

- Development

→ Growth in Science & Technology

→ Equitable distribution among of it.

↳ more resources can be given to unprivileged groups.
development is

Inclusive Growth → All grow simultaneously

positive change is development.

Modernisation is not westernisation. It needs to be
contextual, rational

Globalisation - MNCs, powerful people, try to use more
resources, so it is not development.

Globalisation from below is Development.

for e.g. even you cannot give thirsty people cocacola
everytime.

- Amartya Sen -

Development is expanding the freedom of people to
enjoy access to knowledge, better health and education,
liberty to participate in community with confidence
and security, secure and livelihood, equity in social relation

- Sociology - scientific study of social life. see from
the perspective of societal. ~~etc etc~~

Democracy - among the people (addition in Sociology)

"Democracy against Development"

- Bihar (for instance)

Inclusion can go bad - examination system in Bihar

- Sociology of Development studies the interface of socio-cultural circumstance and the processes of development.
- SOD comes prominently into the picture because economic models and state directives are not able to provide proper comprehension and process outlay.

⇒ Trajectory of Development Discourse

—ism → way of life

Reformation - revolt against religion

Secularism - all religions are equal.

Capitalism - money will dictate, money become important
created gap b/w haves & have nots

One	Rival	Result	Method
clergy (1)	aristocracy (2) business group (3)	secularism	charity
1+2	proletariat/ lower class	capitalism	clients / targets
1+2+3		socialism	regulation
men	women	feminism	partner

(State control)

socialism is a way of life where everyone is
taken care of

Communism - no trust in govt. want to go to
precapitalism, treat everyone equal.

feminism - way of life where rules are made
in favour of women.

- 3Ps: Mainstream Perspective of Development (MPD)
- Alternative Perspective of Development (APD)
- Post-Development Perspective (PDP) (Will it work ??)
- ↓
- These people oppose anything and everything. They are mainly indigenous people, like to live as they were living.
- 4D: Development can't happen if any of the following occur:
- Displacement
- e.g. People can displace to build dam (No problem)
- Language, Culture can displace (Problem)
 - ↳ change in the way we look at development.
- Nowadays, Agriculture is considered as against development
- e.g. Jarsas in Andaman Nicobar are endangered.

Desparity — income disparity b/w rich and poor.

e.g. So much in America.

Non-inclusive development with disparity is not development.

e.g. The Reservation for SC/ST has come to be a step towards inclusive development.

Destress

Discrimination is just created, they think that way they will grow by discriminating

e.g. Untouchability

⇒ Collective actors who experience cumulative deprivation have societal mechanism to precipitate desired change

Main theme(s)

- Democratic Policy
- Empowerment
- Entitlement : (e.g. Reservation)
- Human Dignity (e.g. open defecation, Unwashability)
- Sustainability
- Entrepreneurship : (Creating jobs rather than looking for it)

⇒ Nation - State - Government

- Nation : imagined community (Anderson, 1991)

Arjun Appadurai said people are divided by geographical areas, but

- State : formalized structure that governs the nation.
The Indian state has 3 organs :-
legislative - make laws
executive - execute laws
judiciary - if there is a problem with execution of law.
- Government : body through which the structured processes are operational.

⇒ Welfare State : A kind in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the interest and well-being - being of its citizens -

- TH. Marshall identifies welfare state as a distinctive combination of democracy, welfare and capitalism.

India is a welfare state. The directive principle of the State policy (article 38) of the constitution of India outlines state shall strive to promote the welfare

Governance

e.g. RTI to create transparency b/w people & govt.

Decentralized - allow people to participate, one body should not have all the power

During Abol Bihari Bajravjee, decentralised become important

e-governance - land, labour, capital

Land rights - majority of the land, it is not clear who the owner is, now it is getting documented.

Good governance

- Participation: degree of involvement of associated (and, effective) stakeholders.
- Fairness: the degree to which rules apply to everyone
- Decency: the degree to which formation and stewardship of rules is undertaken without discriminating or harming anyone
- Accountability: the extent to which "actors" are responsible
- Transparency: the extent of clarity of decision
- Efficiency: the extent to which resources are utilized without unnecessary waste.
- Integrity: the adherence to values of life for delivery.
 - ↳ everyone can't be involved in some decision makers so, they form a elective body.

- * We thought that there will be a lot of foreign intervention in the companies but today we have limited their interventions.

