

THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT



Prepared by
MAYA S.
LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

CONTENTS

Module 1 : CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT- SOCIAL CHANGE,
PROGRESS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Module 2 : THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Module 3 : GLOBAL SCENARIO OF DEVELOPMENT

Module 4 : EMERGENCE OF WORLD CAPITALISM, ROLE OF WTO
AND WORLD BANK

Module 1

**CONCEPT OF
DEVELOPMENT-SOCIAL
CHANGE, PROGRESS AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

DEVELOPMENT



- Development means making a better life for everyone.
- A better life for most people means, essentially, meeting basic needs.
- Sufficient food to maintain good health.
- A safe healthy place to live.
- Affordable services available to everyone.
- Treated with dignity and respect.

DEFINITION OF DEVELOPMENT

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change in economic, environmental, social and demographic component without damaging the resources of the environment.

“Development as a tool enabling people to reach the highest level of their ability, through granting freedom of action, i.e., freedom of economic, social and family actions, etc.”



Amartya Sen

CAPABILITY APPROACH

- ▶ Amartya Sen developed the capability approach to emphasize the term development
- ▶ Capability approach became a basis for the measurement of development by the HDI (Human Development Index), which was developed by the UN Development Program (UNDP) in 1990.

DEVELOPMENT

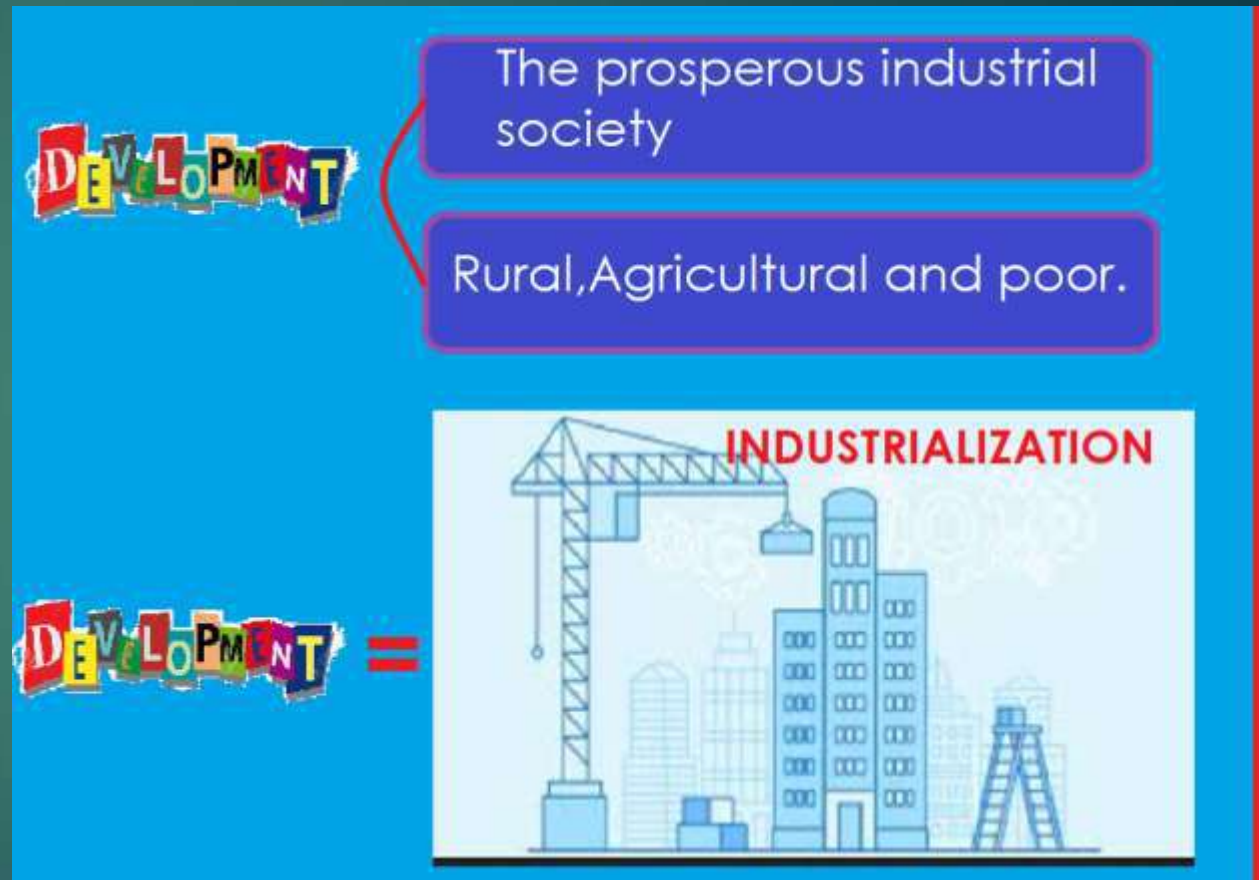
SOCIOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The term development has been used in quite different ways;

