generation should have an equal chance to meet its own requirements is the basic idea of sustainable development. Capital income, benefits, commodities, services, or other valuable things are referred to as capital and assets. There are three types of capital: financial capital, or physical capital; human and social capital. Human capital, which includes essential characteristics like knowledge, education, training, and skills. Traditions, conventions, identity, organisations, laws, and institutions are all forms

◆ *Components sustainable development*

◆ *Concept of well-being*

of social capital that communities and societies preserve and pass on to future generations. Natural capital includes all aspects of the natural environment that provide resources and services.

The idea of sustainable development broadens the traditional definition of well-being to encompass people's social and environmental well-being. Programmes for sustainable development usually use broad definitions of progress and well-being, which include metrics for the state of the local community, environment, and population. They contend that in order to meet their needs for life support services and to maintain their physical health and well-being, people must have access to a healthy natural environment. They stress the need to protect natural resources that will be essential to the survival of future generations, as well as the necessity of maintaining natural assets in order to maintain life support services.

## Summarised Overview

Over time, the idea of development has undergone substantial change. Early post-World War II decades showed a concentration on industrialization and GDP-based measures of economic growth. Nonetheless, it was discovered that social advancement and human development are not correlated with economic expansion alone. In order to put people at the centre of the development process through social justice, health, education, and empowerment, approaches like human development and social development have arisen. Thus, within the realm of international development, human development is a concept of well-being. It entails human condition studies, with the capacity approach at its centre. The United Nations utilises the inequality adjusted Human Development Index to measure real progress in human development. It is an alternate perspective on progress that places greater emphasis on social justice than it does on economic growth itself. Building human capabilities, or the range of things that people can do or be in life, is essential to increasing these possibilities. Environmental, social, and economic factors were integrated into sustainable development.

## Self Assessment

1. Discuss the concept of sustainable development. Explain the significance of intergenerational equity.
2. Explain the concept of human development. Discuss its significance in the development discourse.
3. Explain the concept of economic growth. Discuss the role of technology and human capital as drivers of economic growth.
4. What is social development? Explain the role of empowerment and inclusion in promoting social development.

## Assignments

1. Discuss the evolution of the concept of development from being economy-centered to people-centric and environment-centric. What are some implications of this changing understanding?
2. Assess the concept of sustainable development in contemporary society.

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3. Singh, A. (2020). *Status of Human Development Index*. (n.p.): SSRN.



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SGOU



Perspectives of  
Development &  
Underdevelopment

**BLOCK-02**



## Modernisation Theory

### Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the unit, the learner will be able to:

- ◆ familiar with the theory of modernisation
- ◆ explain the key stages of Rostow's model of economic growth and modernization.
- ◆ assess the applicability and limitations of Rostow's theory in the contemporary world.

### Background

Imagine a small, isolated village located in a remote part of the world. This village has limited access to technology, education, and basic infrastructure. Its inhabitants rely on traditional farming methods and are largely self-sufficient. Life in this village has remained unchanged for generations, following a pattern of subsistence living. Now, picture a charismatic traveller arriving in the village one day. This traveller brings with them knowledge of the modern world, advanced farming techniques, and access to global markets. They introduce the villagers to new technologies, educational opportunities, and the idea of economic growth. Over time, the village begins to transform. Farming becomes more efficient, and the villagers start participating in trade with neighbouring communities. The once-isolated village is now on a path to development and prosperity.

This transformation in the village can be likened to the essence of Modernization Theory, as proposed by the economist Walt Rostow. Rostow's theory suggests that societies progress through a series of stages, with traditional societies gradually evolving into modern industrialized ones. The theory outlines the steps of development, from traditional agriculture to the take-off into sustained economic growth and eventual mass consumption.



## Keywords

Modernisation, Traditional society, Take off, Sustained growth, Mass consumption

## Discussion

### ◆ *Transition from primitive to modern*

Modernization theory, at its core, examines how societies evolve and transform. It is the gradual evolution of cultures from a traditional, pre-modern era to a modern, industrial one. According to modernization theory, all societies progress along a similar pattern. It is described as the process through which societies transition from traditional or pre-modern to modern circumstances, characterised by the development of mass society, urbanisation, and industry.

### ◆ *New paradigm to understand development*

The notion of modernization came about when western social science responded to the various problems the Third World was experiencing. Following World War II, the new countries underwent political decolonization and were pushed to implement extensive plans for technological advancement and economic growth. They had an overwhelming feeling that they needed to create new paradigms in order to organise and define their development agenda. One such idea that showed a lot of promise was modernization. Modernisation theory was an influential approach to understanding development and change in countries around the world. It emerged in the 1950s as countries became independent from colonial rule. Modernisation theory suggested that for countries to develop, they need to modernise and become more like industrialised Western nations. It focused on internal factors within countries and assumed that following certain stages would lead to modernisation and development.

Drawing from classical sociological theorist works influential to modernization theory. Weber's social action theory contributed to modernization theory. Emile Durkheim's *The Division of Labour in Society*, one of his books, had a significant impact. It explained how social order is upheld in communities and how less developed societies might evolve into more developed ones. W.W. Rostow was one of the key thinkers in modernization theory. He outlined a highly influential model of developmental stages in his

◆ Key thinker of modernization

1960 book, *'The Stages of Economic Growth'*. Rostow said that all countries pass through five basic stages, from traditional societies to modern industrialised economies. He claimed that for development to occur, countries should follow Western models and avoid communist policies. Rostow's stages theory became integral to modernization theory and US foreign policy goals during the Cold War period.

### 2.1.1 Walt. W. Rostow - Biographical Sketch



**Fig 2.1.1.**  
**Walt Rostow**

Walt Rostow, who lived from October 7, 1916, to February 13, 2003, was a well-known economic historian and a key adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. After completing his undergraduate studies at Yale University, Rostow went on to Balliol College in Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. In 1940, he started working as an economics teacher at Columbia after returning to Yale to complete his doctorate. Rostow worked in the Office of Strategic Studies from 1942 to 1945. After that, he worked as an economic history professor at MIT and an American history professor at Oxford and Cambridge. It was there that he penned his seminal work, *The Stages of Economic Growth*.

President Kennedy appointed Rostow as his deputy national security advisor in 1961; but, by the end of the year, Rostow had departed to take a position as chairman of the State Department's Policy Planning Council. That was his role until 1966, when he was named national security advisor by President Johnson. Even as other authorities and the general public grew more pessimistic about the likelihood of an American victory, Rostow maintained his strong anti-communist beliefs and advocated for the continuation of military participation in Vietnam. Rostow moved out of Washington to become an economics and history professor at the University of Texas at Austin in 1969. Up to his passing in 2003, Rostow continued to teach at the University of Texas. For his military service, he was recognised by several governments with the Order of the British Empire, the United States Legion of Merit, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1969. He authored thirty-four books on international policy and economics over his career.

## 2.1.2 Rostow's Five Stages of Economic Growth

◆ *Intermediary stages for development*

In his highly influential book '*The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto*', Rostow outlined five basic stages of development that all countries are said to pass through. He claimed that societies need to modernise, industrialise, and urbanise to reach the most advanced stage of high mass consumption. Between the underdeveloped and developed worlds, Rostow distinguished specific intermediary stages of development. Every economy is thought to have gone through five stages of economic growth: Traditional society, Precondition for Take -Off, Take-Off, Drive to Maturity, Age of High Mass Consumption.

### a) Stage 1: Traditional Society

◆ *Primitive in nature*

Rostow said that all countries start at the traditional stage, where the economy is focused on subsistence agriculture and production for needs. Societies have strong traditions and customs that may hinder change and progress. Limited economic activity occurs beyond farming and agriculture. Rostow does not, however, believe that this traditional culture is entirely stagnant. At this point in a society's development, output may be rising as an outcome of the discovery and transmission of new crops or the extension of the area under cultivation. The potential output per head of this kind of society is limited, which is a crucial aspect to consider. The lack of access to contemporary science and technology is the cause of this constraint. This kind of society has a hierarchical social structure with limited opportunities for vertical mobility, and it devotes a significant amount of its resources to agriculture. In other words, it's a society constructed around outdated technology and a primitive perspective on the reality. The absence of centralization of political authority is another characteristics of traditional society.

### b) Stage 2: Preconditions for Take-Off

◆ *Transitional stage*

It's a time of transition, in this transitional stage, Rostow said societies start to move away from the constraints of traditions. There is more motivation for economic progress and profits. Urban areas grow as infrastructure like transport and education improve. These conditions primarily consist of fundamental shifts in the social, political, and economic spheres. For instance: a) changes in the way society views science and technology, and improve financial capability;

b) the labour force's adaptability; c) political sovereignty; d) the creation of a centralised tax system and financial institutions; and e) the development of specific economic and social infrastructure, such as ports, railroads, power plants, and educational facilities.

◆ *Economy based on agriculture*

However, the importance of agricultural economy also persistent in the second stage. According to Rostow, agriculture provides three purposes during the prerequisite for preconditioned take-off stage. Firstly, it needs to produce enough food grains to supply the needs of both the expanding population and the workers who find jobs in the industry. Second, higher farm revenues would create a need for industrial goods and encourage investment in the industrial sector. Thirdly, a large portion of the savings required for the industrial sector to grow must come from growing agriculture.

#### c) Stage 3: Take-Off

◆ *Economic expansion via industrial sector*

During take-off, Rostow said major economic expansion occurs. Industrialisation expands, often led by key sectors like manufacturing or railways. Investment levels rise as profits are reinvested. Societies shift towards industrial production and a more diverse urban economy starts to emerge. This is the critical stage, encompassing a comparatively short two to three decades during which the economy changes to the point where economic development follows more or less naturally. "The interval during which the rate of investment increases in such a way that real output per capita rises" is referred to as "the take-off."

#### d) Stage 4: Drive to Maturity

◆ *Innovative techniques grow the economy*

After take-off, there follows a long interval of sustained, if fluctuating, progress as the now regularly growing economy drives to extend modern technology over the whole front of its economic activity. Formally, we can define maturity as the stage in which an economy demonstrates the capacity to move beyond the original industries that powered its take-off and to absorb and apply efficiently over a very wide range of its resources-if not the whole range-the most advanced fruits of (then) modern technology. This is the stage in which an economy demonstrates that it has the technological and entrepreneurial skills to produce not everything but anything that it chooses to produce. Rostow said this stage is when economic growth becomes self-sustaining. The economy diversifies into new industries and sectors. Decisions are

made regarding investment in the military, technology, and consumer goods. Domestic companies begin to compete internationally.

### e) Stage 5: Age of High Mass Consumption

The final stage is when societies can produce consumer goods at a high level for a domestic mass market. Workers shift from industry to services as incomes rise. The economy reaches its full potential where high mass consumption underpins continued economic growth. As societies developed, two things happened: real income per capita increased to the point where many people gained control over consumption beyond the necessities of clothing, food, and shelter; and the composition of the labour force shifted in ways that increased the share of the population employed in skilled manufacturing jobs or offices, as well as the share of the population aware of and ready to take in the consumption fruits of a developed economy. Along with these economic changes, society also stopped viewing the advancement of contemporary technology as its primary goal.

◆ *Society grows with consumerist nature*

For instance, in this post-maturity period, western nations have decided to boost their financial contributions to social security and welfare through the legislative process. One indication that a society has progressed beyond technological maturity is the creation of the welfare state. However, at this point, resources also tend to be allocated more and more to the creation of consumer durables and, if consumer sovereignty is preserved, to the mass diffusion of services. Rostow claimed that for countries to develop, they need to follow this linear series of stages based on the model of Western countries like the United States. He saw industrialisation, urbanisation and mass consumerism as defining features of an advanced modern society.

◆ *Consumer Sovereignty*

## The Rostow Model

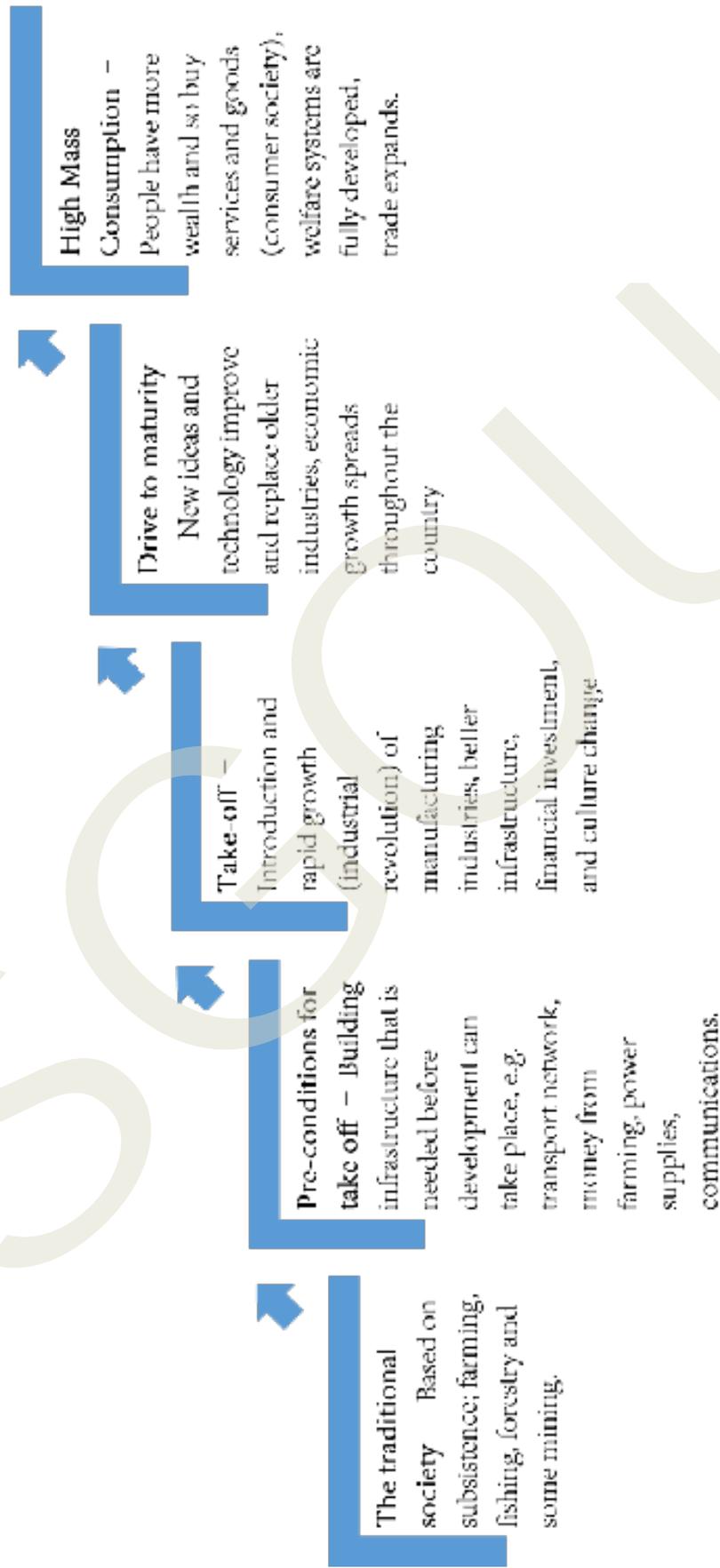


Fig 2.1.2 The Rostow Model of Development

### 2.1.3 Rostow's Development Model -Influence and Criticism

#### ◆ *Influence on Development Policy*

Rostow's stages theory had major influence on modernisation approaches to development in the 1950s and 1960s. It was appealing in its simplicity and optimism about replicating Western economic success. Rostow's ideas aligned strongly with US Cold War interests in spreading capitalism and halting communist influence. Rostow held senior planning positions in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. This enabled him to promote his faithfully anti-communist vision of modernisation through capitalist development. Rostow's stages model provided justification for extensive US intervention overseas to foster conditions for growth. Development became tied up with foreign policy objectives around containing Soviet influence by promoting Western-style modernisation. Modernisation theory informed early ideas about assisting development through technical expertise, infrastructure investment and controlled urbanisation. Rostow's theory gave modernisation an underpinning framework based on stages of growth.

#### ◆ *Introduction of new model of development theory*

Thus, modernization theory using Rostow's stages of growth had substantial influence in the postwar decades. It echoed Western optimism about replicating industrialised society across the globe. However, experiences in newly independent countries revealed a diversity of political and economic challenges. From the 1970s on, modernization theories like Rostow's declined in prominence. New theories such as dependency theory and world system theory emerged, examining global inequalities and power structures hindering development. Dependency theory argued that poverty in developing countries was not due to a lack of modernization but rather to a dependent relationship with Western cores. Colonialism created underdevelopment and dependence on primary commodity exports. World systems theory saw development as shaped by positioning in the global economy rather than internal stages. Countries are divided into an industrialised core and a resource-producing periphery.

On the other hand, neoliberalism and globalisation arose in the 1980s with ideals of free markets, privatisation, and reduced state intervention. Critical views saw global rules as benefiting Western dominance and hindering equal development. Similarly, sustainable development notions gained support in the 1990s for integrating environmental

- *Shift from the focus on economic growth model*

factors alongside economic and social development needs. The limitations of resource-intensive growth models became apparent. Development thinking shifted from a narrow focus on economic growth in Rostow's model towards more complex understandings. Different approaches highlight uneven power relations and the diversity of development paths and priorities in the global south.

### 2.1.3.1 Critique of Rostow's Model

While influential in its time, Rostow's stages theory has been extensively critiqued for its limitations:

- ◆ Assumes all societies pass through the same universal stages. But experiences are highly varied between regions with different histories and conditions.
- ◆ Highly ethnocentric in basing the model only on US/Western experiences while ignoring other paths.
- ◆ Too rigid and mechanical. Fails to account for overlaps, reversals or jumping stages.
- ◆ Simplistic view of development as a linear process. Later theories see development as complex and uneven.
- ◆ Ignores external constraints like colonial legacies, inequality, dependence on primary exports, lack of capital.
- ◆ Assumes replicating Western consumerist model is most desirable. But sustainability issues challenge consumerism.
- ◆ No account of power relations and global inequalities shaping development experiences.
- ◆ Interactions between tradition and modernity overlooked. Elements of tradition continue alongside modern changes.
- ◆ Political and social dimensions of development are ignored. Focuses narrowly on economic factors.

Development thinking has greatly evolved. Later theories adopted more critical, nuanced perspectives on global inequalities and constraints on development. The theories that followed took a more critical perspective on development issues. They aimed to address the limitations of modernisation approaches like Rostow's stages. They moved beyond Rostow's rigid linear stages. While foundational in

- *Recognition of Socio-political dimension*



its time, Rostow's theory came to be seen as too narrow, ethnocentric and simplistic. Development is recognised as complex, uneven and involving social and political dimensions beyond just economic factors. Modernisation theories provided an early framework but understanding of development processes has deepened considerably over time.

## Summarised Overview

W.W. Rostow's influential *Stages of Economic Growth Model*. Rostow outlined a linear 5-stage model of development in 1960, positing that societies must pass through set stages from traditional to modern industrial economies. Rostow's ideas aligned with the US Cold War goals of spreading capitalism globally. His model was highly influential on modernization approaches to development, though it has been extensively critiqued as ethnocentric, rigid, and simplistic. Rostow's stages of growth model provided an early framework for development economics. However, later theories like dependency and world systems theory adopted more critical perspectives on global inequalities and power structures. Development thinking has evolved considerably over time, recognising complex constraints and multiple paths beyond Rostow's rigid stages. The reading summarises these shifts and limitations of modernization theories.

## Self Assessment

1. What are the main features and assumptions of Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth model?
2. Why has Rostow's model declined in prominence? How have perspectives on development processes evolved since the mid-20th century ?
3. Discuss the influence and critiques on Rostow modernization theory

## Assignments

1. Evaluate the nature of the “mall culture” of 21st century. How did you compare mall culture with the Rostow's five stage theory
2. Express your words on developmental nature of contemporary Kerala society within the framework of Modernisation theory

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## Space for Learner Engagement for Objective Questions

Learners are encouraged to develop objective questions based on the content in the paragraph as a sign of their comprehension of the content. The Learners may reflect on the recap bullets and relate their understanding with the narrative in order to frame objective questions from the given text. The University expects that 1 - 2 questions are developed for each paragraph. The space given below can be used for listing the questions.

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## Under Development Theory

### Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the unit, the learner will be able to:

- ◆ explain the underdevelopment theory of A.G. Frank and Samir Amin.
- ◆ discuss the metropolis-satellites model of A.G. Frank
- ◆ understand the concepts of maldevelopment and Eurocentris

### Background

"A new search for an alternative analytic and explanatory framework began with the growing dissatisfaction with the failure of the traditional theories of development to resolve the problems of poverty, hunger, health, and the like in the poorer Third World Countries." Some observers in the Third World countries had noticed, especially after World War II, that the theory of capital flowing from more developed to less developed countries was not at all plausible. As a result, an intellectual resistance developed that gave rise to fresh, radical ideas, which in turn gave rise to underdevelopment theory. In general, theoretical discussions within Marxism and the real-world development experience of Latin America are the two main sources from which the underdevelopment theory emerged.

### Keywords

Metropolis, Satellites, Eurocentrism, Maldevelopment



## Discussion

### ◆ *Sustain absolute poverty*

Underdevelopment is defined by factors such as low real per capita income, widespread poverty, poor literacy, a short life expectancy, and underutilization of resources. A significant portion of the population that lives in an underdeveloped economy is left in misery and material deprivation as a result of the state's inability to provide them with acceptable standards of living. The idea of underdevelopment is a relative one, as the distinction between undeveloped and developed economies is based on the quality of living in each. Even though the idea of underdevelopment is relative, it nevertheless maintains utter poverty.

### ◆ *Defining factor of underdevelopment nation*

However, economies cannot be classified as developed or underdeveloped based on their natural resources, population, or sectoral dependency. Low per capita income, low levels of living, high rates of population growth, illiteracy, technical backwardness, capital deficiency, dependence on backward agriculture, high unemployment, and unfavorable institutions are the major characteristics that distinguish development from underdevelopment. A high standard of living, universal access to high-quality education, improved health care facilities, and a long-life expectancy are the characteristics of developed or advanced economies. It's possible that not every high-income economy is developed. Under-development occurs when resources are not fully utilised for their socio-economic potential, leading to a country's development being slower than it should be, especially when compared to the resources and technologies of other countries. In addition, economists refer to industrialized, socialist industrialist nations and undeveloped economies, respectively, as the first, second, and third worlds.

