

# 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.'

# CRITIQUE OF DEPENDENCY THEORY

- This theory does not highlight how the countries that follow a dependent development pattern suffer from a variety of economic ills, such as regressive income distribution, an emphasis on luxury goods, underutilization and exploitation of human resources, over reliance of foreign firms for capital intensive technology, and the perennial problems of poverty and unemployment.
- This theory has no relevance to many nations which are neither fully dependant , nor completely independent .
- One need not accept dependency as a necessarily zero sum game in which dependent economies lose, and the developed economies gain. The dependency condition provides opportunities for a win-win game, in which both developed countries and underdeveloped ones gain from each other.
- With the economic growth of India and East Asian economies, dependency theory has lost its validity. It is more widely accepted in disciplines such as history and sociology.

# 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.

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- 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 'stage growth model' which became an important contribution to modernisation paradigm.

Abhishek Jha has left the meeting

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conflicts than bringing development?

ashritha nandini 12:41  
is essential will required before getting to arbitrary will?

ashritha nandini 12:46  
is it better to not have elites at all instead of circulation?

Anshu Anand 12:49  
If elites exist then subjugates will also be there and circulate.. So why aren't they considered

Mehuli Pal 12:56  
Sir, how much do you agree with Adam Smith's idea of free trade bringing development in context to Indian society today?

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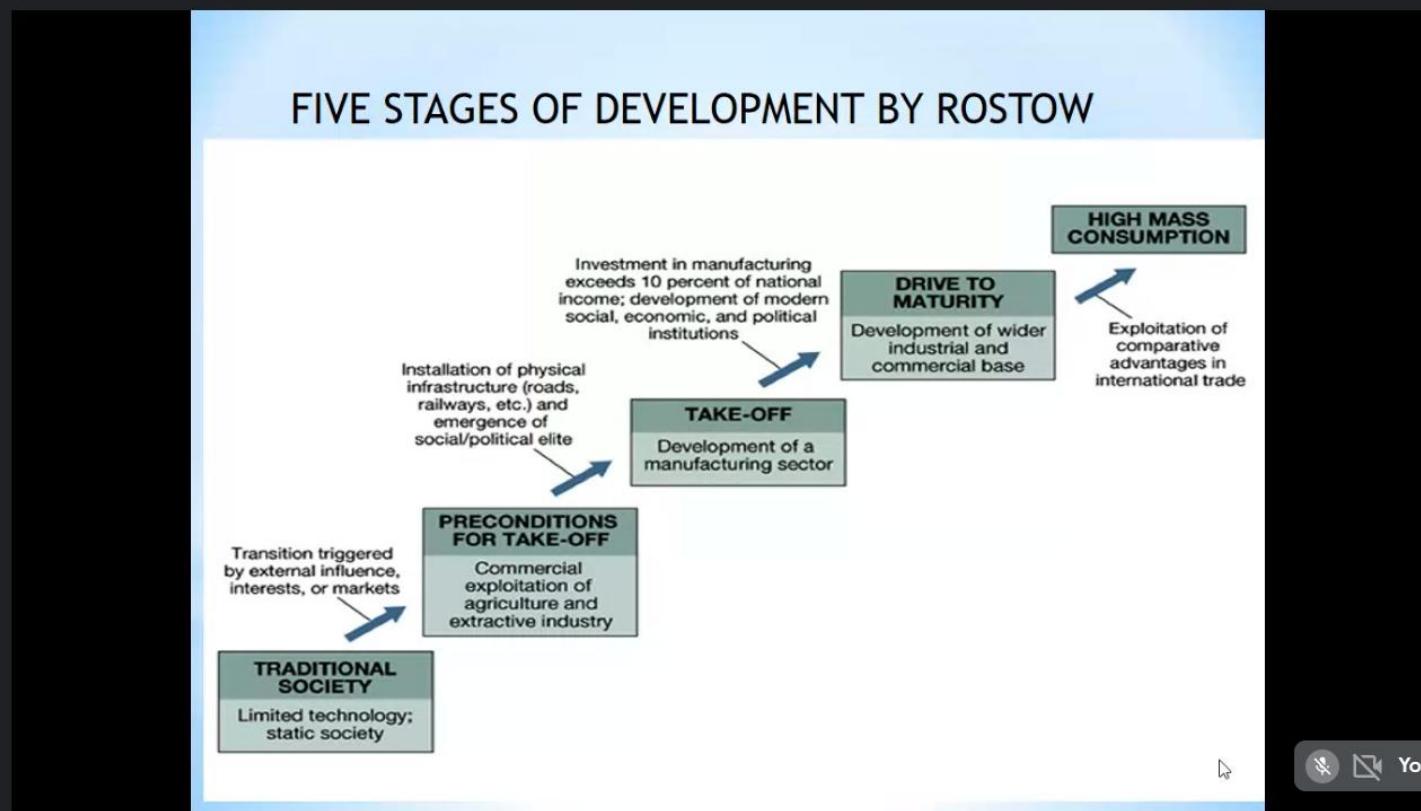
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DAVID RICARDO

- 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.

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Jaswanth Batturi

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## 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.