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Indian Society - structure & change

- The Caged Phoenix (Sociologist)

According to Deepakar Gupta said India is the caged phoenix (which burns, from ashes comes a new one)

Many a times, people thought India is gone, it grows e.g. British came, we liberalised, we started growing.

*

(Demographic dividend) India has a larger working population. Middle class is expanding.

Indian society is not going to fall.

- Katherine Mayo wrote book Mother India, when India just got independence, but she said India will collapse, lot of diversity but it turned out to be blessing (unity in Diversity)

Caste System

earlier people didn't know the culture of other community, so they got afraid how could they live with them.

Earlier Varna division was based on labour, that was good.

Rural-Urban Divide

Representation and Reality

India is represented as one way but the reality is other. Obstacles to development.

Structure as well as change

India is very structured. People think that a change is very difficult but we have capacity to change.

⇒ Social Change in India



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• Sanskritization as a concept of

MoN. Senivasa, he saw people tried to emulate someone's way of doing things. lower class tried to be like upper class, to be like people who are in power (dominant caste), as always there is a reference group whom they want to be like. Only change is constant.

• Westernization - emulate good practices (scientific value of ideas, time) from western people.

• Secularization - fabric that allow diversity to exist, diversity to be unified.

• Vedotization - not good.

• Modernization -

• Globalization - part of global world.

• Modernization of Indian tradition

To Yogendra Singh's book Modernization of Indian tradition - we learn from west but should not forget our traditions.

⇒ Identity

Human Development Index is a composite measure of life expectancy, education and income indices to rank countries. (by UNDP)

1-HDI

↓ takes care of inequality

In 20 years, people realized the inequality came in

3

Earlier - Income
Later - Health, Education, Income
Reput to education - 6 to 14 years.



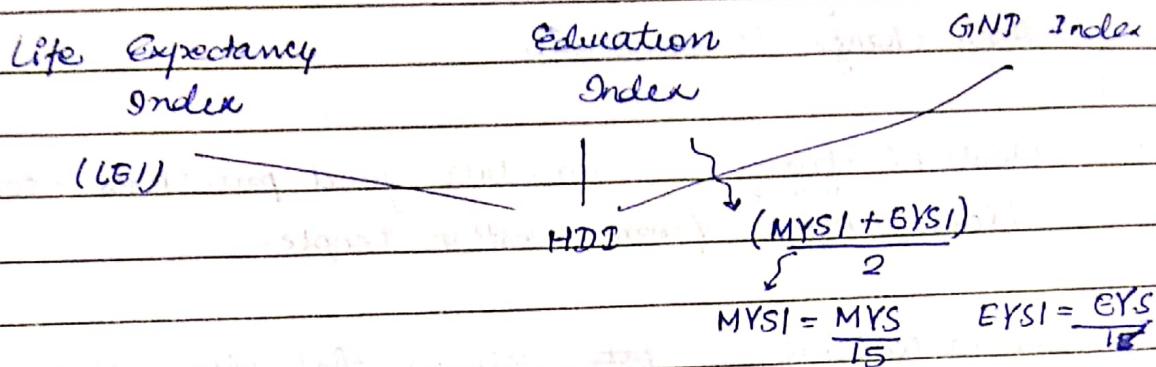
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HDI

Measure of poverty in India -

Purchasing power parity - PPP



Income Index (II) =

$$\ln(\text{GNIpc}) - \ln(100) / \ln(75,000) -$$

⇒ Gender Inequality Index (Development as Freedom)
(level of community) UNDP

UNDP says the HDI can't

Aronanya Sen said income is not the sole measure

- The GII reflects women's disadvantage in 3 dimensions, reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market.
- The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality b/w female and male achievements in these dimensions

It ranges from 0 to 1, 1 is bad.