### ◆ *Approach of development*

As discussed in the background of this unit, the search for new formulations began when it became clear that traditional theories of development had not been able to address issues of poverty, hunger, health, etc. Reasons for underdevelopment began to dominate this way of thinking. The theoretical discussion within Marxism and the experiences of development in Latin America are the two distinct contexts from which underdevelopment ideas originated. A.G. Frank and Samir Amin are the major theorists of under development.

◆ *Neo-Marxist Dependency Model*

This paradigm is a development of Marxist theory. It ascribes the emergence and perpetuation of underdevelopment to the globalisation of capitalism, which split the world's nations into highly developed and underdeveloped regions. It states that an unequal power and exchange relationship between the "periphery," or impoverished region, and the "centre," or developed region, rules the world.

◆ *Liberal Stages Model*

The majority of liberal and neo-liberal economists highlight that developing nations may gather savings from both local and international sources to create enough investment to boost economic growth. There is a claim that because capital formation was so low in developing nations, the primary barrier to expansion was comparatively low. For them to succeed, they could need a suitable amount of foreign help or private foreign investment. Therefore, capital expenditure was intended to function similarly to a development vending machine.

### 2.2.1 André Gunder Frank -Biographical Sketch



Fig 2.2.1 A.G.Frank

German-American sociologist and economic historian Andre Gunder Frank (February 24, 1929 - April 25, 2005) pioneered dependency theory after 1970 and world-systems theory after 1984. Though he opposed Marx's phases of history and economic history in general, he did use some Marxian ideas regarding political economy. Frank completed his undergraduate studies at the Quaker-founded Swarthmore College, where he graduated with a degree in economics in 1950. In 1957, he completed

his doctorate in economics from the University of Chicago. His doctoral dissertation, "Growth and Productivity in Ukrainian Agriculture from 1928 to 1955," examined Soviet agriculture.

Andre Gunder Frank was a leftist economist and activist who wrote widely on economics, history, development studies, and international relations. A German, he is best known today for his work on 'the development of underdevelopment' or 'dependency theory'. Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America is his most well-known work. It was one of the foundational texts in dependency theory when it was published in 1967. Later in his career, he co-wrote *The World System*:

Five Hundred Years or Five Thousand with Barry Gills and ReOrient: Global Economy in the Asian Age. The main concept of Frank's views is that a country's economic power is mostly defined by its historical circumstances, particularly its geographic location, and thus its globally power. He is also well recognised for having proposed that development strategies that are solely focused on exports lead to imbalances that are harmful to developing nations. Andre Gunder Frank was greatly influenced by Paul Baran. Initially, he criticized the well-known contribution of Rostow's *The Stages of Economic Growth* published in 1971 which popularized Baran's views. He also critically commented on the 'world system' of the 1970s and 1980s that maintained global inequality.

### 2.2.2 Theory of Under development - A.G Frank

#### ◆ *Historical roots*

Frank's theory of underdevelopment, describe gaps in wealth and development have historical and economic roots rather than being random events or products of nature. As a result of their historical encounters with more developed countries, Frank contended that underdevelopment in some areas is not a reflection of their intrinsic inferiority. Frank argues that economic diffusions become barriers rather than instruments of transformation in third-world countries. Frank had conducted periodic research on the history of the global system in both established and developing nations during the commercial period (1500-1770), the industrial capitalist era (1770-1870), and the final stages of imperialism (1870-1930). Colonies, semi-colonies, and neo-colonies existed during the process, mostly for the advantage of the capitalist nations in the Metropolis. According to Frank's theory, industrialized countries have historically profited from colonialism, unequal trade practices, and other forms of economic dominance in less developed areas.

#### ◆ *Metropolis - Satellite model*

In order to represent the above-mentioned historical experience, he coined the term development of underdevelopment," which indicates that underdevelopment is an artefact stemming from the extended history of colonial dominance in third-world nations rather than a state of nature. Frank developed a "metropolis-satellite" model to describe the operation of the underdevelopment process. The relationship between the metropolis and its satellite dates back to the

colonial era, when conquerors established new cities in the developing world to facilitate the transfer of economic excess to western nations. Then, in his opinion, the national cities turned into the western nations' satellites. In order to take economic surplus (in the form of raw materials, minerals, commodities, and profits) from third-world nations and transfer it to local, regional, national, and ultimately western capital cities, a complex network of metropolises and satellites has been established. Frank put up a number of theories based on this "metropolis-satellites model" that reflect a different method of looking at third-world growth than the modernization school.

### 2.2.2.1 Metropolis Satellite Chain

#### ◆ Centre-Periphery theory

Frank proposed the hypothesis of the "Metropolis Satellite Chain" in his 1967 book *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*. He represented the nations of Western Europe and Latin America as the "core," or Metropolis, and the other nations as the "periphery," or Satellite. According to Frank, capitalism consists of the transfer of surplus from the satellites to the metropolitan capitalist centres through monopolistic commerce, exploitation, and transfer.

#### ◆ Dependency of core and semi-peripheral

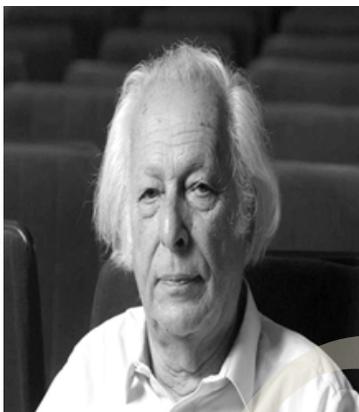
The Metropolis Satellite Chain represents both dependence and dominance. During the colonial era, exploitation fostered this relationship. Rich countries rule underdeveloped countries, as Frank underlines. The phrase "underdeveloped or distorted development conditions of other countries" refers to the growing state of a nation. It was known as the underdevelopment of development by Frank. Andre Gunder Frank used the phrase "development of underdevelopment" to describe the peripheral nations' declining economic conditions as a result of their dependence on the core. Frank claims that underdevelopment is a state that is essentially distinct from undeveloped. Frank based his ideas on capitalism's effects throughout history. For example, looking at inequality and underdevelopment in 1960s Latin America, Frank examined privileged cities that first emerged during the 16th century Spanish and Portuguese conquest. Cities might seem examples of capitalist success in underdeveloped countries. But Frank claimed cities economically dominated surrounding rural indigenous communities. Cities were 'metropolises' dominating 'satellite' communities. Likewise, these metropolises were satellites dominated by European colonizers. Over time this 'metropolis-satellite' exploitation continued, with resources flowing from satellites to metropolises. Frank's study of Chile and Brazil supported this satellite underdevelopment, with

◆ *Criticism of Frank's theory*

chains of exploitation benefitting the capitalist West.

Frank's critics claim he underestimates dependence and places too much emphasis on economic aspects while ignoring the role played by political, social, cultural, and environmental elements. Critics argue that dependency theory is unrealistic and pessimistic, and that breaking away from global capitalism is impossible, though Frank's theories are still up for discussion.

### 2.2.3 Biographical Sketch -Samir Amin



**Fig 2.2.2 Samir Amin**

Samir Amin was a French-Egyptian Marxist economist, political scientist, and world systems analyst who lived from September 3, 1931, to August 12, 2018. He is credited with coining the term "Eurocentrism" in 1988, and he is regarded as a pioneer of dependence theory. Amin moved to Paris in 1947 and graduated from the esteemed Lycée Henri IV with a second high school certificate, specialising in elementary mathematics. Before receiving his degrees in Statistics (1956) and Economics (1957) from INSEE, he had a diploma in Political science from Sciences Po (1952).

Amin joined the French Communist Party (PCF) as soon as he got to Paris, but he eventually broke with Soviet Marxism and briefly hung out with Maoist circles. He co-founded the publication *Étudiants Anticolonialistes* with other students. The nationalisation of the Suez Canal and the 1955 Asian-African Bandung Conference also had a significant impact on his political beliefs. In order to participate in the political upheaval, the latter even pushed him to put off finishing his PhD thesis, which was completed in June 1956. He submitted his thesis in 1957 under the guidance of François Perroux and other professors. It was once titled *The Origins of Underdevelopment: Capitalist Accumulation on a Global Scale*, but it was then changed to "The structural effects of the international integration of precapitalist economies: A theoretical study of the mechanism that creates so-called underdeveloped economies."

Amin moved to Paris in 1960 and worked for the Department of Economic and Financial Studies, or Service des Études Économiques et Financières (SEEF), for six months. From 1960 to 1963, he worked with well-known French economists including Charles Bettelheim and Jean Bénard in that role. A fellowship at the UN's Institute Africain de Développement Économique et de Planification (IDEP) in Dakar, West Africa, was extended to him in 1963. He took over as director of the IDEP in 1970 and remained in that role until 1980. Amin became a director of the Third World Forum in Dakar after leaving the IDEP in 1980. The three passions of Amin's life and thought have been intertwined: his work in economic management, his teaching and research, and his political activism." Among the Third World's most significant and influential intellectuals has been Samir Amin.

### 2.2.4 Samir Amin- Theory on underdevelopment

Samir Amin discussed unequal development and divided the global systems into two categories: self-centred systems and peripheral systems. Self-centred nations have their own internal dynamic systems that are not impacted by relationships with the outside world, whereas peripheral nations fulfil the demands of the centre. According to Amin, the capitalist world directly influence Third World countries. These nations, which have been influenced by western capitalism, have essentially identical capitalist economies despite having unique means of production. He believes that the history of periphery capitalism is replete with "long-term blocks," "short-term miracles," and even retreat. Amin discussed how the globalisation of the interests of the class and the disarticulation/distortion of the economy will set the global bourgeoisie against the global proletariat. His efforts were focused on formulating ideas for that shift, such as Maldevelopment and Eurocentrism.

◆ *Self-centred systems and peripheral systems*

According to Amin's theory of civilizational history, these societies saw the emergence of capitalism first due to the unexpected advantages of the "West." This led to the aggressive outward growth of capitalism and colonialism, which in turn caused a gap in the world. Amin believes that thinking of Europe as the historical hub of the globe is wrong. Europe has only dominated throughout the capitalist era. Amin sees Eurocentrism as both a worldview and a global desire that, under the cover of "catching up," homogenises the entire world according to a European model. But in

◆ *Eurocentrism*



◆ *Maldevelopment*

reality, capitalism polarises rather than homogenises the world as a whole. Thus, eurocentrism is less of a possibility and more of an ideal. Additionally, it causes issues by promoting racism and imperialism. Because fascism is an extreme kind of Eurocentrism, it continues to be a source of concern for Amin.

Maldevelopment refers to development that is not typical, as in the terminology used, for instance, in medicine to describe a person's expected development of the brain. The term Maldevelopment is first used by him to reference to social progress in the 1990s. Samir traced maldevelopment under capitalism through it, covering the industrial revolution, monopolisation, and colonial slavery up until the twentieth century. According to him, the purpose of the developing peripheral was to supply raw materials and agricultural products, which would tend to lower the value of the constant and variable capital employed at the centre. Furthermore, it is the foundation upon which unequal exchange arose, particularly towards the end of the nineteenth century, with monopoly capital at the centre, enabling large-scale capital exports and the means of organising the periphery using current methods.

Amin's work has been influential but also attracts extensive critique:

- ◆ Relies on a rigid binary division of the world into peripheral and core countries that overlooks intermediate economies and relationships.
- ◆ Overemphasizes external factors while minimizing internal class structures, political conditions and policy choices affecting development.
- ◆ Assumes pre-capitalist modes were more egalitarian when often they involved exploitation of peasantry by states and landlords.
- ◆ Underestimates potential for national bourgeoisies to spearhead industrial advancement in periphery and for regional cooperation initiatives.
- ◆ Seems to endorse authoritarian state capitalist approaches rather than popular democratic pathways to balanced development.
- ◆ Proposed delinking from capitalist world market is unrealistic in contemporary globalized economy.

Despite criticisms, Amin provides an incisive Marxist analysis of the historical processes and exploitative global

◆ *Multi-polar development paths*

structures causing uneven development. He highlights the lasting constraints imposed by colonialism and neo-colonialism on the autonomy of peripheral nations. Amin's theories were influential during the 1970s growth of dependency and world systems theories. His neo-Marxist perspective denounced the view that Western capitalist models offer the only route to development. Amin's advocacy of delinking opened debates on alternatives like import substitution. While aspects of his critique remain salient today, subsequent trends like emerging economies and regional blocs show more complex, multi-polar development paths. Amin's thinking contributed vital perspectives on imperialist legacies and class relations within the evolving project of forging just, equitable modes of development. The questions he raises about dependence and self-reliant advancement continue to have resonance in the Global South.

## Summarised Overview

This unit summarizes the underdevelopment theories of Andre Gunder Frank and Samir Amin. It outlines Frank's argument that Western core nations deliberately underdeveloped peripheral countries through colonial exploitation. Amin similarly highlights capitalism's unequal development that enriched core countries while generating underdevelopment in postcolonial peripheries. Both challenge modernization theory's linear stages approach. It provides an overview of Frank and Amin's concepts of exploitative global systems producing underdevelopment in the Third World. It summarizes their neo-Marxist perspectives on imperialist history and core-periphery relations entrenching global inequality. Their advocacy of delinking from global capitalism sparked debates on alternative development pathways. While influential in their time, their rigid binary global divisions have been critiqued. But their insights remain relevant on imperialist legacies constraining development.

## Self Assessment

1. Compare the perspectives of Frank and Amin on core-periphery relations in the global capitalist system
2. Analyse the Metropolis Satellite Chain proposed by Frank
3. Why were Frank and Amin's theories influential in the 1970s? Do their ideas on imperialism and global inequality remain relevant today?



## Assignments

1. Critically assess the relevance of underdevelopment theory for in forming development policies in the 21st century. How could policymakers apply insights from this theory while also avoiding some of its limitations?
2. Assess the critiques made of Frank and Amin's theories of underdevelopment. Do these critiques undermine their key insights?

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## Space for Learner Engagement for Objective Questions

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## World System Theory

### Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the unit, the learner will be able to:

- ◆ understand the world system theory of Wallerstein
- ◆ know about the concept of core, periphery, semi-periphery
- ◆ identify strengths and limitations of the world system theory

### Background

Imagine you are holding a magnifying glass over a sprawling landscape. As you zoom in, you start to see intricate patterns, connections, and relationships between the various elements of the landscape. This ability to observe the bigger picture while also understanding the finer details is precisely what the World System Theory, pioneered by Wallerstein, aims to achieve. In our increasingly interconnected world, it's essential to comprehend the complex forces that shape economies, politics, and societies across the globe. 'World-system theory' aims to explain the workings of the "capitalist world economy" as a 'total social system.' Immanuel Wallerstein is recognised for the approach's first significant articulation and classic illustration when he wrote *The Rise and Future Demise of the World Capitalist System: Concepts for Comparative Analysis*, widely considered a foundational article, in 1974. *The Modern World System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World Economy in the Sixteenth Century* was released by Wallerstein in 1976. This is Wallerstein's seminal contribution to historical and sociological philosophy, one that generated a great deal of discussion and encouraged a great many others to expand on his ideas. The fundamental ideas and theoretical foundations of world-system theory – which will be discussed later – have significantly contributed to its influence and may account for its more favourable reception in developing nations. In the realm of ideas, where does world-system theory stand? It belongs to both economic history and historical sociology at the same time.



## Keywords

World system, Core, Periphery, Semi-periphery, Global capitalism

## Discussion

### 2.3.1 Immanuel Wallerstein -Biographical Sketch



**Fig 2.3.1 Immanuel Wallerstein**

He was an American thinker who worked mostly on understanding the history and development of the global economy. He was born in 1930 in New York City. Wallerstein started his academic and professional career at Columbia University, where from he got his PhD in 1959. From 1958 to 1971, he worked as an Associate Professor of Sociology after serving as an instructor. He then took advantage of a fantastic opportunity to become a professor at McGill University, where he worked as a teacher from 1971 until 1976. For most of his career, he taught at Binghamton University in New York State.

He retired from there in 1999 but kept writing books and essays. He died in 2019.

Wallerstein is most famous for coming up with the idea of the 'world-system' in the 1970s. This means looking at the global economy as one big system that affects all countries. Wallerstein said this system started around 1500 CE. That was when European empires started conquering new parts of the world like the Americas and bringing them into worldwide trade. According to Wallerstein, this world-system has a core, a periphery, and a semi-periphery. The core countries are the colonial powers and rich capitalist countries that exploit the periphery countries for labour and resources. Periphery countries are weak former colonies; that provide raw materials to the industrialised core countries. In between are the semi-periphery - countries, which are kind of powerful but also somewhat exploited.

Wallerstein argued that this unequal system continues today with things like unfair trade deals. He said the huge wealth gaps this causes leads to conflict and instability. He predicted the world-system would eventually collapse under its own tensions. Wallerstein's ideas were influential in the field called dependency theory. This is a view popular in the developing world. It says poor countries are exploited in poverty due to their dependence on rich countries. Wallerstein wanted social science to help leaders avoid negative paths and choose better development for all nations.

### 2.3.2 World Systems Theory

◆ *Response to dependency theory*

World systems theory is a response to the criticisms of Dependency Theory. World Systems Theory was developed by Immanuel Wallerstein in 1979. Wallerstein accepts the fact that former colonies are not to be forever trapped in a state of dependency; it is possible for them to reach the economic hierarchy of development, as many of them have done. However, he also believes that the global capitalist system still requires some countries, or at least regions within countries, to be poor so they can be exploited by the wealthy at the top.

◆ *Corporate as modern world system*

Wallerstein's principles underlying that one must look at the world system as a whole, rather than just at individual countries. Dependency Theory tended to argue that countries are poor because they used to be exploited by other countries. However, focusing on countries (governments/nation states) is the wrong level of analysis - governments today have declined in power, whereas corporations are more powerful than ever. Global corporations, and global capital, transcend national boundaries, and nation states (even wealthy ones) are relatively powerless to control them. Thus, in order to understand why countries are rich or poor, we should be looking at global economic institutions and corporations rather than countries. Global economic institutions form what Wallerstein calls a modern world system, and all countries, rich and poor alike, are caught up in it.

Wallerstein believes that the modern world system is characterised by an international division consisting of a structured set of relations between three types of capitalist zone: core, periphery and semi-periphery countries. The core, or developed countries, control world wages and

◆ *Capitalist Zonal divisions*

monopolise the production of manufactured goods. The semi-peripheral zone includes countries like South Africa or Brazil which resemble the core in terms of their urban centres but also have areas of rural poverty which resemble the peripheral countries. The core contracts work out to these countries. Finally, there are the peripheral countries at the bottom, mainly in Africa, which provide the raw materials such as cash crops to the core and semi-periphery. These are also the emerging markets in which the core attempts to market their manufactured goods.

◆ *Possibility of upward and downward mobility*

Countries can be upwardly or downwardly move in the world system. This is one of the key differences between World System's Theory and Frank's Dependency Theory. Many countries, such as the BRIC nations, have moved up from being peripheral countries to semi-peripheral countries. However, most countries do not move up and stay peripheral, and the ex-colonial powers (the wealthy European countries) are very unlikely to slip down the global order.

◆ *Unfair trade rules*

The modern world system is dynamic; core countries are constantly evolving new ways of extracting profit from poorer countries and regions. Three examples of new ways of extracting profit from poor countries include:

- World trade is not a level playing field - The best example of this is in agriculture - Agriculture is Africa's biggest economic sector. It has the capacity to produce a lot more food and export to Europe and America but it can't because the Europe and America spend billions every year subsidising their farmers so imported African products seem more expensive.

◆ *Economic power of corporate*

- Western corporations sometimes use their economic power to negotiate favourable tax deals in the developing world. A good case in point here is the mining company Glencore in Zambia - The company recently arranged a long-term contract to mine copper with the Zambian government - it exports \$6 billion a year in copper from Zambia, but pays only \$50m in tax, while as part of the deal the Zambian government is contractually obliged to pay for all the electricity costs of mining - a total of \$150m a year.

- Land grabs - the examples from the Africa where a western government or company buys up thousands of hectares of land in Africa with the intention of planting it with food or biofuel crops for export back to western markets.

◆ *Leasing of land*

In such cases, the western companies take advantage of the cheap land and gain much more than the African nations selling the land in the long term. In some case studies of land grabs, thousands of indigenous peoples are displaced

◆ *Concentration on economic domination*

Wallerstein can also be criticised in the same way Dependency theorists can be criticised – there are more causes of underdevelopment than just capitalism such as cultural factors, corruption and ethnic conflict. Wallerstein puts too much emphasis on economics and the dominance of capitalism – there are other ways people can be exploited and oppressed – such as through oppressive religious regimes. Also, there are some areas that are still not included in the world system – for example, some tribal peoples in South America and Bhutan remain relatively unaffected by global capitalism.

◆ *Overemphasis on dependency on core*

Wallerstein's concepts of core, semi-periphery and periphery are vague, and this means his theory is difficult to test in practice. The core-periphery relationship he describes certainly seems to exist at a macro level when we look at the global economy, with wealthy countries dominating manufacturing and production while poorer countries provide raw materials, agricultural products, and emerging consumer markets. However, the boundaries are not always so clear cut. There is a great diversity of development within many countries - with wealthy urban areas but impoverished rural zones. Many countries include both core and peripheral areas within them. It is also an oversimplification to portray the core as entirely dominant over the periphery. Peripheral nations have sometimes successfully developed by adopting protectionist economic policies rather than full engagement with the global capitalist system.

◆ *Limited possibility of zonal mobility*

The core-periphery division is arguably most pronounced between regions rather than within countries. Entire continents like Africa seem to occupy the periphery while Europe and North America make up much of the core. But again, there are exceptions. Japan started as peripheral but has become part of the core. Some core powers like the United Kingdom have arguably declined into a semi-peripheral status. So upward and downward mobility does happen, but it is difficult. The cards are stacked in favour of established core powers.

◆ *Ignore the resource of periphery*

Wallerstein is right to emphasise that global capital transcends nation states, so focusing on the nation state as the unit of analysis is misleading. Large corporations have massive economic influence today through global supply chains. But nation states are still important, as they make policies that either promote or resist the domination of foreign capital. So, in dependency theory the nation state seems to be wrongly dismissed, but focusing on it entirely is also unsound. A nuanced analysis must look at both states and corporations. The ways core nations extract value from the periphery are complex and constantly evolving, often going beyond simply importing commodities. Unfair trade deals, asymmetric tax arrangements, and land grabs are all contemporary examples of how the core continues to disadvantage the periphery. Technology and intellectual property are other key means by which value flows from poor to rich nations today.