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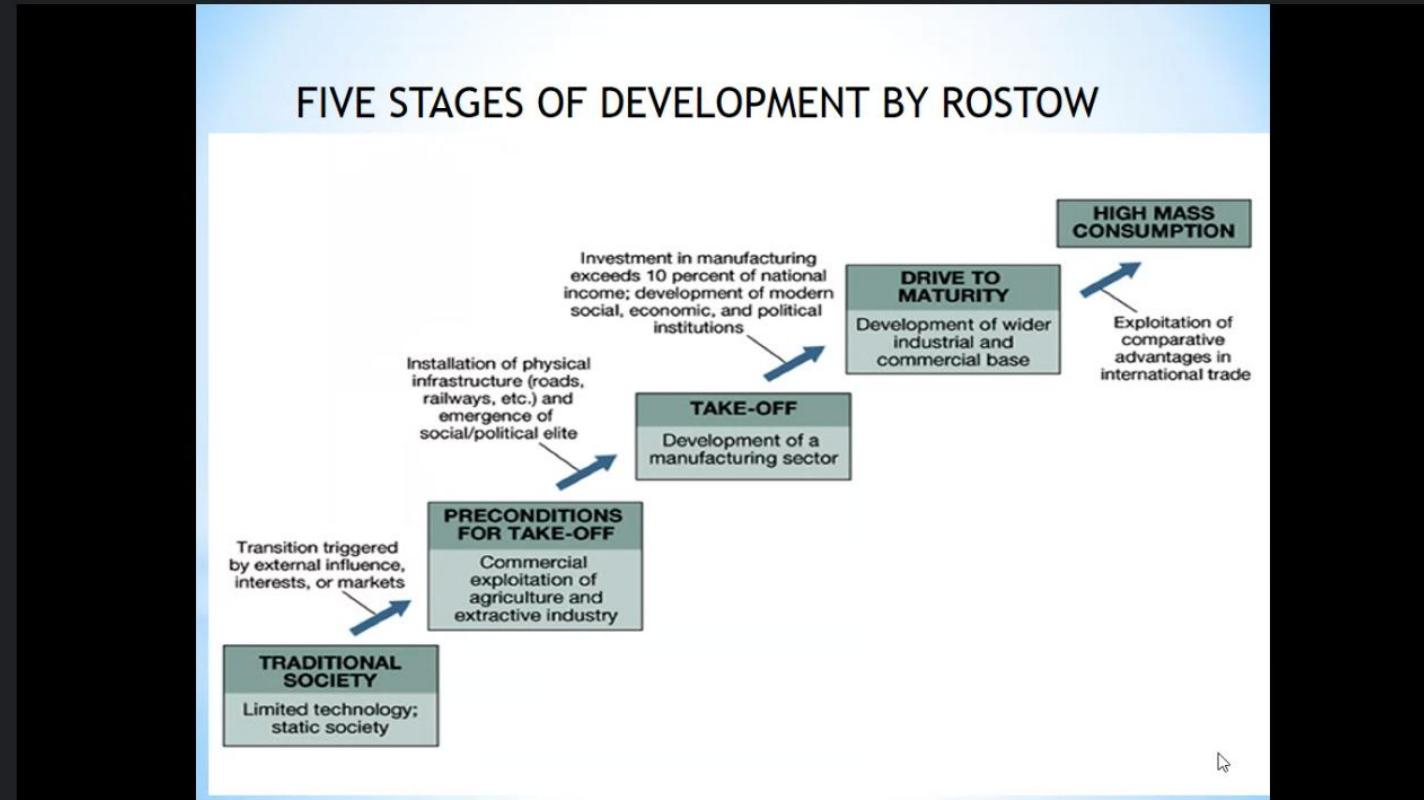
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## CRITICISM OF MODERNISATION THEORY

- 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.

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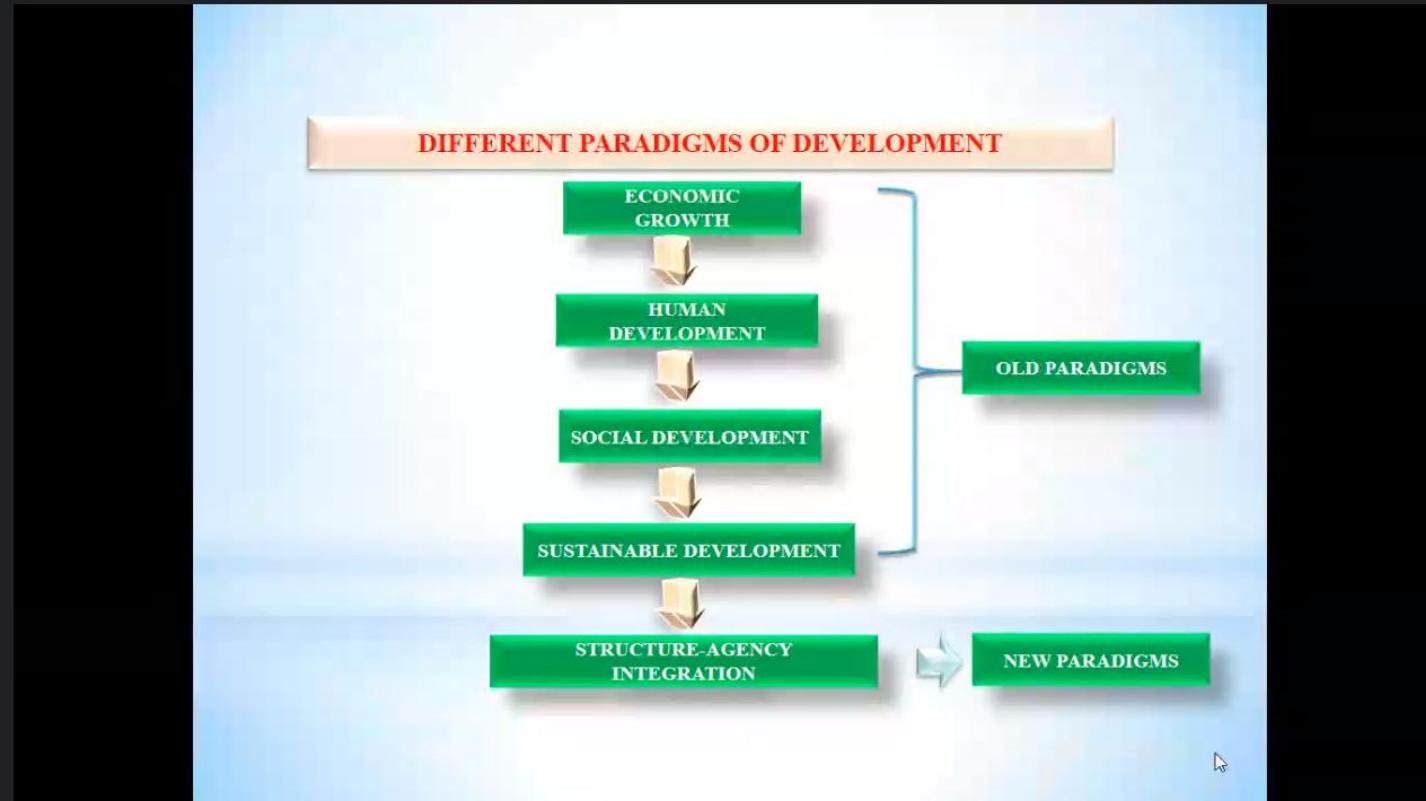


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- Development, like modernization, is a concept which was used to analyses the level of social, economic and political progress in colonial countries on the lines of progress attained by the West. After the Renaissance and the industrial revolution.
- 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:



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- 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).



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## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM

- By the end of 70s of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.





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- 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.





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- 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.”





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- 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.





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## 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 of advanced nations.

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## 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.





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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.
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- In 2010, I-HDI was introduced to account for inequality.