First to differentiate two broad types of societies

1. The prosperous industrial society
2. All those societies which are predominantly rural agricultural and poor.

Secondly, the term development is also used To describe the process of industrialization or modernization.



MEANINGS - DEVELOPMENT

There are three possible meanings related to development



MEANINGS - DEVELOPMENT



Development from within : This view says that the possibilities and the direction of change emerge within that society



Development as interaction : This view denote changes due to the combination of the qualities and potentials within the object and the opportunities and resources available in the environment.



Development as interpretation : This view says that we cannot really draw a sharp distinction between an object and its environment, this view raises the question of where are the boundaries of any society.

SOCIAL CHANGE

- ▶ social change is a term used to describe variations or modifications of any aspects of the social processes, social patterns, social interactions or social organizations. Thus social change is a change in the social organisation.
- ▶ Social change means that large numbers of persons are engaging in activities that differ from those which they or their immediate (forefathers) engaged in some time before.

FACTORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

- ▶ **Cultural factors** : changes and variations in culture inevitably influence social relationship. Culture gives speed and direction to social change and determines the limits beyond which social changes cannot occur
- ▶ **Technological factors** : In the modern age technological factors are one of the most predominant causes of social change like the inventions of new machines and methods

The explicit effects of technological advance are labour organizations, division of labour, high speed of life, increase in production etc.
- ▶ **Population factors** : Changes in the size of the population. Like increase and decrease of population, a change in the ratio of men and women, young and old have an effect upon social relationships.

FACTORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

- ▶ **Biological factors** : The biological principles of natural selection and struggle for survival are constantly producing alternations in society
- ▶ **Environmental factors** : The alternation in climate is the sole cause of the evolution and devolution of civilizations and cultures. Like Floods, earthquake, excessive rain, drought, etc.
- ▶ **Psychological factors** : The cause of social changes is the psychology of man himself. Man is by nature a lover of exploring change. As a result of this tendency, the mores, traditions, customs etc. of every human society are perpetually undergoing change.
- ▶ **Other factors** : other factors of social change is the appearance of new opinions and thoughts. For example, changes in the attitudes towards dowry, caste system, female education, etc., have resulted in widespread social variations and modifications.

RESULT OF SOCIAL CHANGE

New institutions and associations are being formed and destroyed in the social, economic, political, cultural variety in all spheres. The form of family, marriage, state, religion, culture, educational system and economic and social structures, is continually changing and transforming as a result of which, a change occurs in the life of the individual and subsequently in his relation with others

PROGRESS

- ▶ The literal meaning of the word progress is moving forward.
- ▶ Progress is changes in a desired or approved direction not any direction.
- ▶ Progress means moving forward in the direction and achievement of some aim.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRESS

1. Progress is change or motion in some direction.
2. In progress, the desired aim is achieved.
3. Progress is communal, the entire group moves ahead in some desired direction.
4. Both loss and gain are possible in progress
5. Progress is voluntary. Desire and volition are needed for progress.
6. The concept of progress does not remain constant in all times and at all places.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ The term social development connotes as a move towards a better social life. The ultimate purpose of development is to provide opportunities to people in all sections for a better life, cdbetter facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing, social welfare and environment.
- ▶ The concept of social development was first used by Hobhose. He proposed four criteria of development, namely increase in scale, efficiency, mutuality and freedom.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Social development includes improvement in the quality of life of people, equitable distribution of resources, equal participation of people in decision making, freedom to participate in every event in their life world.
- ▶ Social development has two interrelated dimensions. First one is Facility of people to work continuously for their welfare and second is the development of all institutions so as human needs can meet at all levels through the process of improving relationship between people and social institutions.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Social development obviously reveals the ideas like reducing inequalities and problems, creating opportunities and empowering people, achieving human welfare and well-being, improving relationship between people and their institutions and finally ensuring economic development.