## Summarised Overview

Immanuel Wallerstein's World Systems Theory views the global economy as a single world system with a division of labor between core, periphery, and semi-periphery nations. Industrialized capitalist core nations dominate manufacturing and international trade while exploiting peripheral nations for labor and raw materials. Semi-periphery nations have aspects of both. Wallerstein sees historical and systemic factors as more important for development than policies or culture in individual nations. Wallerstein's approach provides a structural critique of global inequality between regions. However, the categories can be vague and inflexible. The theory focuses heavily on economic determinism and overlooks local agency as well as other factors like politics and culture. Reality is more complex than the rigid model implies. The theory provides valuable macro analysis but should not be an absolute doctrine.

## Self Assessment

1. What is the core-periphery structure in World systems theory?
2. Write an evaluative essay assessing strengths and weaknesses of the World Systems theory.
3. Critically assess the continued relevance of Wallerstein's World Systems theory for understanding issues of development and global inequality in the 21st century.

## Assignments

1. Find a recent example of core nations exploiting the periphery. Make a chart explaining the core, semi-periphery, and periphery in the world system.
2. Debate whether the World system theory adequately explains a specific nation's level of development.

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## Space for Learner Engagement for Objective Questions

Learners are encouraged to develop objective questions based on the content in the paragraph as a sign of their comprehension of the content. The Learners may reflect on the recap bullets and relate their understanding with the narrative in order to frame objective questions from the given text. The University expects that 1 - 2 questions are developed for each paragraph. The space given below can be used for listing the questions.

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## Alternative Development

### Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this unit, learners will be able to

- ◆ identify the contributions of Schumacher and Sen.
- ◆ explain Schumacher's concept of intermediate technology.
- ◆ discuss Sen's capability approach to development

### Background

Imagine a lush green valley tucked between rolling hills, with a small village of farmers working their land. For generations they have lived in harmony with the cycles of nature, tilling the soil, harvesting crops by hand, and taking only what they need. Their tools are simple but effective - hoes, sickles, and ox-drawn ploughs. They have little money but their basic needs are met through their labor and strong community bonds. Huge machines will modernise agriculture and manufacturing will fuel economic growth. Promises abound of electricity, jobs, and rising incomes. However, the villagers wonder, what will happen to their ancestral farmlands now earmarked for industry? What place is there for their traditional skills and ways of living? This scenario of traditional communities confronted by top-down development mirrors dilemmas faced across much of the post-colonial developing world in the 20th century. Modernisation theories assumed adopting Western technology and free market capitalism was the universal path to progress. However, critics argued this neglected human needs and environmental sustainability. Schumacher and Sen represent seminal thinkers who formulated alternative visions of development centred on human capabilities and appropriate technologies.

E.F. Schumacher gained insights into inappropriate development from his time in Burma in the 1950s. He saw new Western agricultural systems displacing rural laborers who had cultivated lands sustainably for centuries. In his seminal



1973 book *Small is Beautiful*, Schumacher argued for 'intermediate technologies'. Rather than imposing capital-intensive methods, tools should be designed to maximise employment while remaining in harmony with local environments. Schumacher urged learning from indigenous knowledge to fashion appropriate solutions.

Likewise, Amartya Sen reoriented notions of development away from narrow economic growth models in his 1999 book *Development as Freedom*. Sen saw development as expanding human capabilities to lead free, flourishing lives rather than maximizing income alone. Both Schumacher and Sen provide profound critiques of standardized Western development formulas. Their humanistic visions remain highly relevant today as governments and international agencies seek to balance growth with sustainability and social justice. By elevating human agency, welfare and ecological limits over material outputs, their perspectives on alternative development offer invaluable guidance for fostering genuine progress. The green valley village and many like it across the world remind us that when development strays too far from human needs and natural rhythms, rethinking its fundamental purpose becomes imperative

## Keywords

Intermediate technology, Capability approach, Human development freedoms, Sustainability

## Discussion

### 2.4.1 E. F. Schumacher- Biographical Sketch



**Fig 2.4.1**  
**E.F.Schumacher**

E. F. Schumacher was a German-British economist and philosopher who was best known for his influential 1973 book "*Small Is Beautiful: A Study of Economics as If People Mattered*". He born in Germany in 1911, Schumacher moved to Britain before World War II. He spent over 20 years as the chief economic adviser to the British National Coal Board. There he developed ideas on energy conservation and sustainability that were ahead of their time. In 1955, Schumacher traveled to Burma as an economic consultant. He was struck by the unnecessary hardship caused by applying advanced Western technology in a developing country. This experience led him

to pioneer the concept of appropriate technology and question the suitability of standard Western economics to solve global poverty. In the 1960s, Schumacher became president of the Soil Association, an organization promoting organic farming. He saw organic agriculture and local food markets as more ecologically sound and social justice. Schumacher's ideas attracted the notice of several prominent international figures, including the economist Leopold Kohr and the philosopher Bertrand Russell.

Schumacher criticized mainstream Western economics for its materialism and promotion of excessive consumption. He argued that modern economists treated humans as purely economic beings, while ignoring the more meaningful aspects of life. Schumacher believed that small-scale, local economies based on community relationships were superior to the large-scale, globalized economy dominated by corporations. He felt that decentralized, human-scale technology was more sustainable for meeting people's needs. Schumacher urged for the development of intermediate technology that combined the best of traditional crafts and modern scientific knowledge. He thought this technology could empower people in developing countries.

His work "*Small Is Beautiful*" brought Schumacher's critique of modern economics to a wide audience. He argued that modern economies encouraged corporate gigantism and excessive growth at the cost of environmental and social well-being. Schumacher instead advocated decentralization, sustainability, and empowering individuals and communities. He believed that people mattered more than technology and material gain. Schumacher was one of the first economists to question the sustainability of unlimited growth. He also challenged the focus on gross domestic product as the prime indicator of human welfare. His pioneering work encouraged a more humanistic, ecologically conscious approach to economics. Schumacher's ideas have continuing influence on alternative economics theories like degrowth and ecological economics. Though controversial, E. F. Schumacher highlighted problems with mainstream economics that have become more pressing over time. He offered an early model of sustainable development centered on human values and appropriate technology. Schumacher remains an inspirational figure for those envisioning decentralized, ecologically wise economies that empower people. His unique perspective still provokes important debates about the real purpose of economic activity.

## 2.4.2 E. F. Schumacher – Intermediate Technology

*Small Is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered* is a political nonfiction book by Schumacher. *Small Is Beautiful* contains four broad sections: The Modern World, Resources, The Third World, Organization and Ownership. Schumacher starts off by talking about how our current economy is unsustainable and ends with some alternatives to capitalism. First, “The Modern World,” Schumacher challenges our understanding of nature and our place within it. We see ourselves as seemingly above nature, and our goal is to conquer and control it. The irony is that, if we do conquer nature, it will be the end of us all. In “Resources,” Schumacher looks at education, a crucial resource that means different things to each of us. Our perception of the importance of education is influenced by our socioeconomic class. For instance, the wealthy view it as a chance to network, whereas those who are poor place little importance on it. “The Third World,” considers the fatal flaw in “solving” problems in developing countries. And finally, Organization and Ownership,” discusses why socialist theory doesn’t go far enough, and how we urgently must find alternatives to capitalism. *Small Is Beautiful* puts forward the revolutionary yet viable case for building our economies around the needs of communities, not corporations. Schumacher advocates for sustainable economics that prioritize people and the environment over profit. Alternatives to the established economic theories, emphasising happiness over financial gain.

◆ *Alternative to capitalism*

◆ *Concern for non-renewable resources*

Schumacher believed less developed countries should not copy Western technological development but use cheaper and more productive local technology. He suggested low-cost, small-scale technology instead of high cost large scale technology. Western economies are industrialized based on complex infrastructure and high productivity. These countries produce large volumes at low cost. All necessary infrastructure like roads, transportation and electricity must be maintained for production. Schumacher argued that such industrial economies appear to solve all socio-economic problems. He also said that overusing natural resources leads to depletion. He suggested replacing fossil fuels with nuclear energy, which solves the fuel problem but creates an environmental problem.

◆ *Materialistic world*

Schumacher said materials interact and create the world. He believed in idealism - a higher, more real, non-material world beyond the material world. In the material world, there is no self-control and respect for the natural world because of materialism. For Schumacher, overproduction and overconsumption caused by materialist philosophy that is the root of all problems. Mechanized agriculture and factory farming lead to pollution of land and water. As an alternative, Schumacher advocated 'reducing needs' to promote peace and permanence.

◆ *Social impact of technology*

Schumacher believed modern technology shapes the world. Here he showed the destructive impacts like environmental degradation, depletion of natural resources, labor dislocation, etc. He also found authoritarian or hierarchical relationships caused by technology.

◆ *Inappropriateness of Western technology*

Schumacher questioned use of Western technology in underdeveloped countries. Less developed countries failed to adopt Western technology. E.F. Schumacher critiqued modern technology for displacing large segments of the workforce. He advocated for what he termed "intermediate technology" as an alternative development path

◆ *Modern technology not a standardized solution*

Schumacher argued that modern technology, while incredibly productive, requires high capital investment, standardized production methods, and centralized management. This results in large, automated factories that employ relatively few people compared to more labor-intensive production methods. In industrialized nations, he believed that modern technology displaced masses of workers, concentrating economic power in large corporations and diminishing opportunities for meaningful livelihoods. In less developed nations, Schumacher saw modern technology as inappropriate and incompatible with the regional context. Large factories disrupted traditional economic and social patterns in rural areas. Advanced mechanization led to cheap workplaces that offered poor wages and working conditions. Schumacher believed that embracing modern technology would not solve issues of poverty and inequality in developing nations.

As an alternative, Schumacher advocated for what he called "intermediate technology." Intermediate technologies are designed to meet the needs and utilize the skills of local communities. They involve small-scale establishments, simple production methods, and use of local materials.

◆ *Native innovations and technology*

Intermediate technologies are relatively inexpensive, labor-intensive, decentralized, and depend less on capital investment. Examples include small workshops, farms, and factories using tools and machinery matched to local repair and maintenance capabilities. Rather than pursuing advanced automation, Schumacher believed developing nations should adopt intermediate technologies that provide meaningful employment and livelihoods. Intermediate technologies empower local communities to meet their own needs using local resources and skills. The work is compatible with human needs and abilities, rather than displacing human labor with machines. Production is targeted to local use, rather than mass export.

◆ *Utilization of renewable energy*

In addition, intermediate technologies are designed to be non-violent to the natural environment. They utilize renewable energy sources like the sun, wind, and plants instead of scarce fossil fuels. Production processes are designed to recycle materials and conserve resources. This reduces pollution and waste compared to mass production systems. In 1966, Schumacher founded the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) to promote research and application of intermediate technologies globally. The group, now called Practical Action, works in several developing countries to introduce sustainable technologies that empower communities. Schumacher believed intermediate technology provided an alternative path for industrialized nations as well. He advocated moving away from fossil fuels and centralized, automated production. Instead of pursuing unlimited economic growth, he suggested renewable energy sources and technologies matched to human skills and needs. This would provide meaningful, dignified work while reducing inequality and environmental destruction.

## 2.4.2 Amartya Sen- Biographical Sketch



**Fig 2.4.2 Amartya Sen**

Amartya Sen is an influential economist and philosopher from India. Sen was born on November 3, 1933, and has lived and worked in the US and the UK since 1972. He has made major contributions to thinking about poverty, inequality, social justice and development. Sen argues that development should focus on increasing people's capabilities. Capabilities refer to what people are able to be and do, their real opportunities. For example, being healthy, being educated, participating in society. Development is about removing barriers so people can live the kind of life they value.

Sen has critiqued mainstream economics for making too many simplifying assumptions about human motivation. He argues that people are motivated by other-regarding goals, not just self-interest. For example, commitments to justice, ethics and the wellbeing of others. His ideas have shaped thinking on social justice and inequality. Sen argues we should focus on people's capabilities to live the lives they value. He says policies should aim to expand people's substantial freedoms - their real opportunities. Sen's revolutionary work has helped transform the way economists think about issues like poverty, inequality and quality of life. He has challenged assumptions and advocated a more humane, ethical approach to economics.

In 1998, Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for his contributions to welfare economics. He has taught at leading universities in India, the UK and the USA. Currently, he holds the positions of Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Harvard University as well as Professor of Thomas W. Lamont University. He was formerly the University of Cambridge's Master of Trinity College. For his services to welfare economics, he was given India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, in 1999 and he was given the 2020 Peace Prize of the German Book Trade by the German Publishers and Booksellers Association in recognition of his groundbreaking research on global justice and his fight against social inequalities in healthcare and education. Sen's legacy is a broader understanding of development as expanding human capabilities, freedoms and quality of life. His insights continue to inform economists, policymakers, philosophers and development experts globally.

## 2.4.4 Capability Approach of Development: Amartya Sen

### ◆ *Emphasis on human wellbeing*

Amartya Sen's capability approach holds that development can only occur through human beings "means of all production." People as a way of bringing about change will bring about development, not an increase in riches. He maintained that accumulating wealth should only be viewed in terms of how it enhances people's lives and that it is merely a means to an end. For example, a nation may rank highly in terms of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but poorly in terms of population well-being. Human life should get better as a result of development. On the other hand, the capacity perspective makes it possible to foresee human life. The three main ideas of the capability approach to development are functioning, capability, and agency.

### ◆ *Ability to enhance human life*

The capability approach views "a set of beings and doings" as what defines human life's "functioning". Thus, one way to evaluate human life is by looking at one's "capability to function. Here, being and doing what people value are referred to as functioning. The ability to be or do what one values is the freedom that one has in this regard. Thus, capability enhances people's quality of life. People's ability to function can be used to measure their quality of life. When evaluating an individual's quality of life, the capacity approach takes into account more than just their income. The functioning, or collection of doings and beings, must be evaluated under the capability approach. The ability to complete worthwhile tasks is one way to measure life's richness. Then, since several functions make up the parts of life, an individual is perceived as having agency as opposed to being passive. The ability of a person to pursue goals that they value or have good cause to value is referred to as agency. Individuals can choose their priorities and the means by which they will be attained as agents. However, as social groupings rather than individuals make decisions about development, people must be informed, have the freedom to voice their opinions, and exercise agency in relation to development policy and its implementation.

### ◆ *Democratic and humanitarian development*

Sen's ideas on development can be understood from his work, '*Development as Freedom*'. Sen says development is enhanced by democracy and human rights protection. Such rights, especially free press, freedom of speech, assembly, etc., increase the likelihood of a good, clean, honest government. Development expands human freedom. It "enhances freedoms that allow people to live lives they value". So "development



requires removing major unfreedoms: poverty and tyranny, poor economic opportunities and deprivation, neglect of public facilities, and repressive states”.

Sen argues there are five interrelated freedoms - political freedom, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency and security. The state supports freedoms by providing public education, healthcare, social safety nets, good macroeconomic policies and environmental protection. Freedom means not just being able to do something, but having the capability to make it happen. What people can achieve (capabilities) depends on “economic opportunities, political liberties, social powers, health, basic education, and encouraging/cultivating initiatives”. For Sen, “capability deprivation” measures poverty better than low income. While higher GDP improves quality of life, there are exceptions. State like Kerala in India have a higher life expectancy and literacy than richer Brazil, South Africa, and Namibia. And Afro-Americans have a lower life expectancy than males in China and India, although their income is much higher. Sen highlights government provided “social opportunities” like schooling, basic healthcare, land reform, and microcredit. Sen helped the UN Development Programme (UNDP) think about human development, including the Human Development Index (HDI). While human development is much broader, Human Development Index (HDI) offers a powerful alternative to income for summarising well-being. Assessing growth in statistics is not actual development, according to Sen. He supported development with environmental concern

◆ *Freedom in socio-economic political sphere*

Sen worked on the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report on “*Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World*”. It argues that cultural freedom is essential for human development, namely the freedom to choose one’s identity without discrimination. Cultural freedoms should be basic human rights and necessities for diverse 21st-century societies. All people should maintain their ethnic, linguistic, and religious identities. Recognising and protecting these identities is the only sustainable approach to developing diverse societies. Economic globalisation requires respecting and protecting cultural freedoms, and xenophobic resistance to diversity must be addressed and overcome.

◆ *Cultural freedom*

## Summarised Overview

E.F. Schumacher was an influential 20th century thinker who critiqued modern technology as dehumanizing and ecologically destructive. As an alternative, he proposed "intermediate technology" - small-scale, decentralized tools and systems designed to empower local communities. Schumacher argued that intermediate technologies allowed for meaningful work, environmental sustainability, and human-centered development. Amartya Sen is a contemporary economist who advanced the capability approach focused on expanding human freedoms and opportunities. For Sen, development is about removing barriers so people can live the lives they value. He argues that poverty should be understood in terms of capability deprivation. Sen's revolutionary thinking challenged standard economic assumptions and placed emphasis on human development. While coming from different backgrounds, Schumacher and Sen both questioned dominant economic paradigms and argued for more holistic, ethical approaches to technology, development and human wellbeing.

## Self Assessment

1. Analyze E.F. Schumacher's critique of modern technology and his concept of "intermediate technology" as an alternative development path.
2. Explain the key features and aims of intermediate technology according to Schumacher.
3. Discuss Amartya Sen's capability approach and how it reconceptualizes ideas of development, poverty and wellbeing.
4. Compare and contrast the perspectives of Schumacher and Sen on appropriate technology and human-centered development

## Assignments

1. Assess the contemporary policy relevance of E.F. Schumacher's ideas on intermediate technology. What specific insights can his critique offer countries seeking to balance growth and sustainability today?
2. Critically analyze Amartya Sen's capability approach. What are its fundamental strengths in reshaping development thought? How might you respond to criticism regarding its practical policy application?



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# Development Strategies, Policies and Impacts

**BLOCK-03**



## Paths of Development

### Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this unit, learners will be able to

- ◆ explain the key principles and assumptions of the Gandhian model of development.
- ◆ understand the key principles, benefits and limitations of a mixed economy model and socialist economic model.
- ◆ compare and contrast the Gandhian, Socialist and Mixed models of development.

### Background

In the decades following India's independence, the nation faced momentous decisions regarding which path of development to embark upon. Three broad visions arose, each offering radically different routes to modernity, social justice, and prosperity. The Gandhian model valued localism, ethics, and dignity over industrialization and materialism. Village industries, community bonds, and harmony with nature were central pillars. Production was to meet local needs sustainably using traditional skills and appropriate tools tailored to the conditions. Trusteeship and redistribution ensured dignity and sufficiency for all. Critics saw Gandhi's vision as romanticised and limiting. Socialism presented modernity through state power and collectivism. Public ownership and economic planning seek to maximise output, avoid exploitation, and reduce inequality. Well-intentioned in ideals of social welfare, its bureaucratic and authoritarian tendencies drew sceptics. Efficiency, choice, and incentives eroded amidst centralised control. A third way, the mixed economy, aimed to negotiate a pragmatic balance between public sector planning and private enterprise. State intervention addressed the weaknesses of capitalism, while markets maximised choice and efficiency. But uncertainties persisted around finding the right equilibrium between the two spheres. These frameworks vied to shape India's development trajectory. Debates raged over the values, trade-offs, and viability of each system. Gandhi's humanistic economics retained immense ideological appeal. Socialist ideals influence among India's leaders, shaping policy for decades. Ultimately, a mixed model evolved, integrating the country into the global capitalist system while retaining welfare



programs. Tensions between growth imperatives and social objectives persist within this negotiated path to development. Exploring the promises and critiques of each vision provides insight into India's development choices and challenges.

## Keywords

Gandhian Model, Mixed economy, Swadeshi, Trusteeship, Public sector, Command economy, Private sector, Joint sector, Socialism.

## Discussion

### 3.1.1 Gandhian Approach

The Gandhian model of development was unique to India. It was created by the Father of the Nation, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. It describes the social and economic vision of this important person. His experience came from working closely with society. It is based on ethical and moral considerations. His emphasis on rural economy and simple life, along with caring about everyone's well-being, formed the basis of his special views on development economics. Gandhi's vision of development was largely based on understanding Indian scenario. Gandhi's development modes are very humane and no economic model is worth doing unless it aims for the general well-being of mankind. The Gandhian model of development revolved around ideas of nationalism, protectionism, humanism, socialism and achieving social harmony by removing divisions. More specifically, the Gandhian model had two main priorities that distinguished it from other models. These two priorities were: Developing the self of individuals rather than material prosperity, and developing villages by strengthening cottage industries and rural technology.

◆ *Developing  
Self-reliant model*

#### 3.1.1.1 History of the Gandhian Model of Development

His vision of development was an expression of his experience of national movement. When Gandhi returned from South Africa, he noticed the Indian economy was extremely poor. He was pained by how the rural economy had broken down under British rule. He began instilling moral courage in people to be economically self-sufficient, producing their basic needs through local ways. This would bring confidence and ability to be self-sufficient. It would revive India's rural economy and undermine the British

◆ *A model for deprived section*

economic interests that kept them in India. Soon, the ideals of economic self-sufficiency spread in India. The British economic interests were threatened and the British realized Gandhi had created a threat to their rule by attacking their economic interests. Gandhi always fought India's extreme poverty, backwardness and challenges as part of the independence movement. Gandhi opposed foreign goods not just to undermine colonial economic control, but to develop self-reliance and prepare people to be self-sufficient, making political independence easier. Gandhi cared about the poor and oppressed sections in India and South Africa, which led him to design his model to improve their conditions.

### **3.1.1.2 Basic Principles of Gandhian Model of Development**

◆ *Ensure welfare of poor*

Gandhi's model was humanitarian, not materialistic. There is no real development unless individual dignity is secured. It aims to secure dignity and ensure welfare for the poorest. He felt earning livelihood brings dignity. So the economy should provide employment for all. In a developed society, no one should lack food and clothing. Everyone should get enough work for food and clothing. To achieve this, production of basic necessities should remain with the masses. Gandhi believed capitalism harms the poor. His model did not champion capitalism but championed socialism.

#### **a. Concept of Livelihood**

◆ *Sustain rural livelihood*

The unique aspect was Gandhi wanted profits to go from industrialists to workers. Consumers should consider which sections of society benefit from purchases. Foreign clothes may be better and cheaper than khadi, but using imports causes unemployment for thousands of villagers with spinning and weaving livelihoods. The same applies to agro-products. Choosing imports degenerates the village economy, which was India's backbone. So strengthening rural economy and employment were central.