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# 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





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## Calculating the HDI

Dimensions:

A long and healthy life

Being Knowledgeable

A decent standard of living

Indicators:

Life Expectancy

MYS &amp; EYS

GNI per capita

Dimension index

Life Expectancy Index

Education Index

GNI Index

Dimension index

The HDI



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# 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.





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# 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.





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- 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.





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## 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.

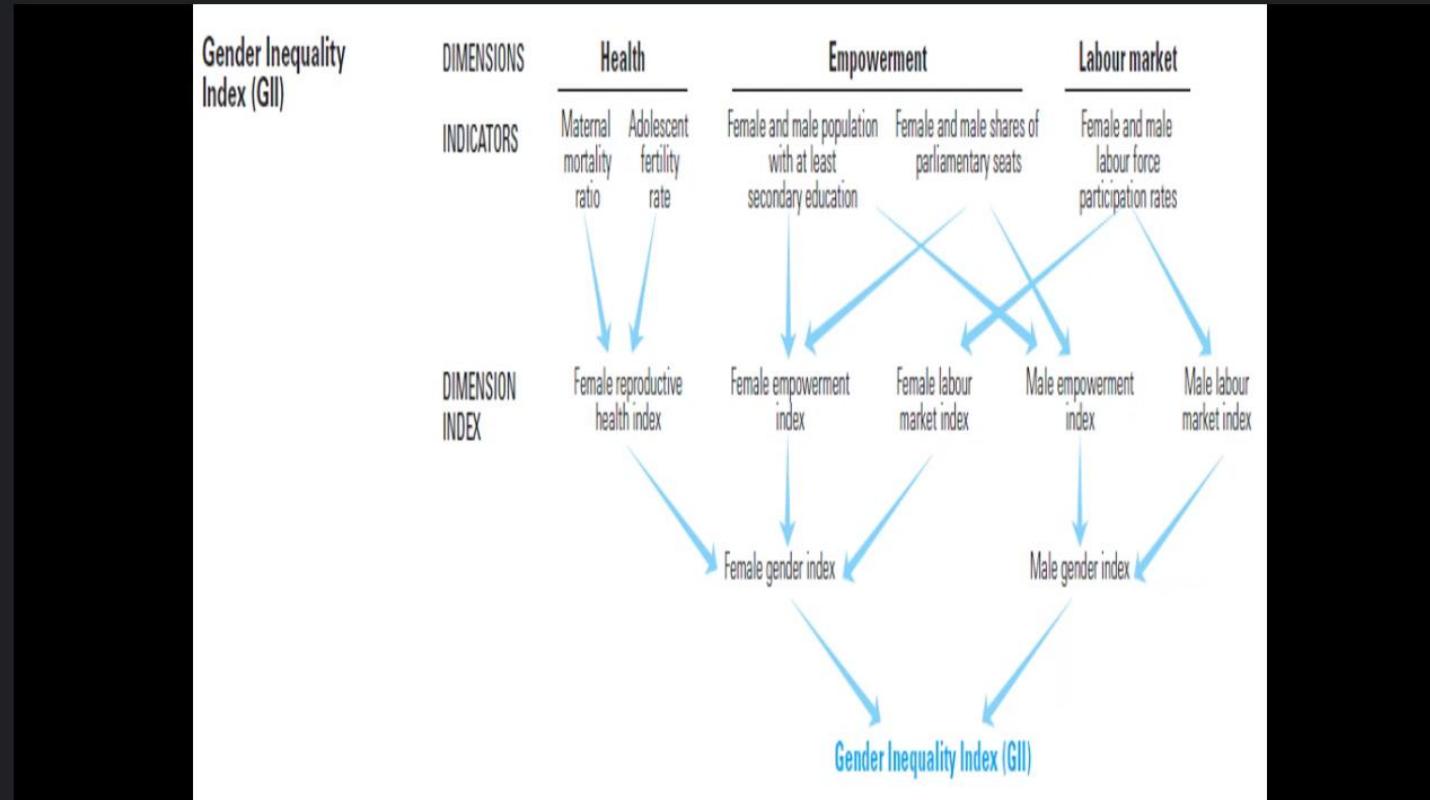
The labor dimension is measured by women's participation in the work force.

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.