FEATURES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ High degree of urbanization
- ▶ Industrial mode of production
- ▶ High literacy rate and vocational training
- ▶ High newspaper circulation
- ▶ Political Democracy (existence of a multi-party system and selection of representative through secret ballot election)
- ▶ Secularization, institutionalization, of rationality as a dominant behavioral norm

FEATURES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



- ▶ High degree of social mobility
- ▶ Increasing occupational differentiation
- ▶ Independence of Judiciary
- ▶ Proliferation of voluntary associations including trade unions
- ▶ A strong sense of national unity (as opposed to ethnic and denominational functionalism)
- ▶ Nuclear family pattern

APPROACHES TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Classified on the basis of two criteria:

1. Centralization versus decentralization of development schemes and resources – It give rise to two approaches namely, development from the top and development from the bottom
2. Unit of development i.e. the focus of development individual, group, village etc.- It give rise to three approaches –sectorial development, area development and target group development.

APPROACHES TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

▶ **Development from the top**

It envisages the planning and execution of development scheme by the central or apex bodies of administration.

▶ **Development from the bottom**

Utilization of resources for development schemes decide by the concerned people themselves or by their representatives at the local level - greater decentralization of plans and higher participation of the people.

APPROACHES TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

▶ **Sectoral development**

Formulation and execution of schemes for a particular sector of economy like agriculture or industry - educating farmers, adopt new agricultural technology and loans for the well-being of farmers.

▶ **Area development**

Schemes are devised for the infrastructural development of an area or region, – e.g. The Command Area Development Scheme, for the development of irrigation resources

APPROACHES TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

▶ **Target group development**

Schemes focus on a particular category of people, such as small farmers, women, scheduled castes, and farm labourers.

▶ **Community development Approach**

It focus on the overall development of the people residing in a locality, village or town, stress on the development of education, health facilities, economic and social activities, and other infrastructural facilities.

THE GOALS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ **Ideational goals** : The concept of social well-being is defined as a state or conditions that characterises individuals, families, communities and even whole societies that have effectively managed social problems, met social needs and created opportunities for people to maximise their potential.
- ▶ **Material goals** : Reduction in poverty or improvements in literacy or declines in maternal mortality.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Human development is the process of enlarging people's choices.
- ▶ The concept of human development has two sides.
 1. Formation of human capacity such as improved health, knowledge and skills.
 2. How people make use of these acquired capabilities for productive purpose, for leisure and for being active in cultural, social and political affairs.
- ▶ Human development brings together the production and distribution of commodities and the expansion and use of human capabilities.

CONCEPT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ There are four major elements in the concept of human development

1. Productivity 2. Equity 3. Sustainability 4. Empowerment

- ▶ INDICATORS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Life expectancy: representing a long and healthy life

2. Educational attainment: representing knowledge

3. Gross domestic product: representing a decent standard of living

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Sustainable development refers to that process of economic development which aims at maintaining the quality of life of both present and future generations.
- ▶ Sustainable development emphasizes development without environmental degradation.
- ▶ Environmental degradation includes Environmental pollution and Exploitation of natural resources
- ▶ The concept of sustainable development stresses on the minimum possible environmental pollution as well as minimum possible exploitation of natural resources.

Features of sustainable development

- ▶ Efficient use of Natural Resources
- ▶ No Reduction in the Quality of Life of the Future Generation
- ▶ No Increase in Pollution
- ▶ Does not Delimit the concept of Development
- ▶ Distributional equity
- ▶ Preservation of Three Types of Capital



Need of sustainable development

- ▶ The importance and need for sustainable development is mainly due to the following reasons.
- ▶ Poverty declining but still a challenge
- ▶ Inequality Widening
- ▶ Conflict – Devastating
- ▶ Air Pollution
- ▶ Fresh water increasingly scarce
- ▶ Soil being degraded
- ▶ Forests being destroyed
- ▶ Biodiversity disappearing
- ▶ Fisheries declining