#### **b. Rural Economy**

◆ *No means of exploitation*

Gandhi emphasized non-violent, ethical and truthful means of achieving development in all economic spheres. To achieve this he advocated trusteeship, decentralization, labor-intensive technology and priority for weaker sections. Gandhi said non-violence needs rural mindedness, which

helps consider household necessities, or the nation's indigenous needs.

◆ *Self- sufficiency*

Gandhi said that the essential village industries like hand-pounding, khadi, oil pressing, soap making are necessary for the completion of the village economy. Millions of people are employed by village industries, which also gave the people an opportunity for their inventiveness and innovative skills. Gandhi supported a village economy that was able to sustain itself. The concept of village self-sufficiency implies that the villages must try to provide for the basic needs of its inhabitants as effectively as they can. Anything that cannot be produced should be exchanged for excess goods that villages produce. However, this does not imply that villages will export or transfer it to large metropolises. To put it briefly, villages should be supplied before neighbourhoods, districts. According to Gandhian philosophy, economic growth is measured by the absolute decrease in the number of individuals who believe their level of life is below what is considered acceptable. This is the case since he thought capitalism tended to increase the number of impoverished people and their limitless needs. Gandhi therefore argues that reducing needs is the best way to end poverty rather than just raising per capita earnings, which would have led to more unhappiness. "If villages perish, India will perish too," he was certain. He was adamant about the importance of village industries, handicraft-based elementary education, the elimination of untouchability, peace within the community, and nonviolent labour organisation.

◆ *Use rural human resource*

He advocated for a labor-intensive strategy as opposed to a capital-intensive one, emphasising the villages' ability to support themselves, in order to end disguised unemployment. Millions of villagers would have a source of income from the revitalised local enterprises. Gandhi, it should be noted, was not opposed to machines; rather, he wished to provide employment for the millions of hands that would otherwise be inactive. To boost agricultural productivity and revitalise village-based enterprises, labor-intensive public works initiatives must be organised in order to utilise local human resources and manage the flow of people from rural to urban areas. In the absence of Government support it was quite rational to emphasise on 'Khadi' to provide work to the hands of unutilised hands instead of using mill produced clothes. The ultimate goal was to reconstitute the villages. Gandhi used to say that "Go back to the villages".

### c. Indigenous Economy: A Way to Development

Ingraining economic self-sufficiency was a big challenge. Gandhi knew villages were India's backbone. Reforming the rural economy was essential for economic progress. To transform rural economy from British rule, Gandhi advocated hand tools for plowing, against large machine-tilled land holdings. Large holdings concentrate resources and machines displace labor, causing inequality, unemployment, and poverty for many, while few gain. Gandhi's revolutionary safeguards for handicrafts and handlooms directly challenged mill-made British textiles. This threatened British economic interests. Gandhi urged Indians to stop using foreign goods and spin their own clothes. The 'charkha' spinning wheel and khadi cloth symbolized economic nationalism. Gandhi made khadi mandatory for satyagrahis. All rural handicrafts gained great encouragement. By promoting khadi and Indian goods, Gandhi incorporated non-violent resistance for national self-sufficiency. Similarly, Gandhi led farmers against oppressive policies that forced poverty, defending economic rights. Thus, Gandhi opposed capitalist development with large property, machine production and technology. Gandhi supported rural-centric development with agriculture and small industry as the only solution to unemployment.

◆ *Rural-centric development*

### d. Social Justice and Equality

Gandhi said progress and equality require paying most attention to the weakest groups. Economic planning is worthless without directly uplifting the most vulnerable categories. Gandhi always focused on marginalized lower caste people and destitute women. No development is possible while these categories remain undeveloped. So development planning must prioritize their needs and interests. This mainstreaming enables balanced, equal development.

◆ *Inclusion of Marginalised section*

### e. Trusteeship

Gandhi criticized capitalism for private ownership of production as causing greed and fear. He proposed trusteeship for organizing production without concentrated economic power. Gandhi called himself socialist and rejected private property as a privilege, not a natural right. He equated excess private property with exploitation, saying it could be altered by social action. He said the wealthy



◆ *Encourage socialism*

people should hold their wealth for the poor. Trusteeship aims to transform capitalist order into an egalitarian one. It recognizes no private ownership right except as permitted by society. It allows legislative ownership and wealth use. Under regulated trusteeship, individuals can't use wealth for selfish satisfaction against society's interest. Maximum income limits should be fixed. Production will be determined by social need, not personal greed. Thus, trusteeship is a theory of need-based production, equitable distribution and social justice. According to Gandhi's ideal social order, production follows social necessity. The socialist path must be non-violent and democratic, not class war and mutual hatred which would be suicidal.

**f. Swaraj**

◆ *Self rule and self control*

Gandhian concept of development was tied to his ideas on swaraj. To him swaraj meant self rule and self restraint. It relates to people's inner strength and ability to understand their social world. To Gandhiji, outer freedom needs freedom from within. Freedom from within means controlling oneself. It is based on the principles of Ahimsa or non-violence. Non-violence is the means to attain self control. It should reflect in thought, words and action. Swaraj is a basic human need, regardless of caste, class, ethnicity. When humanity has swaraj, societal development becomes smooth and conflict free.

◆ *Self governance via decentralisation*

Gandhiji's concept of swaraj had economic, social and political meanings. Economic swaraj advocates a decent life for all. It means achieving social justice through equality and welfare of all. Social dimensions of swaraj mean removing the traditional hierarchy that caused unequal treatment and limited access to social resources and opportunities. Political swaraj meant self rule, sharing governance responsibility, which is needed for democracy. Thus, by promoting social justice and equality, swaraj can speed up development. Gandhiji believed in decentralized development to reach everyone with fruits of development and promote equality and harmony.

Gandhian model makes no distinction between economy and ethics. Economics that hurts moral well-being is immoral and sinful. Supreme consideration should be favorable to man over generating money. It's believed Gandhian model represents an alternative to capitalist development,

◆ *Importance to human development was against structuralism*

especially promoting self-sufficiency without material pursuit or compromising human development. Gandhi's emphasis on peace, trusteeship and cooperation are seen as alternative to competition and conflict of market economies. Gandhian focus on human development is seen as effective for eradicating poverty, conflict and backwardness in developing nations.

◆ *Ignore the materialist economy*

Gandhiji believed business without ethics was fundamentally evil, causing discrimination, oppression and exploitation. He believed there is enough resources in the world for all, but poverty and deprivation exist because some thrive on others' labor. Gandhi strongly believed one is entitled to take only what one can produce. This was the only way to fight poverty and economic woes. To Gandhiji, development is smooth when conflict becomes cooperation and competition becomes mutual contribution. Development needs every individual's labor power. Gandhi also believed laziness cause immense deprivation. It's impossible to motivate revolution when people are physically and morally weak. He understood western mass production would destroy indigenous village techniques, causing unemployment and laziness. Gandhiji opposed conspicuous consumption and luxurious living, wanting minimal needs and simple life. Gandhi's first economic principle is emphasizing 'plain living' to cut wants and be self-reliant. Thus, 'Standard of Living' just states material standard of food, clothing, housing. 'Standard of Life' means material advancement plus imbibing cultural and spiritual values. Gandhian vision included strict environmentalism. Gandhi opposed rapid industrialization and westernisation.

### **3.1.1.3 Implementation of Gandhian Model**

◆ *Sarvodaya movement for self sufficiency*

As Gandhian indigenous model suited to India's needs and culture, it was widely implemented pre and early post-Independence. During independence struggle and after, Gandhi's khadi clothing and cap became symbols of nationalism and patriotism. Gandhian model influenced Gandhian activists like Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan. They promote Sarvodaya movement for rural self-sufficiency through land redistribution, reforms, cottage industries. It aimed to address class conflict, unemployment, poverty while preserving rural lifestyle and values eroding with industrialization. It included Bhoodan, gifting land from landlords to tenants to end medieval zamindari. Bhoodan enabled economic equality, land ownership and



opportunity without class conflict. It succeeded in parts of India including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. Bhoodan and Sarvodaya originated from Gandhian vision.

◆ *Gandhian ideological influence*

Jayaprakash Narayan also used Gandhian methods against organized crime, alcoholism and social problems. E.F. Schumacher drew from Gandhian ideology of 'resisting luxuries becoming needs', and 'soul apart from body'. He argued profit and progress cause inefficiency, pollution and inhuman conditions. He proposed Intermediate Technology of small, communal, regional units utilizing local labor and resources. "Mass production technology is violent, ecologically damaging, wastes resources, and stultifies humans. Production by masses with best modern knowledge is decentralized, ecological, resource conserving, and serves humans." It is technology with a human face, integrating people's skills and creativity productively.

◆ *Ingrained to developmental planning of India*

Gandhian model influenced India's planning and rural development like Self Help Groups (SHGs) and decentralized democracy. Gandhi's economic views seemed simple and straightforward, even utopian or regressive. But they had deep political implications. He understood economic motives underlying imperialism and colonialism. Weakening British economic profits was key to attacking colonial rule. His village concerns were genuine. His critique of heartless mechanization was justified. His model was hugely influential in India and world wide, with varied success. Many development agendas today carry Gandhian essence, like women's empowerment, sustainability and human-centric development.

### **3.1.2 Socialist and Mixed Approach**

◆ *Socialist ideology*

The socialist model was a major postwar development paradigm based on Soviet ideology of equity and state ownership versus capitalist growth and markets. Simply put, applying 'Socialism' in development is the socialist model. German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published on socialist trends and ideologies, seeing socialism as a development phase established by revolution against capitalist class interests and exploitation. To them development was impossible with gross inequality, lack of distribution justice and exploitation. Specifically, Marxists used 'socialism' instead of 'communism'. After the Bolshevik Revolution, Vladimir Lenin used it as an intermediary between capitalism and communism. It was gradually

adopted by different nations as a development model.

◆ *Public or Collective Ownership of Resources*

Socialist model opposes private property, seen as the root of inequality and disparity hindering development. Under socialist economy all means of production are state owned. But private enterprise and property aren't totally non-existent, just surpassed by state dominance in bulk of means of production. The economy is planned, either centralized or decentralized. Government controls regulation and makes all basic economic decisions per a plan. Formulating plans is the responsibility of a state central planning authority. It emphasis is on avoiding unwanted production through economic planning and synchronizing production and distribution to meet people's needs.

◆ *Social Welfare Motive*

This model aims to maximize people's welfare based on equal rights and opportunity. Social welfare guides economic decisions and policies. Everyone gets equal benefits from socialized production. People's welfare is the development aim and measure. Being people-centric, not growth-centric, the state controls prices to benefit all, not hiking prices for profit. The model maximizes availability, access and affordability of resources and opportunities.

◆ *People's Co-operation*

The model rests on people's participation through cooperation, not competition. Planning needs people's active participation, so their interests are considered in priorities to gain cooperation in implementation. Incentives are provided for production cooperation. Hence community and bottom-up planning later emerged from this model.

◆ *Equality of Opportunity*

The model breaks the haves vs have-nots division, creating no separate producer and consumer groups. Everyone is both producer and consumer. Its philosophy is "to each according to his needs, from each according to his ability." No place exists for social parasites or exploitation possibility. The state guarantees equal opportunity and equal pay for equal work, with no discrimination by caste, creed, religion or gender. In short, the comprehensively planned socialist economy contrasts sharply with a capitalist economy. Unlike capitalist production for profit, socialist production is directly for use.

### 3.1.2.1 Mixed Economy

The mixed economic system combines elements of both market and planned economies, synthesizing aspects of capitalism and socialism. In a mixed economy, there exist both private enterprises and state-owned public enterprises.



◆ *Blended form of capitalism and socialism*

Most modern economies around the world today implement some version of a mixed economic system, blending free market capitalism with government intervention and central planning. After the Second World War, many newly independent countries in the developing 'Third World' with histories of colonialism were faced with a choice between two divergent paths for economic development - capitalist or socialist systems. At the time, capitalist economies were prevalent in the 'first world' western countries like the United States, while socialist command economies were dominant in the 'second world' Soviet sphere. Despite their independence, many third world countries were ideologically committed to establishing representative democracies focused on improving the welfare of the common people rather than elites. So, they chose their system based on aligning with their existing social, political and economic circumstances and priorities.

◆ *Public sector, private sector, joint sector*

India was one such newly independent country that chose to incorporate both state control and private enterprise under the direction of the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Given the unique social and economic conditions of the Indian populace after centuries of exploitation under British colonial rule, Nehru opted for a middle path between the capitalist and socialist systems, forming a "mixed economy" that blended features of both economic styles. In India's mixed economy, certain sectors of industry and production are placed under the direct control of the state as part of the "public sector", while other sectors are left open for private investors and entrepreneurs to operate freely as the "private sector". There is also a third "joint sector" in the mixed economy which consists of enterprises run jointly under shared state and private individual ownership and control. It is implemented through the five year plans.

In a mixed economic system, elements from both a market economy and a centrally planned economy co-exist and influence each other. In the market economy components, private enterprises and businesses are free to set up operations, engage in trade and commerce, and generate profits. Prices of goods and services are determined dynamically by the market forces of supply and demand, which also determines resource allocation between competing businesses. In a command economy component, the central government exerts control over the market and owns or regulates key industries and enterprises. In a mixed system, the private and public

◆ *Market economy and centrally planned economy*

sectors operate alongside each other. The private sector is granted a certain level of economic freedom so that businesses can make decisions about allocation of capital, production, setting prices and generating profits. At the same time, the government also intervenes in regulating, supporting and operating in certain economic spheres and strategic industries when needed. Through levying taxes and providing public goods, the state directs the economy partially to increase overall social welfare beyond what private market forces alone would dictate.

There are several notable benefits generated by combining features from both a regulated market economy and state command economy within a mixed system:

◆ *Efficiency, Social welfare, profit maximization*

- ◆ Efficient allocation of resources is still determined by market forces in the dynamic private sector to match supply with customer needs and demand. This improves outcomes compared to planned resource allocation.
- ◆ Market competition between private enterprises incentivizes innovation and drives firms toward efficient production processes to maximize profits and deliver value to customers. In the long-run this benefits society.
- ◆ The public sector and government interventions can support certain industries vital to national security or social welfare which may be neglected by the private sector due to their low market profitability. The state subsidizes them or incorporates them through ownership.
- ◆ Government programs can also assist weaker private companies and disadvantaged individuals during recessions. Progressive taxation redistributes incomes to reduce inequality. Providing public healthcare, retirement pensions and unemployment insurance also improves social welfare beyond market forces.

However, there are also notable drawbacks and difficulties faced in maintaining the right balance in a mixed economy:

- ◆ Determining the appropriate combination of free market elements and government intervention is challenging. The balance varies across different country contexts and time periods, and is hard to

◆ *Negative impacts*

- perfect.
- ◆ Excessive economic freedom can leave certain groups like the poor without adequate government support and welfare in areas like education, housing and healthcare. But excessive state intervention discourages entrepreneurship and innovation, while enabling corruption and cronyism between politicians and businesses. Finding the right middle ground is crucial but difficult.
  - ◆ In a mixed system, large corporations leveraging their deep pockets have opportunities to lobby government policy makers and influence legislation or regulations to benefit themselves rather than the wider public.
  - ◆ Government protections can create “moral hazard” problems among large private enterprises, especially in the financial sector. Reckless behavior and pursuits of profit maximization expecting government bailouts if their over-leveraged bets lead to economic crises.

◆ *Criticism against mixed approach*

There are also intellectual criticisms of the inherent sustainability of mixed economic systems. Supporters of the Austrian school of economics argue that any government intervention beyond the minimum required for enforcing contracts and property rights distorts market signals leading to unintended consequences that necessitate further interventions and regulations. For instance, price controls on goods can lead to supply shortages, which then requires additional interventions to incentivize higher production. This slippery slope leads toward excessive government controls tending toward a dysfunctional socialist system. Public choice theory economists suggest that the interaction between free markets, government policymakers, and different interest groups representing businesses, industries, or social causes itself drives economic policies away from serving the wider public interest. Special interest groups incentivized to influence policies can take away resources from productive market activities to rent-seek for regulatory concessions, protections, tax loopholes or subsidies specifically benefiting themselves at the cost of overall economic efficiency and welfare.

## Summarised Overview

The Gandhian model of development was created by Mahatma Gandhi based on his experience working closely with Indian society. It focused on strengthening rural economies, promoting self-reliance, and caring for the poor and vulnerable. The Gandhian model of development offers a uniquely Indian vision prioritizing ethics, dignity, self-sufficiency, and harmony with nature over Western economic paradigms. At its core, Gandhi sought economic arrangements that upheld the dignity and welfare of all through fair livelihoods and trusted human nature over greed and competition. Key principles included championing village industries and crafts to provide sustenance, promoting localised production using simple tools and skills well-adapted to conditions, valuing simplicity and need-reduction over material accumulation, advocating trusteeship and equality, and integrating labour, head, and heart. Critics argue Gandhi's anti-industrial stance romanticises poverty and limits progress, although his principles have profoundly impacted sustainability, empowerment, and social enterprise approaches.

Most modern economies are mixed systems combining free market capitalism with government intervention. Finding the optimal combination of free enterprise and state control is difficult. Government direction aims to supplement market forces for the sake of overall efficiency and public welfare. India's mixed economy attempted a pragmatic middle path, combining state regulation and planning with market competition and private property. This negotiated model aimed to correct social inequities and market failures while also spurring growth, investment and efficiency gains from private enterprise. Challenges have included balancing disparate objectives, ensuring welfare supports, and limiting special interests' influence. Tensions between socialist commitments and global capitalist integration persist. However, the mixed model enabled notable social progress and poverty reduction alongside economic expansion.

## Self Assessment

1. What are the main features of a mixed economy? Discuss the potential benefits and drawbacks.
2. Explain Gandhi's views on rural economies, self-reliance, and uplifting the vulnerable. How did this shape his model of development?
3. Discuss the challenges faced in balancing free market capitalism and government intervention in a mixed economy. Provide examples.
4. What are the core values and assumptions underlying Gandhi's vision of development?
5. Compare and contrast the core philosophies and objectives of the Gandhian and socialist models of economic development.



## Assignments

1. Do you agree that a mixed economic model is the most appropriate choice for India? Analyze its promises and challenges.
2. Critically analyze the key promises and limitations of Gandhi's model of development. Assess its relevance for India today.

## Reference

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## Suggested Reading

1. Meade, J. E. (2012). *The Intelligent Radical's Guide to Economic Policy: The Mixed Economy*. United Kingdom: Routledge.
2. Gangrade, K. D. (2005). *Gandhian Approach to Development and Social Work*. India: Concept Publishing for Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti.
3. Narayanasamy, S. (2003). *The Sarvodaya Movement: Gandhian Approach to Peace and Non-violence*. India: Mittal Publications.

## Space for Learner Engagement for Objective Questions

Learners are encouraged to develop objective questions based on the content in the paragraph as a sign of their comprehension of the content. The Learners may reflect on the recap bullets and relate their understanding with the narrative in order to frame objective questions from the given text. The University expects that 1 - 2 questions are developed for each paragraph. The space given below can be used for listing the questions.

SGOU





# Indian Experience of Development

## Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this unit, learners will be able to:

- ◆ analyse the objectives, achievements, and limitations of the five-year plans in India.
- ◆ discuss the impact of economic reforms, liberalisation and globalisation on different sectors in India.
- ◆ explain the Kerala model of development and decentralisation.

## Background

India inherited a challenging socioeconomic context at independence in 1947 which needed urgent developmental efforts. The Planning Commission initiated Five Year Plans from 1951 to drive growth in all sectors. But social problems like unemployment, poverty and slow industrial growth persisted. In 1991, facing a balance of payments crisis, India embarked on sweeping economic reforms to boost growth and integration with the global economy. Trade and investment barriers were removed. While this liberated industry and services sectors, concerns emerged on equitable distribution of benefits. Culturally too, increased global integration sparked debates on protecting indigenous identities. Overall, India's economic trajectory displays a complex interplay of state planning, market liberalization and globalization. Managing this balance holds key lessons for India's future policy approaches and developmental model.

## Keywords

Five Year Plans, Economic Reforms, Liberalization, Globalization, Privatisation, Decentralisation, Kerala Model of Development.



## Discussion

### 3.2.1 Five-Year Plans

India implemented a five-year planning system to tackle its many socio-economic problems. The primary means by which the Indian government carries out the noble objectives and guidance for national development set forth in the Constitution are through its five-year plans. As a development agency, the state takes the lead in development by creating plans that outline development priorities and putting them into action. Following India's independence, a formal planning approach was implemented, leading to the establishment on March 15, 1950, of the Planning Commission, which reports directly to the Prime Minister of India and chaired by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The Planning Commission is an entity of the Central Government of India, and its creation was not authorised by Indian Constitution. For the years 1951-1956, the Planning Commission created the first five-year plan (FYP). With eleven five-year plans completed and the twelfth five-year plan ongoing, India had already undergone more than sixty years of planning by 2014. The Narendra Modi administration made the decision to disband the Planning Commission in 2014 and replaced it the NITI Aayog.

◆ *Centralised and integrated national economic programs*

The Planning Commission became the final body for making the five-year Plans. The responsibilities of the Planning Commission are evaluating the resources of the nation, making provisions for the effective use of these resources, prioritizing the needs and allocating resources for goal achievement, identifying the machinery for implementation of the plans, making periodic evaluations of the progress of the plan statements, identifying the factors hindering development.

◆ *Objectives of planning commission*

An analysis of the outlines of various Five-year Plans will explain their role in the development of the country.

The First Plan (1951-1956)- The Plan focused on the development of agriculture, energy and irrigation, developing communication and transport, industrial expansion, land settlement, making better social service provisions. There was the development of good irrigation network, improvement in roads, civil aviation, railways fertilizers for fields. The building up of Bhakra and Hirakud dams brought a revolution in water resource management.

◆ *Emphasis on Agricultural sector*



The establishment of the five IITS and the U.G.C. in this plan period was a step forward to India's progress towards educational excellence. Thus, this plan period was quite successful in establishing the foundations of various infrastructures that are the measures as well as tools of development.