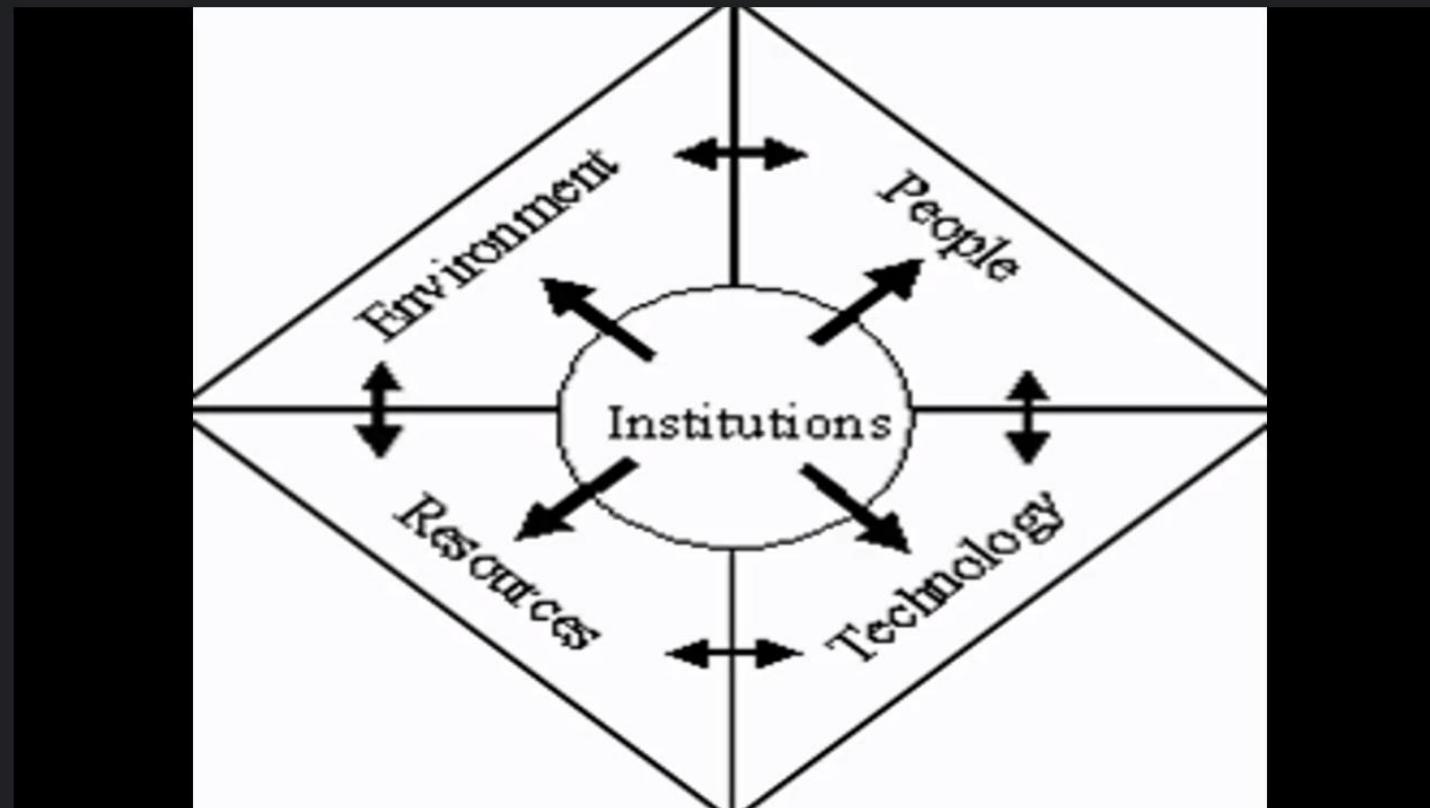


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# Multidimensional Poverty Index

- 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.



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- 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.





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## 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.





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## 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.





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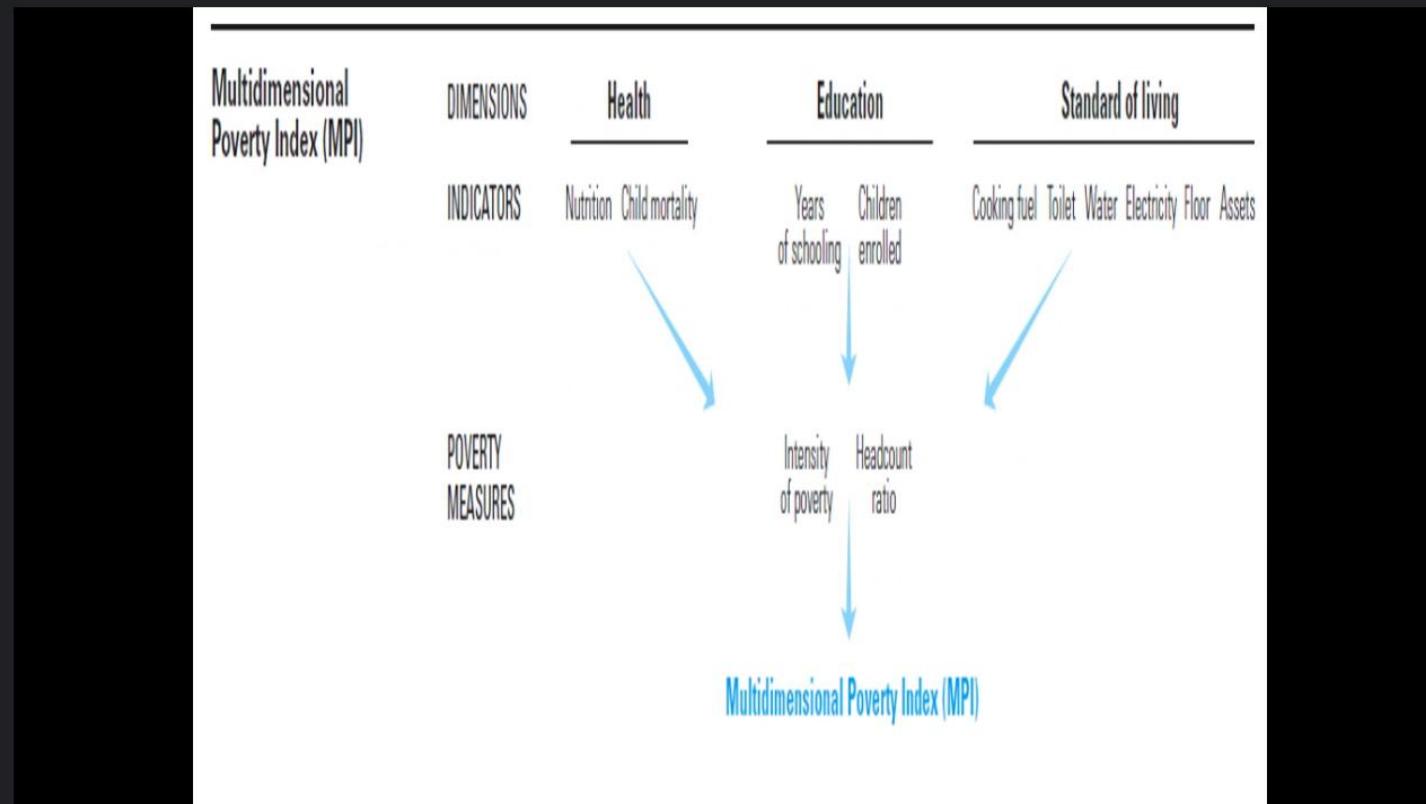
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**A household is considered deprived if its measure is less than 33.33%**



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## 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.





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## 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**



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### 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.

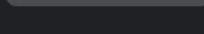
**3. Perrouxian View:** Perroux theory named as **Growth Pole theory**.

- 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 “Snowball effect” and “Rock-wock effect”.



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- 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





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### 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.

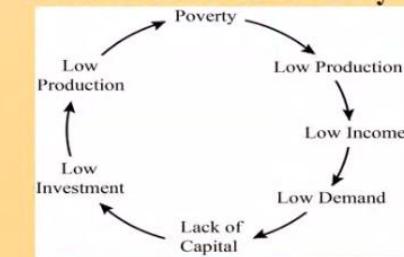
**Hagen:** Hagen (1962) postulated '**authoritarian theory**', which holding feudal bringing up of the children responsible for the economic development of a country.

**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.

Nurkse's Vicious circle theory





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## 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 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.





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## 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.





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- **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.





