

Sociology of Development



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Human Development Index

- Is a composite statistics of life expectancy, education, and income indices to rank countries.
- Presented in the first *Global Human Development Report* in 1990 by distinguished economist Mahbul ul Haq.
- Expanded and widely used since then in particular with many inputs over the years from Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen.
- In 2010, I-HDI was introduced to account for inequality.

HDI

- It sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension and then shows where each country stands in relation to these goals, expressed as a value between 0 and 1.
- It has three dimensions, measured by one or two indicators each:

Leading a long and healthy life

- Life expectancy at birth

Education

- Adult literacy rate
- Gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment

A decent standard of living

- GDP per capita

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) RANKS 2014

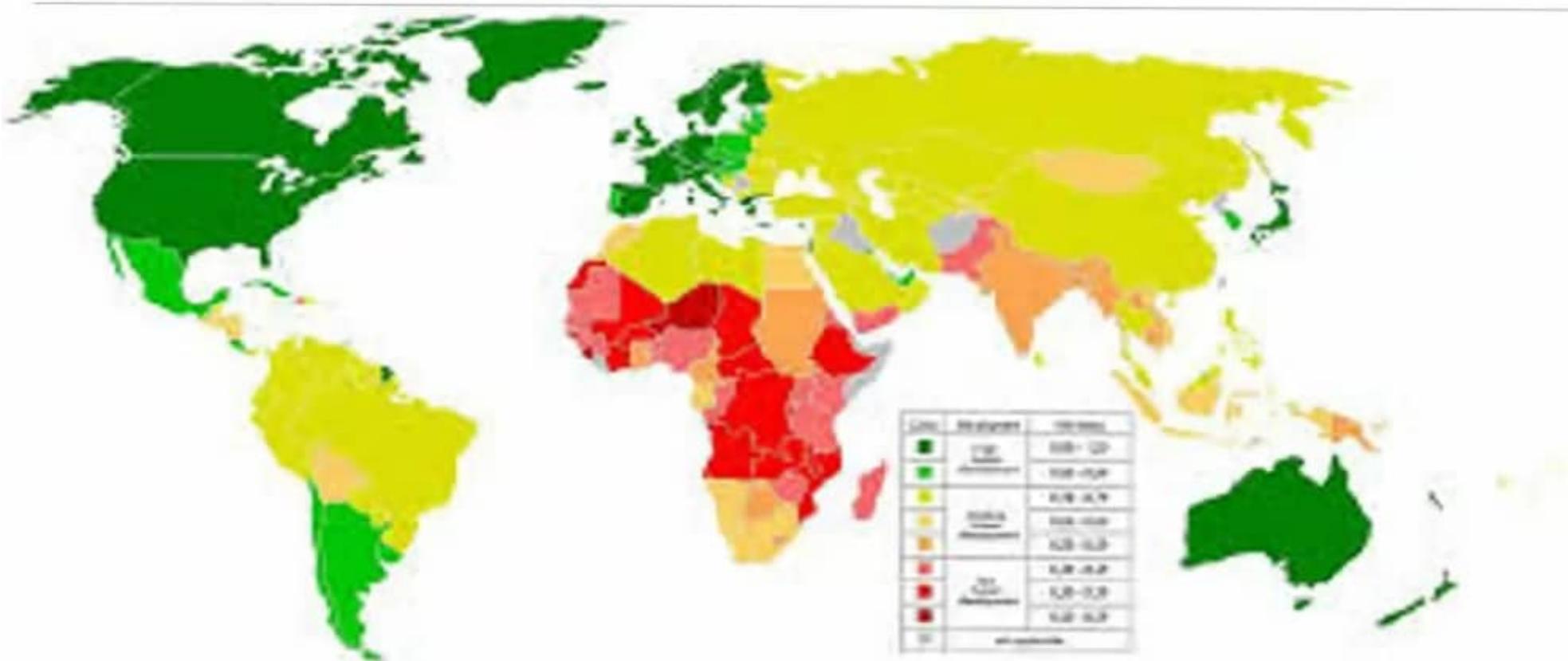
Top 5 Countries

- 1 Norway
- 2 Australia
- 3 Switzerland
- 4 Netherlands
- 5 United States



Bottom 5 Countries

- 1 Sierra Leone
- 2 Chad
- 3 Central African Republic
- 4 DR Congo
- 5 Niger



Human Development Report 2015

Work for Human Development

WEB VERSION



The web version of the **Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development** contains interactive features that provide enhanced functionality and enable information sharing in our interconnected world.

International Human Development Indicators

Explore human development data from around the world using the interactive tools below. Data presented here were used in the preparation of the 2015 Human Development Report, released on 14 December 2015. The Human Development Report Office releases five indices each year: the Human Development Index (HDI), the Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Gender Inequality Index (GII), and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Data used in these indices and other human development indicators included here are provided by a variety of public international sources and represent the best statistics available for those indicators at the time of the preparation of the annual report.

What is HDI?



Life
Expectancy
at Birth



Average
Education
Levels
+
Adult Literacy
Rates



Standard of
Living
(GNI/capita
PPP)

Calculating the HDI

Dimensions:

Indicators:

Dimension index

A long and healthy life



Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy Index

Being Knowledgeable



MYS & EYS



Education Index

A decent standard of living



GNI per capita



GNI Index

The HDI

Calculating the HDI

Indicator	Minimum value	Maximum value
Life expectancy	20 years	83.2 years
Mean years of schooling	0	13.2
Expected years of schooling	0	20.6
GNI per capita	163 (PPP US\$)	108211 (PPP US\$)

Life expectancy at birth: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life.

Mean years of schooling: Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older.

Expected years of schooling: Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life.

Calculating the HDI

Goalposts for the Human Development Index in this Report

Dimension	Observed maximum	Minimum
Life expectancy	83.4 (Japan, 2011)	20.0
Mean years of schooling	13.1 (Czech Republic, 2005)	0
Expected years of schooling	18.0 (capped at)	0
Combined education index	0.978 (New Zealand, 2010)	0
Per capita income (PPP \$)	107,721 (Qatar, 2011)	100

Measure of HDI

- Life Expectancy Index (**LEI**)= **LE-20/85-20**
- Education Index (**EI**)= **MYSI+EYSI/2**, where
MYSI= MYS/15 & EYSI=EYS/18
- Income Index (**II**)=
In(GNIpc)-In(100)/In(75,000)-In(100)
- HDI is a geometric mean of these three normalized indices.

$$\text{HDI} = \sqrt[3]{\text{LEI} \cdot \text{EI} \cdot \text{II}}.$$

Example: Viet Nam

Indicator	Value
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.2
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.5
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.4
GNI per capita (PPP \$)	2,805

Note: Values are rounded.

$$\text{Life expectancy index} = \frac{75.2 - 20}{83.4 - 20} = 0.870$$

$$\text{Mean years of schooling index} = \frac{5.5 - 0}{13.1 - 0} = 0.478$$

$$\text{Expected years of schooling index} = \frac{10.4 - 0}{18 - 0} = 0.576$$

$$\text{Education index} = \frac{\sqrt{0.478 \cdot 0.576} - 0}{0.978 - 0} = 0.503$$

$$\text{Income index} = \frac{\ln(2,805) - \ln(100)}{\ln(107,721) - \ln(100)} = 0.478$$

$$\text{Human Development Index} = \sqrt[3]{0.870 \cdot 0.503 \cdot 0.478} = 0.593$$

Calculating the HDI

Dimension index = $\frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$

Example: China

Indicator	Value
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.5
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.4
GNI per capita (PPP US\$)	7,263

Note: Values are rounded.

Interpretation

- The HDI simplifies the comparison among countries by combining the achievement on the number of different variables into a single number.
- The value of the HDI index can vary between 0 and 1, with the HDI score close to zero indicating greater distance from the maximum to be achieved on the aggregate of the factors entering the HDI.
- With the HDI score close to one indicating greater achievement relative to the maximum attainable on the aggregate of the factors entering the HDI.

Is the HDI Enough to Measure a Country's Level of Development?

- According to the UNDP, the answer is:
- “Not at all.”
- “The concept of human development is much broader than what can be captured in the HDI, or any other composite indices...”
- “The HDI and the other composite indices can only offer a broad proxy on some of the key the issues of human development...”
- “A fuller picture of a country's level of human development requires analysis of other human development indicators and information.”

Gender Inequality Index

- The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women's disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market.
- The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions.
- It ranges from 0, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Gender.... dimensions

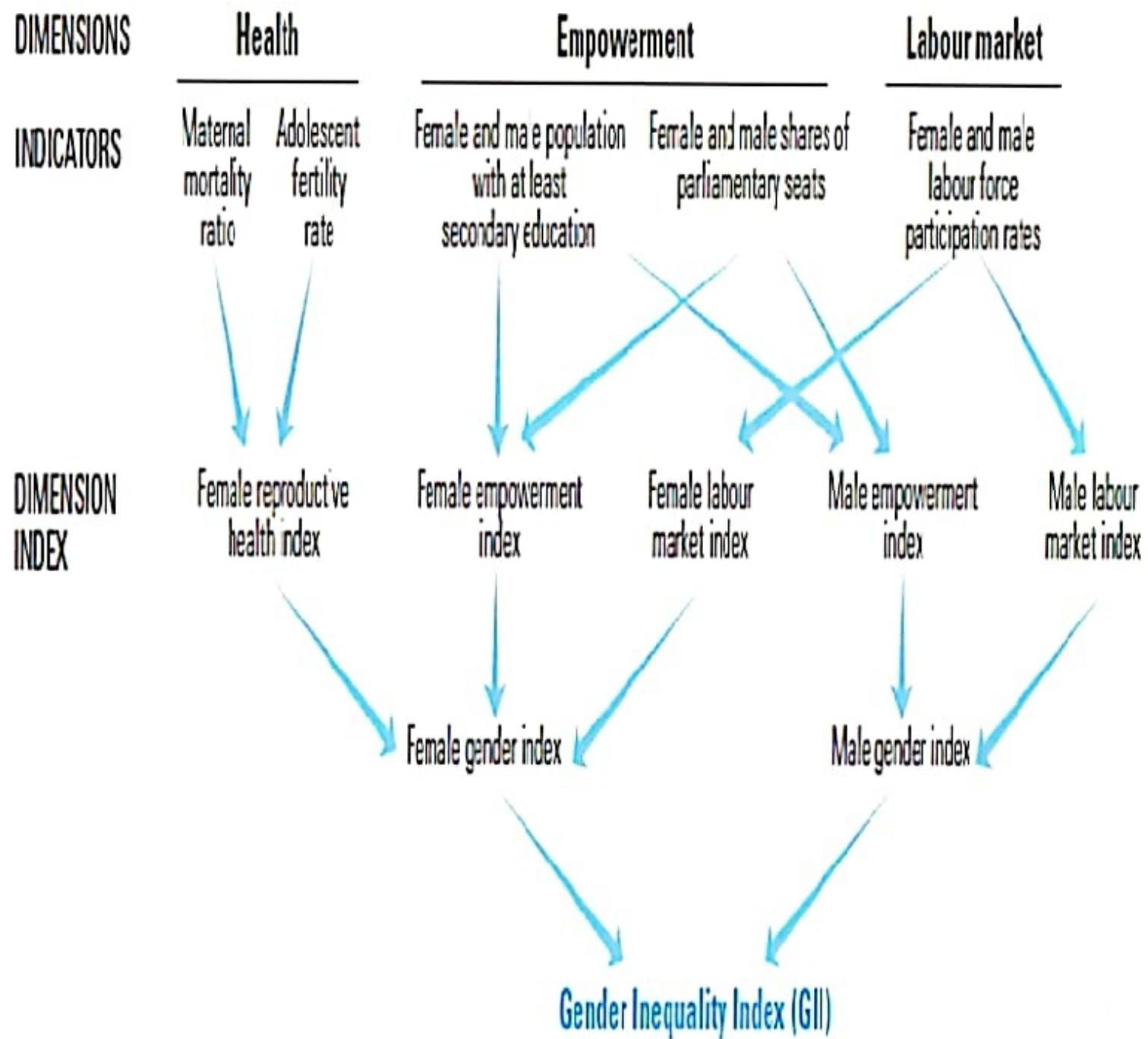
The health dimension is measured by two indicators: maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent fertility rate.

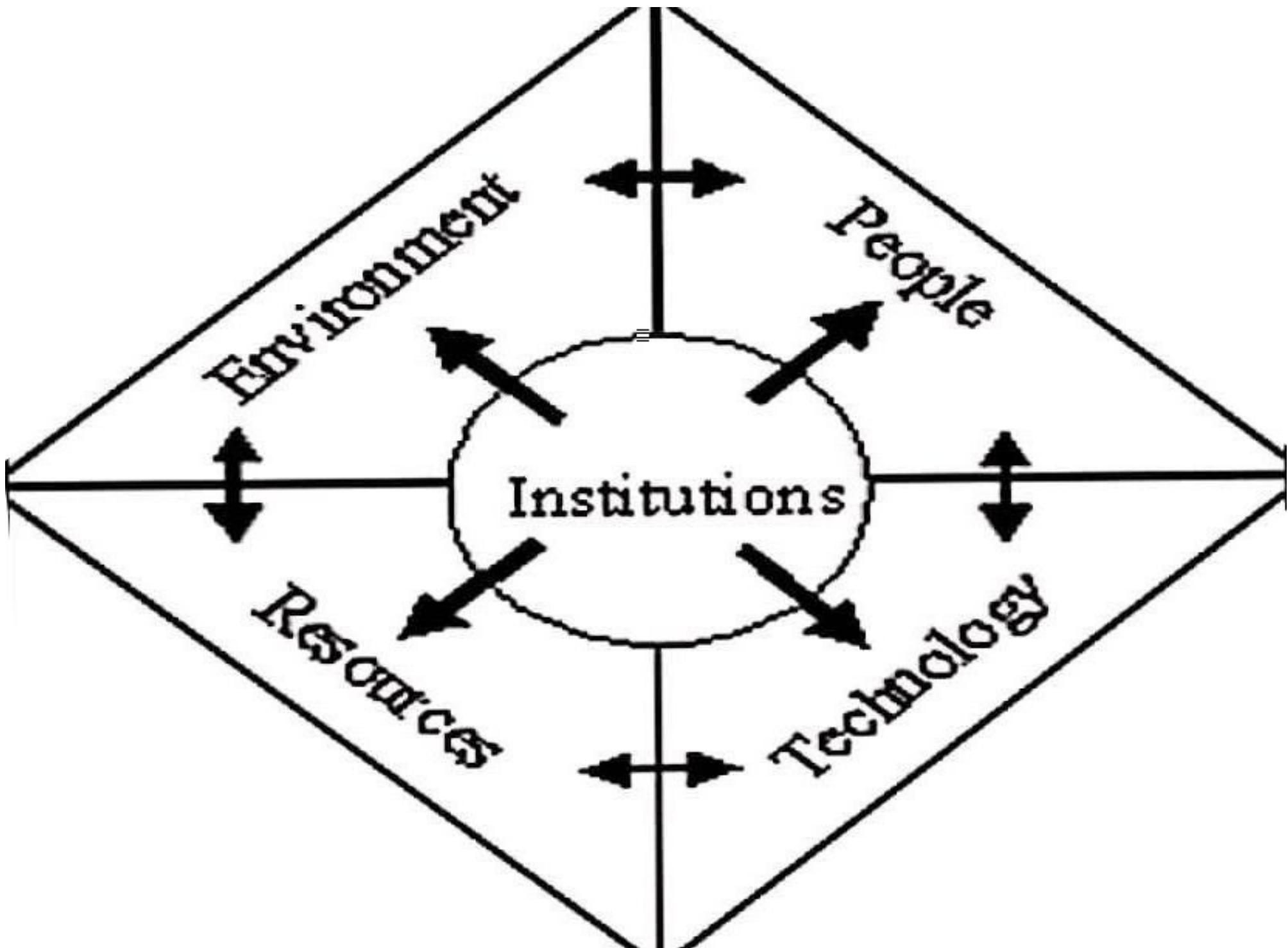
The empowerment dimension is also measured by two indicators: the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and by secondary and higher education attainment levels.