◆ *Improvement in industrialist sector*

Second Plan (1956 -1961) -The second plan wanted to increase national income by fast industrialization and facilitate employment opportunity. It was guided by the model prepared by Prof. P C Mahalanobis. Therefore, the plan is also called the Mahalanobis Plan. The Industrial Policy 1956 was based on starting a socialistic pattern of society as the goal of economic policy. During this plan period the achievements were quite praiseworthy. Five steel plants were started, hydroelectric power project was launched, production of coal increased and the Atomic Energy Commission was formed which were signs of the fast development of science and technology in the country.

◆ *Self- reliant economy via -ag- riculture*

Third Plan (1961 - 1966) - The third plan aimed to make India a 'self-reliant' and 'self-generating' economy. The major achievements of this plan period included introduction of green revolution in the country, setting up zilla parishads and panchayats, starting of cement and fertilizer plants, strengthening of social service sector and education. All these were foundations for increasing quality of life for people and thus ensured visible development for the nation.

◆ *Plan holiday*

The Failure of Third Plan was that of the devaluation of rupee (to boost exports) along with inflationary recession led to delay of Fourth five-year plan. Three Annual Plans were introduced instead of it. Prevailing crisis in agriculture and serious food shortage called for emphasis on agriculture during the Annual Plans. During these plans an entirely new agricultural plan was implemented. It involved the wide-spread distribution of high-yielding varieties of seeds, large use of fertilizers, use of irrigation potential and soil conservation to overcome the crisis in agricultural production. During the Annual Plans, the economy absorbed the shocks generated during the Third Plan. It paved the way for the planned growth ahead.

Fourth Plan (1969-74): the twin objectives of "growth with stability" and "progressive achievement of self-reliance" controlled the Fourth Plan. The main emphasis was to increase growth in agriculture to enable other sectors

◆ *Crisis period and target failure*

to move forward. The first two years of the plan saw record production. The overall achievements of the plan were far below target. Agricultural growth was stunted; the green revolution did not yield much success during this plan. The implementation of family planning programmes and the nationalisation of 14 major banks were notable achievements. The influx of Bangladeshi refugees before and after the 1971 Indo-Pak war, along with the price situation worsening to crisis proportions, dealt a death blow to the plan.

◆ *Aimed to Poverty eradication*

Fifth Plan (1974-79). The final Draft of fifth plan was prepared and launched with the economic crisis arising from inflation fuelled by increase in oil prices and failure of the Government to take over the wholesale trade in wheat. It proposed to achieve two main objectives: 'removal of poverty' (Garibi Hatao) and 'reaching self-reliance'. Promotion of high rate of growth, better distribution of income and significant growth in the domestic rate of savings were seen as key tools to development in this plan. The achievements of this plan included an unexpected rise in foreign exchange reserves of the country, improvement of infrastructure facilities and an increase in the food grain stock of the country. After declaring of emergency in 1975, the emphasis changed to implementing Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme. The plan had a premature ending in 1978 when the Janta party came into power.

◆ *Rolling plan*

There were two sixth plans. Janta Government put forward a plan for 1978-1983, stressing employment. This plan was modelled in contrast to the Nehru Model, which the government criticised for concentration of power, widening inequality, and giving birth to mounting poverty. However, the government lasted for only 2 years. Congress returned to power in 1980. It launched a different plan aimed directly at tackling the problem of poverty by creating conditions for an expanding economy.

◆ *Technological revolution and introduction of developmental policies*

Sixth Plan (1980 -1985)- At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rajiv Gandhi gave priority to fast industrial development, modernization of technology with special emphasis on information technology revolution. During this plan period, poverty reduction and employment guarantee programme through schemes like Training of Rural Youth for Self- Employment (TRYSEM), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme(NREP), controlling population explosion etc. also got prime focus. The sixth Plan witnessed

an increase in growth rate. Development of transport and communication system, the introduction of Indian National Highway system, growth of tourism, introduction of the process of economic liberalization and family planning process gained momentum symbolizing development.

◆ *Achieve targeted economic growth*

Seventh Plan (1985 -1990). This plan aimed at ensuring development by securing social justice, introducing anti-poverty programmes, spreading the use of technology, increasing the productivity of small and large-scale farmers reaching agricultural development to make Indian economy independent and self-reliant. The Plan also aimed at speeding up food grain production, increasing employment opportunities and raising productivity with focus on 'food, work and productivity'. The plan was very successful as the economy recorded 6% growth rate against the targeted 5%.

◆ *Initiated economic reforms*

Eighth Plan (1992-1997) plan was postponed by two years because of political uncertainty at the Centre. Worsening balance of payment position, rising debt burden, widening budget deficits, recession in industry and inflation were the key issues during starting period of the plan. The plan undertook drastic policy measures to combat the bad economic situation and to undertake a yearly average growth of 5.6% through introduction of fiscal and economic reforms including liberalization during the tenure of Prime Minister Shri P V Narasimha Rao. Producing full scale employment, improving social welfare measures like education, health care, nutrition supply, sanitation and communication were the major objectives during this plan period. Increasing and diversifying agricultural output, controlling population growth and strengthening infrastructure facilities like energy, power and irrigation were also stressed during this plan period. Some of the main economic outcomes during eighth plan period were fast economic growth, high growth of agriculture and allied sector, and manufacturing sector, growth in exports and imports, and improvement in trade.

◆ *Emphasis on privatization*

Ninth Plan (1997- 2002)-This Plan was prepared under United Front Government. It focused on "Growth with Social Justice and Equality". Strengthening the agricultural sector, prioritizing rural development, making adequate employment opportunities, poverty reduction and ensuring food security, empowering women, social sector development were some of the important objectives of the program. Ninth Plan aimed to depend mainly on the private sector. Foreign Direct Investment was encouraged. State was given the role

of a facilitator rather than an interventionist. The ninth plan was successful in increasing investments and savings, in liberalizing the economy and reducing taxes and tariff rates.

◆ *Implied social development*

Tenth Plan (2002 - 2007) Under the tenth plan, it was decided that economic growth could not be the only goal of the national plan. The Tenth Plan had set 'monitorable targets' for a few key indicators of development. The targets included reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rate, reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates, improvement in literacy, enrollment of children in schools, access to potable or drinking water, cleaning of major polluted rivers, ensuring high-quality employment for people, afforestation, etc. Good governance was considered essential for development, and agriculture was stated as the prime moving force of the economy. The role of the state in planning was decided to be increased with greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions. State-wise breakdown of targets for growth and social development aimed to remove regional differences in development.

◆ *Aimed for faster and inclusive growth*

The Eleventh Plan (2007 - 2012)-The broad vision for the 11th Plan included several interrelated parts like fast growth, reducing poverty and creating employment opportunities, access to essential services in health and education, especially for the poor, extension of employment opportunities using the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, environmental sustainability, reduction of gender inequality, etc. Accordingly, various targets were set, like a decrease in unemployment (to less than 5% among educated youth) and poverty ratio (by 10%), reduction in dropout rates, gender gap in literacy, infant mortality, total fertility, malnutrition in the age group of 0-3 (by half the present level), an improvement in sex ratio, forest and tree cover, air quality in major cities, ensuring electricity connection to all villages and poor households (by 2009), reliable power by the end of the 11th Plan, all weather roads linked to population areas 1000 and above (500 in hilly areas) by 2009, connecting every village by telephone, and giving broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012. The initial years of the Eleventh Plan saw phenomenal progress in identified areas of development. However, the second bout of global slowdown in 2011 due to the debt crisis in Europe coupled with domestic factors like tight monetary policy and supply side problems, caused growth declines.

◆ *Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth*

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan started in 2012. This was when the global economy was going through a second financial crisis. The crisis affected all countries, including India. India's growth slowed down to 6.2 percent in 2011–12. So, the Twelfth Plan stresses that India's first priority must be to bring the economy back to fast growth. At the same time, it must ensure growth is inclusive and sustainable.

◆ *Ending of planning commission*

Following the implementation of the 12th plan, the Planning Commission was dissolved by the NDA administration, and NITI Aayog took its place. Thus, a five-year defence strategy was created. It is crucial to remember that there is no financial role for the NITI Aayog. They serve only as the government's policy guidelines. Because it lacks financial authority, the three-year action plan simply offers the government a general framework; it makes no mention of any programmes or budgetary allocations. Its recommendations are not legally enforceable by the government because the Union Cabinet's approval is not necessary.

◆ *New Economic Policy*

### **3.2.2 Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization**

The government implemented new economic reforms in order to modify the economy and get out of the crisis known as "structural reforms," the changes were implemented as part of the "New Economic Policy (NEP)." In 1991, the New Economic Policy was introduced. The LPG Model, Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation, are the three main elements of New Economic Policy. The LQP Model—that is, Licencing, Quotas, and Permits was replaced with the introduction of the LPG Model. The major goals of the reforms' introduction were to end the Balance of Payment (BoP) crisis, achieve rapid economic development, lower inflation, and cut the budget deficit.

◆ *Elimination of governmental control on policy*

#### **3.2.2.1 Liberalization**

Liberalization is the removal of governmental control over social, political, and economic policy. Economic policy liberalization is centered on removing regulations and limits imposed by the government to promote increased involvement from the private sector. Some of the features of liberalization that started as part of the economic changes in 1991 in India include: the country's old license Raj being abolished, tariffs being reduced, interest rates being reduced, and removing the public sector's current monopoly from several economic sectors. Foreign investment has been

permitted in a number of industries.

◆ *Removal of Industrial Licensing*

All industrial licensing was eliminated, with the exception of industries that were kept for the small-scale sector and were related to security and strategic concerns, social reasons, hazardous chemicals, and overriding environmental reasons. It decided to approve Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) up to 51% foreign equity in 33 industries, such as the mining and electrical equipment sectors. In order to encourage and boost Foreign Direct Investment in high-priority industries that demand large, lump-sum investments and innovative technologies. Similarly, the government automatically approved technology agreements relating to high-priority industries with certain requirements in order to infuse technical vitality into Indian industry. It was decided to remove the 1969 Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practises Act (MRTP). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was tasked with creating revival and rehabilitation plans for the weak industries.

◆ *Financial sector reforms*

Another sector that was liberalized included financial institutions, both banking and nonbanking. It promoted the stock exchange market, which is the facility for businesses to buy and sell equity shares on the stock market. Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs), the businesses were permitted to take in FDIs. The Reserve Bank of India plays the role of a facilitator rather than “a regulator.” It made it possible for international institutional investors to make pension and mutual fund investments in the Indian financial markets.

◆ *Transfer of public ownership to private sector*

### **3.2.2.2 Privatization**

Privatization refers to the transfer of ownership from the public to the private sector as well as the introduction of private oversight and administration within the public sector. Ownership measures involve the full or partial transfer of ownership of governmental firms to the private sector. Worker’s cooperatives, joint ventures, liquidations, and complete denationalization are examples of ownership strategies. Complete denationalization entails to giving the private sector full ownership of public enterprises. In a joint venture, a portion of a public enterprise 25% or 51% is transferred to a private company. Selling assets to someone who might use them for the same purpose or another is known as liquidation. A worker’s cooperative is a unique type of decentralization in which employees become the owners of the business and can organize as a cooperative to manage it.

◆ *Organizational and operational measure*

To reduce state control, organizational methods and operational methods are implemented. Among these processes of organizational measure is the creation of a holding company structure, wherein the government grants the company sufficient freedom to make decisions. Big companies can be divided into smaller businesses without losing their economies of scale. With respect to specific product lines or regional activities, the smaller entities become autonomous. Operational measures, especially in the absence of full de-nationalization, are intended to enhance the economy's general functioning. Operational methods include giving public companies autonomy, offering incentives to workers, enabling them to purchase inputs from the market, creating appropriate investment criteria, and allowing them to acquire money from capital markets for expansion or diversification. Various efforts have been taken towards privatisation through the Industrial Policy, including dereservation of industries under public sector control, raising the maximum foreign direct investment (FDI) limit in industries, disinvestment policy, opening of private sector banks, and restructuring of nationalised banks.

### 3.2.2.3 Globalisation

◆ *Integration of native economy to the world*

Globalisation is the term used to describe the integration of the local economy with the rest of the world. It implies the lowering of trade barriers to allow for free commerce and the free movement of capital, labour, and technology. The process of globalisation is leading to a rise global integration in terms of social, cultural, political, and technological spheres. Globalisation has improved various aspects of Indian economy, including international trade relations, technology and communication, the corporate world, and social and cultural expansion. Reducing export subsidies and import barriers enabled free trade. This made the Indian market attractive to the international community. The untapped potential of the nascent Indian market opened the global market. Significant changes were made to the industrial, financial, and agricultural sectors. The industrial sector saw a massive influx of foreign capital investment. India became a favourite offshore market for the pharmaceutical, chemical, and petroleum industries. This brought advanced technologies and processes that helped modernise the Indian industrial sector.

The increasing globalization of India gave foreign companies access to invest and operate within the massive

◆ *Employment opportunities*

Indian market. It increased employment opportunities. Initially, globalisation gave foreigners access to inexpensive, robust labour. But over time the labour force has grown more skilled and educated. Now India has the largest diaspora living abroad.

◆ *Global connectivity*

Globalisation increased access to television and other entertainment over the years. Even in rural areas, satellite television has an established market. Internet facilities are everywhere in cities and being extended to rural areas through schemes like Smart Cities Mission. There has been an increase in the global food chain and restaurants in urban India. Multiplex cinemas, big shopping malls, and high-rise flats are seen in every city. The entertainment sector in India now has a global market.

### **a. Socio-Cultural Repercussions of Globalization**

◆ *Disappearance of manual labour*

Literally, globalisation means the process of changing local or regional things into global ones. People around the world are combined and unified to form a single global society. Globalisation has reduced poverty in many developing and underdeveloped countries. However, at the same time, it has increased inequality, exploitation, marginalisation, and environmental problems, especially global warming. Globalisation has had a detrimental impact on the Indian economy because it has reduced the need for labour due to technological advancements, which has increased unemployment, particularly in the manufacturing, cement, chemical, and pharmaceutical sectors.

◆ *Unemployment of youth*

People are migrating from rural to urban regions in pursuit of opportunities, which has worsened urban poverty as a result of economic globalisation. The vast majority of urban migrants are young people. However, youth unemployment in metropolitan areas is considerable. When young migrants are thrust into cities, they encounter a struggling local economy. When vital infrastructure is lacking, a lot of young people experience corruption, poor resource management, and even catastrophic natural disasters that destroy densely populated places. The economic success seen in cities is also threatened by religious, civic, and ethnic disputes, which frequently directly affect youth.

In the name of globalisation, obstacles and safeguards are being broken down, making weak but aspiring indigenous enterprises vulnerable to the assault of strong multinational

◆ *Exclusion of native industry*

corporations. With huge surpluses coming from all across the world, multinational corporations are marginalising local producers.

◆ *Consumeristic nature*

The traditional beliefs and practices of Indian people have been influenced and transformed by consumerism. Purchasing the newest models of automobiles, televisions, electronics, and clothing has grown in popularity. The younger generation of impoverished people is especially vulnerable to the seduction of high-priced goods advertised, and they become furious when these advertisements don't resonate with them.

◆ *Changes in familial bond*

The impact of globalisation is far-reaching and influences the social and cultural aspects of people's lives. From a cultural perspective, India went through distinct changes. One of the most notable effects of globalisation was the ease of India's traditional cohesive family structure, as demonstrated by the growing preference for nuclear families among the younger generation. Another peculiar but pervasive effect of globalisation was the rise in the idea of cohabitation or live-ins between unmarried couples. Additionally, as a result of globalisation, Indian and other foreign societies started a process of institutional and cultural intermingling that was characterised by the exchange of ideas, goals, and lifestyles.

### **3.2.3 Decentralization- Kerala Model of Development**

◆ *Grassroot level development*

The notion of democratic decentralisation has been put forward by the Indian government in order to promote good governance and grassroots development in both rural and urban areas. The key to addressing poverty and promoting sustainable development in the nation is decentralisation of power, which transfers some functions and resources from the state government to the local government. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992 were a watershed moment. They gave constitutional status and powers to panchayats (local self-governments in villages) and municipalities (city local governments). Twenty nine subjects including agriculture, poverty alleviation, health, and education were transferred to local governments. One-third of seats were reserved for women, promoting their participation in grassroots governance. Decentralization energized local development and increased accountability. However, decentralisation has been slow and uneven across states.

◆ *Kerala's development model*

Comparing the socio-economic and political characteristics of the Indian state of Kerala to those of the other states in the union, there are some significant differences. Even with a relatively low level of per capita income, the state has managed to achieve high levels of social sector development in areas like health care, literacy, etc. Because of this, the state's quality of life indices, which are determined by factors like life expectancy and educational attainment, have been high and, for the most part, comparable to those of middle-income nations. The state's development process is now widely recognised as the Kerala Model of Development. The concept of the Kerala model of development is an internationally renowned model of alternative development. It is a report and recommendations of a case study conducted under the Centre for Development Studies in Trivandrum, with the help of the United Nations, in the 1970s on selected issues in Kerala.

◆ *Human development initiative*

The developmental indicators in Kerala are comparable with developed nations. The state has realized "an economy growing with extraordinary rapidity", despite failing to achieve large-scale industrial development. It achieved better human development compared to other states in India, despite poor performance in employment and income. The productive sectors like agriculture have become inactive, while the service sector achieved rapid progress. Unemployment resulted in a huge flow of migrants to other countries. The inflow of remittances to Kerala accelerated the growth of the economy. Kerala's development paradigm primarily concentrated on healthcare and education. A most impressive achievement was providing health care to both urban and rural populations at a reasonable price. But the sustainability of this Kerala achievement is questionable, as recent health statistics of the state reveal a distressing story of a degenerating public health system and mushrooming expensive private healthcare beyond the reach of a large segment of the population. In population growth, Kerala achieved zero population growth rate as people are aware of the importance of family planning. Kerala is the first state to achieve universal literacy and universal school enrollment, as well as gender equality. The effective functioning of the Public Distribution System is another remarkable achievement of Kerala. The state pioneered land reform movements in the 1960s, while the results were partial leading to reduced agricultural production. The fall in rice production adversely affected Kerala's food security.

The grassroots initiatives for women's empowerment are significant, through Kudumbashree. All these indicators of development favored Kerala, along with some drawbacks.

Decentralised planning in Kerala began as the People's Plan Campaign and advanced through institutionalisation at various levels in the wake of the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments and supporting state enactments in 1994. Democratic decentralisation in Kerala was not just about devolution; it made people participate in day-to-day governance and development planning. Progress was widely recognized on three fronts regarding Kerala's decentralization program:

◆ *Three level  
Decentralisation*

- ◆ Administrative decentralisation: Local government institutions in rural and urban areas got new decision-making functions and powers. Officials from several line departments came under local government authority.
- ◆ Fiscal decentralisation: Almost 40% of the state's annual plan budget was allocated directly to local governments.
- ◆ Decentralisation of political power: Elected representatives got autonomy to design, fund and implement development policies and projects. People got the right to participate in planning through the Gram Sabha.

◆ *Empowerment  
initiation*

Kerala's development model focused on human development and decentralized governance in contrast to conventional economic growth-centric strategies. The People's Planning Campaign from 1996 energized panchayats to plan locally relevant projects through citizen participation. The Kudumbashree program leveraged neighbourhood women self-help groups for participatory local governance and women-led microenterprises. Though hailed for achievements in literacy, life expectancy and gender justice, critics point to persisting unemployment, industrial stagnation, environmental issues. Across India, self-help groups have provided financial access and social empowerment to poor women through thrift, credit and income generation. However, long-term sustainability and reaching the most vulnerable sections remain key challenges. Kerala's participatory development initiatives offer important lessons on enabling inclusive, rights-based policies with people's involvement.

## Summarised Overview

India adopted centralized Five Year Plans since 1951 to achieve targets in various socioeconomic sectors. While the plans contributed to growth in areas like agriculture, industry, infrastructure, services, science and technology, issues like slow growth, unemployment and poverty persisted. The 1991 economic reforms aimed at liberalization, privatization and globalization. While they enabled growth in trade, investment and technology access, concerns over rising inequality, marginalization and cultural homogenization emerged. Reforms improved industrial productivity and growth of services like IT, banking. But agriculture and small scale sectors faced challenges from trade volatility and competition. Socially, reforms increased access to private education and healthcare but with high costs. Effects on employment generation and inequality also raised concerns about inclusiveness. Culturally, growth of media and consumerism led to anxieties over Western cultural dominance. Overall, India's development experience reveals a mixed legacy. Balanced, sustainable and inclusive policies are vital for India to fully harness the opportunities of globalization while safeguarding the marginalized

Decentralization has played a pivotal role in India's development since independence. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992 gave constitutional status and powers to rural and urban local governments. This energized grassroots governance and development. However, decentralization has been slow and uneven across states. The Kerala model is an innovative experiment in democratic decentralization through the people's planning campaign. This emphasized public participation, women's empowerment and local planning. While reinvigorating local development, decentralization in India faces limitations in implementation which need to be addressed through administrative reforms and capacity building.

## Self Assessment

1. Critically examine the achievements and limitations of India's Five Year Plans.
2. Discuss the significance of decentralized development planning in Kerala. Examine the initiatives of People's Planning Campaign and Kudumbashree program.
3. What are the key features of the Kerala model of development?



## Assignments

1. Critically assess the Kerala model of development. Discuss the need for balanced, sustainable strategies
2. Globalization has both positive and negative effects. Discuss this statement with reference to its social, cultural and economic impacts on India.

## Suggested Reading

1. Singh, B. N. (2003). *Economic Reforms in India*. India: S.B. Nagia for APH Publishing Corporation.
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3. Gupta, D. N. (2004). *Decentralisation, Need for Reforms*. India: Concept Publishing Company.

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2. Singh, M. (2002). *Economic Reforms in India: Problems & Prospects*. India: Mittal Publications.
3. Mishra, S. (1994). *Democratic Decentralisation in India: Study in Retrospect and Prospect*. India: Mittal Publications.
4. Gupta, S. (1975). *India's Five-year Plans*. India: Chatterjee Pub. Concern.

## Space for Learner Engagement for Objective Questions

Learners are encouraged to develop objective questions based on the content in the paragraph as a sign of their comprehension of the content. The Learners may reflect on the recap bullets and relate their understanding with the narrative in order to frame objective questions from the given text. The University expects that 1 - 2 questions are developed for each paragraph. The space given below can be used for listing the questions.