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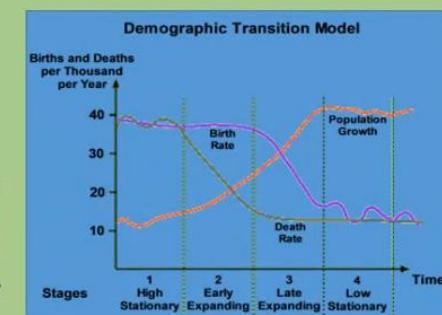
## Fertility and Mortality of human population and Development

### 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).





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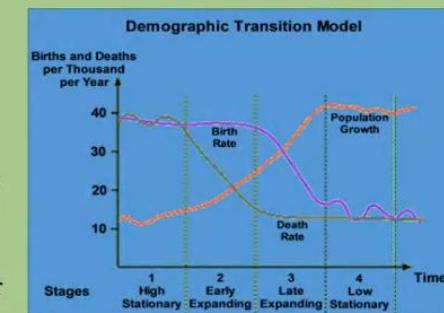
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- Stage-4: **Low birth rate – Low death rate= Low or stationary growth of population** (Hi-tech and modern industries, tertiary and IT sectors, modern technology and less need of labour supply, developed society).





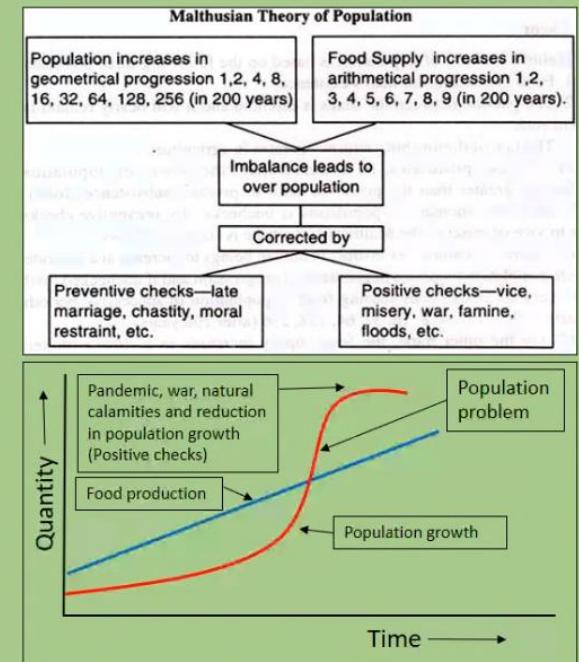
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## Malthus theory (1798)

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.





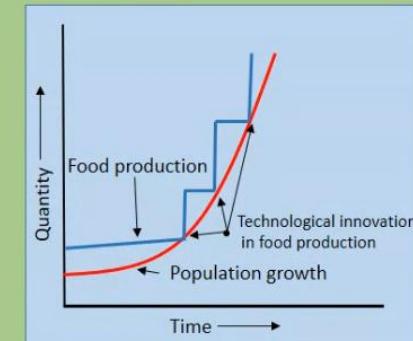
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## Theory of population growth- Ester Boserup (1965)

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.





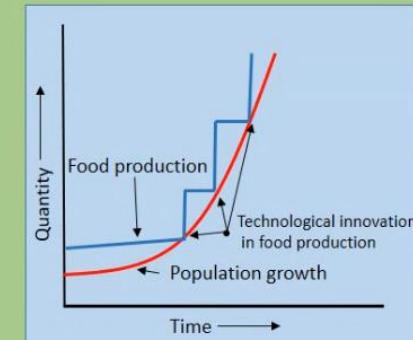
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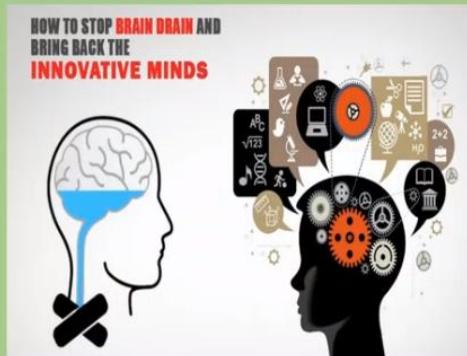
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- So, food production grow near parallel to population growth.
- Each time of food crisis, people find out a new solution to ensure enough food.





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## Migration of human population and development



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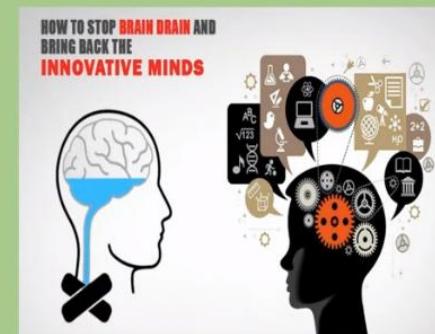


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## Migration of human population and development

### 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**.



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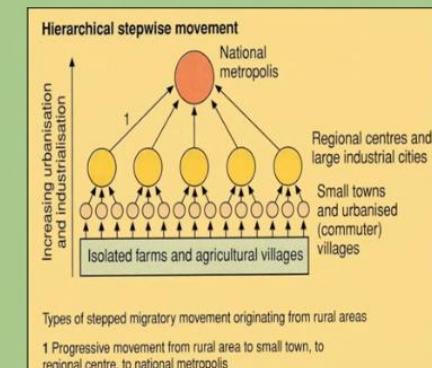
## Migration theories

### 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.



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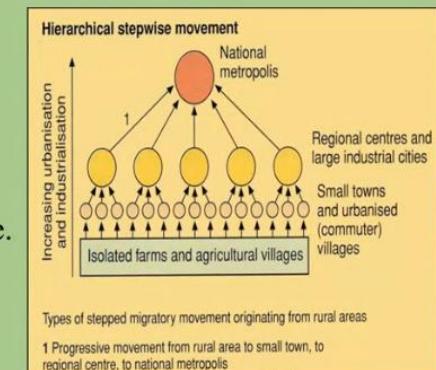
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- Rural people are more migratory than natives of towns.
- Female predominance among short distance migrants.
- Migration is highly age selective, most migrants are adults.
- Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase.



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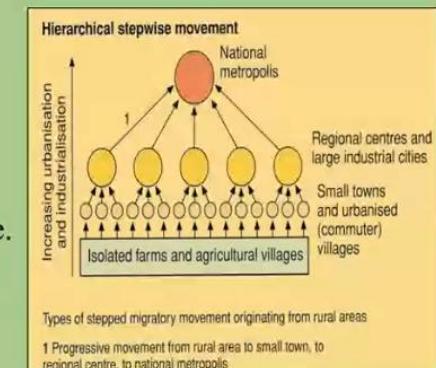
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Migration of human population and development

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.



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- Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase.
- Dominance of economic motives.
- Technological advancements promotes migration.