The labor dimension is measured by women's participation in the work force.

The Gender Inequality Index is designed to reveal the extent to which national achievements in these aspects of human development are eroded by gender inequality, and to provide empirical foundations for policy analysis and advocacy efforts.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)





Multidimensional Poverty Index

- The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level in health, education and standard of living.
- It uses micro data from household surveys, and—unlike the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index—all the indicators needed to construct the measure must come from the same survey.
- Each person in a given household is classified as poor or non-poor depending on the number of deprivations his or her household experiences. This data are then aggregated into the national measure of poverty.

measure_1

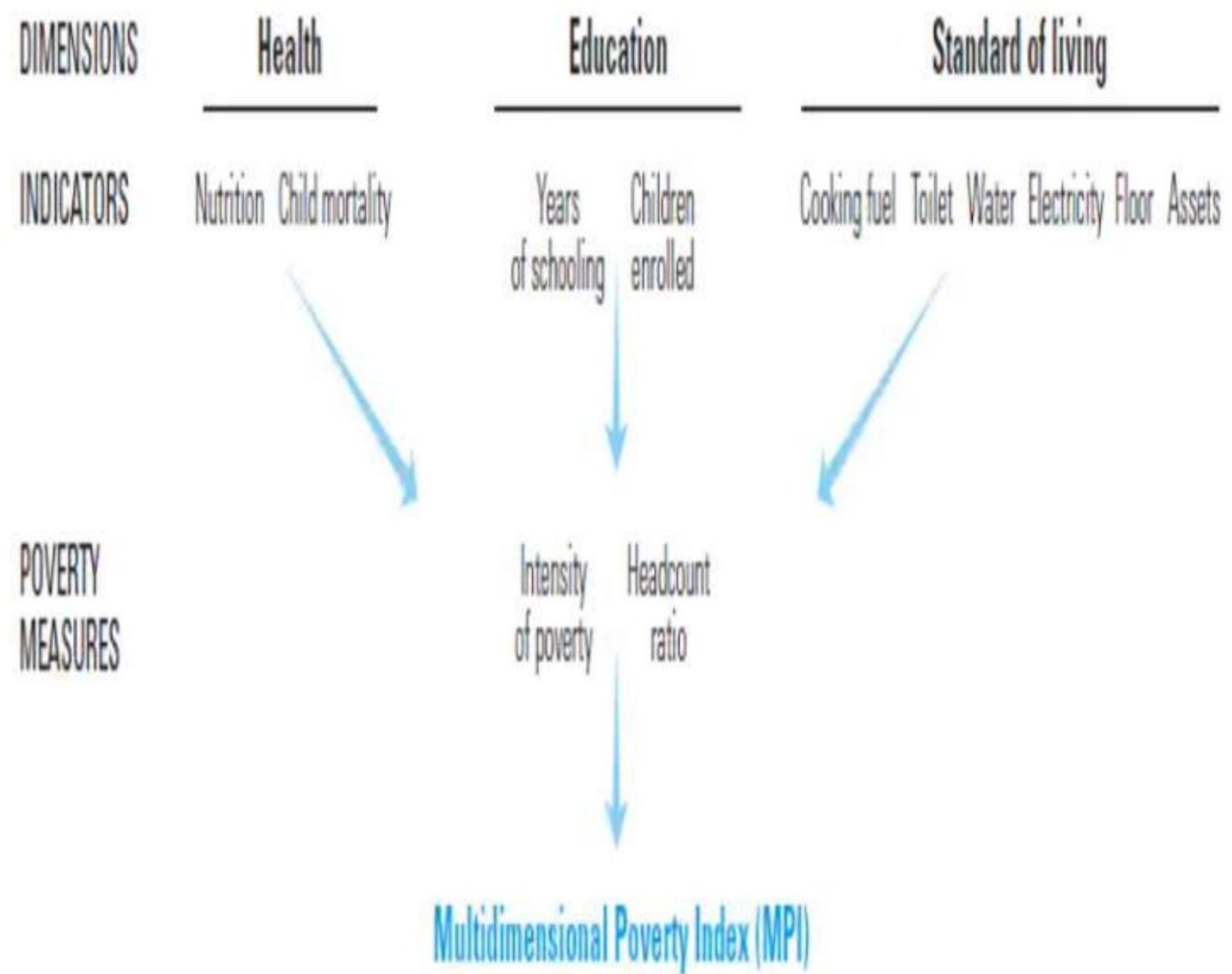
- Health (1/6 each)>>
 - (1) Child mortality: deprived if any child has died in the family.
 - (2) Nutrition: if any child is malnourished.
- Education (1/6 each)>>
 - (3) Year of schooling: deprived if no household member has completed 5 years of schooling.
 - (4) Child school attendance: deprived if any school aged child is not attending school.

measure_2

- Standard of living (1/18 each)>>
 - (5) electricity: deprived if the household has none.
 - (6) sanitation: 1 per 4 persons (Millennium Development Goal) in a household.
 - (7) drinking water: should be available within 30 minutes walk roundtrip.
 - (8) Floor: deprived if the household has dirt, sand, or dung.
 - (9) Cooking fuel: deprived if the household cooks with dung, wood, or charcoal.
 - (10) Assets: deprived if the household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, motorbike, or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.

A household is considered deprived if it's measure is less than 33.33%

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)



Multidimensional Poverty Index

- The MPI reflects both the prevalence of multidimensional deprivation, and its intensity—how many deprivations people experience at the same time.
- It can be used to create a comprehensive picture of people living in poverty, and permits comparisons both across countries, regions and the world and within countries by ethnic group, urban or rural location, as well as other key household and community characteristics.
- The MPI builds on recent advances in theory and data to present the first global measure of its kind, and offers a valuable complement to income-based poverty measures.
- The 2013 Human Development Report (HDR) presents estimates for 104 countries with a combined population of 5.4 billion (76% of the world total). About 1.6 billion people in the countries covered—30% of their entire population—lived in multidimensional poverty between 2002 and 2011.

Millennium Development Goals

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- Achieve universal primary education.
- Promote gender equity.
- Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health.
- Environmental sustainability.
- Global Partnership for development.

The 8 Millennium Development Goals



THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

1. CLASSICAL THEORY

2. MODERNIZATION THEORY



1, CLASSICAL THEORIES ON DEVELOPMENT

- Classical sociological thinkers like August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Ferdinand Tonnies and Vilfredo Pareto were very much concerned about the nature and trajectory of societal development.

AUGUST COMTE: THE LAW OF THREE STAGES

- In this theory Comte connects human intellectual evolution with social progress. According to him society passes through three stages of intellectual and social development:

Theological stage- In this stage all natural phenomena and social events were explained in terms of supernatural forces and deities. It corresponds to military or monarchical social organisation. It is subdivided into three stages- Fetishism, Polytheism and Monotheism.

Metaphysical Stage- In this stage people refers to explanation by impersonal abstract concepts. It corresponds to legal type of society under the sway of churchmen and lawyers. Collective order² prevailed and nation states came into existence.



Positive stage- According to Comte this stage is the culmination of human intellectual and social development. It represents the scientific way of thinking. All natural phenomena and social events are explained by using scientific principles. It corresponds with industrial form of social organisation dominated by industrialists, entrepreneurs and technologists.

- This theory is very speculative in nature. Comte's attempt to connect intellectual progress with social development is very problematic. By solely focusing on intellectual progress Comte ignores other important factors of social change. This theory is also heavily criticised for its Euro-centric nature.



HERBERT SPENCER: THEORY OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION

According to Spencer social evolution was a set of stages through which all societies moved from simple to complex and homogeneous to heterogeneous. Spencer identified four types of societies in terms of their evolutionary development.

Simple society- The most primitive society without any complications. These societies were predominantly small, nomadic and lacking stable relationship structure.



Compound society- Large number of simple societies make a compound society. Compound society emerged through peaceful or violent merger of two or more simple societies. It was pastoral in nature.

Doubly compound society- It emerged by the merging of several clans. It was tribal in nature. This society followed agrarian lifestyle and was fully settled. They had less complex political structure, simple division of labour and moderate level of stratification.

Trebly compound society- In this society tribes are merged to form nation states. It is characterised by very complex division of labour, large size, highly sophisticated stratification and greater integration.

- Apart from this four fold classification of societal forms Spencer also gave a new dimension to social development by classifying society on the basis of the mode of cooperation between individuals. Military society is a form of society which is based on the compulsory cooperation of individual members. Centralised pattern of authority and brutal punishments are the features of military society. Industrial society is based on the voluntary cooperation of individuals. Here authority will be decentralised and individuals enjoy freedom and liberty. Spencer argued that every society will change from military to industrial form.



EMILE DURKHEIM: MECHANICAL AND ORGANIC SOLIDARITY

- Durkheim looked on the development of society by analysing the nature of solidarity prevailing in social life.

Mechanical solidarity- It was prevailed in pre-modern societies. Mechanical solidarity is based on conscience collective. In this society the individuals feels the same emotions, cherish the same values and hold the same thing sacred. Almost every member is engaged in the same occupation. Autocratic regimes prevailed in mechanical solidarity. It was also characterised by retributive law with severe punishments.

Organic solidarity- It is the type of solidarity that prevails in modern industrial society. It emerges with the growth of division of labour. As a result of the intensification of division of labour the collective conscience is being weakened. Individuals are no longer similar. However these differences between individuals create a new type of solidarity. The complex division of labour and differentiation necessitate mutual co-operation and coordination between individuals. This results in organic solidarity. In this society greater individuality and freedom prevails. Repressive law is replaced by restitutive law.



KARL MARX: STAGES OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Marx used the concept of mode of production as a classificatory tool to describe and differentiate various economic systems and societal formations in historical terms. Marx postulated five stages of historical development- primitive communism, slave society, feudalism, capitalism and communism.
- Primitive society- The ownership of land and resources were communal. State, hierarchy, division of labour and classes were not present.
- Slave society- In this society there were two classes- masters and slaves. Masters were the dominant class who owned the slaves.
- Feudalism- It was based on feudal mode of production which consisted of mainly two classes- lords and serfs.
- Capitalism- There are mainly two classes in capitalist society- bourgeoisie who owns the means of production and proletariat who sells his labour for living.
- Communist society- final stage of the historical development of human society. Classless and stateless society with no scope for the exploitation of labour.



- According to Marx revolution is the locomotive of social change.
- In every mode of production there will be conflict between the emerging new forces of production and old relations of production which will result in the destruction of existing mode of production and the emergence of a new system through revolution.
- In capitalist society the class conflict between the bourgeoisie and proletariats will culminate in a bloody revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat which will eventually gave way to communist society.
- With the October revolution of 1917 soviet union became the first communist state in history which followed state controlled command economy as an alternative to capitalist mode of development which then emulated by several countries in Eastern Europe and Asia.
- Developmental theories like world systems approach, dependency theory, theory of underdevelopment are heavily influenced and inspired by Marxian ideas.



FERDINAND TONNIES: GEMEINSCHAFT AND GESELLSCHAFT

- German sociologist Tonnies identified two forms of social formations based on the nature of the ‘will’.

Gemeinschaft- Refers to societies based on a feeling of togetherness.

Gemeinschaft is formed by “essential will” which leads the individual to see herself as a means to serve the goals of the society. Individuals in Gemeinschaft are regulated by common norms or beliefs. It is broadly characterised by a moderate division of labour, strong personal relationships, strong families and relatively simple social institutions. Historically Gemeinschaft societies were racially and ethnically homogeneous.

Gesellschaft- Refers to societies which give preference to individual self interest rather than social interest. Gesellschaft is based on “arbitrary will” in which individual sees the social group as a means to further her individual goals. Complex division of labour, importance on secondary relationships, class conflict and complex social institutions are the characteristics of Gesellschaft. It stands for modern industrial society. Order is maintained by commonly held fear of reprisal from the laws.



- Tonnies used the concept of Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft to explain the evolution of society from ancient to modern. He saw ancient society as predominantly rooted in the essential will, where families, tribes, and villages functioned around common heritage. People essentially worked and related to each other for the benefit of the whole group.
- As human beings develop personal goals and strive to better their social status, the common mores begin to change and groups grow to oppose one another. Laws change in order to reflect this competition and members of societies become entrenched in a social contract to which they are all beholden in the name of efficiency for advanced economic interests.
- Thus, in more developed societies, the relationships between people are based on arbitrary will, with the social structures formed around common interests. People in such societies predominantly base their relationships on the external result of an impersonal transaction, rather than on care and concern for the well-being of the other, and the group as a whole.
- Tonnies did not believe that the progression from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft would ever be complete, since he expected there to be elements of both forms in every society. However his concept of Gemeinschaft and Gessellschaft have exerted profound influence in the fields of sociological theory and Developmental studies.



VILFREDO PARETO: THEORY OF CIRCULATION OF THE ELITES

- French sociologist Pareto through this theory points out how natural equilibrium is maintained during social change by the process of circulation of elites.
- He argued that social change occurs not through revolutions but by the replacement of one elite by another.
- The individuals who make up the elite strata are of two distinct mentalities- Lions and Foxes. Foxes tend to be manipulative, innovative, calculative and imaginative. However they are prone to corruption. Lions are the defenders of tradition, guardians of religious dogma and protectors of national honour. They give importance to values.
- There is a natural propensity in healthy societies for the two types to alternate in power. This circulation of elite is cyclical and inevitable. The elite in society is always in a state of continuous and slow transformation. According to Pareto this process of circulation of elites is the basis of social change.



CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS AND THEIR CONCEPTS ON DEVELOPMENT

- Classical economics is a broad term that refers to the dominant school of thought of economics in the 18th and 19th centuries. Adam Smith, David Ricardo and Thomas Malthus are the important figures in this school. They emphasized on the role of market in economic and social development.
- They were not so much interested in exploring the social dimensions of development. They were mostly concerned about economic aspects of development.

ADAM SMITH

- According to Adam Smith the profit motive and self interest of the individual is the locomotive of economic development. Smith was opposed to any government interventions in industry and commerce. He was a staunch supporter of free trade and advocated the policy of laissez-faire in economics affairs.
- Division of labour is the starting point of Smith's theory of economic growth. Division of labour leads to capital accumulation and capital accumulation leads to economics of development.