Gender Dimensions:-

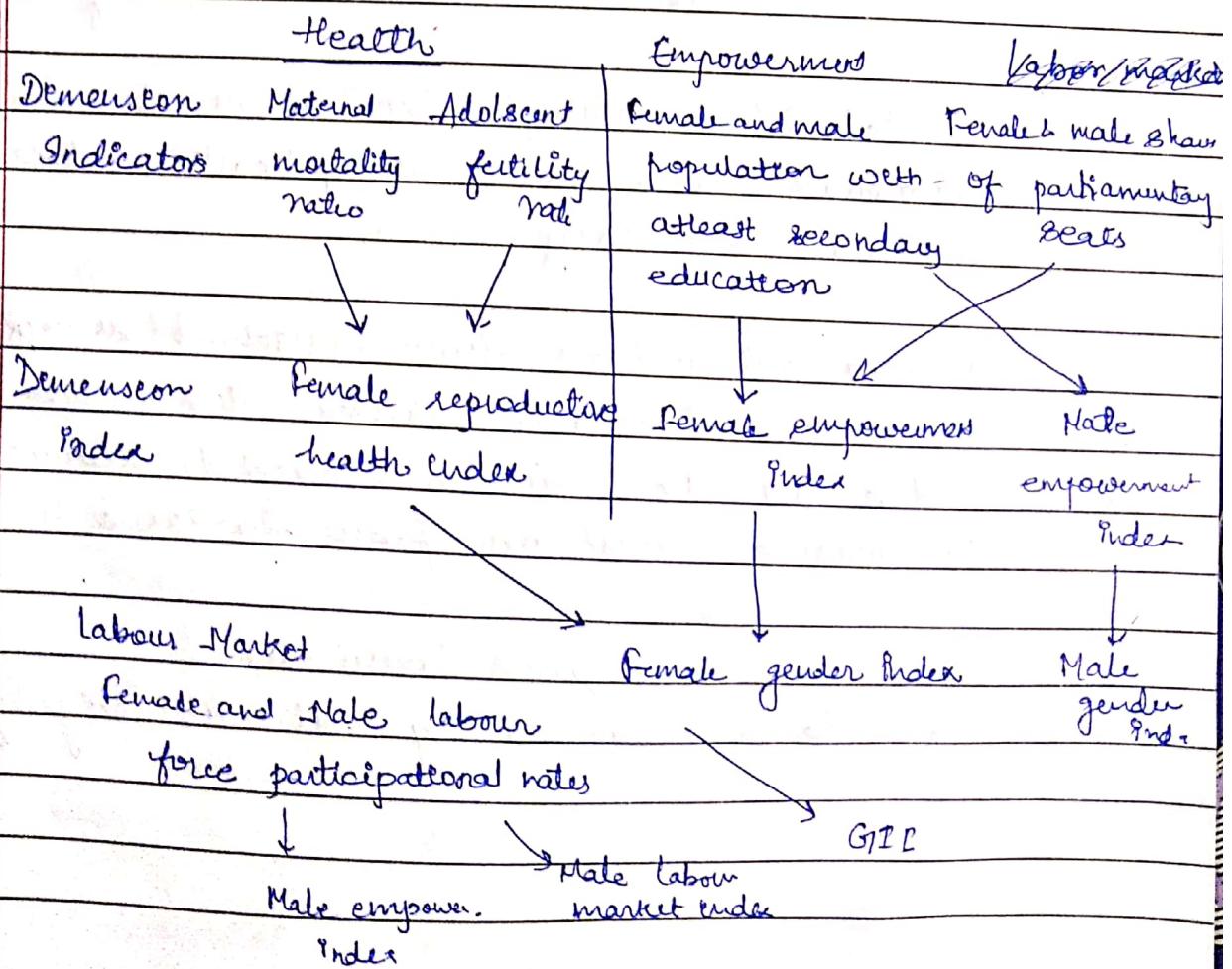
The health dimension is measured by two indicators - maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent fertility rate.

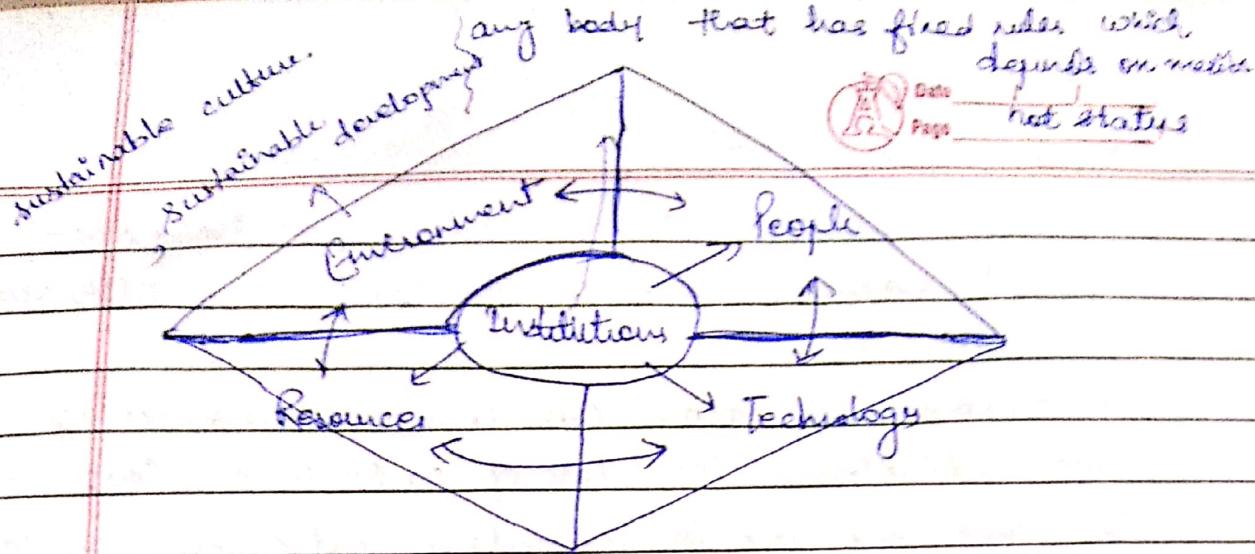
The empowerment dimension is also measured by two indicators : the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and by secondary and higher education attainment levels