Hierarchical stepwise movement

Increasing urbanisation and industrialisation

National metropolis

Regional centres and large industrial cities

Small towns and urbanised (commuter) villages

Isolated farms and agricultural villages

Types of stepped migratory movement originating from rural areas

1 Progressive movement from rural area to small town, to regional centre, to national metropolis

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Slide 8 of 13

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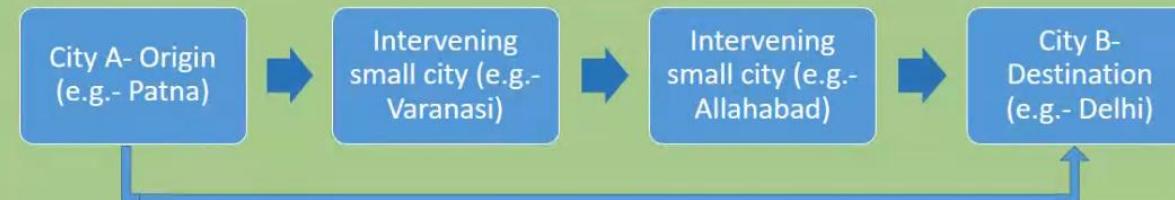
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## Intervening opportunity model- S.A Stouffer (1940)

- 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.

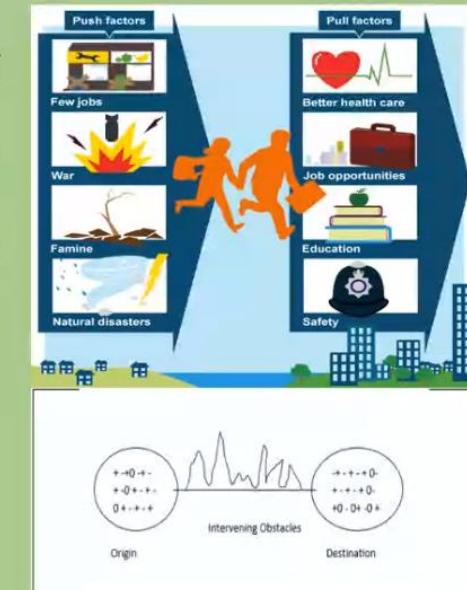


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## Push and Pull theory of migration- Everett Spurgeon Lee (1965)

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.





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## Push and Pull theory (cont...)

### 1. Area of origin

Less opportunity for job and education, low level of development, over population, low standard of living.

### 2. Area of destination

Better opportunity for job and education, technology, high standard of living, good medical facility.

### 4 Factors of migration

#### 3. Intervening obstacles

Distance, migration costs, risk factors

#### 4. Personal factors

Age, sex, individual perception and motivation





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## Push and Pull theory (cont...)

### 1. Area of origin

Less opportunity for job and education, low level of development, over population, low standard of living.

### 2. Area of destination

Better opportunity for job and education, technology, high standard of living, good medical facility.

### 4 Factors of migration

#### 3. Intervening obstacles

Distance, migration costs, risk factors

#### 4. Personal factors

Age, sex, individual perception and motivation

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.



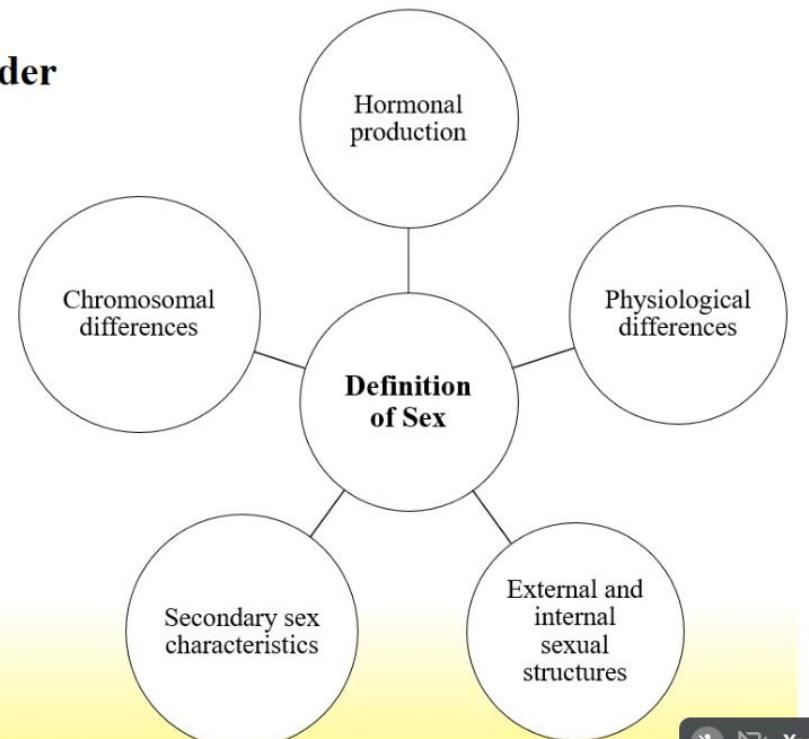


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## Difference between Sex and Gender

Sex is biological.

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



Continued..

### In-call messages

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ADITYA RAJ 12:05  
12 to 1

ADITYA RAJ 12:06  
5 th floor in block 6

Mehuli Pal 12:35  
Were the expectations of society from a particular gender always the same or do this change with time?

Send a message to everyone

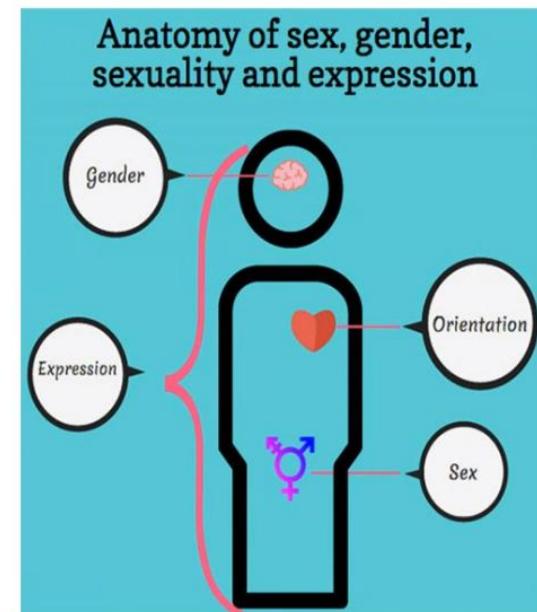


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## Difference between Sex and Gender