DAVID RICARDO

- He considered agriculture as the most important sector. He developed labour theory of value which states that value of a good could be measured by the labour that it took to produce it.
- He regarded economic development as the process of factor of production land, labour and capital.
- Rate of capital accumulations act as the engine of growth and development.

THOMAS MALTHUS: THEORY OF POPULATION

- He argued that population increases in geometrical ratio while food production increases in arithmetic ratio. This discrepancy creates dire consequences including famine, war and so on.
- He believed that a balance between population growth and food supply can be established through preventive and positive checks. Positive checks are created by nature which includes food, epidemics, earthquakes and so on. Preventive checks are man-made like late marriage, self-control, sexual abstinence and contraception.

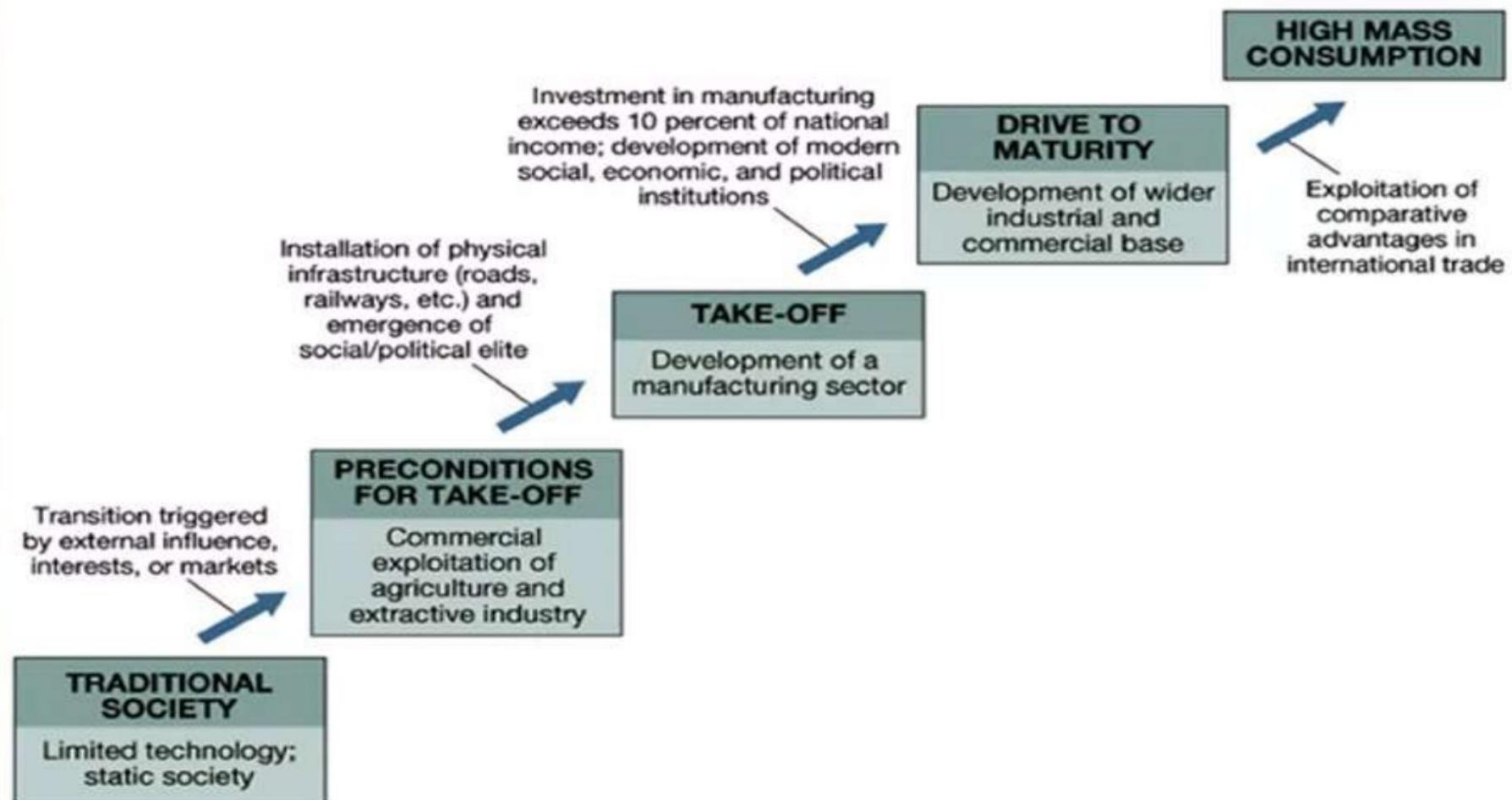


2. MODERNISATION THEORY

- Modernisation theory is an important theoretical framework which tries to explain the patterns of social and economic development.
- Modernisation theory owes its origins to Max Weber. His concepts of bureaucratization and rationalisation were critical in the emergence of this theory.
- However modernisation theory became very prominent in the 1950's and early 1960's in the context of decolonisation and the emergence of newly independent third world countries.
- Talcott Parsons and W.W. Rostow gave significant contributions for the development of modernisation theory.
- Modernisation theory put forward a model of a progressive transition of society from traditional to modern state.

- Focuses on ways in which past and present pre-modern societies become modern through processes of economic growth and change in social, political, and cultural structures.
- This theory points out that by adopting modern values and technology a traditional society can transform into a modern society.
- It argues for western capitalist model of development as a template for poor and developing countries.
- It focuses on overcoming the internal barriers of the poor country which includes economic and cultural barriers. The adoption of western technology and values will make the country capable of overcoming the barriers.
- It postulates a universal pattern of societal development. It states that once engaged in the modernisation process, all societies follow a predetermined sequence of developmental stages.
- American economist and political scientist W.W. Rostow presented the ‘five stage growth model’ which became an important contribution to modernisation paradigm.

FIVE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT BY ROSTOW



CRITICISM OF MODERNISATION THEORY

- Modernisation theory has a Euro centric orientation. Here modernisation really stands for westernisation. It argues that third world countries need to follow the developmental trajectory of western nations.
- This theory implies a monolithic, one-way, and top-down development scheme that holds true for all identities, for all time, for all places, and for all contexts. This is very problematic because each society has its own unique nature and characteristics.
- The strict differentiation between traditional and modern is problematic since they are linked and mutually interrelated in most of the contexts.
- Modernisation theorists completely ignore external sources of change in society.



CHANGING PARADIGM OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW STRUCTURE-AGENCY INTEGRATION PARADIGM OF DEVELOPMENT

- The concept of development is not very old. It came in currency only by the second half of the 20th century. During this particular period most of the present-day less developed countries emerged as independent nations after their long subjugation to the colonial rule.
- After their independence most of them including India set out on the path of their own planned economic development.
- Development in this regard is a planned change in the material conditions and related socio-cultural milieu (Singh, 2010:12).



- Development, like modernization, is a concept which was used to analyses the level of social, economic and political progress in colonial countries on the lines of progress attained by the West. After the Renaissance and the industrial revolution.
- Social, political and economic changes that took place in Western Europe became the parameters of the development and modernization to assess the level of progress made by the developing countries on this path.
- Thus, development emerged as a relative concept which presupposed a comparison of the less developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the developed countries of the West.
- The paradigm of development has been continuously changing in correspondence with the changing experiences of development in the less developed countries and the ideological approach of looking at development and progress in society.
- Let's discuss about important paradigm of development so far in the following manner:



DIFFERENT PARADIGMS OF DEVELOPMENT



ECONOMIC GROWTH PARADIGM OF DEVELOPMENT

- The writings under economic growth paradigm of development confined themselves to what we treat as economic growth and explained the concept of development only rationally and in economic terms.
- The paradigm measures level of development of a country in terms of per capita income, GNP (Gross National Product), and the number of functioning industrial units. Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Karl Marx come under this paradigm who stressed on the economic growth and considered it the deterministic of development of other aspects of society.
- It is economic deterministic paradigm.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM OF DEVELOPMENT

- Although the concept of human development has its origin in the writings of early economists like Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Robert Malthus, John Stuart Mill etc., due to excessive preoccupation with income growth obscured human development perspective of development.

- It is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which revived the concept in its Human Development Report (HRD) of 1990 (UNDP, 1990). The realization was that economic growth may not be termed as realistic and down-to-earth development.
- Because, the mere growth of wealth would not necessarily ensure that nobody would really be hungry. Human development broadly refers to improvement in the overall human well-being. This focus on the human face of development and this paradigm could emerge on realizing that there is no automatic relationship between the growth of GNP and improvement in the quality of life (Singh, 2010:18).
- The development is not merely an improvement in material conditions and the standard of living of people of a society; it also includes improvement in human development index in terms of life expectancy, infant mortality, adult literacy and social conditions of people. UNDP (1990) has introduced Human Development Index (HDI) to measure relative human development position. Its indicators are a) Life expectancy, b) literacy rate, c) birth rate, d) death rate, and e) infant mortality rate.
- Behind this paradigm it was the realization that despite achieving economic growth, the masses could not be freed from the trap of poverty and unemployment in most of the third world countries.

- This led to redefine the development in terms economic development along with improvement in human development index of the country. But human development paradigm also faced several inadequacies in measuring development level of countries especially, third world countries.
- Because, third world countries required a radical transformation due to existence of social, cultural and economic conditions of these countries (Asian, African and Latin American). Consequently, social development paradigm came into existence.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM OF DEVELOPMENT

- The concept of social development paradigm gained currency at the time when Third World countries started strive for economic development. The scholars and agencies like NGOs, working on the problem of development in the developing countries, realized that these countries due to prolonged colonial subjugation were left with sad social and economic conditions at the time of independence and were far away from modern values.
- This state of affairs subjected these countries to many constraints on the path to economic development. Therefore, it was required to adopt policies and planning for the social development of their societies on priority basis.

- Social development is a broad concept which refers to the development of society a whole. The process of social development is both means and ends in themselves. If people could separate themselves from social prejudices, traditional customs, value and belief system then they could easily adaptive to change, oriented to welcome innovations and ready to move on a new path.
- Therefore, social development was necessary for these countries. For instance, if the parents of a child are educated then, they may not require the awareness programs on the child health care as they are educated and one can expected them to go to doctors in case their children fall sick instead going to the local medicine man or sorcerer. Similarly, if the health of a child is perfect the, they get education and can achieve economic development for individual household.
- If each household of the country would achieve socio-economic development, then, automatically the country would achieve development as a whole. Therefore, the social development was given importance. Social development and economic development are mutually complementary processes. The progress in one necessarily condition progress in other. The concept social consists of all non-economic factors. Social development is a pre-condition for economic development (Singh, 2010).



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM

- By the end of 70th century, it was realized that the nature and extent of development, as was conceived and being pursued would harm more than help the mankind. Cruel exploitation of the natural resources reduced them to a lamentable level. The backwash effect of the blind race in achieving the kind of development as is done so far emerged in the form of ecological imbalance, environmental degradation and pollution of water and air.
- Also, there seemed to be a potential crisis of energy. These alarming forced scholars to contemplate about an approach to development which would minimize these threats. This led to the emergence of the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable development paradigm refers to the method of development which may, on the one hand, bring about better standard of living and life chances and, on the other, the possibility of negative impact of the process of development may be minimal.



- The term first appeared in the 1987 report 'Our Common Future' of the United Nation. As per the definition of Brundtland Commission, sustainable development is "the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs". It is based on the belief that economic development without considering its impact on environment and adopting measures to protect it from ill-effects of development would be fatal for the human society.
- Sustainable development attempts to accelerate development in an environmentally responsible manner keeping in mind the intergenerational equity requirements (Economic Survey of India, 1998).

STRUCTURE-AGENCY INTEGRATION PARADIGM A NEW PARADIGM OF DEVELOPMENT

- It is to be mentioned that the above-mentioned paradigms of development are envisaged the active role of the government to ensure successive economic growth, removal or reduction of poverty, inequality, illiteracy etc. in the country. A citizen in the paradigms (old paradigms) has been a passive recipient of the benefits extended by the government.



- Here the structural supremacy is greater than the active participation of the agent. In this context it is important to mention about the champion of structuration theory i.e., Anthony Giddens. Giddens's conception of human agency affirms that people's activity matters: practice needs studying because it makes a difference to outcomes.
- At the same time, his notion of social structure allows for both constraint and enablement: to understand activity, we must attend to institutional embeddedness. And the concept of structuration brings together structure and agency to give them flow – continuity, but also the possibility of structural change. Structuration theory acknowledges the interaction and dynamic relationship between structure and agency (different facets of society that always work together), instead of describing the capacity of human action as being constrained by powerful stable societal structures (such as political institutions, religious, or educational ones) or as a function of the individual expression of will (i.e., agency).
- Giddens argues that just as structures are adapted and maintained through the exercise of agency, an individual's autonomy is also influenced and shaped (enabled as well as constrained) by structures. Consequently, in the context of development paradigm i.e., *Structure-Agency Integration* paradigm of development is a new paradigm. This new paradigm of development has an orientation of reinforcing human values along with economic development.

- The relationship between the government and citizens should no longer be of an active giver and passive receiver but of co-travellers. The citizens will have full right to live a decent life and keep a watch on the functioning of the government. On the basis of India's experience of development over four decades from 1950 to 1990, a new paradigm has been suggested by some India scholars who emphasise a shift in the role of the state and a greater interaction between the state and citizens.
- Among them Arvind Virmani (2002) in his article entitle "A New Development Paradigm Employment, Entitlement and Empowerment" published in EPW (Economic and Political Weekly, 2002) suggested a new paradigm of development which is worth mentioning here.
- Virmani (2002, pg. 2145) writes,

"At the beginning of the 21st century there is the need for a new development paradigm that recognises that 'government failure' is a much more important problem than 'market failure'. 'Privatisation' of government services by its employees and government's monopoly of power are the real problems today. The new paradigm must be based on a clear and non-ideological recognition of the strengths and the weakness of the state and the people. A democratic society has enormous potential for entrepreneurship, innovation and creative development. The people, their diverse forms of activity and association such as companies, cooperatives, societies, trusts and other NGOs must be allowed and encouraged to play their due role. The state must focus on what only it can do best and shed all activities that the people can do as well or better. The heavy hand of government in the form of incentive-distorting laws, rules, regulations, procedures and red tape have also corrupted industry and business and other organised interest groups. These must be removed so as to release the energy of the people. The state should confine itself to managing the economy so as to accelerate employment and income growth in a self-sustaining manner, ensure that all citizens receive their basic entitlements of basic public goods and services and empower the poor so that they have equal rights (and responsibilities) with the better off citizens."



- Furthermore, according to him 'Mai-Bap Sarkar' (based on the assumption that the active involvement of the state is essential for economic development and poverty removal) must be replaced by a more self-reliant public that acts as a watchdog on the government. This structure-agency integration paradigm sets three goals for the state to ensure employment, entitlement and empowerment.



THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

HS331- SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT



INTRODUCTION TO DEPENDENCY THEORY

- Dependency Theory developed in the 1960s and 70s as a response to the modernization thesis. It was first propounded by Sir Hans Wolfgang Singer, a German-born British development economist and Raul Prebisch, director of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. They argued that there is a negative correlation in the economic growth between prosperous countries and poor ones. This contradicted the claims of neo-classical economics that economic growth has had a positive outcome for all parts of the world.
- The Singer-Prebisch thesis specifically highlighted that underdeveloped countries were able to purchase less and lesser products from developed countries in exchange of raw material. In order to arrive at a self-sustaining development path, underdeveloped countries must therefore deploy some sort of trade protectionism.
- Other prominent development theorists include Gunnar Myrdal, Andre Gunder-Frank and Samir Amin. These scholars rejected the idea that underdeveloped countries are merely rudimentary versions of developed nations and in turn argued that these countries have unique features and structures of their own.
- Dependency theorists do not regard internal factors like corruption, concentration of wealth, unproductive landholdings to be the cause of underdevelopment in certain countries. They rather point towards how underdeveloped countries are a part of a global process and are pre-determined to provide for advanced nations.

BASIC PREMISE OF DEPENDENCY THEORY

- Poor nations provide natural resources and cheap labour. They are export destinations for obsolete technology and for markets of the wealthy nations. Without this, developed countries could not enjoy the standard of living they do. Poor nations are at a disadvantage in their economic interactions with wealthier nations.
- Wealthy nations actively perpetuate a state of dependence by various means. This influence may be multifaceted, involving economics, media control, politics, banking and finance, education, culture, sport, and all aspects of human resource development, including the recruitment and training of workers.
- Wealthy nations actively counter all attempts made by dependent nations to resist their influences by means of economic sanctions, and, possibly, by the use of military force. The poverty of the countries that are dependent is not because they are not integrated into the world system, or not fully integrated, but because of how they are integrated into the system.
- The wealthy become more isolated from the poor, because they gain disproportionately from imperialistic practices. This control ensures that all profits in less developed countries are remitted to the developed nations. It prevents domestic reinvestment, and it hinders economic growth.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A DEPENDENT ECONOMY

The fundamental characteristic of Dependency Theory is the difference in financial strength and technological sophistication between developed and underdeveloped countries. Further, in case of dependant economies

- a) economic growth is not self activating
- b) profits are usually repatriated but not reinvested
- c) the production of export industries is dependant on imported impetus
- d) income, employment and growth are determined by the price/demand conditions of international market and transnational corporations' willingness to invest
- e) very rare backward and forward linkages of export activities
- f) foreign capital, foreign technology and management are dominant economic actors.

MARXIST APPROACHES TO DEPENDENCY THEORY

- There are two main approaches to the study of Dependency Theory. a) The Marxist Approach and b) The Structuralist Approach. The Marxist Approach was developed first in a book by Paul Baran called *The Political Economy of Growth* (1957). Celso Furtado of Brazil was also one of the first economists to use the term 'dependency' and to argue that development and underdevelopment are two aspects of one economic structure.
- Marx believed that capitalism is characterized by creative destruction. It has two effects: destruction, and regeneration. Paul Baran emphasized the destruction side of capitalism in underdeveloped countries, however, he did not find evidence of regeneration. Rather, the monopoly capitalism of the twentieth century, unlike the competitive capitalism of the nineteenth century, has a vested interest in maintaining backwardness and dependence of underdeveloped countries.
- According to Marxist scholars like Paul Baran, in Dependency Theory, the exploitation of the people is multiplied because the oppression and violence inherited from the feudal past gets combined with the rationality and intelligent rapacity of the capitalists. The fruits of capitalism are not used to raise productive wealth in many countries such as India. These fruits go abroad and serve to support a parasitic bourgeoisie in the home country.

STRUCTURAL APPROACH TO DEPENDENCY THEORY

- There is a group of structuralist dependency theorists who are not Marxists. Amongst them, the most reputed writer was Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a Brazilian sociologist and economist of international repute. He argued that one of the important features of dependent economies is that they are not economically stagnant. Cardoso says these societies and economies are continuously evolving and in the words of Andre Gunder Frank, another eminent dependency writer, this is the 'development of underdevelopment'.
- The first evolutionary stage is the agro-export stage of the colonial period, when economic dualism is prevalent. During this stage, precapitalist sectors of artisans, petty producers, and peasant producers account for the bulk of economic activity. The second is the stage of developmentalist alliances. In this stage, a new social structure of accumulation is created which is based on the collective interest of industrial workers, peasants, and capitalist. The third is a corporatist regime stage, where there are drastic curbs on democracy, unions, universities, and other areas of society where dissent might be encountered. Above all the TNCs are welcomed.
- The third stage is not immutable either. There is no continuous stagnation. Under this new regime in which the authoritarian state and TNCs cooperate, some economic growth and development does occur. The TNCs keep costs down in the era of global competition. GDP rises, and even the standards of living of the masses may improve. There is a new process of capital accumulation which Cardoso terms 'associated dependent development.'

INTRODUCTION TO WORLD SYSTEMS THEORY

- The World Systems Theory was developed by an American sociologist and economic historian Immanuel Wallerstein (1930-2019). It emerged in the 1970s as a macro-sociological perspective which tried to explain the dynamics of the ‘capitalist world economy’ as a ‘total social system’.
- Two of Wallerstein’s works published in 1974 provided a comprehensive articulation of this theory: *The Rise and Future Demise of the World Capitalist System: Concepts for Comparative Analysis* and *The Modern World System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World Economy in the Sixteenth Century*.
- This theory offers an alternative to the conventional analysis of economic development. Essentially, it provides a critique to the processes of modernization and industrialization which encompassed the traditional understanding of development.
- The modernization thesis is based on the assumption that development takes place through a series of capitalist stages and underdeveloped countries are still in the original stage of history through which developed countries have already passed. The World Systems Theory views the capitalist system on a world scale and shows that contemporary underdevelopment is actually a product of past economic and social relations between the developed and the underdeveloped.

MAJOR INTELLECTUAL INFLUENCES

- The World Systems Theory is majorly influenced by Marxist theory and neo-Marxist thinkers who research on the material implications of the capitalist regime. It is also influenced by the Dependency Theory of Development and the Annales School.
- Andre Gunder-Frank, a German-American sociologist and Neo-Marxist thinker, who propounded the Dependency Theory further played a major role in propagating the World Systems Theory. Like the Dependency Theory, the World Systems perspective questions the dual-economy model of development, often studied by liberal economists and Marxists. Fernand Braudel of the Annales school also influenced Wallerstein through his concept of 'long duree'. It inspired him to study world capitalism as a continuous process with the constitution and reconstitution of new geo-ecological regions.
- According to this model, underdeveloped countries have two separate economies. Which include the pre-capitalist/traditional system and the modern/capitalist regime. These two parts reflect the stages of development where the pre-capitalist part is lagging behind because of the presence of feudal values. On the contrary, Dependency and World System Theories argue that there exists only a singular world capitalist system. Further, they challenge the idea of a nation state with its own independent economy and society.

SOME KEY CONCEPTS

- Before understanding World Systems, we must define the concept of 'system'. According to Wallerstein, it's a socio-economic unit with a single division of labour that binds its members in a relationship of mutual interdependence. Wallerstein also distinguishes the World System from mini systems like simple agricultural or hunter-gatherer societies. While mini systems have no economic interaction with outsiders, the world system binds divergent cultures together and the economic networks cut across political and social boundaries.
- Wallerstein focuses on two World Systems, namely, the World Empire and World Economy. The World Empire is a largely bureaucratic structure with one political centre based on domination and conquest for eg. the Roman Empire or the British Empire. In contrast, the World Economy is characterised by multiple political structures and cultures and does not have a common structure.
- North-Western Europe becomes a centre for the emergence of a World Economy gradually through diversification and mechanization of agriculture, along with the development of manufacturing industries like textiles and metals. The growth of the manufacturing sector leads to the emergence of specialised kinds of labour. This initial expansion of trading networks provides an economic rationale for colonization later.

CORE, PERIPHERY AND SEMI-PERIPHERY

- In the World Systems analysis, the World Economy is divided into three economic zones, namely, the core, the periphery, the semi-periphery. They hold distinct economic and class positions in the world economy by virtue of which they accrue advantages and benefits or suffer from disadvantages and exploitation.
- The core is constituted of economically and militarily the most powerful countries of the world. They are highly industrialised and perform skilled production tasks. They exert significant influence over non-core countries and extract profits and advantages from periphery countries through exploitation. The major spheres within which core countries exert dominance include production, trade and banking. These eventually lead to military prowess.
- Periphery countries are least industrialised, have little of the world's means of production and have a poorly skilled labour force. They are vulnerable to investments from MNCs and have a small bourgeois class which fulfils their own interests by forging connections with the core. Eg. include Latin America, with trade and investment from U.S.A.
- Semi-periphery includes countries that are in-between core and periphery. These are developing countries which have to prevent from falling into periphery and also try to graduate to the core. They crucially maintain stability within World System, according to Wallenstein.

DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALIST WORLD ECONOMY

- Wallerstein traces the origin of capitalism to Northern Europe as an unintended consequence of the crisis of feudalism. The imperialist quest of Europe for the first time, led to the establishment of an economic system that transcended national boundaries. Further, while there were large clusters of merchants engaged in long-distance trade, they were only of partial significance.
- Wallerstein speaks of four stages in the growth of capitalist economy, firstly, he refers to the international division of labour spanning the early period of European colonization where core countries are the foci of trade and military control and the economic periphery included Eastern Europe, America and the Caribbean. In the second stage, Britain is further able to resist efforts from Netherlands and France to take over as the imperialist centre.
- The third stage begins in the 19th Century marked by the rapid development of manufacturing industry in Europe. Europe emerged as the 'workshop of the world' and there was further geographic expansion into Africa and Southern Asia. During WW-I, US and Germany were able to industrialize and ascend to core status, while Japan, due to its geographic remoteness remained as a semi-periphery. After WW-I and Russian Revolution, the fourth stage comes around wherein Britain's hegemony declined and USA became most dominant as Germany and Japan were crippled in WW-II. By the end of the 20th Century, USA, certain pockets of West Europe and Japan were the core while Singapore, China, India and Hong Kong become the semi-periphery and Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Africa remain in the periphery.

CRITIQUES OF THE WORLD SYSTEM ANALYSIS

- Although the World Systems theory is very influential, it has been criticised for being Eurocentric in approach with regard to its understanding of the capitalist World Economy. Many theories for example suggest that it was China and not Europe which was the core of the Afro-Eurasian World System for a far longer period of time. Thus the rise of China in 21st Century isn't the emergence of a new economic zone but the revival of an old one.
- Cultural theorists have further argued that this theory attributes a lot of importance to economic processes and discounts the significance of culture. The World System of Global Culture is entirely independent of economic processes of capitalism.
- A few other critiques of this theory include the complete omission of internal factors like class struggle which also brings about change, and the lack of clarity in the theory. For eg. it's not clear from Wallerstein's arguments if the periphery is underdeveloped because of the core, since most economic exchange happens between core countries (Abercrombie, Hill and Turner, 2000). Lastly, globalization theorists like Harvey and Appadurai argue for concepts like 'global flows' which take us beyond the notion of space which is imagined within World Systems Theory as structured and fixed.

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Colonial Perspective

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

What is a region ?

Definition: A more comprehensive and widely acceptable definition of region can be given as “an area having the homogeneity of the physical and cultural phenomena”. It has also been defined as “an area that is differentiated from other areas according to the specified criteria”.

- A region is an area of land with a unique character that makes it different from other areas. The criteria that distinguish regions are natural/ physical attributes and human environment.
- Regions are complex and often blend into one another with their borders sharing common characteristics and changing over time.
- **Some important definition:**
 - Every region has its unique character to which contribute the features of soil, atmosphere, plants and man. (R.E. Dickinson)
 - Regions are genuine entities, each of which expresses both natural and cultural differentiation from its neighbors. (G.T.Renner)
 - “A differentiated segment of earth surfaces”.(Whittlesey,1929)
 - An area homogenous with respect to certain announced criteria- (James).

Elements of Region:

1. Relative homogeneity.
2. Uniqueness, distinctiveness and identification
3. Blurred boundaries.

Attributes of Region:

- (i) Regions have location such as the Middle East, the South-East Asia, the North-West Europe, the Far East, etc.
- (ii) Regions have spatial extent for example, the Thar Desert, the Sahara Desert, the Latin America and Anglo-America cover certain areas of the earth surface
- (iii) Regions have boundaries for example, where the Himalayas and the Siwaliks end, the Indo-Gangetic plains begin
- (iv) Regions may be either formal or functional
- (v) Regions are hierarchically arranged
- (vi) Regions have transitional boundaries

Classification of region:

A. Types of regions in regional economics:

- i) Homogeneous regions or formal regions.
- ii) Nodal, polarized, heterogeneous, or functional regions.
- iii) Planning and Programming Regions.

B. Types of regions- Multilevel planning perspectives:

- i) Macro region
- ii) Meso region
- iii) Micro region.

C. Types of regions- ‘stages of development’ analysis

- i) Developed Region.
- ii) Backward and Depressed Region (Vestigial regions also).
- iii) Neutral and Intermediate Regions.

D. Types pf regions as per the activity status analysis

- i) 1. Mineral regions
- ii) 2. Manufacturing regions
- iii) 3. Urban and or Congested regions

Types of regions in regional economics:

i) Homogeneous region or formal region:

- A formal region is an area that has officially recognized boundaries. Such as formal regions are often made up of the boundaries for cities, countries, states.
- These regions are often regarded as common knowledge. And their boundaries set by local or national governments.
- Some criteria an official entity may use to create a region are political affiliation, nationality, religion, Geographical features.

Example: The countries found on the different continents are formal regions, as are the continents themselves.

FORMAL REGION

Example:
Counties, States, Countries



Photo: SlideTodoc.com

ii) Heterogeneous or functional region:

- Functional regions are defined by a system of interactions. The functional region is concerned with interdependence. This is a geographical area in which there is economic interdependence.
- This region is also called as nodal or polarized region.
- Within this region, there are dominant cities or nodes to which flows of inputs, goods, people and traffic gravitate.
- Nodal regions provide an understanding of the functional relationship between settlements, which fill up the space. The heterogeneous units in rural and urban areas are functionally related because each settlement cannot have all the functions and facilities.

iii) Planning regions:

- A planning region in a multi-level setup requires regional plan, which is a spatial plan for the systematic location of functions and facilities.
- Planning region for different activities can be different and a regional plan will be locational in character for that activity/function.
- Boudeville defines a planning region in the following words “It is an area displaying some coherence or unit of economic decisions”.
- It should be such that satisfactory levels of mutually satisfying levels of production, exchange, and consumption levels obtained.