SGOU



# Dilemmas and Challenges of Development

## **BLOCK-04**



# Disparities in Development

## Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the unit learner will be able to:

- ◆ understand the concept of regional disparities in development and its causes in India.
- ◆ explain the impact of caste inequalities and democratization on development in India.
- ◆ discuss gender inequality and its implications for women empowerment and development.
- ◆ identify the challenges faced by indigenous communities and the protections under international human rights frameworks on development.

## Background

Despite rapid economic growth, development disparities across regions, castes, classes and genders persist in India. Certain regions benefited historically from colonial investments in ports and mining. Upper castes dominate political and economic spheres leading to exclusion of lower castes. Patriarchal norms marginalize women restricting their education, health and participation. Indigenous groups face threats from environmental degradation and displacement. International norms recognize their rights and developmental priorities. Tackling disparities requires inclusive development policies, affirmative action, decentralized governance and human-centric growth. Addressing marginalization through social justice and human development is imperative for India to achieve balanced and equitable growth.

## Keywords

Regional Disparities, Caste Inequality, Gender Inequality, Indigenous Communities



## Discussion

### ◆ *Condition of inequality*

Generally, disparity is defined as the condition or facts about inequality. Development and disparity are two sides of the same coin; the higher the disparity, the less likely it is that development will occur, and the smaller the gap, the more likely it is that development will come across obstacles. In India, disparity can be seen in terms of gender, caste, and religious and regional disparity.

### ◆ *Global disparity*

There are differences among the nations since they are all at distinct stages of development. Nations are divided into two groups based on the degree of socioeconomic inequality they experience worldwide: developed and underdeveloped. Developing nations are those that fall somewhere in between these two classifications. While some nations are incredibly poor in terms of resource, others are blessed with an abundance of resources. There are several kinds of resources, including financial, human, natural, and material resources. The availability and utilization of these resources vary across nations, generally leading to disparities in their respective degrees of development. Due to subsequent socio-political and socio-economic inequalities, populations, nations, economies, and societies become more marginalised, which makes them more vulnerable and insecure. The resources allotted to enhancing their security are misused, making that and other global population segments more vulnerable and insecure.

There are differences between and among the states within a country, and this is especially true in nations that are developing, just as there are differences between and among the countries. Some of the Indian inter-state differences are in terms of poverty, literacy rate, infrastructural development etc. Let us discuss in details of regional disparities below

### **4.1.1 Region and Caste**

### ◆ *Imbalance of resources between regions*

The disproportionate performance of a geographic region or sectors within it in terms of various economic and non-economic metrics is referred to as regional disparity. When various indices, such as per capita income, consumption level, food availability, agricultural and industrial development, and infrastructure development differ throughout areas, it is referred to as regional disparity. The majority of regional development issues are common, although their severity

varies among industrialised and developing nations. Regional disparities arise in almost every country as they progress through development.

◆ *Disparity in colonial period*

The disparity across states and regions in India has been a significant challenge to planners and policymakers. Regional differences continue to exist over time, despite an abundance of development initiatives. The availability of facilities during the pre-independence era varied greatly between the countryside and the bustling, dynamic regions. This alone demonstrates a disparate degree of growth. Regional imbalance in India has its origins in the British colonial period. The British established industrial hubs like Kolkata, Mumbai, and Madras by introducing modern industries, especially in areas with access to ports or raw materials. Following independence, efforts were undertaken to address this disparity by establishing public-sector enterprises in underdeveloped areas. These initiatives, however, achieved little success because of the complicated regional differences and the lasting effects of colonial practices.

◆ *Geographical factors*

In developing economies, geography is a major element in their developmental efforts. Floods and the unfavourable environment are further causes of the low rate of economic development in the nation's various areas, as seen by low productivity and a lack of industrialization. India's many areas have experienced uneven growth due to natural forces. Certain areas are given preference for development initiatives because of their benefits, such as ports, marketplaces, irrigation, and raw minerals. For instance, oil refineries are frequently constructed close to the ocean. The expense of project management, resource mobilisation, and administration is increased in challenging terrain, including hills, rivers and forest. Due to the inability of access issues and other challenges, Himalayan states like Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Uttarakhand, and Northeastern states have fallen largely behind in developmental terms.

◆ *Political instability*

Political instability in some of the country's backward regions is impeding their ability to develop. Because of develops itself in the form of unstable governments and law and order issues that have been preventing investment from passing into these regions and driving capital out of them.

Despite the fact that balanced growth has been acknowledged as one of the main goals of economic planning in India, little progress has been made towards

◆ *Failure of planning mechanism*

accomplishing this goal. Developed states are given preference over less developed states when allocating plan expense. The disparity that exists between the various states of India has been steadily growing as a result of this divergent tendency. Regional disparities became even more pronounced during the liberalisation and globalisation eras, as businesses preferred areas with developed infrastructure, highly skilled labour, and advantageous regulations. There has been an increase in the regional difference during the course of successive five-year plan periods. Despite this, one of the main goals of the nation's economic planning is to create regional equilibrium.

◆ *Rural- urban gap*

In India, there has long been a rural-urban gap. When it comes to the availability of essential infrastructure, such as roads, power, water, sanitary facilities, schools, hospitals, etc., rural areas are regarded as being behind. Urban areas, on the other hand, have better access to these facilities. Rural areas lag behind metropolitan areas due to the insufficiency and low quality of these facilities. Furthermore, the fundamental measures of development, including the percentage of poverty, marginalisation, illiteracy, unemployment, etc., also highlight the substantial disparities between rural and urban areas.

◆ *Movements and conflicts*

Various agitations occur inside a state or between states as a result of uneven regional development or imbalances. Similarly, social unrest also arises between different segments of the community as a result of differences in affluence and progress. Consider naxalism. In India, Naxalites operate in places that have long been disregarded due to a lack of progress and financial success.

◆ *Need balanced development*

Planners and policymakers in India have faced significant challenges due to regional disparities. Regional differences have remained over time, despite several development initiatives. Growth rates, per capita State Domestic Product (SDP), per capita consumption expenditure, sectoral contributions to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), industrial, agricultural, and human development are among the indicators of regional differences. Variations in the occupational structure of workers, historical factors such as differences in the development of infrastructure, a decline in budgetary support for financing infrastructure, financial institutions, the availability of facilities for education and training, etc. are the main causes of regional disparities. Numerous initiatives have been started to eliminate

geographical differences. All of these plans and initiatives, meanwhile, have a number of shortcomings, and more work needs to be done to guarantee balanced regional growth.

#### 4.1.1.1 Caste Disparity

In a developing society like India, political parties deepen the divisions already present. The importance of ancestral bonds of caste, kinship, and community is a major impediment to the development of civil society. The ruling castes' vertical mobilisation and the horizontal coalitions created under the appearance of jati and varna rule Indian politics. Three factors contribute to caste's hindrance of India's economic transformation: elite bias in higher education and historical disregards for mass education; ownership and land in equality linked to productivity failure in the farming sector. Redistributing land reforms is impeded in the rural hinterlands by kinship and territorial attachments, as well as caste and community differences.

◆ *Politicisation of caste*

Inequalities in employment, education, and income are sustained in India by the long-standing caste system. These disparities continue despite societal movements and legal initiatives, impeding economic growth. Because of prejudice, marginalised communities have fewer job possibilities, lower earnings, and restricted access to education. Although there may be no legal barriers to entry into new occupations, the unequal distribution of life chances, status and authority on the basis of birth determine the social and political trajectories that accord positions, ranks and power to individuals. The establishment of a formal democracy by itself is no guarantee that all citizens will enjoy equal access and participation in political processes.

◆ *Hindrance for equal opportunities*

Political privileges are retained and ingrained in many non-elective institutions, including the civil bureaucracy. They protect the interests of the dominant classes and upper castes. The lower castes and classes are not yet sufficiently empowered to shape and influence the political processes or the state's social and economic policies. The powerful landed nobility of upper castes in the countryside and the industrial and business classes of urban affluent people make use of the authoritarian tendencies inherent in non-elective institutions to deny genuine democratisation of the polity. The apparent assertion of their rights and mobilising capacity by the backward and scheduled castes is utilised by crafty politicians to increase their power and wealth. Such

◆ *Failure of democracy*



mobilisations thus serve the interests of a spoils system and inefficient bureaucracy instead of articulating a programme of equitable development and social empowerment. Apart from other institutional constraints, the failure of democracy to grant substantive democratic rights and deliver on the promise of redistributive justice is rooted in the class and caste-based inequalities in India.

◆ *Welfare for minorities*

Welfare and Development of Backward Classes and Other Weaker Sections takes efforts to lessen inequities. Backward and weaker sections comprise numerous population categories that cross caste boundaries. India is a democratic, secular, and sovereign republic. There are numerous civilizations, castes, religions, customs, and traditions in this nation. A number of clauses and modifications enacted in the Indian Constitution have proven beneficial in upholding human rights and social equality. A variety of tactics, including the inclusion of additional socially disadvantaged groups, were envisioned in the revised policy formulation and programme of action as a means of quickening the enrollment and retention rates of SC communities.

◆ *Five year plans facilitate equality*

In addition to the National Policy of Education and a number of Commissions, the Five Year Plans have been planning projects under several development sectors for the benefit of underprivileged groups, including SCs. Three plans (1951–1956), (1956–1961), and (1961–1966) placed a strong emphasis on the economic development of these areas. The goals of the fourth and fifth plans (1969–1978) were to raise the general public's level of living by implementing policies that support social justice and equality. The Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs was introduced under the sixth plan (1980–1985) to make sure that these groups receive their fair share of funding and benefits from other developing sectors. The seventh plan (1985–1990) gave SCs significant funding and reinforced the Special Component Plan (SCP). The seventh strategy prioritised the educational growth of the SCs. The eighth plan (1992–1997) sought to step up efforts to close the gap between underprivileged groups in society, such as the SCs, and other groups. For the development of SCs, the ninth plan (1997–2002) placed a strong emphasis on (i) social empowerment, (ii) economic empowerment, and (iii) social justice. The tenth five-year plan, which ran from 2002 to 2007, placed a strong focus on empowering marginalised groups, such as SCs, to improve their social, economic, and educational aspects.

### 4.1.2 Gender and Indigenous communities

Gender and development are considered important areas in the study of social sector issues in development. The historical development of societies has placed women and LGBTQA+ at distinctively disadvantageous position. Historical studies reflect that women have played a marginal role in the development of societies. However, modern development theories attribute significant participation by all sections of society, including women as a gender category, in the development process, Women constitute almost half of human population, and their role in the development process has critical significance in the success or failure of nations. Generally, “gender disparity” refers to the discrepancies between men and women’s access to resources for living a dignified life, as well as to jobs, health care, movement, independence, and autonomy. It is a measure of both the physical and mental health of an individual as well as their socioeconomic, cultural, legal, and political standing. Law, justice, and social standards all contribute to the institutionalisation of gender, which typically favours men. Gender discrimination against Indian women and the transgender community persists in areas such as education, child marriage and pregnancy, sexual abuse, and unacknowledged domestic work.

◆ *Unequal access of resources*

Due to social norms and practices that promote gender inequality, girls are more likely to experience child marriage, teenage pregnancy, domestic employment as children, inadequate health and education, sexual abuse, exploitation, and violence. Gender roles are male and female attitudes/ behaviors in a society. They vary across cultures depending on perceptions. For instance, rural women have domestic roles due to educational exclusion. Urban women with better education undertake economic and political roles. Factors like education determine gender roles. Women are also less likely to participate in politics. Welfare concerns, including child care, maternal health, and violence against women, are likely to be minimised by development. Gender norms should be altered through progressive laws and their prudent application, protecting women’s and girls’ safety.

◆ *Social norms worsen disparity*

Early development prioritised western modernism beyond gender. Class, ethnicity, and gender were not taken into consideration while assuming that western policies will help emerging economies. UNDP priorities for gender equality include governance, poverty, environment and prevention

of HIV/AIDS. Most women being poor, reducing women's poverty and hunger are critical. Women manage households, land and businesses, playing critical household and national roles. Women's equal public/political participation matters, but they are marginalized in development.

◆ *Questioning of empowerment*

Women's workforce participation reduces poverty and spurs growth. But employers see women as unfit for certain jobs, causing labour market segmentation. A disadvantage also occurs from a mismatch between women's characteristics and job requirements. Women face unequal treatment based on gender, race, or religion. Culturally, childbearing and caring roles deprive women of opportunities. The WHO expects healthy mothers and children. But women equal worse than men biologically. Over half a million women die annually from pregnancy-related causes. Unsafe abortions cause deaths. Lower female life expectancy in developing countries indicates poor status. Most societies lack paid maternity leave or women-friendly policies. Women sacrifice careers for family. Despite increased public participation, policymaking exclusion persists. Poor representation indicates a limited development contribution.

◆ *Disparity of LGBTQA+*

In every aspect of public and private life, including housing, work, academic opportunities, the ability to purchase goods and services, and the chance to meaningfully participate in our society's decision-making processes, LGBTQ individuals continue to face pernicious and blatant gender bias. LGBT people are rarely included in discussions on gender equality, there is a clear link between the discrimination experienced by LGBT people and that experienced by women and girls. More inclusive and intersectional definition of gender must be employed when discussing the crucial role that gender equality plays in development cooperation.

Some of the important measures aimed at reducing rural-urban disparities are as follows: The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) included two key adjustments of planning for women. "Empowerment of Women" was added to the Ninth Plan's list of nine main goals. The life cycle approach to women's empowerment was implemented in the 9th Plan, which divided women into 5 distinct sub-groups based on population projections for 2001.

- ◆ Adolescent girls in the 15-19 age group, who are very sensitive from the planning perspective because of the preparatory stage for their future

◆ *Plan for Empowerment*

- productive and reproductive roles in society and family, respectively;
- ◆ Women in the reproductive age group of 15–44 years, who need special care and attention due to their reproductive needs;
- ◆ Girl children in the age group 0–14 years, who deserve special attention because of the gender bias and discrimination they experience at such a young age;
- ◆ Women in the economically active age group of 15 to 59 years old have a variety of demands, including those related to work, education and training, generating revenue, and involvement in decision-making and growth.

◆ *Formation of women groups*

The promises made in the previous Plans were likewise followed out in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002–2007), and the 11th Plan (2007–2012) reiterates these promises even more. While putting women in Self-Help Groups is a significant step towards their empowerment, the institutions that are created in this way aim to give women a permanent platform for expressing their needs and offering their perspectives to growth.

◆ *Nurturing programme for girls*

The Integrated Child Development Scheme's (ICDS) are being developed to support the development of child and adolescent girls. Girls in the 11–18 age range benefit from Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY) promotion of self-development, good nutrition and health, studying, numeracy, and vocational skills. The Indian government is about to introduce a new, unified National Programme on Adolescent Girls (NPAG) which will replace the current Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY).

◆ *Initiatives for LGBTQA+*

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated a scheme "SMILE - Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise is a Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons." The main objectives include skill development, education, counselling, medical facilities and intervention, rehabilitation, and economic ties to transgender individuals. Additionally, Transgender beneficiaries receive skill development training through PM-DAKSH, a Ministry skill development initiative. Twelve pilot shelter houses, called "Garima Greh: Shelter Home for Transgender Persons," have been started by the ministry. These shelter homes' primary goal is to give transgender people in need a safe and secure place to live. The states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar,



Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, and Odisha are host to these pilot shelter homes. Community-based organisations (CBOs) have received full financial support from the ministry to establish these shelter homes, which offer basic services to transgender people, including food, housing, healthcare, and recreational opportunities, as well as capacity-building and skill-development programmes.

#### 4.1.2.1 Disparity among Indigenous communities

##### ◆ *Excluded communities*

Indigenous peoples' development indices are consistently lower than those of the general population. Human rights are violated by discrimination, exploitation, and other means against indigenous women and men. Despite more global recognition of indigenous rights, marginalization and exclusion of indigenous peoples remains common.

##### ◆ *Alienation from their land*

Indigenous populations are still being evicted from their lands in order to build large infrastructure projects, national parks, or protected regions. Land, livelihood, and food insecurity have become worse due to a lack of acknowledgment of indigenous rights. Inadequate procedures for obtaining indigenous peoples' assents to participate in decision-making have made poverty and marginalisation worsen.

##### ◆ *International Obligations for rights*

The 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (DRIP) and the 1989 ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169), along with other human rights instruments, have advanced international efforts to realize indigenous rights. Principles of the 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development (DRTD) reinforce indigenous rights. These include non-discrimination, participation in development, and rights over natural resources. The DRTD stresses the right to self-determination, which is fundamental for indigenous control over traditional lands, territories and resources. The DRTD says full realization of the right to development implies the exercise of the right to self-determination and full sovereignty over natural wealth and resources. The DRIP states: "Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

Article 23 of the DRIP recognizes indigenous peoples

◆ *Provision of Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*

“have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development”. It emphasizes they have the right to be actively involved in developing and administering health, housing and economic/social programmes affecting them through their own institutions. Article 21.1 stresses indigenous peoples have the right to improvement of their economic and social conditions without discrimination. In the DRIP, the right to development provides the basis for indigenous peoples to pursue their own development priorities and meaningfully participate in all stages of the development process.

◆ *Safeguarding the right to development*

States have primary responsibility to ensure the right to development for all without discrimination. However, indigenous peoples often suffer disproportionately from livelihood loss, food insecurity, poverty, poor health and displacement from traditional lands. In many states, indigenous land rights are not recognized further hindering enjoyment of the right to development. Climate change, biodiversity loss, exclusionary conservation, and large development projects pose growing threats to indigenous rights. The right to development framework, rooted in principles like international cooperation, transparency, non-discrimination, self-determination, participation and accountability, can help ensure development does not negatively affect indigenous human rights.

### **4.1.3 Facilitators and Inhibitors of Socio-Economic Development**

◆ *Ease the development*

Facilitation is fundamentally a very strong tool for enabling and fostering equality among people. It is a necessary component of successful group, community, organisational, and social growth. The legal (laws, rights, constitutions, etc.) and informal (customs, sanctions, traditions, codes of behaviour, etc.) norms that limit, encourage, or stabilise economic, political, and social relations are referred to as institutional facilitators inside the institutional framework. Institutional frameworks frequently support the implementation of health, gender equality, and education policies, which in turn promote the accomplishment of welfare goals. Furthermore, environmental quality levels are raised by improvements in the institutional framework (such as political stability and corruption control).

◆ *Governmental support*

The government has supplied the incentives needed for entrepreneurship to flourish in the early phases of long-term growth. Governments have developed transportation, electricity, and other services in certain economies. In some cases, the government has provided subsidies and financial incentives. There are four methods for government intervention in the economy. It starts by producing goods and services like national defence, education, and infrastructure. Second, it transfers income across groups with comparable incomes but dissimilar characteristics, both horizontally and vertically across income levels. Third, taxes are used to cover its expenses, which can reduce economic efficiency by causing behavioural distortions. Finally, economic activity is changed by government regulation. Regulation's economic consequences are the hardest to quantify in terms of costs and benefits, but they cannot be disregarded since they can be substituted for taxes or other forms of government spending. India's "Startup move" is an illustration of government encouragement and promotion.

◆ *Grass root level development agents*

Local governments promote the health and welfare of their citizens by ensuring that public services like healthcare and education are effectively planned for and made available to the public through strategic management and planning. Several grassroots organisations that were previously managed by the state government, including dairy extension units, Krishi Bhavans, veterinary hospitals, government schools, government health care facilities across various medical specialties, and Anganwadis, are now run by the local self-governments.

◆ *Non-governmental organisations*

By focusing on particular areas, including poverty alleviation, women's rights, child labour, rural development, water and sanitation, environmental issues, and caste stigma and prejudice, NGOs have been able to accelerate their development operations with the help of the government. It is the primary means of providing services from the wealthy to the underprivileged, the healthy to the indigent, and the public enforcement of efforts on behalf of those who are unable to make the necessary efforts to relocate inside the nation. NGOs also offer their services in the areas of sports, water arrangements, tree planting, sanitation, and raising public awareness.

Lack of knowledge and illiteracy constitute an obstacle to social development. Its pace is further slowed by a lack of political will to effect constructive change. When they stand

◆ *Factors impeding social progress*

in the way of people's advancement, social divisions based on caste, class, language, and ethnicity, gender discrimination, origin, and other factors impede social progress and stop them from taking part in the process of development. The goal of social development is to improve people's lives, however it is hampered by some social preconceptions and prejudices held by dominant groups as well as by conservative behaviour in society.

◆ *Discrimination prevent development*

The ultimate objective of socio-economic development has been to guarantee that all societal segments are able to participate in the process of development. Everyone must have equal access to the benefits of progress as well as equal chances for social and economic advancement. Numerous population groups continue to face social and economic discrimination, which prevents them from completely and freely participating in the process of development and receiving its benefits.

## Summarised Overview

India has faced major disparities in development across regions, social groups, and genders since independence. Historical factors, geography, uneven private investment, and failures in planning have led to imbalanced regional development. Caste inequalities persist with upper castes dominating resources and power while lower castes remain deprived. Gender gaps exist in economic participation, opportunity, political empowerment, education, and health. Indigenous communities suffer from poverty, exploitation, and displacement more than other groups. Despite some progress, marginalization of disadvantaged groups continues. Overcoming entrenched disparities requires targeted policies and empowerment to ensure inclusive, equitable development.

## Self Assessment

1. Discuss the major causes of regional disparities in development in India.
2. How do caste inequalities affect development and democracy in India?
3. Explain the right to development in relation to indigenous communities. How can states safeguard this right?



## Assignments

1. Critically analyze the various dimensions of socio-economic disparities in India. Suggest measures for promoting inclusive development.
2. Analyze the key areas of gender inequality in India and their implications for inclusive development.

## Reference

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2. Morrison, A. R., Raju, D., Sinha, N. (2007). *Gender Equality, Poverty and Economic Growth*. United States: World Bank.
3. Mathu, A. (2008). *Gender and Development in India: The Indian Scenario*. India: Kalpaz Publications.

## Suggested Reading

1. Mathu, A. (2008). *Gender and Development in India: The Indian Scenario*. India: Kalpaz Publications.
2. Banerjee N. and Marjit, S. (Ed). (2005). *Development, Displacement and Disparity: India in the Last Quarter of the Twentieth Century*. New Delhi: Orient Longman
3. Jayaraman, R. (1981). *Caste and Class: Dynamics of Inequality in Indian Society*. India: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

## Space for Learner Engagement for Objective Questions

Learners are encouraged to develop objective questions based on the content in the paragraph as a sign of their comprehension of the content. The Learners may reflect on the recap bullets and relate their understanding with the narrative in order to frame objective questions from the given text. The University expects that 1 - 2 questions are developed for each paragraph. The space given below can be used for listing the questions.