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

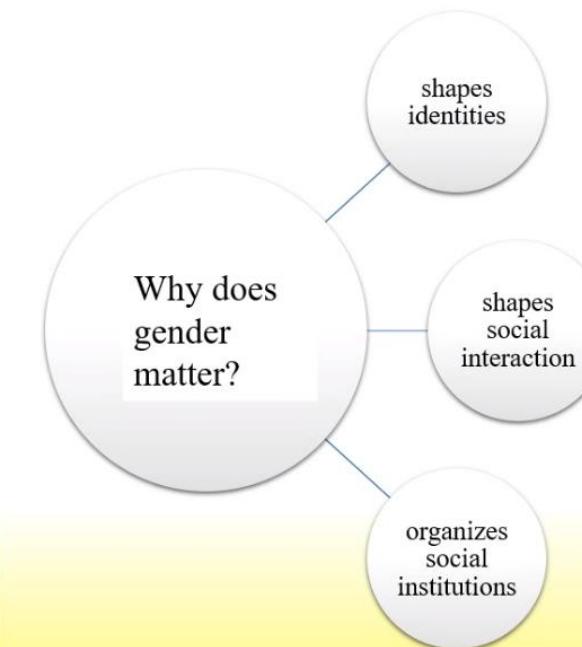
- Gender is a process.
- Gender is not a simple characteristic of individuals, but occurs at all levels of the social structure.
- Gender is important in organizing relations of inequality.





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## Why does gender matter?



### In-call messages

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yeah, the transgender thing is another gender other than male and female

Mehuli Pal 12:37  
also lgbtq I guess

ashritha nandini 12:37  
i dont think transgender is different gender

Kashish Pannu 12:40  
So are these gender roles are decided by society or the individual

Aathira Sarath 12:41  
lgbtqia is not a gender it is a community

I would say that gender roles were decided by the society and then enforced over time

Send a message to everyone





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## 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..



### In-call messages

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the individual

Aathira Sarath 12:41

lgbtqia is not a gender it is a community

I would say that gender roles were decided by the society and then enforced over time

Tarusi Mittal 12:48

Can we say gender matters because the society wants a kind of structure in everything?

Mehuli Pal 12:49

I have read that in some tribal societies, women had always been treated equally as men. Infact, income of a tribal family sometimes majorly depended on women since long. Why this kind of thinking was not prevalent for the entire society (speaking about India for reference)?

Send a message to everyone



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## 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.



Continued..

You

### In-call messages

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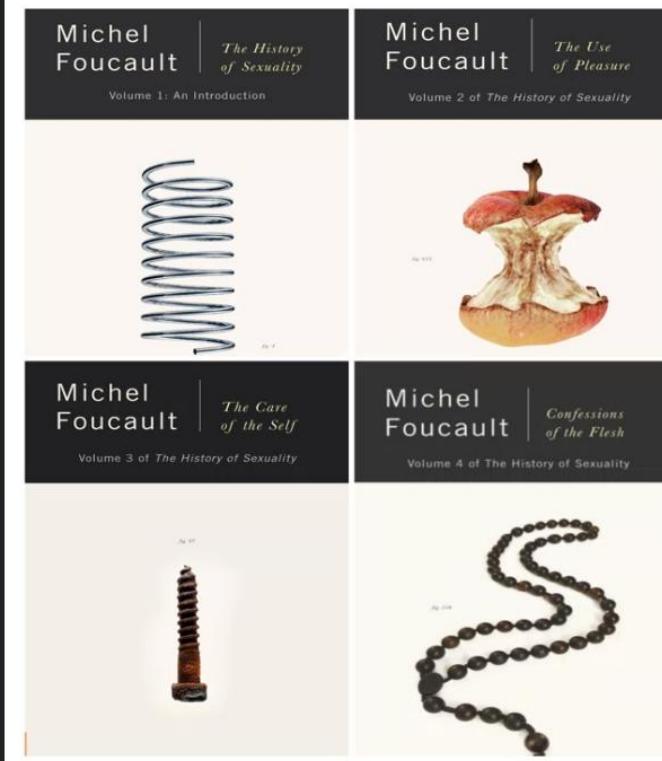
Mahima Rai 12:55

Is there any difference between gender equity and gender equality?

Send a message to everyone



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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.

### In-call messages

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women since long. Why this kind of thinking was not prevalent for the entire society (speaking about India for reference)?

Mahima Rai 12:55  
Is there any difference between gender equity and gender equality?

Mahima Rai 12:58  
and when we talk about this gender equality and equity, does we take into consideration other genders besides male and female

Mehuli Pal 12:59  
I think that Gender equality is about equal outcomes (achieved in society) for women and men and Gender equity Is the process (day-to-day practice) of being fair to women and men

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## Gender Identity Development

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Continued..



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Himanshu Garg 12:10  
Cs25 present sir, mic not working

Aditya Samantaroy 12:13  
sir ee07 present

Maharsh Patel 12:14  
Sir 1901EE36 present

Vishesh Jain 12:14  
1901CS71 present

ADITYA RAJ 12:14  
ok

Saurabh Singh 12:15  
1901cs52 present

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Continued..

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## Theories on Gender Development

Cognitive-  
Developmental Theory

Gender Schema Theory

Social Cognitive Theory  
of Gender Development  
and Differentiation

Continued..



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## 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

**Continued..**

You ✓

12:27 | HS331 Sociology of Development



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- **Gender Labelling:** around the age of 3 years.
- **Gender Stability** is mediated through some of the relations.

Continued..



You



19°C

Clear



75



12:28

18-02-2022





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## Theories on Gender Development

### Cognitive-Developmental Theory:

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Lawrence Kohlberg in 1966, propounded the **Cognitive-Developmental Theory**. He identified stages of this theory to 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.

Continued..



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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.

Continued..



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Send a message to everyone

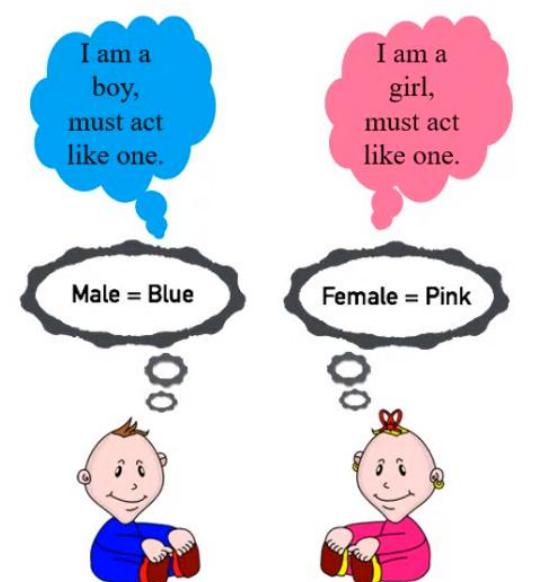


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Continued..