B. Types of regions- Multilevel planning perspectives:

- i) **Macro region:** Macro region is naturally bigger. Macro region can be a state or even a group of states. A Macro-major region can be a zone in a country, which may comprise of a few States. For example, in India there are East, West, North, South and Central Zones and ‘Zonal Councils’.
 - In a sense macro regions are second in hierarchy, next to the national level.
 - A macro region should have a common resource base and specialization in that resource base, so that production activities can develop on the principle of comparative advantage based on territorial division of labor. For example, (India has been divided into 11 to 20 macro regions- agro-climate or resource regions).
- ii) **Meso region:** Meso region can be identified with a ‘division’ of a state. There should be some identifiable affinity in the area which may even facilitate planning.
 - It can be cultural or administrative region and it will be even better if it is a homogeneous physical region.
 - A meso region can also become a nodal region provided the combined micro regions or parts thereof can be developed in a complementary manner. (NSS or National sample survey of India has identified 58 meso regions of India).
- iii) **Micro region:** It becomes the lowest territorial unit of planning in the hierarchy of planning regions. The basic characteristic of a micro region is its smallness.
 - A metropolitan area can be one micro region and the area of influence can be another micro region.
- iv) **Micro-minor region:** This is the region which is associated with, what is called, the grass-root planning.
 - A micro-minor region can be a block for which also data exists now and for which there may be a plan.
 - The block level plan is integrated with the national plan, through the district and state level plans. A block level plan is not surgically cut portion of the district plan, which has its own logic and linkage.

C. Types of regions on the basis of stages of economic development:

- i) **Developed / Development Regions:** Developed regions are naturally those which are having a high rate of accretion in goods and services i.e., their share in the GDP of the country is relatively higher.
 - A developed region may become ‘overdeveloped’ in certain respects e.g., it may suffer from the diseconomies of congestion.
 - Developed regions emerge of their own because of the comparative advantage or may emerge as a result of the diversion of funds by the government.
- ii) **Backward region:** Regions, in which the economy is largely subsistence one, have in the most co-existed with the modern sector regions since long. Those region is called as backward region or depressed region.
 - Lack of infrastructure facilities, adverse geo-climate conditions, low investment rate, high rare of growth of population, and low levels of urbanization and industrialization are causes and consequences of backwardness.
- iii) **Neutral region:** Intermediate regions are those regions, which are ‘islands of development around a sea of stagnation’.

D. Types of Regions based on the activity status analysis :

- i) **Mineral region:** Presence of huge minerals in this region.
- ii) **Manufacturing Regions and Congested Regions:** high level manufacturing process due to infrastructural development, continued govt support etc.
- iii) **Cultural region**

Regionalization

- Delineation of physiographic region:
 1. First attempt of regionalization was given by **L.Dudley Stamp(1922)**.
 - ❖ **3 major natural regions and 22 sub regions.**
 2. Spate (1957 & 1967): **3 macro regions such as the Mountain region, Indo Gangetic plain, peninsula.**
 - ❖ **34 Regions of first order**
 - ❖ **74 Region of Second order**
 - ❖ **225 Subdivision**
 3. SP Chaterjee (1965) scheme of classification is considered as a standard one and it is frequently quoted by others.
 - ❖ **The great mountain wall-**
 - ❖ **The Great Plain**
 - ❖ **The Great Plateau of Peninsular India**
 - ❖ **Coastal plain**
 - ❖ **Islands**

Economic regionalization in India

Author	Title	Criteria used	No. of regions
V. Nath	Resource development regions & divisions of india	Soil climate topography land use	15 region and further divided into 61
. Bhat & Rao	Regional planning for india	Distribution of natural resources	11 regions
. Sen Gupta & Galina dasyuk	Population resource regions	Population density, growth rate, resource potentiality, levels of socio-economic disparity	3 major regions and 19 sub-regions.
. K.I. Vij & Chandra	Energy resource regionalization	Energy & power	8 regions
Sri. Hasim	Inter regional linkages & economic regionalisation	Movement of 61 commodities	6 macro regions
. Gidabhuly & Bhat	Economic regionalisation	Movement of 5 selected commodities	-
Chandrasekara	Regional development & planning regions	Land & raw materials for industrial development	-
Sengupta	-	Homogeneity, nodality, production specialization, energy resources	-

Regional Imbalances & Strategies for Balanced Regional Development in India

- The difference in economic prosperity of different regions persists overtime.
- Economic disparities among regions overlap with differences in race, religion, language or culture of the people living in different regions.
- Regional inequalities exist in other forms such as unequal access of the people of different regions to economic and social services, employment opportunities or political power e.g. Intra regional disparities existing in several states regarding industrial establishment, health services some regions are more represented in the cabinet.

Some important development theory

1. Classical Economist's View: The classical economists believed that factor flows/ market forces would bring equilibrium automatically.

- They further argued that labor would flow from (migration) low wage region to high wage region, While capital will flow in the reverse direction.

2. Marxist View: Regional disparity is the characteristic feature of capitalism and is aggravated by rivalry and competition and the search of maximal profits is the very nature of capitalist relations of production.

3. Perrouxian View: Perroux theory named as **Growth Pole theory**.

- According to perroux, the process of economic development is essentially unbalanced, and the centers of growth may give birth to other centers or it may become a center of stagnation.
- once growth emerges in a particular place, it becomes center of growing economic activities and in their turn induces growth in the dependent regions.

Thus, growth pole theory postulates that if we carefully plan the public investment programs to be concentrated or located in a small number of favorable locations then it will have maximum spread effects on a regional growth.

- **4. Myrdal's View:** Myrdal presented the “**Cumulative Causation Model**”.
- Myrdal explains the impact of the growing region (nucleus) on rest of the economy with the help of two opposite kinds of forces which he calls the “**Centrifugal effect**” and “**Centripetal effect**”

- Myrdal explains the impact of the growing region (nucleus) on rest of the economy with the help of two opposite kinds of forces, which he calls the “**Spread effect**” and “**Back wash effect**”.
- **Spread effect**- It refers to all growth inducing effects i.e., inflow of raw materials, new technologies, demand for the agricultural products.
- “**Back wash effect**”— refers to all adverse effects i.e., withdrawal of skilled labor from underdeveloped regions, capital and goods—all of which rush to the dynamic center of development. Due to the accumulation of concentration advantages, the backwash effect predominates.
- Myrdal theses have made important contributions to the theories of convergence and divergence, and agglomeration and locational economics and the theory of “vicious circles”.
- He suggested for **Regulating international trade**, **Overcoming corruption in less developed economies**, **Reforms in agricultural sector** and **reforming institution** for regional development.

4. Hirschman's View: Albert Hirschman, an American Economic Professor, explained economic growth process in terms strikingly similar those of Myrdal.

- Hirschman explained his concept with the help of two terms i.e., “Trickling-down effect” and “Polarization effect” (analogous to Myrdal's Spread effect) Polarization effect (analogous to backwash effect).
- According to Hirschman “**Inter regional inequality of growth is an inevitable concomitant and condition of growth itself**”.

New perspective in the regional disparities in development- The Indian view

There are two important group of theories which emphasizes on spatial development in India.

1. **Theory emphasizing intra-regional factors** which relating to natural resources, technical advancement, and social institutions.
2. **Theory emphasizing spatial interaction** which derived their meaning from three different context of

Theory emphasizing intra-regional factors:

Nurkse's (1958) 'vicious circle theory' -

He presented an attractive idea that underdeveloped countries were trapped in a series of interlocking problems of poverty and stagnation.

McClelland(1961): McClelland (1961) found a high association between a country's level of achievement motivation and rate of its economic development.

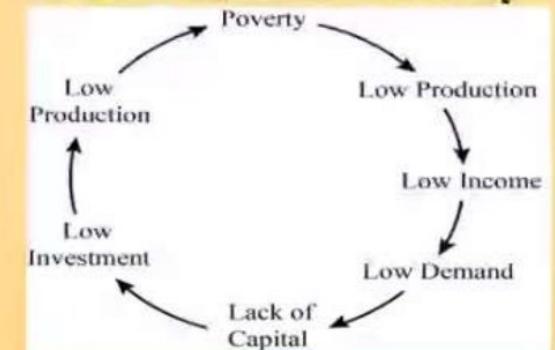
Hagen: Hagen (1962) postulated '**authoritarian theory**', which holding feudal bringing up of the children responsible for the economic development of a country.

Berry: Berry (1969) underlined the development role of integrated urban hierarchy in which innovations filtered down from cities to towns and from both to their surrounding countryside.

Rostow(1960): Rostow **five stages** in economic transformation of a capitalist society: **Traditional society precondition for take-off, drive to maturity and age of High Mass consumption.**

- The different countries of the world could be assigned to a particular stage at a given point in time.
- Theories reviewed above explained development and underdevelopment in an area and regional disparities accruing out of them through the intrinsic conditions.

Nurke's Vicious circle theory



Theory emphasizing spatial interaction

The spatial interaction theories have three different context of space economy.

- **Free market mechanism:** It was always biased in favor of development areas.
- ‘Core-Periphery Theory’ by Friedmann (1966), ‘Circular and Cumulative Causation Theory’ by Myrdal (1957) represented this context.
- **Colonial setting:** In this setting, the imperial powers flourished at the cost of the their colonies siphoning off the latter resources.
- This was well illustrated by colonial dependency theory of Kundu and Raza (1982).
- **Post colonial situation:** Newly independent developing countries of third world remain dependent. It is found very hard to get rid of from the network of exploitation.
- Amin (1974) called this process ‘**Peripheral Capitalism**’ and Santos used the term ‘**dependent capitalism**’ (1978).

Limitation of these theories:

- Multifaceted and multicausal phenomena of development and regional disparities have been explained in a one-dimensional way.
- This amounted to some distortion of the fact.
- So, Indepth analysis of ground realities in regard to development disparities in different regions and various countries of the world is needed.

Regional Planning and Conceptualization of regional development policies in India

- **Objectives:**

- Basically the purpose of Regional Planning is to correct the distortions in the planning process.
- The concentration of industry and infrastructure in a few areas thus creating enclaves of modernization in the midst of growing economic stagnation.
- Undue emphasis on heavy industry to the neglect of agriculture.
- Promoting a pattern of education unsuited to the needs of general masses.
- Problems of inadequate employment opportunities.
- Problems of adequately exploiting resources in a particular area.
- Overcoming limitations on agriculture through the use of most advanced technology.
- The problem of improving access to and the distribution of the higher order type of social facilities.

- **Characteristics of planning region:**

- Contiguity
- Social cultural homogeneity.
- Separate data collection unit.
- The region should have an economic existence, which can be assessed from statistical records.
- People's participation.
- Span of control
- Optimum size.
- Presence of growth point

Regional Planning and Five Year Plans:

I FYP: A research committee was set up to study about the problem.

II FYP: The plan emphasized

- a) Less developed areas should receive due attention
- b) Keep the claims of underdeveloped regions in mind while deciding the location of new enterprises.

III FYP: There was a separate chapter on “balanced regional development”. The plan emphasized

- a) Balanced development of different parts of the country,
- b) Extension of benefits of economic progress to the less developed regions
- c) Wide spread diffusion of industry.

IV FYP: (Pandey committee) has been made to identify the backward region for the purpose of granting concessions.

- Wanchoo Committee was initiated for giving financial assistance to industries.

V FYP: Emphasis was laid on as follows:

- Resource / Problem based Area Programs: DPAP, CADP, HADP
- Target Group Programs: SFDA, MFDA
- Area Specific Incentive Programs: Sub Plan Approach for Hill / Tribal areas.

Other five-year plan:

- Policies aimed at industrialization of lagging regions
- Policies for development of irrigation, agriculture & allied activities e.g. a) Command area, Drought prone Area, Hill Area development.
- Policies aimed at providing infrastructural etc. in facilities regions transport, communication, banking etc. in backward regions.
- Transfer of resources from center to state in the form of plan assistance, non plan assistance and discretionary grants in such a way so as to reduce regional disparities.

Dr.K.V. Sundaram's Conceptualization of Regional Development Policies

1. An inter-regional allocation policy for the distribution if central assistance / funds to State Governments governed by a formula tilted in favor of backward areas.
2. Incentive Policies designed to direct investments in the industrially backward districts.
3. Action planning based on area / regional development approach to tackle identified problem areas– tribal areas, hill areas, drought prone areas, desert and flood prone areas, problem region like north-east.
4. Integrated approach to local level planning focused on the district and the block.
5. A basic needs strategy oriented towards the provision of minimum needs, so that disadvantaged areas and groups may achieve parity with others in terms of social consumption.

Policy measures to abolish regional imbalance in India

1. Capital and Technology transfers.
2. Incentive policies for agricultural and industrial growth
3. Land development and resettlement with a package of incentives
4. Rationalization Strategy.
5. Integrated development focused on delimited small areas
6. Target group approaches
7. Bottom-up strategies and decentralized development
8. Comprehensive regional planning approach.

CONCLUSION

Regional or cohesion policy is an important mechanism for sustainable economic development. Regional policy aims to reduce underdevelopment. The main motive for countries to adopt regional policies is to help poor and underdeveloped regions, for whose development and recovery the state itself does not have enough strength. Regional development in a comprehensive way defines regional development priorities and ways of their realization.

Understanding the Sociology of Development from demographic point of view

Introduction:

- **Sociology** is the scientific study of human society and social institutions e.g. Family, Education, Religion, Polity, Economy and social dynamics.
- **Development** is a process and tools that creates growth, progress, positive changes in social, demographic, economic and environmental components.
- **Demography** is the scientific study of major components of human population change, e.g. Fertility (Birth), Mortality (Death) and Migration.
- From demographic point of view on development, demographer observe how changes in demographic components (Birth, Death and Migration) influence the supply of labour, production and utilisation of resources, distribution and movement of human resource, gender, health and wellbeing, standard of living.

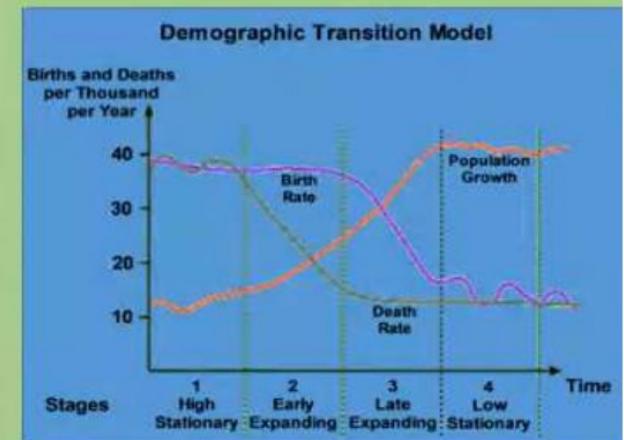
Fertility and Mortality of human population and Development

Demographic Transition Model (DTM)- Warren Thompson (1929)

Demographic transition refers to the historical transition from high birth and death rates to lower birth and death rates as a country or region develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system.

Four stage of demographic transition

- Stage-1: **High birth rate – High death rate= Low population growth** (Pre-industrial agro based society, low supply of labour, high prevalence of epidemic and pandemic, less developed society).
- Stage-2: **High birth rate – Declining death rate= Rapid population growth** (Era of industrialisation, improvement in medical technology, increase in labour supply, high consumption of resource, underdeveloped to developing society).
- Stage-3: **Declining birth rate – Low death rate= Declining population growth** (Technological improvements, machine based industries, realisation of negative impact of population growth, developing society).
- Stage-4: **Low birth rate – Low death rate= Low or stationary growth of population** (Hi-tech and modern industries, tertiary and IT sectors, modern technology and less need of labour supply, developed society).