Condition for Sustainable Development

Main conditions of sustainable development are

1. Increase in Per Capita income and Quality of Life.
2. Conservation of Natural Capital Stock
3. Reduction in Industrial Pollution
4. Reduction in Agricultural pollution
5. Comprehensive Rural development

INDICTORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Total production growth rate
- ▶ Population control
- ▶ Water supply and its uses
- ▶ The availability of fresh water and pure air
- ▶ Human resources development
- ▶ Energy

Strategies for Sustainable Development

- ▶ Possible strategies for achieving sustainable development are
- ▶ Input Efficient Technology
- ▶ Use of Environment-friendly Sources of Energy
- ▶ Integrated Rural Development
- ▶ Convert Sunlight into Solar Energy into Electricity
- ▶ Shift to Organic Farming
- ▶ Recycle the Wastes
- ▶ Stringent Laws on the Disposal of Chemical Effluents
- ▶ Awareness to conserve Natural Assets for Inter-generational Equity
- ▶ Public Means of Transport

Participatory Development

- ▶ Participatory development is seen as community driven.
- ▶ It gets people involved in the decision making and the implementation of projects.
- ▶ It is seen as instrumental in poverty alleviation and empowerment of the poor.
- ▶ It is also viewed as an effective tool in building democracy and accountability and for achieving inclusive and sustainable socio-economic change.
- ▶ Participatory development is based on the assumption that communities have better knowledge of their local conditions and problems and of the form of social capital available locally.

Module 2

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT – DEPENDENCY THEORY

- ▶ Dependency theory is a model of economic and social development that explains global inequality in terms of the historical exploitation of poor nations by rich one.
- ▶ Dependency theory asserts, that people living in poor countries were actually better off economically in the past than their descendants are now.
- ▶ Andre Gunder Frank (1975), a noted proponent of this theory, argues that the colonial process that helped develop rich nation also underdeveloped poor societies.
- ▶ Dependency theory is based on the idea that the economic positions of rich and poor nations of the world are linked together by global economy.

Immanuel Wallenstein

The Theory of World System



- ▶ Immanuel Wallenstein, began in the 1960s as an Africanist and Marxist
- ▶ He believed in a single path to development.
- ▶ World system theory is most closely associated with sociologist Immanuel Wallenstein, who believed that a country's mode of incorporation into the capitalist world economy is the key feature in determining how economic development take place in that nation.
- ▶ According to World system theory the capitalist world economy is a global system divided into a hierarchy of three major types of nations i.e. core states, semi peripheral areas and peripheral areas

Wallenstein's Capitalist world Economy

- ▶ Wallenstein's term **world economy** suggests that the prosperity or poverty of any country is the product of a global economic system.
- ▶ According to Wallenstein, the world economy benefits rich societies and harms the rest of the world.
- ▶ The world economy thus makes poor nations dependent on rich ones.
- ▶ This dependency involves three factors.
 1. **Narrow export –oriented economies**
 2. **Lack of industrial capacity**
 3. **Foreign debt**