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

GII is designed to ~~create~~ ^{reflect the} extent to which national achievements in these aspects of human development are eroded by gender inequality. ~~and to~~

GII





~~Topic~~ Development is very multidimensional.

⇒ Multidimensional Poverty Index.

Poverty is assumed to be dependent on income only but this is not true, it ^{also} depends on capability, right environment to be given, education.

(Tendulkar Committee), Arun Singh Gupta Committee (economist) to decide the level of poverty.

MPI identifies multiple deprivations at the individuals level in terms of 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 -

This data is measured by national integrity

Measure-1

- Health (1/6 each) >>
 - (1) child mortality rate : 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 person (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 : 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 its measure is less than 33.33%.

life
adults
education
previous water
Educa Yellow
communism



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NPI

reflects both the prevalence of multidimensional deprivation, and its intensity - how many deprivations people experience at the same time.

can be used to create a comprehensive picture of people living in poverty and permits comparison 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.

builds on recent advances in theory and data to present the first global measure of its kind.

Structure of Scientific Revolution
— Thomas Kuhn

Amartha Sen —

Development = Income

works is all about capacity building for each individual.

Understanding Development in terms of freedom.

Freedom

→ Intrinsic

enjoy life, do whatever you want (complete in.)

→ Instrumental - means to an end

some rules can allow freedom

If it is given then, it becomes freedom

under normative
(factual)

constraints.

itself

→ Liberalism - market is free
→ neoliberalism - market gets state to do what market wants



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Pillars of Development:-

Socialism

Capitalism - Those who have money, have more, money
of mainstream, chance freedom but have some limit.

Amartya Sen didn't use any of these to describe development, irrespective of class, -

Socialism

Capitalism - rules of governance is decided by a master.

Democracy

Amartya Sen

Amartya Sen talks of 2 kinds of freedom → (right to choose what to do on certain principles)

① intrinsic :-
end itself
But it is complete in itself. What is given:

② instrumental :-
means to an end.
If it is given then freedom comes.

- ① Secularism
- ② Capitalism :- people having more money, grows
- ③ Feminism :-

Each of the above categories allow freedom only upto certain limit.

④ Socialism :- because market couldn't be trusted to provide freedom. The state intervened liberalism : market is free now " :- market gets the state to do what it wants it to do.

- ① India didn't invest in education & health as China did.
- ② India eroded its already existing health and education system
- ⑤ Democracy :- whenever we had democracy we never had famines.

Communism

Similarities :-

Socialism

- ① limit worker exploitation
- ② eliminate economic classes

Diff:

Capitalism
for eg if you own a factory / farm , you get more benefits as compared to the ones actually working for you.

Socialism is a precursor to communism and a next logical step to capitalism.
A democratic state holds the means of production rather than private companies. Socialism causes the workers to work for ^{work for} share in the greater good of the society and share in this greater good.