SGOU



# UNIT 2

## Social Movements

### Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this unit, learners will be able to:

- ◆ understand the causes, methods, and impacts of grassroots movements against development initiatives in India.
- ◆ analyse issues like displacement, environmental damage, and disruption of livelihoods due to development projects.
- ◆ discuss the rehabilitation of displaced people.

### Background

India's post-independence development policies has focused on large infrastructure projects, industrialization, and rapid economic growth. But such mainstream development often comes at a human and ecological cost. Infrastructure projects like dams, mines, and factories require acquisition of land and natural resources, displacing lakhs of often marginalized communities. Environmental damage and loss of livelihoods are other major consequences of it.

This has given rise to grassroots resistance movements led by affected people, often belonging to indigenous tribal groups. Prominent examples include the Narmada Bachao Andholan which highlighted displacement and rehabilitation issues due to the Sardar Sarovar dam. Local communities have resisted mining projects threatening the environment and cultural sites like the successful campaign by Dongria Kondhs against Vedanta in Niyamgiri. Such subaltern social movements use advocacy, legal means, protests and civil disobedience to resist development-induced displacement and ecological destruction.

However, the state often dismisses these movements as 'anti-development' and sponsored by foreign forces. It relies on coercive tactics and poor rehabilitation

policies to push projects through. But resistance highlights the need for more transparent, participatory development planning and stronger community rights. It draws attention to the complex trade-offs between economic growth and costs like uprootedness and cultural loss borne by marginalized sections. Understanding resistance helps rethink models of development and governance.

## Keywords

Displacement, Rehabilitations, Resistance, Environmental problems

## Discussion

### ◆ *Push to change*

Social movement is defined as a coordinated, co-operative endeavour to bring about sociocultural change. However, it is a two-way process. Not only may social movements effect change, but movements themselves can also be the product of social change. Social movements are frequently generated by social change, and movements in turn nurture still more change. Bringing about social change is the aim of social movements. Different social movements experience this societal shift in different ways and to varying degrees. Social movements are seen by sociologists as attempts to promote or hinder change.

### ◆ *Movements for rights and freedom*

A significant movement in India is the independence movement. Various movements, including those of the backward classes, nationalists, Dalits, youth, tribals, farmers, environment, and women, have also taken place in India. The underprivileged classes, particularly those from the South, have been demanding their due status and respect in society since the turn of the 20th century. Beginning with E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Tamil Nadu, the Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) movement has given rise to two political parties: C.N. Annadurai's Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and M. G. Ramachandran's All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), which was founded by the former chief minister of Tamil Nadu (MGR). Tamil Nadu politics is dominated by these two political parties. Tamil Nadu has evolved into one of India's progressive states as a result of this trend.



◆ *Peasant movements*

Peasant movements were also witnessed in India. During the colonial era, when economic policies by British colonial governments led to the collapse of agriculture and traditional handcraft industries, several peasant organisations emerged in India. Indian farmers recently staged protests against three farm policies that the country's parliament passed in September 2020. Former unions started staging small-scale demonstrations shortly after the acts were implemented, primarily in Punjab. Thousands of members of farmers unions marched towards the nation's capital as part of the Dilli Chalo (Let's go to Delhi) movement, which was started by farmer unions, mostly from Punjab and Haryana, following two months of demonstrations.

Numerous social movements have taken place in India, with the concern of environmental degradation including the Narmada Bachao Andolan (1985), the Save Silent Valley Movement (1973), the Chipko Movement (1973), the JP Movement (1974), Namantar Andolan (1978), and the Jungle Bachao Andolan (1980s) by Anna Hazare (2011).

#### **4.2.1 Resistance and Movements Against Development**

◆ *Dissatisfaction with the developmental projects*

Development projects, while aimed at improving lives, often face resistance from local communities. This resistance stems from various factors like displacement, environmental crisis, or disruption of local livelihoods. In India, several grassroots movements have opposed 'development' initiatives that threatened traditional ways of living. A great deal of environmental movement started, particularly in the years after the 1970s. These movements originated as a number of distinct time- and location-specific responses to regional problems.

◆ *Forest Protection movement*

**Bishnoi Movement (1730):** Around 363 people gave their lives in this movement, spearheaded by Amrita Devi, in order to save their forests. This movement was the first of its kind to invent the tactic of embracing or hugging trees for safety on an instinctive level. One of India's most well-known environmental movements is the Chipko. The Alaknanda watershed area's environmental issues in the mid-Western Himalayas were brought to the attention of the world by the Chipko movement. The Forest Department gave ash trees to a private company at the beginning of 1973. The incident prompted the local cooperative group Dasholi Gramme Swarajya Sangha (DGSS) to take up the

battle against injustice by destroying resin and wood depots and lying down in front of vehicles carrying timber. One of the leaders, Chandi Prasad Bhat, proposed embracing the trees to stop them from being cut down after it was determined that these approaches were insufficient. Due to its popularity, the movement has expanded to other nearby locations and is now widely recognised as the “Chipko movement” worldwide.

◆ *Ecological repercussion*

Narmada Bachao Andolan: that started in 1985. It opposed the Sardar Sarovar dam project across the Narmada River in Gujarat. While the dam promised irrigation and power, it would submerge large areas of land and displace lakhs of people. Under the leadership of Medha Patkar, the NBA organized non-violent resistance through rallies, hunger strikes, and appealing to the judiciary. It highlighted issues like inadequate rehabilitation of displaced persons and ecological damage. Though the NBA could not stop the dam from being built, it drew national and global attention to the human cost of development. Similar anti-dam movements have occurred across India like the Save Silent Valley protest in Kerala and the Hirakud Budi Anchal Sangram Samiti opposing the Polavaram dam in Odisha. Indigenous communities like adivasis have been at the forefront of these movements, resisting the loss of their ancestral lands and way of life.

◆ *Protection for ecosystem*

Silent Valley movement: Silent Valley in Kerala has a rich 89 sq. km. biological treasure in the vast expanse of tropical virgin forests on the green rolling hills. In the 1980s, a 200 MW hydroelectric dam on the crystal-clear Kunthipuzha river under the Kundremukh project was to come up. Due to the fact that the proposed project would submerge a significant portion of the valley’s precious rainforest and imperil the lives of numerous plant and animal species, it was not environmentally feasible. For three decades, non-governmental organisation Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP) to raise environmental consciousness. In many ways, the effort to save Silent Valley ended up being a public education campaign. The movement came to the conclusion that the Silent Valley Project would have a negligible impact on regional development, despite acknowledging the evident economic needs of the Malabar people. As a result, the organisation opposed the project by focusing attention on the ecological implications, particularly the potential extinction of species that had developed over millions of years. The notion that Kerala’s rural residents would profit

from the energy produced by the dam was first contested by the movement.

◆ *Pollution of water resource*

Another major area of conflict has been mining projects. The Dongria Kondh tribe in Odisha resisted Vedanta's bauxite mining plans in the Niyamgiri hills which they consider sacred. Their decade-long agitation was successful in stopping the mining. In Goa, the Abhay Mangaldas Sakhardande Goenkar Bachao Abhiyan mobilized against illegal iron ore mining which was polluting fields and rivers. People protested large-scale destruction of the environment for private profit.

◆ *Movement against livelihood loss*

Infrastructure projects have also faced opposition. In Tamil Nadu, local fisherfolk opposed the Kudankulam nuclear power plant over fears of radio-active leakage affecting marine life. Farmers organised long marches to Mumbai to protest the land acquisition for highways and high-speed rail. Though essential, such projects displace farmers who are inadequately compensated. While land acquisition for industrialization spurs conflict, even urban renewal projects like slum demolitions have led to resistance. The National Alliance of People's Movements champions the housing rights of the urban poor against forced evictions. These slum demolitions often dismantle working-class neighborhoods and destroy livelihoods like street vending.

◆ *Alternative environmental movements*

Beyond specific projects, there are movements opposing the very model of development. Many alternative ecological movements believe the mainstream model causes social disruption and environmental damage. Groups like Bishnoi ecology movements in Rajasthan promote living in harmony with nature. Gandhian philosophy has also inspired economic models prioritizing self-reliance, sustainability and human well-being over profit maximization. Most resistance movements use non-violent means like protests, court cases, civil disobedience and advocacy. They often aim at proper implementation of rehabilitation policies, environmental regulation and community consent provisions. While leading to delays, these movements have strengthened environmental impact assessment and emphasized locally appropriate development. However, governments often discredit such movements as 'anti-national' and sponsored by foreign forces. Strengthening public participation, transparency and accountability in development planning could lead to more just, democratic and locally acceptable development.

◆ *Grass root level resistance*

Local environmental campaigns have different relationships with national and local organisations; one reason for this variety is the unique characteristics of each region. However, campaigns give place to their own meaning, and communities create identities while mobilising against threats to their survival. Although there are disagreements about the relationship between local campaigns and global environmental challenges, the ways in which local mobilisations frequently mix environmental, democratic, and social justice concerns are indicative of the transnational environmental movement's growing agenda. While resistance movements may not fully stop unwanted projects, they play an important role in highlighting issues, generating public debate, and demanding accountability from the state. Understanding resistance helps rethink the dominant models of development and governance.

◆ *Developmental hindrances*

#### **4.2.2 Development induced Displacement**

Basically, Displacement is defined as the act of removing someone from their home region or place of origin. Development projects often require acquisition of land and displacement of communities, resulting in complex socio-economic impacts. This phenomenon is termed Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR). In India, it is estimated over 65 million people have been displaced since independence due to development activities like dams, mining, industries, transport and urban projects. About a quarter of displaced people are tribals indicating their disproportionate impact.

◆ *Displacement by development project*

One of the main reasons for displacement due to development is dam construction. Numerous them have resulted in the widespread forcible displacement of marginalised communities. Since that 40-50% of the displaced population is made up of tribal people, their situation is very concerning. The agitation surrounding the Sardar Sarovar Dam provided a dramatic event to emphasise the severity of displacement caused by dam construction. It's known as "the most controversial dam project in India." The Narmada Bachao Andolon is an anti-dam campaign led by Medha Patekar. For the first time, this movement methodically demonstrated how the construction of dams might cause tribal civilizations to completely collapse. Large landowners are supposed to benefit from the dam, but the indigenous people are bearing majority of the costs. According to official

statistics, approximately 42,000 families were relocated; however, non-governmental organisations like the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) estimate that approximately 85,000 families, or 500,000 people, were affected. Twenty-five million people lived in the valley, and the Narmada Valley Development Project changed the ecology of a whole river basin. Similarly, heavy industrialization is at the core of India's planned development, and hence large areas have to be acquired. Such cases also led to the Displacement; For instance in the case of Vizhijam port-based displacement and Kochi Moolampilly container-terminal-based issues.

◆ *Socio- economic consequences*

Displacement is viewed as an inevitable consequence. Certain land and property are needed to build industries and infrastructure (such as dams, mining, roads, and power projects) that are meant to serve broader welfare. These projects will disrupt the impacted society's life environment. Displacement is thought to be the outcome of a development paradigm that imposes particular technological and economic decisions without seriously weighing the possibilities that would have the fewest negative social and environmental effects. Numerous socio-economic effects arise when human populations are driven out of their natural environments. It frequently makes feelings of alienation, helplessness, and economic insecurity worse including loss of access to common property resources, marginalisation, food insecurity, joblessness, homelessness, and disarticulation of communities. The loss of communities and economic means of subsistence as a result of displacement presents serious questions of social justice and equity. Numerous problems have arisen as a result of displacement,

◆ *Social impacts of displacement*

The social impacts of Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR) include impoverishment, loss of livelihoods, homelessness, community disintegration, food insecurity and loss of access to common resources. For example, displacement due to the Hirakud dam in Odisha impacted over one lakh predominantly tribal people through land loss and disrupted fishing. Displaced families rarely receive adequate compensation or assistance for rebuilding livelihoods. Most of the people struggled to reconstruct income sources in new places. A major issue is undervaluation of acquired land by governments. Cash compensation also gets eroded over time. Example of Harsud town in Madhyapradesh submerged by the Narmada dam where compensation to shopkeepers lapsed before they could re-establish businesses.

◆ *Negative impacts on vulnerable group*

Displacement disproportionately impacts vulnerable groups - women, children, elderly, landless etc. Breakdown of community ties and family structures amplifies their hardships. Host populations also face stress over land availability, employment, environmental damage etc. Displacement tears indigenous communities from traditional homelands where their identity and survival are intertwined. Example, the ecological damage due to Himalayan dams separated hill communities from the forests on which their culture depended.

◆ *Social disorganisation*

The kinds of changes brought about by the displacement process result in social disarray. The social structures of groups generally, and tribal cultures in particular, undergo significant transformations as a result of these influences. It's possible that the established social control systems will weaken or possibly disappear. As a result, social unrest can worsen. Additionally, social support networks have a propensity to break down, which has far-reaching effects on the community. One hidden but significant factor contributing to poverty through displacement is the loss of multifunctional but essentially invisible social networks. Projects that disperse people instead of relocating them in social groupings and units experience a higher rate of this kind of loss. It is exceedingly difficult for the outsees to rebuild comparable social institutions in such circumstances.

◆ *Psychological impact*

Displacement gives rise to unique cultural, economic, and technological challenges. For those who are uprooted, a sense of dissatisfaction and helplessness develops, and the condition increase psychological stress weakens social cohesiveness and reduces afflicted individuals' initiative and ability for group action. Emotional illnesses and social anomie can also result from displacement. Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR) leads to psychological trauma and uprootedness. Families cope with stress, identity loss, and broken social networks. Numerous signs of societal discontent, including alcoholism, criminal activity, suicides, prostitution, delinquency, and hopelessness, may increase.

Thus, Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement(DIDR) represents the complex challenges of reconciliation between development goals, human costs, and community rights. It requires balancing multiple needs lifestyle impacts, cultural disruption, and

◆ *Mitigating and minimizing the displacement problems*

environmental sustainability along with economic growth and national priorities. Beyond physical relocation, a holistic rehabilitation policy addressing social, psychological, and ecological impacts is vital for just development. Every asset that the government or a commercial organisation is taking and destroying in order to build projects needs to be properly valued economically. The economic, social employability and opportunity values of all the resources that the relocated people must forgo should be taken into account. Every person who has been evicted, displaced, or dislocated should have access to basic shelter, food drinking water, sanitation, essential medical care, sources of income, children's education, protection of human rights.

### **4.2.3 Environmental Problems at National and Local level**

Any change in the quantity or quality of an environmental aspect that has an impact on everything on Earth, whether directly or indirectly, is considered an environmental problem. Environmental concerns are problems that arise from human intervention on the earth, encompassing issues with the air, water, soil, and other systems. Today, a wide range of environmental issues impact the entire planet. As globalisation keeps going and natural processes occur on earth, regional difficulties become global concerns. Acid rain, air pollution, global warming, hazardous wastes, ozone depletion, smog, water pollution, overcrowding, and rain forest degradation are some of the biggest issues facing the planet today. Development has brought many benefits worldwide, though the environment has also been harmed by increased urbanisation and industrialization. It has to do with everyone who lives in the world, not just the environment. It affects every country, animal, and human on earth.

◆ *Common environmental issues*

◆ *Root cause of environmental problems*

Some of the specific causes of the environmental harm brought about by development are population growth, poverty and debt, growing consumption led to the widespread use of non-biodegradable plastic, development in agriculture and industry, increased pollutant levels, Climate change and global warming.

#### **4.2.3.1 Effects of Development on the Environment**

Pollution, species extinction, waste disposal, and desertification are major environmental issues arising

◆ *Various forms of Pollution*

from development: “Pollution” refers to the unwelcome addition of substances to the air, land, or water that have a negative impact on species, human health, and living circumstances while also depleting our natural resources. The basic classifications of pollution are air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, and noise pollution.

◆ *Inappropriate waste disposal*

Waste disposal is the collection, handling, recycling, or depositing of human society’s leftover materials. Waste materials can be either liquid or solid, and depending on their constituent parts, their effects on the environment and human health may be either harmful or inert. Broken glass, old cell phones, plastic bags, and spent battery cells are all examples of used goods that need to be disposed properly to reduce environmental damage. Solid waste, sewage, hazardous waste, and used gadgets are commonly referred to as waste. Production of excessive used gadgets created disposal-related issues. About 11,000 and 8,700 tonnes of solid trash are produced daily in Delhi and Mumbai, respectively. India is producing about 1.50 lakh metric tons of solid waste each day, which is burying the nation under mountains of waste. Brahmapuram issues are still a concern in Kerala, as pointed out by the inappropriate waste management system.

◆ *Desertification*

Another significant issue is desertification. A kind of land degradation known as “desertification” occurs in dry places when biological production is lost as a result of natural processes or human activity. The expansion of dry regions is brought on by a number of causes, including climate change, deforestation, and excessive use of pesticides.

◆ *Deforestation*

Large-scale deforestation leads to flood, soil erosion, silting of rivers, contraction of agricultural areas and desertification. We see more deforestation through forest contractors than from local villagers who use the wood as fuel. All these types of problems affect human health directly or indirectly through environment, other flora and fauna, recreational amenities and productivity. It can happen for many reasons. The three most common are: Using the wood for timber, Using the land for industrial production or grazing, Using the land for human habitation. Processes of deforestation also mean the destruction of the natural habitat of many animal and plant species, which can lead to the extinction of those species.

◆ *Extinction of species*

Combined pressures from deforestation, pollution, climate change, desertification, and development are accelerating species extinction rates. Habitat destruction removes animals' natural food sources and shelter. Lack of clean water and sustenance likewise threatens species survival. Poaching and illegal wildlife trade also decimate endangered populations.

◆ *Controversial projects highlight ecological concern*

#### **4.2.3.2 Development Projects Sparking Ecological Concerns**

Development projects around the world aimed at spurring economic growth and improving infrastructure often come with ecological consequences. As nations rush to industrialize, modernize, and raise their standards of living, environmentally disruptive mega-projects have become commonplace. However, the sustainability of many such initiatives is being called into question. Some high-profile controversial development projects highlighting the precarious balance between progress and ecology are given below:

◆ *Harm for fragile mountain geo system*

The massive Tehri dam project in the Indian Himalayas had become emblematic of the destruction of fragile mountain geo-systems in the name of harnessing power and water resources for downstream development. The idea for a dam at Tehri was first proposed in 1949, with the aim of constructing a 260 meter high dam across the Bhagirathi River near Tehri town in Uttarakhand. However, locating such a large dam in a highly seismic zone raised grave concerns from the outset. Experts warned that any disturbances from a giant structure could exacerbate earthquake risks in the unstable region. Furthermore, the immense water pressure from the reservoir built up behind the dam could potentially destabilize its very foundation.

◆ *Anti -Tehri Dam movement*

Environmentalists also cautioned that the dam would lead to massive upstream accumulation of sediment, which over time would raise riverbed levels and could threaten downstream settlements in the case of flooding. Additionally, the dam's reservoir would necessitate submerging numerous villages and displacing some 100,000 inhabitants. While resettlement was promised, past instances of unsatisfactory rehabilitation led to skepticism. Local opposition gradually coalesced into an anti-Tehri dam movement comprising villagers, scientists, activists and academics. Their resistance and a review prompted by the devastating 1991 Uttarkashi earthquake temporarily halted the project. However,

construction resumed in 1997 and was completed in 2006. Nevertheless, ecological threats posed by the dam remain, and a fresh environmental review is currently underway.

◆ *In appropriate Development led environmental post*

The horrendous gas leak disaster at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India in 1984 was an infamous case exposing the human and environmental costs of multinational corporations pursuing reckless profiteering in developing countries with poor safety regulations. Seeking to rapidly expand production of the hazardous pesticide carbaryl, Union Carbide built a large chemical plant in densely populated Bhopal and expanded it over time while ignoring safety features and warnings. This ultimately led to the catastrophic leak of toxic methyl isocyanate gas from the plant, which immediately injured and killed thousand of Bhopal citizens. The disaster highlighted how hazardous chemicals and processes were freely developed and effectively 'dumped' in developing nations by foreign companies in the pursuit of higher profit margins, with little regard for safety. Bhopal's dense surrounding population further amplified the disaster's scale once the toxins spread. The leak directly caused extensive loss of life and also left the city contaminated, leading to chronic health conditions among survivors even decades later from the leaked chemicals and byproducts.

◆ *Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster*

The Bhopal disaster epitomizes a broader global trend of multinationals situating risky or polluting industries and hazardous chemical plants in developing countries where regulations are weaker and cost-cutting easier, disregarding potential environmental and health impacts. Densely populated towns and cities in such nations become prone to chemical accidents and toxic disasters simply by virtue of these decisions, where companies prioritize their balance sheets over human or environmental well-being. The uncontrolled influx and expansion of risky global industries and their hazardous chemicals therefore poses major latent environmental and health threats in many developing countries lacking oversight, unless preventive safety measures are strictly implemented.

Chilika Lake in the Indian state of Odisha is the country's largest brackish water lagoon. It is both a protected wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention as well as an important tourist destination and bird sanctuary, supporting over a million migratory and resident birds annually through its rich biodiverse

◆ *Corporate Shrimp Farming in Chilika Lake, India*

ecosystem. The lake has also naturally supported small-scale shrimp breeding by local fishermen through the ages. However, in recent years massive corporate aquaculture projects have been proposed to commercially farm shrimp in enclosed sections of the lagoon. As per the plans, nearly a fifth of the total lake area would be enclosed by embankments for intensive shrimp farming ponds. These would be dosed with protein feeds, fertilizers and antibiotics to maximize shrimp yields, with the waste discharged from the ponds into creeks connected to the main lagoon and its outlet into the Bay of Bengal. Environmentalists have warned the move could have disastrous consequences - the waste discharge would lead to eutrophication and toxicity build-up in the creeks and outlet. The entry barrier created by enclosures and embankments would heavily disrupt fish migration and waste discharge patterns. Most dangerously, the sustained usage of chemicals and antibiotics threatens to destroy the lake's natural shrimp breeding grounds as well as drive away birds and wildlife disturbed by the pollution and interventions. Significant long-term ecological imbalances are also predicted, including issues like increased salinity, reductions in dissolved oxygen, and proliferation of invasive species, stemming from the disruption of Chilika's natural water flows, depths and nutrient cycles. While promising large revenues, the corporatization of shrimp farming in a delicate ecosystem like Chilika could irrevocably damage its biodiversity and sustainability.