Speaker icon, Video icon, You, Share icon

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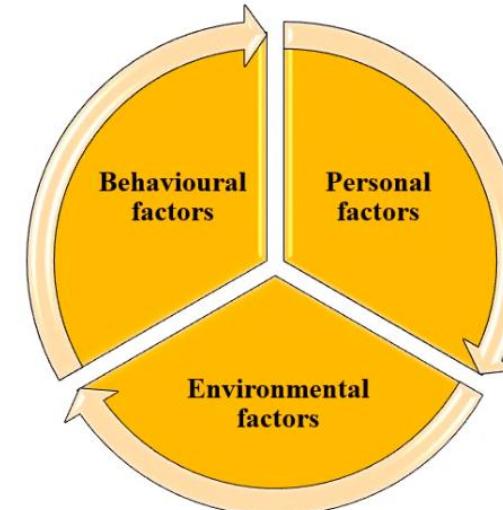


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## Theories on Gender Development

### 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.



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1901cs52 present

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## 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?



Continued..

Speaker icon, Video icon, You, Share icon

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## 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.

Continued..



### In-call messages

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ok

Saurabh Singh 12:15  
1901cs52 present

Mehuli Pal 12:39  
Can we say that the gender roles defined by society often overlap with gender based stereotypes?

Send a message to everyone





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## 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?

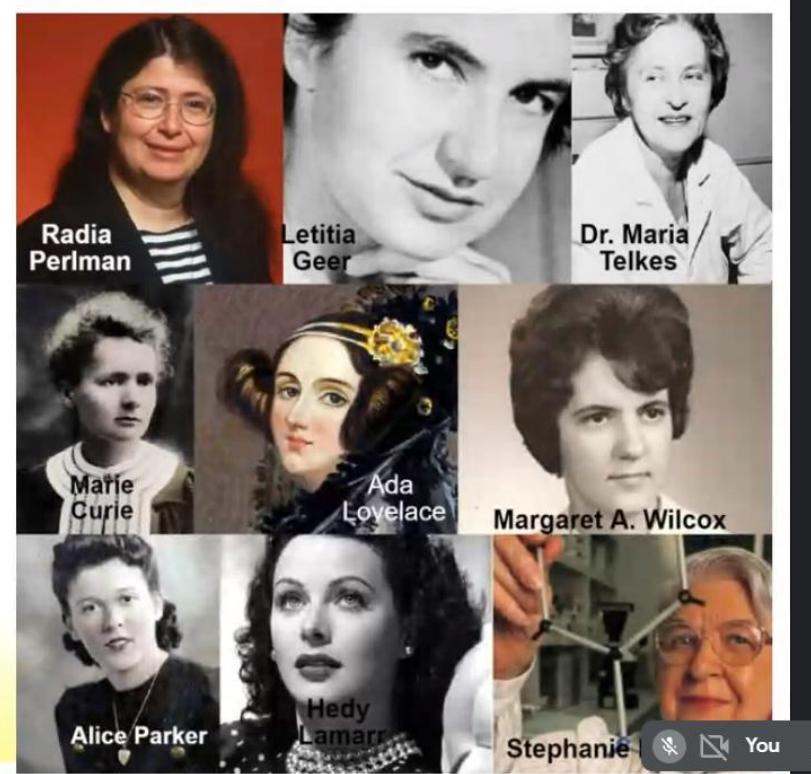
Who invented medical syringe?

Who invented gas-powered central heating system?

Who invented the fibre for bulletproof vests?

Who invented the first car heater?

Continued..



### In-call messages

Messages can be seen only by people in the call and are deleted when the call ends.

Anshu Anand 12:42  
marie Curie

satyam thakur 12:43  
Marie curie

Mehuli Pal 12:43  
Linus Pauling : 2 nobel prizes

Tanishq Malu 12:43  
First car heater margaret wilcox

Mahima Rai 12:43  
margaret wilcox

Shubhajeet Dey 12:43  
Alice Parker

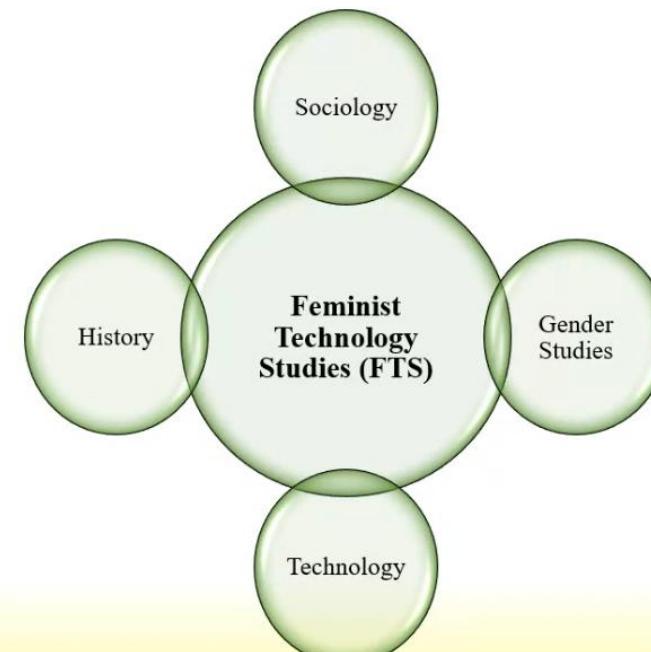
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## Feminist Technology Studies (FTS)

- 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).



Continued..



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Aathira Sarath 12:44  
Sir wouldn't it be right to say this discussion is more about gender equity than equality as we are trying to acknowledge the contribution of women too

Send a message to everyone





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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).



Judith Butler

Donna Haraway

Sandra Harding

You

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margaret wilcox

Shubhajeet Dey 12:43  
Alice Parker

Aathira Sarath 12:44  
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Sephali 12:45  
Margaret wilcox

Aathira Sarath 12:45  
Sir could also please explain more about gender roles that are not based stereotypes

Send a message to everyone



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## 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:**

Continued..



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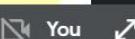


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  - Women may be disadvantaged regarding access to medical care, diet.
  - Women have a greater risk than men of autoimmune rheumatic disorders.
- **Examples of gender gap in mental health:**
  - Women experience higher rates of depression and anxiety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

Continued..



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