* Communism resembles a primitive society, very much in terms of form of social organization. There will be no king, no queen, no ministers, no government, everybody is equally powerful

* Capitalism:- an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.
Eg: USA, Singapore, UK

* Socialism is an economic system where everyone in society equally owns the factors of production. The ownership is acquired through a democratically elected government. Everyone receives a share of the production based on how much each has contributed. That motivates them to work long hours, if they want to receive more. The system understands that even those who can't work must have their

	met, for the good of the who- ever eliminates poverty. Everyone has health care, and education.		
No body countries	eliminated. Eg:- Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Denmark)		
Factors of produc- tion owned by	Socialism	Capitalism	Communism
Factors of produc- tion valued for	Everyone	Individuals	Everyone
Allocation decided by	Usefulness of people	Profit	Central plan
from each accord. to his	ability	market decides ability	Central plan
to each acc. to his	Contribution	Wealth	Need

$$\text{LEI} : \quad \underline{\text{LE}} - 20$$

$$85 - 20$$

$$\text{EI} : \quad \frac{\text{MYSI} + \text{EYSI}}{2} \Rightarrow \text{MYSI} > \underline{\text{MYS}}$$

$$\frac{\text{EYSI} - \text{EYS}}{18}$$

$$\text{II} : \quad \frac{\ln(6\text{NIPC}) - \ln(100)}{\ln(75000) - \ln(100)}$$

$$\text{HDI} = (\text{LEI} \cdot \text{EI} \cdot \text{II})^{1/3}$$

6.02.'19

There are people who have talked of development in different ways.

Classical People :-

① Durkheim :- (FUNCTIONALISM) :- It helped us organize our thoughts and helped us look at socio dev. from certain theoretical lens. Understand society from scientific procedures. There is a diff. b/w what we know and think.

comes from scientific discipline, society like a human body, fns in a way that body in totality is able to do it's fns, likewise, diff. communities have diff. fns in society and thus, society fns properly. As a result, caste system, racism etc prevails.

He was raised in lorraine (in France, later captured by Prussia). He throughout his life did things, that weren't his. ∴ he wrote about things that made society strong throughout his life. He talked of suicide (4 types), solidarity (2 types) anybody can do anything → mechanical organic → the work (division of labour)

He said, in ancient time, people did things that did not need human labour

aspects of Education:-

① curriculum

② pedagogy

③ evaluation

He said that ↓ should be so prepared that it made society strong He said, "curriculum of any nation, should show the will of the nation"

Religion is a way to bring people together and he promoted religiosity.

② Weber:-

②. Interactionism:- About interaction b/w individuals, community (^{at} micro level). His name Max Weber II came from a wealthy family. During his (Father's time) time changes in religion was going on. He was Christian but he was getting attached to protestanism but his mother was hard-core catholic. So II fought with his father who died and II was guilty. His work helps understand 1 aspect of society with another. In this case b/w business and religion. He compared Catholicism and Protestantism liberalised Christianity to suit the need of time. Overlooked few things people were doing in the name of business. Concept of pre-destination:- being told every day that you are predestined for sth or in an organized manner. It

of each is physically connected and is an eg. of functionalism

Scanned by CamScanner

suited time and development. It manifested destroy-

He talked of hindu rate of growth.
Education:- He said that we must create such education system that provides innovation, entrepreneurship and promotes development.

Religion :- It's a facilitating force if religion ethics are good then it will help else it will take you down the drain.

③ Karl Marx :- (Critical Perspective) :- He came from an underprivileged background and went to Berlin to study. Prof. Hegel said what you think, you become and Marx joined young Hegelian Club and turned Hegel upside down. Karl said consciousness is imp but economy too, that I want to develop but your society wasn't allow me. He said, "Workers of the world unite". He said you are creating such means of interaction that will develop you. He created haves and have nots - (bourgeoisie and proletariat).

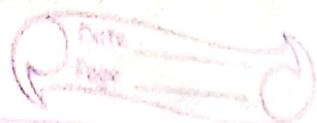
Religion is the opium of masses. It creates a delusion of the mind. God says you aren't good person and is not giving charity.

Eg: Non-cooperation movement, Bharat bandh.

Critical means "not being governed this

A. G. Frank says "development" of under development.

7/02/19



Culture & Development :-

way of life which includes traditions, customs, beliefs, practices, etc. which are learnt and shared. Maybe culture and religion are not equal but related and influences culture to a great extent, geography influences culture to a great extent.

Main stream perspective always follows Capitalism.

Harijans	moral / ethical
SC/ST	constitutional
dalit	polito-cultural

identity relates to culture, cause of religious uprising. The rise of BJP is about culture and identity.

Read from development as freedom

Eg:- jauwas, #metoo movements, sabarimala temple

Eg: Gond tribes

2000 2010

No. of people speaking gond	100	120
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Civil society is any space outside the purview of the state and market

Eg:- Sarpanch's house is a civil society but his office isn't