◆ *Need monetary compensation*

#### **4.2.4 Rehabilitation of Displaced People**

The rehabilitation of displaced persons requires comprehensive policies spanning economic, social, cultural and psychological dimensions. A core component is fair monetary compensation for assets like land and property. But estimating economic value is complex. The land's market price may be lower than its livelihood value for farmers. Hence compensation must account for lost incomes, production, future earnings etc. rather than just land cost.

◆ *Loss of common resources*

Compensation often excludes indirect losses like disrupted community ties, rights, water access etc. Valuing these common losses and cultural assets is important but challenging. Providing shares in the project causing displacement, as done for some hydro-power projects, also helps continued access to resources. Basic services like healthcare, drinking water, power supply, ration shops should be ensured at resettlements before shifting people, to

avoid hardships. Transportation links to new economic hubs facilitate integration. Delayed, inadequate rehabilitation infrastructure compounds vulnerability

◆ *Livelihood restoration*

Beyond cash, securing long-term economic rehabilitation is vital. This involves providing alternative livelihood sources, skill training, employment at project sites and access to resources like fish ponds for displaced fisherfolk. Loans and subsidies help establish new businesses. Income restoration takes time, so compensation should be dispersed in phases, with special focus on vulnerable groups. Resettlement infrastructure must be provided sensitively considering displaced needs. Rural populations need agricultural land and irrigation, not just housing. Urban displaced groups need suitable housing with amenities, vending spaces if livelihoods are affected, and civic facilities like sanitation, schools etc. to prevent marginalization. Special provisions are needed to safeguard indigenous tribal groups with strong land-based identities. Example The Samatha judgement helped preserve tribal land rights amidst displacements. Where cultural rupture is inevitable, extra steps like scholarships for displaced children become essential.

◆ *Consider cultural aspects of a community*

Complementing economic rehabilitation, social and cultural aspects of community integrity require attention. Keeping displaced groups together through area-based resettlement sustains social capital. If local cultural sites like shrines and graves are submerged, they should be relocated thoughtfully. Preserving access to sacred natural resources like forests and rivers helps sustain cultural identity and knowledge systems. Providing communal spaces like recreation, community halls etc. aids cultural continuity.

◆ *Legal measures to facilitate rehabilitation*

There are various legal measures to tackle the displacement and its rehabilitation. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA, amended in 1984), the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) state laws and regulations, and tribal land alienation laws of the respective states based on their local necessity and framework among the various policy documents for handling displacement. The most recent is the recently passed Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act of 2013.

Robust governmental institutions, adequate finances, and legal frameworks effectively support rehabilitation. Meaningful consultation and consent processes give

◆ *Social justice and transparent planning*

affected persons more control. Participatory planning of rehabilitation facilities based on displaced groups' needs and values makes resettlement more acceptable. Grievance redressal systems may quickly address gaps in policy delivery. Overall, holistic rehabilitation requires understanding displacement through a social justice lens. It means recognising the linkage between human rights and development, balancing growth objectives and community welfare, along with efficiency and equity. Achieving this demands sensitive, transparent planning and accountable institutions for just rehabilitation.

## Summarised Overview

Development has substantially improved the quality of life globally but often causes environmental damage. Development projects involving large infrastructure, industries, and mining often face local resistance in India. Such resistance highlights issues like displacement of communities, environmental damage, and disruption of traditional livelihoods and culture. Grassroots social movements led by project-affected people have opposed development initiatives that threaten communities' welfare and ways of life. Examples include tribal groups resisting dams that submerge their ancestral lands, like the Narmada Bachao Andolan. Local communities have protested mining projects that cause ecological destruction and health hazards. Infrastructure projects like highways, rail, and nuclear plants have also faced opposition over displacement and environmental issues. Even slum dwellers have resisted urban redevelopment that dismantles housing and livelihoods. Most movements use non-violent means like advocacy, protests, litigation, and civil disobedience to demand proper rehabilitation, environmental regulation, and community consent. While unable to stop many projects, these movements play a vital role in highlighting local costs of development, generating public debate, and demanding accountability from the state. They emphasise participatory, ecologically sensitive, and socially just development.

## Self Assessment

1. Discuss the major causes and methods of grassroots resistance to development projects in India. Give suitable examples.
2. Discuss the main adverse impacts of development-induced displacement on affected communities in India.
3. Analyze the ecological risks posed by large development projects such as dams, intensive agriculture, and chemical facilities in sensitive ecosystems.

## Assignments

1. Choose a controversial development project and analyze its major environmental criticisms. Could the project have been made more sustainable?
2. Should communities displaced by development projects be compensated and rehabilitated to a standard better than their original status? Evaluate critically.

## Reference

1. Asthana, D. K. (2001). *Environment: Problems and Solutions*. India: S. Chand Limited.
2. Hughes, K. (2020). *Displacement*. United States: First Second.
3. Roy, D. K. S. (2001). *Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalised Groups: Perspectives and Strategies*. India: SAGE Publications.

## Suggested Reading

1. McGuire, C. J. (2014). *Environmental Law from the Policy Perspective: Understanding How Legal Frameworks Influence Environmental Problem Solving*. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis.
2. Rootes, C. (2014). *Environmental Movements: Local, National and Global*. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis.
3. Müller, G. (2011). *Constraints on Displacement: A Phase-based Approach*. Italy: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

## Space for Learner Engagement for Objective Questions

Learners are encouraged to develop objective questions based on the content in the paragraph as a sign of their comprehension of the content. The Learners may reflect on the recap bullets and relate their understanding with the narrative in order to frame objective questions from the given text. The University expects that 1 - 2 questions are developed for each paragraph. The space given below can be used for listing the questions.

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**Model Question Paper- set-I**  
**MA SOCIOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**DISCIPLINE CORE - M21SO05DC**  
**SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**  
**(CBCS - PG)**  
**2022-23 - Admission Onwards**

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

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**Section A - Objective Type Questions**

**Answer any ten of the following. Each question carries 1 mark (10x1=10 marks)**

1. Name the author of 'The Andaman Islanders'.
2. Name the framework which explains how a social system meets their needs and maintain order.
3. Who introduced the concept manifest Function.
4. Who is the author of 'Masters of Sociological Thought'.
5. Who authored 'Dialectics of Enlightenment'.
6. Recall the concept that refers to actual spoken language used by people.
7. Who authored 'The Power Elite'.
8. Who introduced structural linguistic approach to study languages.
9. Recall the signs that use words and language.
10. Who introduced 'Looking glass self' theory.
11. Name the concept that refers to the meaningful response to a stimulus whether it comes from within us or from the external world.
12. Who is the author of 'The Presentation of Self in Everyday life'.



13. Who is the author of *The state in Capitalist Society*.
14. Recall the concept which is like a reflex or automatic response to things – behavior.
15. Recall the concept that refers to the primary agents of group conflict. -Interest groups.

### Section B- Very Short Questions

**Answer any 5 of the following. Each question carries 2 marks (5x2=10 marks)**

16. Explain Motivational Orientation.
17. Define Goal Attainment.
18. What is Middle Range Theory?
19. Explain Anticipatory Socialisation.
20. What is critical theory?
21. Define Historicity.
22. Explain Signs.
23. Discuss Structural Marxism.
24. Define Phenomenology.
25. Explain Sociology of Knowledge.

### Section C- Short Answer

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 4 marks (5x4=20 marks)**

26. Explain the limitations of Dahrendorf's theory.
27. Elaborate on Karl Mannheim's perspective on 'World View'.
28. Critically evaluate Levi Strauss's concept of culture as a system of exchange.
29. Differentiate between Language and Parole.
30. Differentiate between Structural and Traditional Marxism.
31. Elaborate on the Function of Magic.
32. Evaluate Talcott Parson's main components in his sociological framework.
33. What are the major features of Middle Range theory.

### Section D- Long Answer/Essay Question

**Answer any 3 questions. Each question carries 10 marks (3x10=30 marks)**

34. Briefly discuss the role of Radcliffe Brown in understanding functional aspects of society.
35. Elaborate Ralf Dahrendorf's theory of Power and dialectical change.
36. Examine the theoretical understanding of Jurgen Habermas towards Critical Theory.
37. Examine Mead's thought on Mind, Self and Society to understand the importance of language in Human Life.
38. Illustrate the significance of Structural approach to study Language.
39. Critically evaluate the significance of ethno methods in social science research.





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**Model Question Paper- set-II**  
**MA SOCIOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**DISCIPLINE CORE - M21SO05DC**

**SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

(CBCS - PG)

2022-23 - Admission Onwards

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

**Section A - Objective Type Questions**

**Answer any 10 questions. Each question carries 1 mark (10x1=10 marks)**

1. Who is known as the father of Ethnography?
2. Who is the author of 'The structure of Social Action'.
3. Name the process in which non group members learn the values and standards of a group they wish to join.
4. Who coined the term 'Imperatively Coordinated Associations (ICA)'.
5. Name the mystical form of Jewish theology that combined ideas from Marxist cultural theory.
6. Who is the founder of Structuralism.
7. Name the author of 'The state in Capitalist Society'.
8. Who is the author of 'Course in General Linguistics'.
9. Who coined the term 'Symbolic Interaction'.
10. Recall the concept that is impulsive and self-centred part of an individual.
11. Name the approach which examines social interaction in terms of how people behave in real life like performers.



12. Name the concept that involves complete escape from the pressures and demands of organised society.
13. Name the method in which researchers intentionally act inelegantly in public to test social norms without participant's awareness.
14. Who is considered as the founder of modern structuralism.
15. Who is the author of *Interpretation of Culture*. meaningful knowledge.

### Section B- Very Short Questions

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (5x2=10 marks)**

16. Define Orthodox Marxists.
17. Explain Social Action.
18. What is Dysfunction?
19. Define Imperatively Coordinated Association.
20. Explain Frankfurt School.
21. Explain Ethnomethodology.
22. Define Culture.
23. Explain Poulantaz's understanding of capitalist state.
24. Define Symbolic Anthropology.
25. Discuss generalised other.

### Section C- Short Answer

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 4 marks (5x4=20 marks)**

26. Discuss Reference group. List out the major types of reference groups explained by Merton.
27. Write a note on the critical perspectives towards Coser's functionalism.
28. Examine the critical theory of Horkheimer and Adorno.
29. List out the four guiding principles of Herbert Blumer on symbolic interaction.
30. Discuss 'Thick description' and its relevance in cultural studies.
31. Elaborate on Human mind by Levi Strauss.
32. Elaborate on Sociology of Knowledge by Karl Mannheim.
33. Examine Dahrendorf's examination on violence and class conflict in society.



### Section D- Long Answer/Essay Question

**Answer any 3 questions. Each question carries 10 marks (3x10=30 marks)**

34. Briefly discuss Ferdinand De Saussure contribution towards structural linguistic analysis.
35. Evaluate the significance of ethnomethodological approach to study everyday practices within society.
36. Evaluate the role of Frankfurt school in the development of critical Theory.
37. Discuss Talcott parsons' frameworks to understand social reality.
38. Examine the significances of Anthropological functionalism in contemporary sociology.
39. Critically evaluate Poulantaz's theoretical approach to understand society.

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**Model Question Paper- set-I**

**SECOND SEMESTER M.A SOCIOLOGY EXAMINATION  
DISCIPLINE CORE - M21SO07DC GENDER AND SOCIETY**

(CBCS - PG)

2022-23 - Admission Onwards

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

**Section A - Objective Type Questions**

**Answer any 10 questions. Each question carries 1 mark (10x1=10 marks)**

1. Which was the term developed by M.Kay Martin and Barbara Voorhier?
2. Which term defines biological difference in humans?
3. The un-confinement of one's gender identity is referred as -----
4. What is GAD?
5. Who viewed sex itself as a social category?
6. Who is the author of 'Dialectics of sex'?
7. Which decade saw the vital growth of feminist theory?
8. Point out the birthplace of American feminism
9. Which type of feminism points out that oppression on women is the result of unequal division of labour?
10. Recall the Black feminist who asked "Ain't I a woman"?
11. Expand NCNW.
12. Which is the central concept of Marx's political economy?
13. Expand LFPR.
14. Which lineage system of Kerala could be related to gender development?
15. Which women's organization was formed in Kozhikode during 1986-87?



### Section B- Very Short Questions

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (5x2=10 marks)**

16. Explain the equity approach included in WID.
17. Comprehend on gender division of labour
18. What is gender discrimination?
19. Define gender roles
20. Which are the major branches of feminism?
21. What is toxic masculinity?
22. Mention the role of Liberal feminism
23. What are the three goals of National Policy for the empowerment of women, 2001?
24. Explain about women's group 'Prachodana'
25. What is 'Nisa'?

### Section C- Short Answer

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 4 marks (5x4=20 marks)**

26. What is the relevance of GAD?
27. Define LGBTQIA+
28. What is subaltern feminism?
29. What do you know about the movement #Blacklivesmatter?
30. How crucial is peer group influence in the gender construction of children?
31. Expand the role played by religion in promoting patriarchy
32. Major objectives of Gender Development Policies. Explain
33. Is Kerala model of gender respectable? Analyse

### Section D- Long Answer/Essay Question

**Answer any 3 questions. Each question carries 10 marks (3x10=30 marks)**

34. Expand on the approaches included in WID
35. Comprehend on the major issues of Socialist feminism
36. Elaborate on gender construction in children
37. Gender mainstreaming in international development. Explain.
38. NGOs in India have been catalysts in gender development. Explain with examples
39. Describe gender development policies and methods.



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**Model Question Paper- set-II**

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A SOCIOLOGY EXAMINATION  
DISCIPLINE CORE - M21SO07DC GENDER AND SOCIETY**

(CBCS - PG)

2022-23 - Admission Onwards

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

**Section A - Objective Type Questions**

**Answer any 10 questions. Each question carries 1 mark (10x1=10 marks)**

1. Who wrote the book 'Sex, Gender and Society'?
2. What is WID?
3. 'Sex, though it seem biological, is a product of society, as gender'. Who said this?
4. Who quoted 'One is not born, but becomes a woman'?
5. What is the physical differentiation between biological male and female?
6. Who said 'The way men and women think are different'?
7. To which wave of feminism does Rebecca Walker belong?
8. Who first used the term intersectionality?
9. 'Gender is the psychological, social and cultural aspects of maleness and femaleness'.  
Who quoted this?
10. What is 'Nari Shakthi Vandan Adhiniyam'?
11. Which is the women's organization initiated by Sarah Joseph?
12. What is the meaning of word 'Nisa' in Arabic?
13. What is the fifth of 17 sustainable development goals approved by UN?
14. What is the full form of MGNREGP?
15. Which is the women's cultural parade organised by Shastra Sahitya Parishad in the 1990-s Kerala?



### Section B- Very Short Questions

Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (5x2=10 marks)

16. What is Gender Development Index?
17. Explain transsexuality
18. Explain gender continuum
19. Elaborate on heteronormativity
20. Comprehend gender identity
21. What is 'Khabar Lahariya'?
22. Define Indigenous feminism
23. Who is Raewyn Connell?
24. What is #MeToo movement?
25. Describe about organisation 'Idam'

### Section C- Short Answer

Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 4 marks (5x4=20 marks)

26. Elaborate on GEM
27. Who is a womanist?
28. Describe hegemonic masculinity
29. Elaborate Foucault's work 'Discipline and Punish' in relation to gender
30. Major forms of women's participation in social movements. Explain
31. Which are the types of violence against women?
32. Bring out the role of women's organization 'Anweshi'
33. What is 'Gay Bombay'?

### Section D- Long Answer/Essay Question

Answer any 3 questions. Each question carries 10 marks (3x10=30 marks)

34. Expand on gender socialisation and suggest ways to promote equality
35. Is gender socially constructed? Critically evaluate
36. Discuss the identity politics of Black feminism
37. Comprehend the timeline of Dalit women movements in India
38. Describe land/property rights of women
39. Bring out the role of NGOs for gender development.



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**Model Question Paper- set-I**

**SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY EXAMINATION**

**DISCIPLINE CORE- M21SO08DC- SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

(CBCS - PG)

2022-23 - Admission Onwards

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

**Section A - Objective Type Questions**

**Answer any 10 questions. Each question carries 1 mark (10x1=10 marks)**

1. Who introduced the concept of the “Human Development Index”?
2. GDP, GNP are Measures of -----growth
3. Who formulated the Physical Quality of Life Index?
4. Gender-Related Development Index is used to measure -----
5. ----- index emphasizes that development is required within an environmental range and measures the ecological efficiency of human progress.
6. Who wrote the book ‘*The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto*’?
7. Who used the “Maldevelopment” and “Eurocentrism” theories of development?
8. Which model Frank used to describe the operation of the underdevelopment process?
9. Who authored the book ‘*Small Is Beautiful: A Study of Economics as If People Mattered*’?
10. Pollution, acid rain, deforestation, and waste accumulation are examples of-----  
-- problems.
11. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA, amended in 1984) and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) are legal measures from -----
12. In which year did the Bhopal gas leak disaster happen?



13. What is the meaning of swaraj?
14. -----synthesizing aspects of capitalism and socialism
15. NITI Aayog was introduced in the position of-----

### **Section B- Very Short Questions**

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (5x2=10 marks)**

16. What is development?
17. What is the Human Poverty Index?
18. Define the term human development.
19. How do you define “intermediate technologies”?
20. Identify the categorization of the world according to the world system theory.
21. Describe the characteristics of the drive to maturity.
22. What is displacement?
23. Define rehabilitation
24. What is decentralisation?
25. Define a mixed economy.

### **Section C- Short Answer**

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 4 marks (5x4=20 marks)**

26. Explain the human development index and its indicators.
27. Discuss the importance of a sustainable development approach.
28. Explain the views of Frank’s “Metropolis Satellite Chain.”
29. Critically analyse the effectiveness of the five-year plan’s initiatives in India.
30. The new economic policy implemented in India was enough for the development of India”. State your opinion.
31. Compare the socialist and mixed economic systems in India.
32. Explain the regional disparity in the development of India.
33. Critically evaluate the rehabilitation facilities for displaced people.

### Section D- Long Answer/Essay Question

Answer any 3 questions. Each question carries 10 marks (3x10=30 marks)

34. Assess the historical aspects of the developmental notions.
35. Illustrate the alternative developmental model of Amartya Sen and E. F. Schumacher.
36. Express your thoughts on the developmental process of contemporary society within the framework of the modernization theory of Rostow. Apply the five stages of the economic growth model of Rostow to it.
37. Critically analyse the importance and persistence of the Gandhian model of development in contemporary India.
38. Analyse the ecological risks and drawbacks of developmental projects and substantiate them with the two examples in India.
39. Examine the different aspects of socio-economic disparities in India.





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**Model Question Paper- set-II**

**SECOND SEMESTER MA SOCIOLOGY EXAMINATION**

**DISCIPLINE CORE- M21SO08DC- SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

(CBCS - PG)

2022-23 - Admission Onwards

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

**Section A - Objective Type Questions**

**Answer any 10 questions. Each question carries 1 mark (10x1=10 marks)**

1. -----is referred to as an increase in the production and consumption of goods and services.
2. Who extended the concept of “Pan-Africanism” as a liberation and empowerment movement?
3. -----report developed the concept of sustainable development?
4. Who used the capability approach in developmental studies?
5. How many stages are involved in Rostow’s economic growth?
6. Who authored the book ‘*Development as Freedom*’?
7. Which type of nation is called “core,” according to Wallerstein?
8. Disparity is defined as a condition of-----
9. The Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs was introduced under the ----- five-year plan.
10. ----- is defined as the act of removing someone from their home, region, or place of origin.
11. Which movement is opposed to the project of the Sardar Sarovar dam?



12. In which year was a new economic policy introduced in India?
13. What is called the process of transferring ownership from the public to the private sector?
14. What is called the process of integration of the local economy with the rest of the world?
15. ----- has been put forward by the Indian government in order to promote grass-roots development.

### Section B- Very Short Questions

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 2 marks (5x2=10 marks)**

16. What is social development?
17. Define the term sustainable development.
18. Discuss the nature of traditional society.
19. What is underdevelopment?
20. Define social movement
21. Explain “Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement.”
22. Define gender disparity.
23. Describe liberalisation
24. Define swaraj
25. Describe the concept of trusteeship.

### Section C- Short Answer

**Answer any 5 questions. Each question carries 4 marks (5x4=20 marks)**

26. Compare social development and economic growth
27. Prepare an analytical essay summarising the World System theory’s influences and drawbacks.
28. What are the primary characteristics and assumptions of Rostow’s model of the stages of economic growth?
29. Demonstrate the nature of decentralisation and the Kerala model of development.
30. Explain the values and assumptions of the Gandhian model of development.
31. Evaluate the major environmental movement in Kerala.



32. "Gender disparity led to the gender gap." Evaluate the statement.
33. Check out the effectiveness of the rehabilitation process for displaced people.

### **Section D- Long Answer/Essay Question**

**Answer any 3 questions. Each question carries 10 marks (3x10=30 marks)**

34. Evaluate different indices of development.
35. Compare the perspectives of Frank and Amin on core-periphery relations.
36. Categories the changing conceptions of the "development"
37. Evaluate critically if Wallerstein's world systems theory is still applicable for understanding development.
38. Justify why the mixed economic system is the most appropriate choice for India.
39. Critically evaluate the rehabilitation and facilitator roles in the aftermath of displacement.

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സർവ്വകലാശാലാഗീതം

വിദ്യാൽ സ്വതന്ത്രരാകണം  
വിശ്വപൗരരായി മാറണം  
ഗ്രഹപ്രസാദമായ് വിളങ്ങണം  
ഗുരുപ്രകാശമേ നയിക്കണേ

കുരിശിൽ നിന്നു ഞങ്ങളെ  
സൂര്യവീഥിയിൽ തെളിക്കണം  
സ്നേഹദീപ്തിയായ് വിളങ്ങണം  
നീതിവൈജയന്തി പറണം

ശാസ്ത്രവ്യാപ്തിയെന്നുമേകണം  
ജാതിഭേദമാകെ മാറണം  
ബോധരശ്മിയിൽ തിളങ്ങുവാൻ  
ജ്ഞാനകേന്ദ്രമേ ജ്വലിക്കണേ

കുരീപ്പുഴ ശ്രീകുമാർ

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# Sociology of Development

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