Population growth on development perspectives

Two views on population growth:

- Pessimist view: Population growth is problematic and it restrict development (Negative views).
- Optimist view: Population growth is not problematic as it itself a resource for a country (Positive views).

Important theories of population growth:

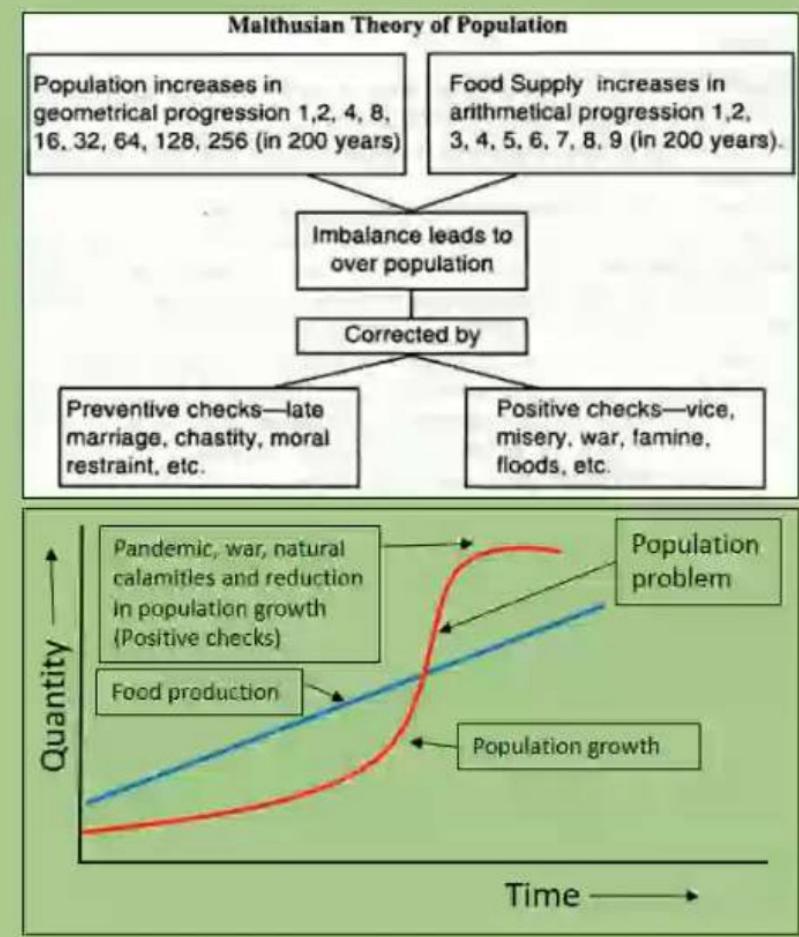
- Malthus theory
- Ester Boserup theory of population growth

Malthus theory (1798)

In 1798 British economist Thomas Robert Malthus published his views of population growth on “An Essay on the Principle of Population”.

Views:

- Human population grows geometrically (e.g.- 1,2,4,8,16....) and grow doubles in every 25 years.
- Food grows arithmetically (e.g.- 1,2,3,4....)
- As population grows faster than food, population therefore will be face the scarcity of food.
- Preventive checks and positive checks of population growth.
- Positive checks are more effective for population control.

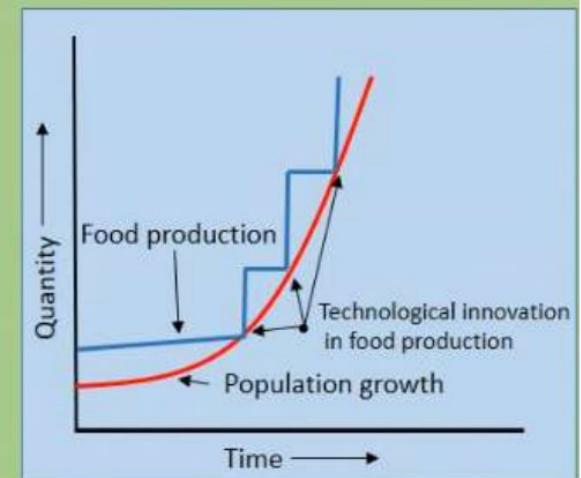


Theory of population growth- Ester Boserup (1965)

Ester Boserup was a Danish economist, in 1965 she discuss her views on effects of population growth on her book, "The Conditions of Agricultural Growth".

Views:

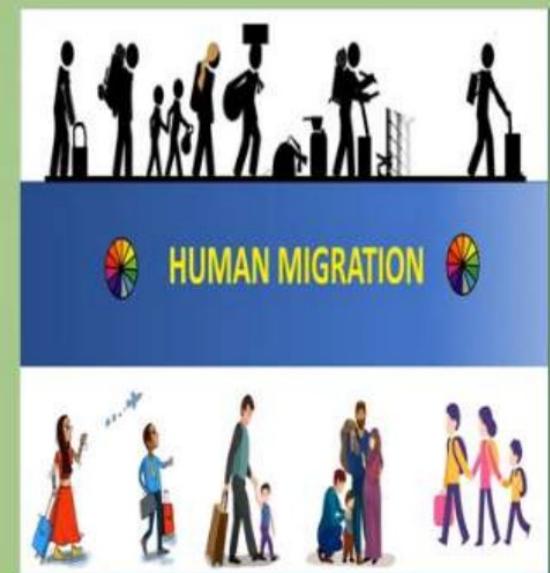
- Population growth is independent of food supply, so population growth is not a problem.
- When population grows and create pressure on food supply, people find out a new solution of food production through technological development in agriculture.
- So, food production grow near parallel to population growth.
- Each time of food crisis, people find out a new solution to ensure enough food.



Migration of human population and development

Basic concepts:

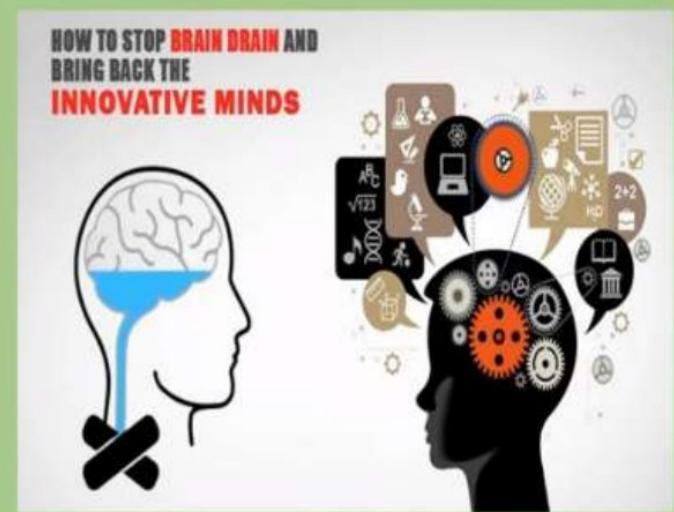
- Migration: Permanent or semi permanent change of residence between clearly defined administrative boundaries.
- In migrant: A person who moves in a political area within the same country.
- Out migrant: A person who moves out of a political area within the same country.
- Immigrant: An international migrant who enters the area from a place outside the country.
- Emigrant: An international migrant departing to another country by crossing the international boundary.



Migration of human population and development

Basic concepts:

- Net migration: In-migrants - Out-migrants
- Gross migration: In-migrants + Out-migrants
- Migration stream: A group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period. E.g.- Migration of worker from Bihar to Delhi.
- Migration counter stream: In opposite direction of stream
- Human Capital Flight: refers to the emigration of highly skilled or well-educated individuals. The loss of human capital flight for the sending country are referred to as a **Brain Drain**. The benefit of human capital flight for receiving country are referred to as **Brain Gain**.



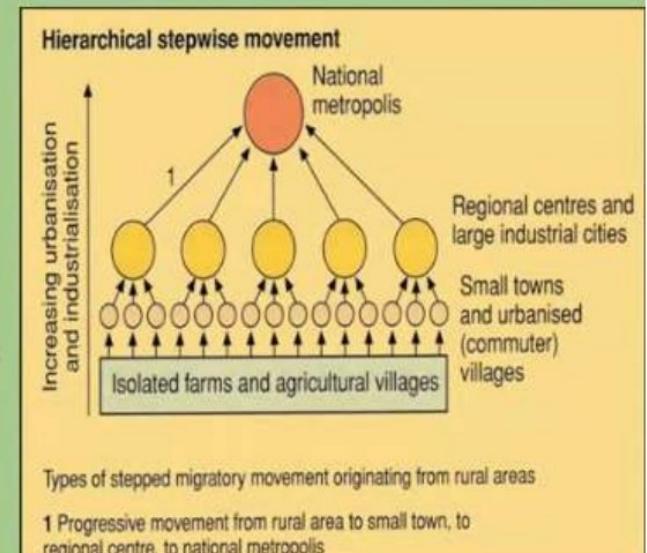
Migration theories

Laws of Migration- E.G. Ravenstein (1885):

In the late 1880's using birthplace data of Britain, Ravenstein identified a set of generalizations of human migration which is called 'Laws of Migration'.

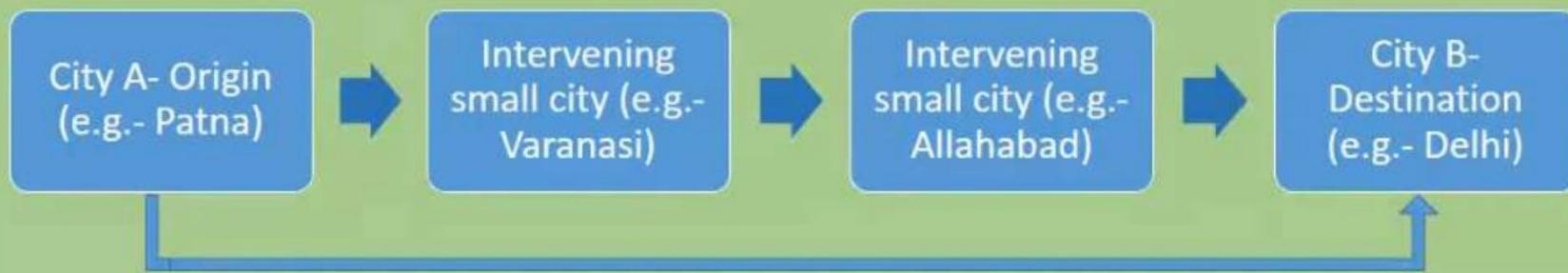
These generalizations are:

- Most migration is over short distance, migration decrease with increase in distance.
- Migration occurs in step by step, It occurs from rural areas towards urban areas to great centers of commerce and industry.
- Each main stream of migration produces counter stream.
- Rural people are more migratory than natives of towns.
- Female predominance among short distance migrants.
- Migration is highly age selective, most migrants are adults.
- Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase.
- Dominance of economic motives.
- Technological advancements promotes migration.



Intervening opportunity model- S.A Stouffer (1940)

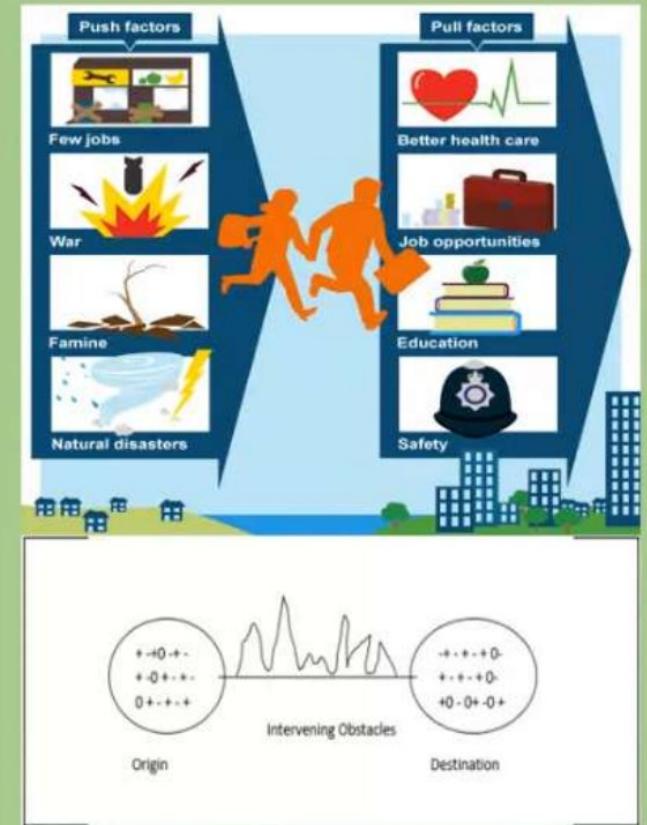
- Number of migrants from an origin to a destination is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that destination, and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities between the origin and the destination.
- Intervening opportunities like- Better opportunity for job and education, medical facility.
- When migrants got such opportunity in nearest small city intervening between origin place and a big city, it prevent them to migrate to big city.
- During a given time interval, the number of migrants from city A to city B is the direct function of the number of opportunities in city A, and an inverse function of the number of opportunities intervening between city A and city B, and the number of other migrants for the opportunities in city B.



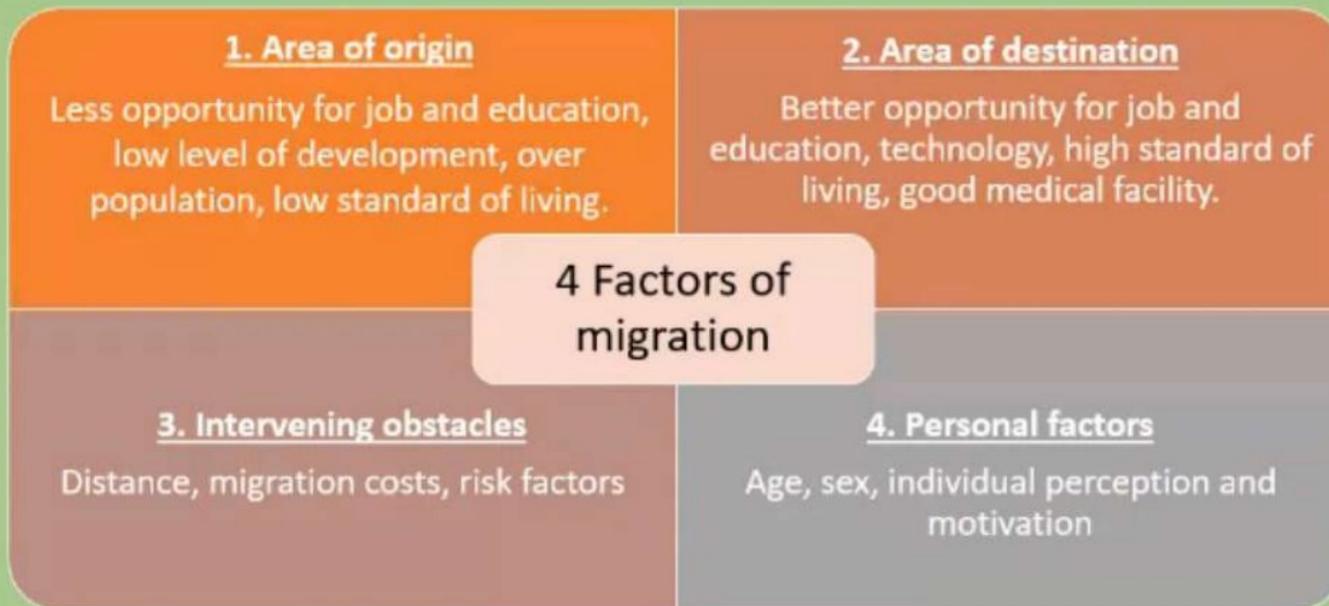
Push and Pull theory of migration- Everett Spurgeon Lee (1965)

Everett S. Lee, Professor of Sociology at the University of Georgia, presented his theory of migration at annual meeting of Mississippi Valley Historical Association in 1965.