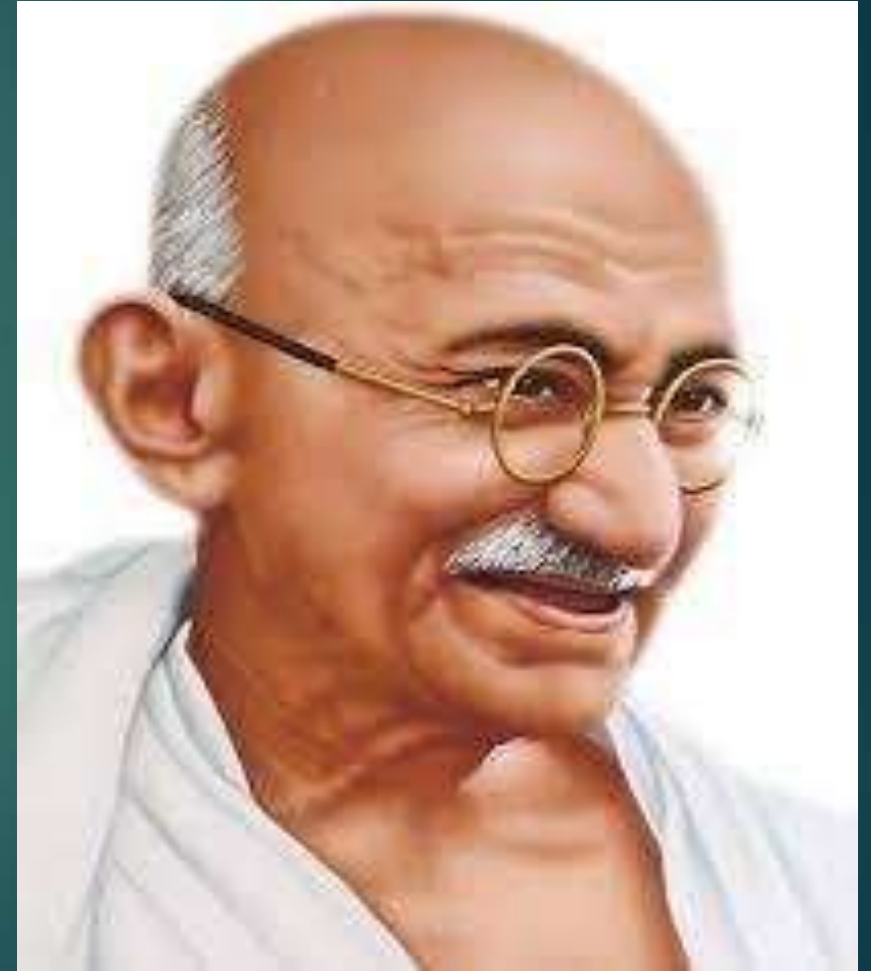
Alternative views of E.F Schumacher



- ▶ E.F Schumacher (1911-1917) was a Rhodes Scholar in economics and a philosopher.
- ▶ The founder of Intermediate technology Development.
- ▶ The alternative development approach has been advocated in his famous work 'Small is Beautiful'.
- ▶ The alternative development approach offers an alternative to industrialization that would involve a significant de- industrialization of the mass- production economies of today and the introduction of self- reliant, small – scale technological system in the Third World.

Alternative view of M. K. Gandhi

- ▶ The Gandhian perspective on development visualised economic change.
- ▶ Gandhi emphasised development of agro-industrial, self – sufficient village economy An economy based on limited wants, a trusteeship economy.
- ▶ He rejected large- scale production and industrialization irrespective of whether the economic system is capitalist or socialist.
- ▶ The adoption of large- scale production technologies inevitably created “a soulless authority” and makes labour soul- killing.



Module 3

GLOBAL SCENARIO OF DEVELOPMENT

GLOBALIZATION



Globalization is “the integration of the political, economic and cultural activities of geographically and or nationally separated peoples”.

- ▶ The term Globalization means adopting a global outlook for the business and business strategies aimed at enhancing global competitiveness and mutual inter-dependence among the economies of different countries.
- ▶ It is multidimensional concept that refers to the transformation of trade, technology, industry and economy in a universalizing direction.



FEATURES OF GLOBALIZATION

- ▶ Growing worldwide interconnections
 - ▶ Rapid, discontinuous change
- ▶ Growing numbers and diversity of participants.
 - ▶ Greater managerial complexity
 - ▶ Growing inequalities



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GLOBALIZATION

- ▶ Increase in international trade at a faster rate
- ▶ Increase in international flow of capital including foreign direct investment.
- ▶ Erosion of national sovereignty and national borders through international agreements leading to organizations like the WTO and OPEC.
- ▶ Development of global financial systems.
- ▶ Increase in the share of the world economy by multinational corporations.
- ▶ Increased role of international organizations such as WTO, WIPO, and IMF.



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GLOBALIZATION

- ▶ Development of a global telecommunications infrastructure and greater data flow.
- ▶ Increase in the number of standards applied globally.
- ▶ Formation or development of a set of universal values.
- ▶ Promotion of free trade & free trade zones.
- ▶ Reduction or elimination of tariffs & construction of free trade zones.
- ▶ Reduction & elimination of subsidies for local businesses.
- ▶ Intellectual Property Restrictions.



CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GLOBALIZATION

- ▶ Greater international cultural exchange.
- ▶ Spreading of multiculturalism and better individual access to cultural diversity
- ▶ Greater international travel and tourism.
- ▶ Greater immigration, including illegal immigration.
- ▶ Spread of local foods such as pizza and Indian food to other countries (often adapted to local taste)

A globe showing the Americas, overlaid with a blue network of white dots and lines, symbolizing globalization or digital connectivity.