- Push or negative (-) factor: Factors that motivate to out-migration from a place. E.g.- Poverty, unemployment, lack of education opportunity at a place.
- Pull or positive (+) factor: Factors that attract migrants to a place. E.g.- Better job opportunity, better education and medical facility, modern lifestyle at a place.



Push and Pull theory (cont...)



Lee attempted to formulate several hypotheses for the four types of factors associated with migration, incorporating the push and pull factors at both places of origin and destination. These hypotheses cover the (i) volume of migration, (ii) development of streams and counter-streams of migration, and (iii) characteristics of migrants.

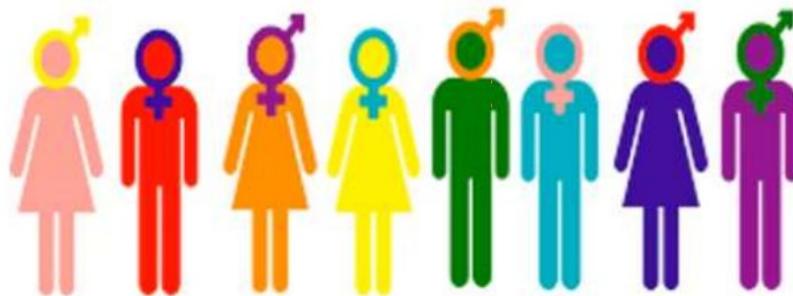
Lewis-Fei-Ranis (L-F-R) model of migration (1961)

Initially the model created by Lewis in 1958 and later formalized by Prof. Gustav Ranis and John Fei in 1961.

Views:

- Traditional and modern (Dual economy) exist in society.
- Traditional economy: Rural agriculture with surplus supply of labour.
- Modern economy: Urban industrial sector with high wage and demand of labour.
- Modern urban industrial sector attract labour from rural areas and rural to urban migration occurs at large scale.





What is Gender?

Gender is socially and psychologically constructed. It is determined by social norms. It refers to the given roles, behaviours and characteristics deemed appropriate for either a man or a woman (Ryan, 2007).

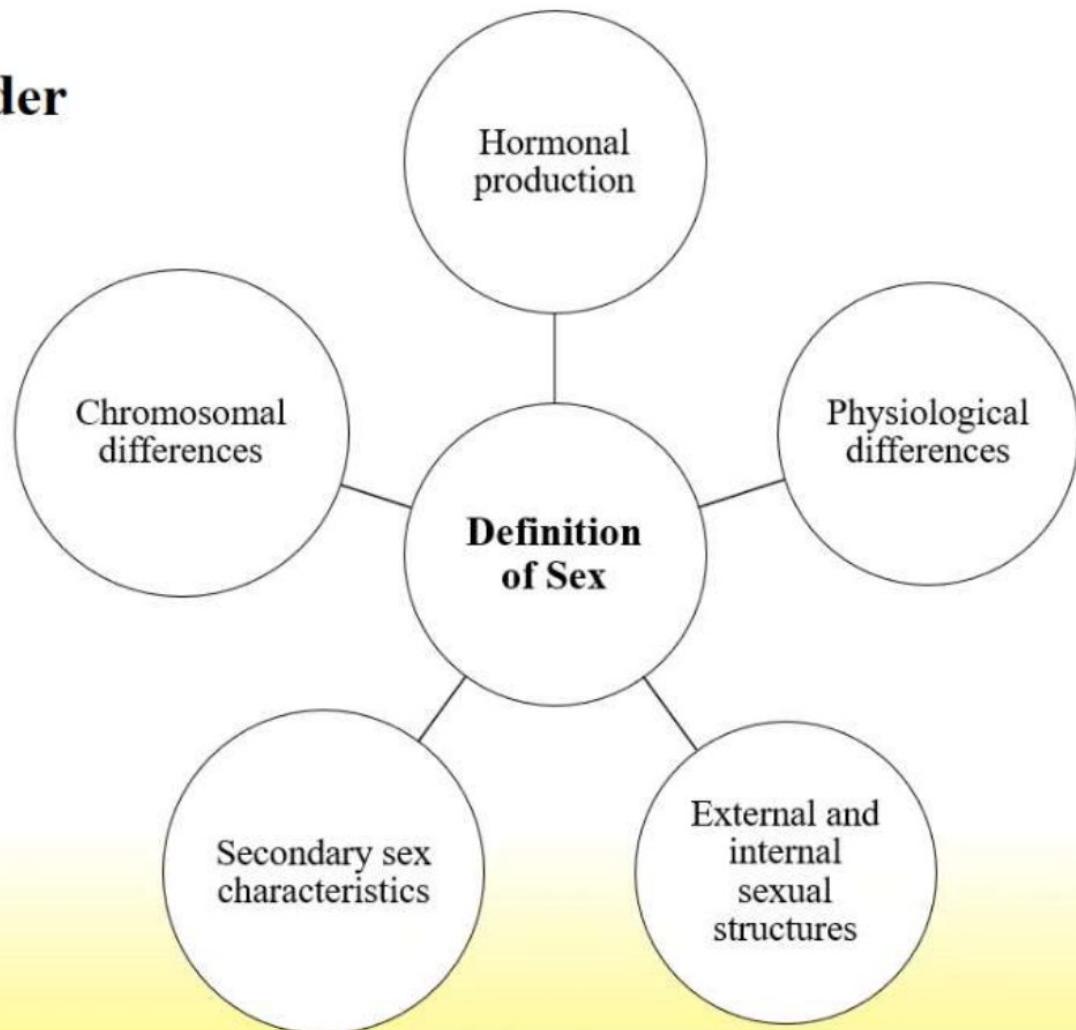
Difference between Sex and Gender

Sex is biological.

The claim that sex marks a distinction between two physically and genetically discrete categories of people is called **sexual dimorphism**.

Gender is socially and psychologically constructed.

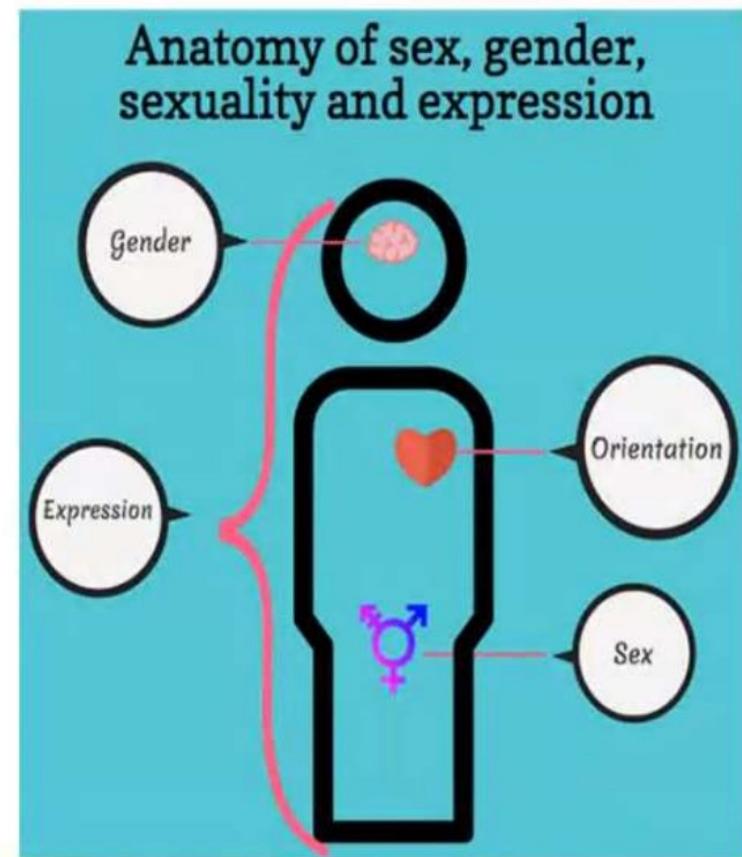
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Difference between Sex and Gender

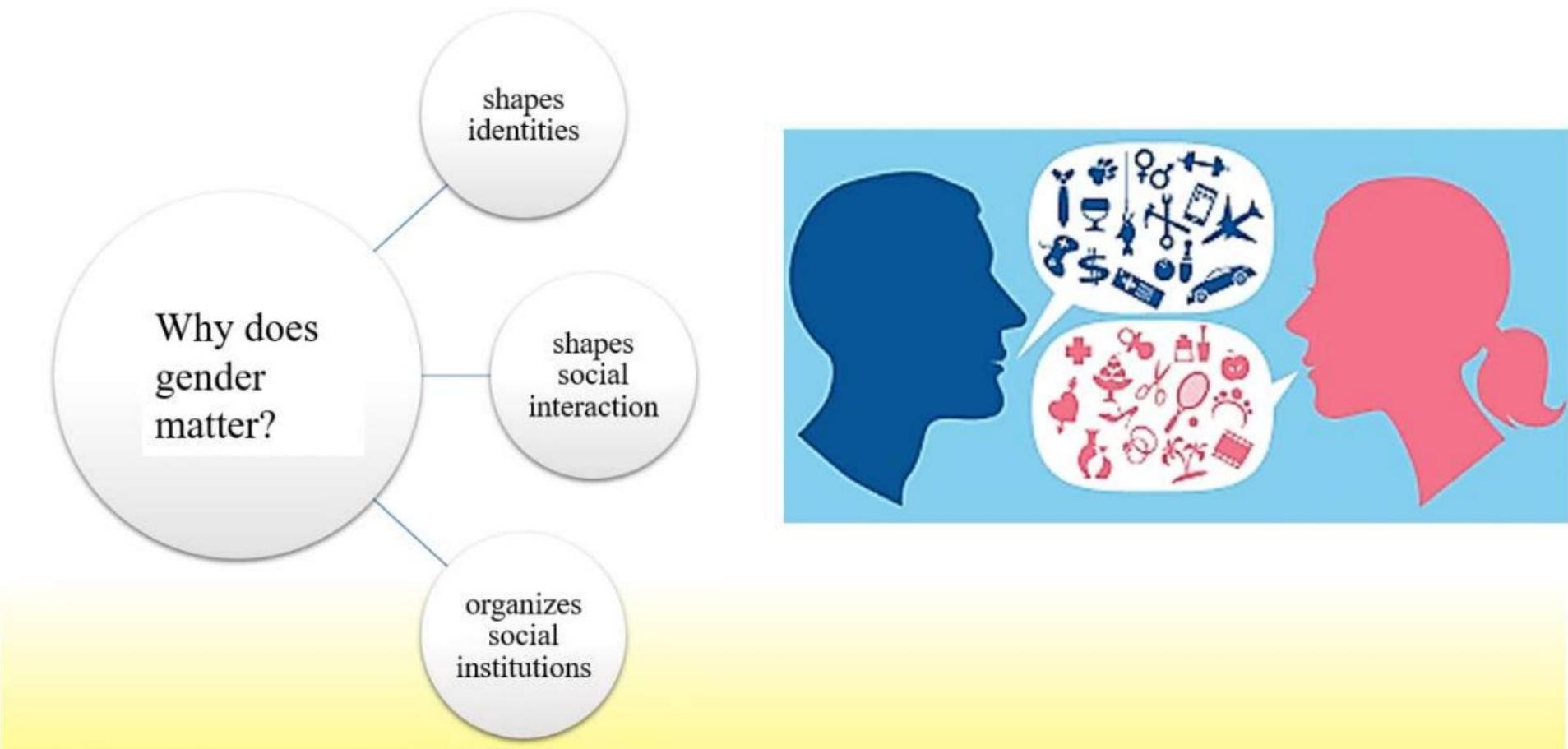
Three features of **Gender** definition are important:

- Gender is a process.
- Gender is not a simple characteristic of individuals, but occurs at all levels of the social structure.
- Gender is important in organizing relations of inequality.



While these definitions of sex and gender seem relatively clear, they do not follow because the process through which we develop an understanding of our own gender is much more complex than assignment of sex.

Why does gender matter?



Gender Identity Development

- According to Ross-Gordon (1999), gender identity can be developed through: Gender Socialization Imitation Reinforcement

- Children are influenced by cultural factors such as:

Parent-child relationship

School environment

Stereotypes

Accepted gender roles

Behaviors

Community

Dress in their home

Media

Continued..

Gender Identity Development

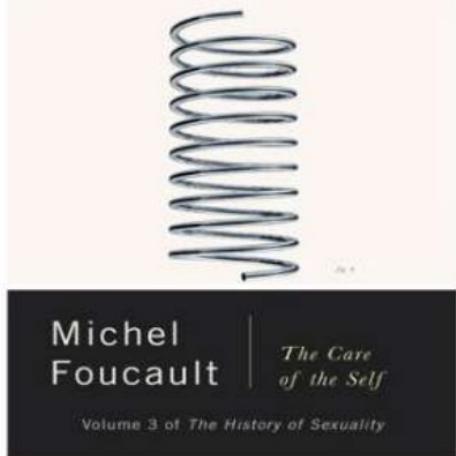
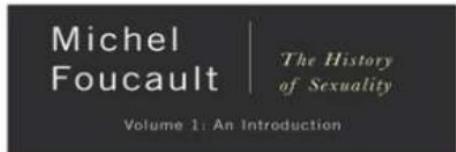
Queer theory

Queer theory places value in unconventional or non-normative genders and sexualities and characterizes identity as a cultural construction (Talburt & Steinberg, 2000).



- Queer is an umbrella term that represents all non-normative sexual and gender identities and draws together bisexuals, gay men, lesbians, transsexuals, trans genders, sadomasochists, fetishes and heterosexuals, to name a few.
- It engenders positionality as fluid and spectral.
- Queer theory was developed during the 1960s and 1970s.