GROWING INEQUALITIES IN GLOBALIZATION

- ▶ Global inequality refers to the unequal distribution of resources among individuals and groups based on their position in the social hierarchy
- ▶ Globalization, polarization, wealth concentration and marginalization are linked through the same process

Causes of global inequality

- ▶ Religious inequality
- ▶ Gender inequality
- ▶ Inequality in the workplace
- ▶ Inequality in wealth and income
- ▶ Unemployment
- ▶ Social inequalities
- ▶ Educational inequalities
- ▶ Poverty



GROWING INEQUALITIES DEVELOPED & UNDER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Developed countries

A higher per capita income and GDP growth rate leads to a higher standard of living

Incidence of poverty is low

Industrial or secondary sector and service sectors are predominant

Resources such as natural and human resources are properly utilized and highly advanced capital intensive techniques are used in production. Therefore, productivity is high

There is a narrow gap between the rich and the poor

Underdeveloped countries

A low per capita income leads to a low standard of living

Poverty is existent widely

Agricultural or the primary sector is predominant.

Resources are underutilized and traditional techniques are used in production of agricultural farming. Therefore productivity is low

Gap between the rich and the poor is wide.

Module 4

**EMERGENCE OF WORLD CAPITALISM,
ROLE OF WTO AND WORLD BANK**

Emergence of World Capitalism

- ▶ Capitalism is a system which is inconceivable without money.
- ▶ Globalization marks the triumph of the capitalist mode of production.
- ▶ In the emerging global capitalist pattern, transnational or global space is coming to displace national spaces. There is no longer anything external to the system. The internal social nexus is a global phenomenon.
- ▶ The MNCs as emerging strongly under globalization, are giving newer meaning to capitalism in the globalized world.
- ▶ The supra- national organizations like the IMF, the World Bank and the WTO are gradually replacing the national institutions in policy development and global management and administration of the global economy.
- ▶ The main economic aspect of ideal capitalist globalization is that capital and jobs are free to flow unhindered.

Emergence of World Capitalism

- ▶ Capitalism is a system which is inconceivable without money.
- ▶ Globalization marks the triumph of the capitalist mode of production.
- ▶ In the emerging global capitalist pattern, transnational or global space is coming to displace national spaces. There is no longer anything external to the system. The internal social nexus is a global phenomenon.
- ▶ The MNCs as emerging strongly under globalization, are giving newer meaning to capitalism in the globalized world.
- ▶ The supra- national organizations like the IMF, the World Bank and the WTO are gradually replacing the national institutions in policy development and global management and administration of the global economy.
- ▶ The main economic aspect of ideal capitalist globalization is that capital and jobs are free to flow unhindered.



Role of **WTO** (World Trade Organization)

- ▶ WTO acts as the administrator.
- ▶ It was organized to become the administrator of multilateral trade and business agreements between its member nations. Forum for trade negotiations.
- ▶ Administering WTO trade agreements with different nations
- ▶ Forum for trade negotiations
- ▶ Handling trade disputes
- ▶ Monitoring national trade policies
- ▶ Technical assistance and training for developing countries
- ▶ Cooperation with other international organizations

Role of The World Bank



- ▶ The main function of World Bank is to fight poverty by offering developmental assistance to middle-income and low-income countries.
- ▶ The World Bank is a UN's international financial organization that provides loans to developing countries for various development programs.
 - (i) Granting reconstruction loans to war devastated countries.
 - (ii) Granting developmental loans to underdeveloped countries.
 - (iii) Providing loans to governments for agriculture, irrigation, power, transport, water supply, education, health, etc
 - (iv) Providing loans to private concerns for specified projects.
 - (v) Promoting foreign investment by guaranteeing loans provided by other organisations.

Conclusion

The term Development is however no more precise than the term evolution in its application to social phenomenon. Social development is equitable, socially inclusive and therefore sustainable. It promotes local, national and global institutions that are responsive, accountable and inclusive and it empowers poor and vulnerable people to participate effectively in development processes. Social development begins with the perspectives of poor and marginalized people and works towards positive and sustainable changes to make societies more equitable, inclusive and just.

MAYA S.

Lecturer in Sociology
School of Distance Education, University of Kerala

THANK YOU