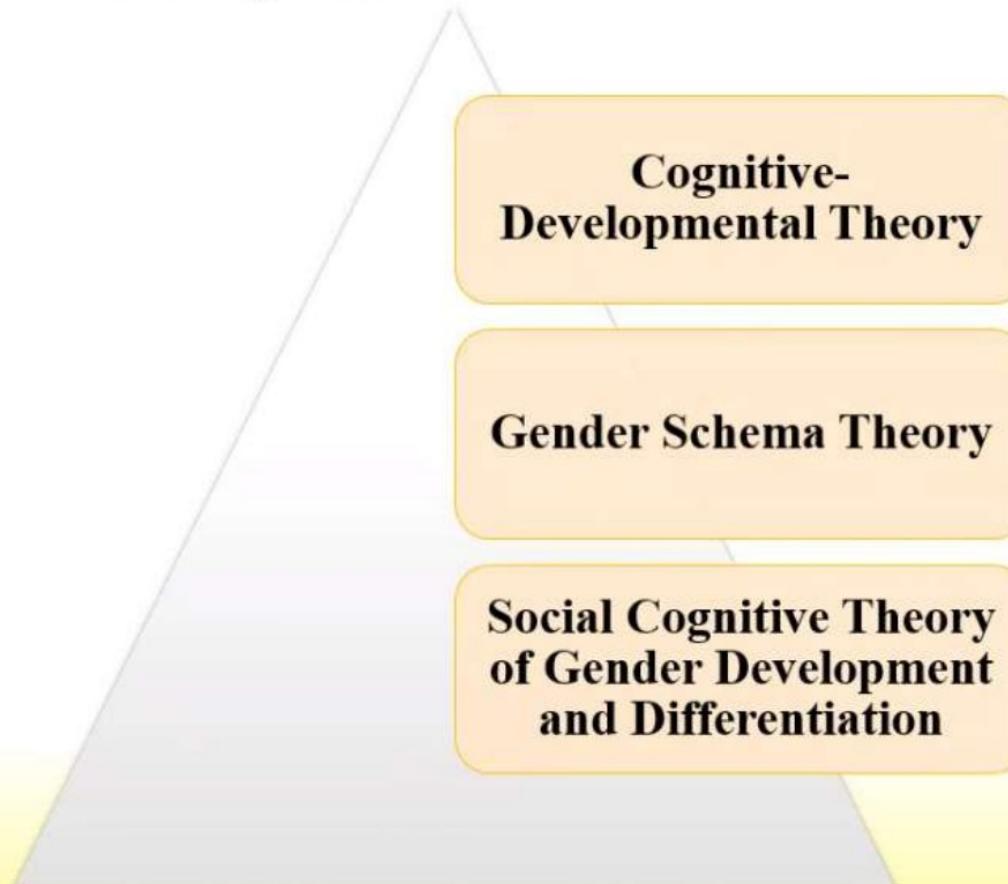
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Gender Identity Development Queer theory Pioneers of this field

- French theorist Michel Foucault had written a four volume book on 'The History of sexuality'. These have had immeasurable influence on Queer Theory.
- Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick, Judith Butler, Teresa de Lauretis, Diana Fuss, and Michael Warner are some of the key theorists in the emergence of queer theory.

Theories on Gender Development



Continued..

Theories on Gender Development

Cognitive-Developmental Theory:

- Indicates towards cognitive processes, which are related to the formation of gender constancy.
- Focuses on how children socialize, after they understand themselves to belong from either of the category of male or female.

Lawrence Kohlberg in 1966, propounded the **Cognitive-Developmental Theory**. He identified stages of this theory through which children attain gender constancy:

- **Gender Labelling:** around the age of 3 years.
- **Gender Stability** is mediated through some of the relations.
- **Gender Constancy/consistency:** generally attained after the age of 5 years.

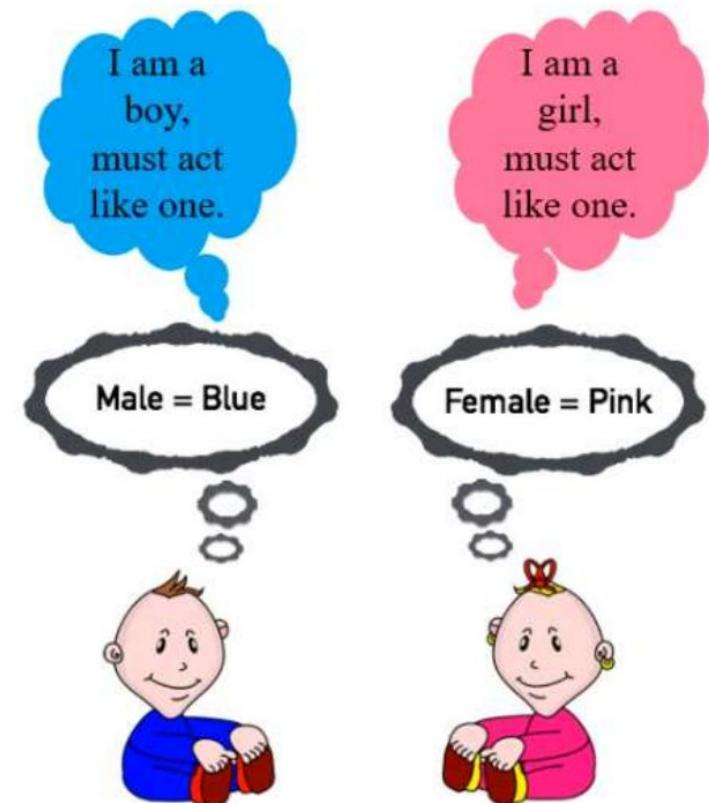
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Theories on Gender Development

Gender Schema Theory:

- Emphasizes on the formation of schemas.
- Constructs the meaning, and interpretation of gender-relevant information.
- Schemas facilitate a relationship between the child's thoughts, behaviour relating to gender.
- Children embody specific characteristics and beliefs that are deemed appropriate for one sex.
- It is a consequence of learning from society which qualities.

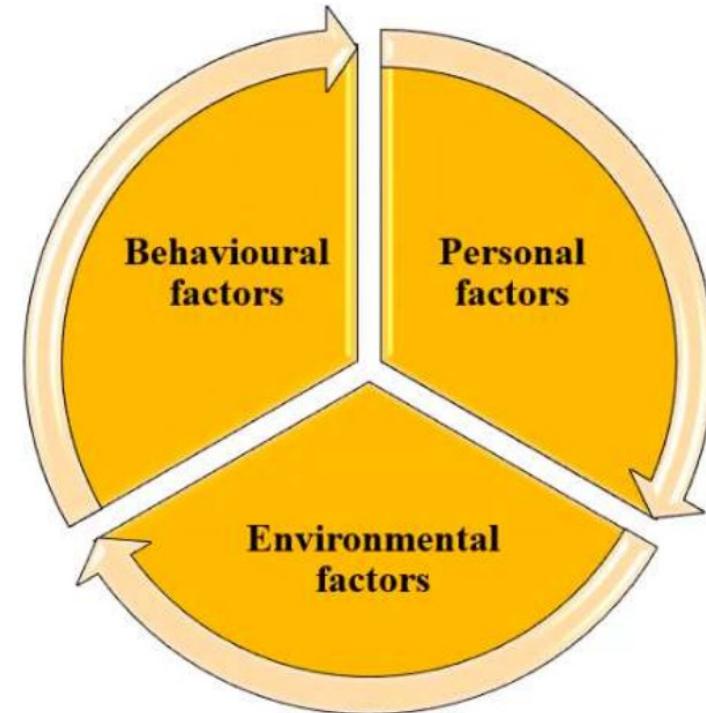
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Theories on Gender Development

Social Cognitive Theory of Gender Development and Differentiation:

- Emphasizes the importance of non-cognitive influences.
- Signifies reciprocal and bidirectional influences of personal, behavioral, and environmental factors.



Feminist Technology Studies (FTS)

What is this woman doing?



In modern societies gender is constitutive of what is recognized as technology.

What is this man doing?



An electric iron is a snot technology when a woman is pressing clothes, but it becomes technology when her husband mends it.

Continued..

Feminist Technology Studies (FTS)

Some other examples:

- A woman who tests microwave ovens may be told by her male colleagues that her job is really just cooking.
- In the 1970s computers were thought of as “information technologies” and coded male; it was widely assumed that women would have problems with them.
- By the 1990s computers had also become “communication technologies”; now it was presumed that women would engage with them enthusiastically.

Continued..



Feminist Technology Studies (FTS)

Who was the World's First Computer Programmer?

Who invented WiFi?

Who is the pioneer of internet?

Who had built the first home, entirely heated by solar power?

Who had won two Nobel prizes?

Who invented medical syringe?

Who invented gas-powered central heating system?

Who invented the fibre for bulletproof vests?

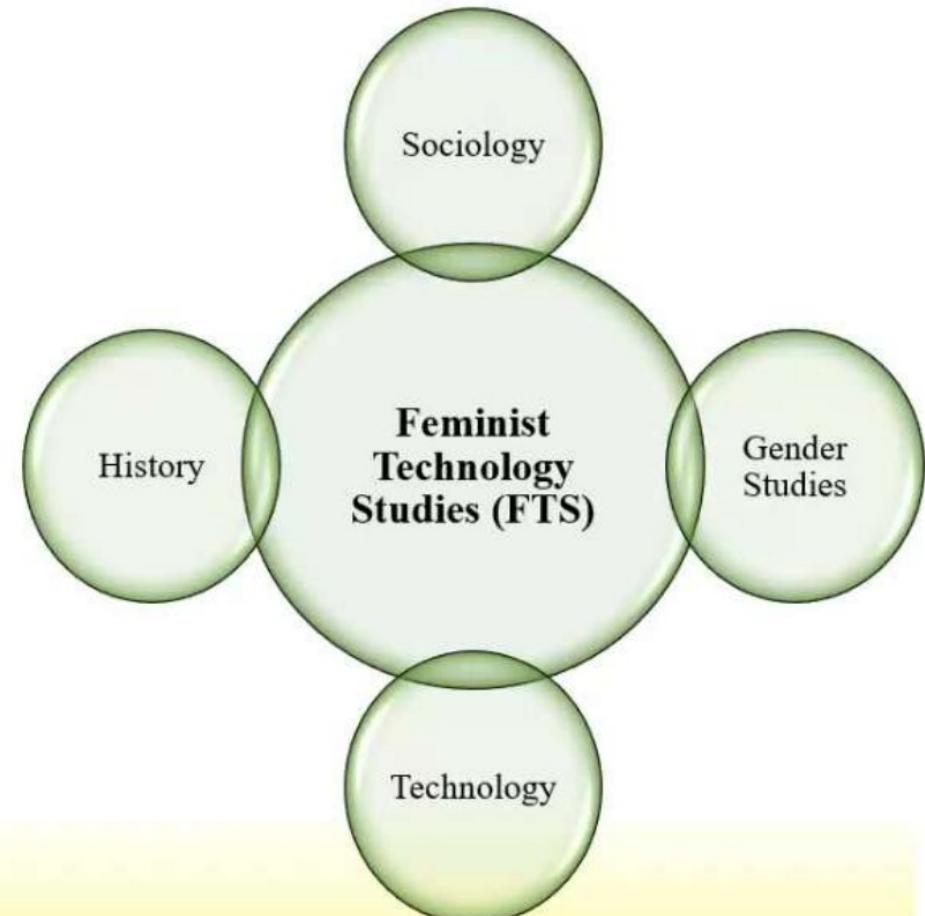
Who invented the first car heater?

Continued..



Feminist Technology Studies (FTS)

- FTS has developed in dialogue with the history and sociology of technology. FTS scholars use the term co-production to designate the dialectical shaping of gender and technology.
- The FTS agenda was both intellectual and political.
- The ultimate goal of FTS was (and remains), the translation of scholarship into feminist praxis (Faulkner 2001, Wajcman 2004).



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Feminist Technology Studies (FTS)

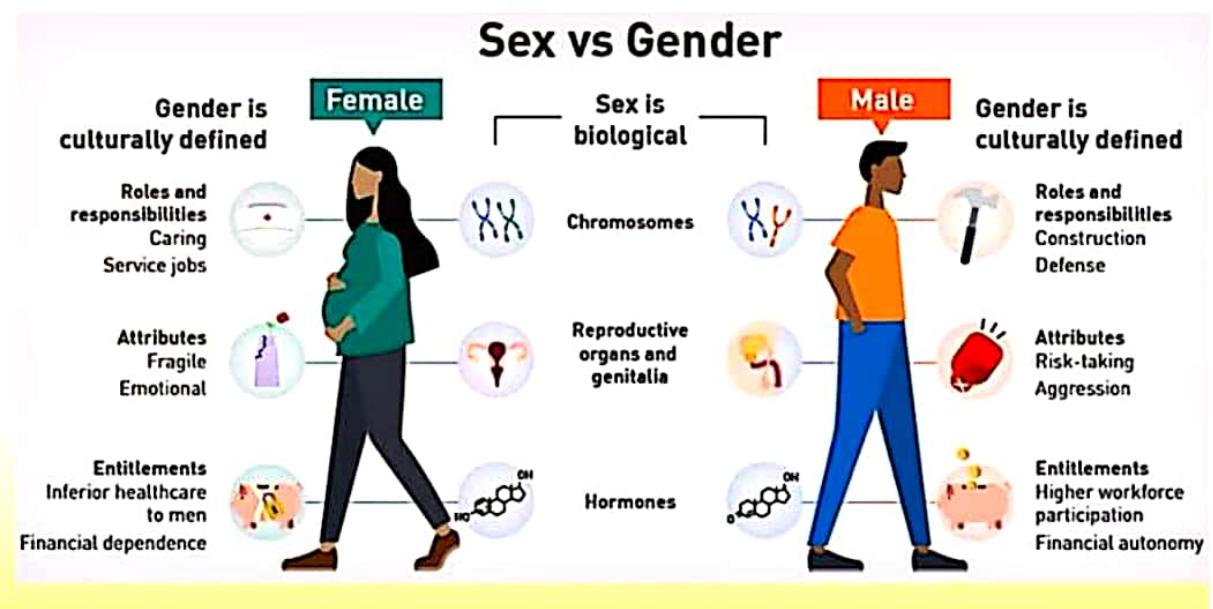
Development of FTS as a field of study: Feminist sociologists and historians from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Australia, have played a prominent role in developing this field. A network of Norwegian scholars that includes, social anthropologists, were also pivotal in the development of FTS as a field of study.

FTS scholars draw on feminist philosophers of science and technology such as Harding (1986) and Haraway (1991); and on gender theorists such as Butler (1993).



Gender and Health

- Pinnelli (1997), a demographer, has discussed “male supermortality” and suggests that a five-year life-expectancy gender gap favouring women might be normal.
- The causes of death and gender difference in mortality rates vary substantially across age groups.



Continued..

Gender and Health

- **Examples of gender gap in physical health:**
 - Women have a higher risk of genetic immune suppression disorders.
 - Women may be disadvantaged regarding access to medical care, diet.
 - Women have a greater risk than men of autoimmune rheumatic disorders.
- **Examples of gender gap in mental health:**
 - Women experience higher rates of depression and anxiety
 - Men experience higher rates of alcoholism, other substance abuse, risky health behaviors, aggressive and antisocial behaviors.

Continued..

Gender and Health

In the **Constrained-choice model**, there are three levels of organizational context that can influence men's and women's health outcomes:



Continued..