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Question 1: Why do dependency theorists challenge the modernization approaches to development? Examine the strengths and weaknesses of those arguments. Evaluate the root causes to sustain socialism in China.

Answer:

To answer this question, first of all we have to know what is the difference between dependency theory and modernization theory.

Modernization theory and dependency theory are two development theories, between which some differences can be noted. First, let's understand the main points of each theory. Dependency theory says that because of colonialism and post-colonialism the countries at the periphery are exploited by those at the center.

Dependency theory: Dependency theory provides an explanation for how the countries of the periphery are exploited by those of the core. There is a system where the developing countries are always dependent and exploited by the wealthy countries.

Dependency theorists argue that during the colonial era, the core nations used the colonies and developed significantly. For example, most colonial empires used a variety of minerals, metals, and other products from the colonies. This allowed them to emerge as an industrial and wealthy empire. They also promoted slavery, allowing them to minimize production costs for their benefit. Dependency theorists emphasize that without such measures, most nations would not have become such a wealthy empire. Today, colonialism is over and neocolonialism still exists. They believe this is visible primarily through external debt and trade. Let us understand this further. Developed countries give money to developing countries in order for them to build for the future. If these countries' people cannot grow their own food, they are reliant on the money they get from selling their goods to the rich countries. The country is trying to pay off old debt rather than invest in new development. Most developing countries export materials like oil, metals, and crops. This will not make our country as rich as we can be.

Modernization theory: The theory of modernization emerged before the theory of dependency. In this sense, the dependency theory can be viewed as a reaction to modernization theory. Modernization theory is the idea that societies will transform from underdevelopment to modern societies. This theory was used in the 1950s about how babies develop. This book is about the transformation of society from a pre-modern state to a modern state, in terms of economy, politics, society, and culture. The importance of education, technology, etc. For long-term development.

The modernization theory asserts that the developing countries are not modernizing because they have not been able to overcome the problems that come with industrialization and modernization.

After knowing the difference between dependency theory and modernization theory, it is said that dependency theorists challenge the modernization approaches to development.

Evaluate the root causes to sustain socialism in China.

Socialism with Chinese characteristics is a combination of the theory of scientific socialism and the theory of Chinese historical and social development. Socialism is rooted in China. It's the country's idea to help people. It's in line with the country's development needs. This is the only way to build a society that is prosperous and modern in China. This is the way to build a prosperous society in the kind of way that will accelerate the modernization and the growth of China.

Root causes to sustain socialism in china are given below:

- Industrialization and urbanization
- Freedom of people
- Skills of people
- Regional of inequality
- Working population
- Market socialism

So, these are the main root causes to sustain socialism in china.

Question 2: Discuss the various environmental mismanagements that have been emerged due to the socialist-led development approach. Do you think socialist-led development can solve environmental mismanagement? Examine your argument with relevant examples.

Answer to question number 2:

Mismanagement of various environments that have emerged due to socialist-led development approaches are given below

Dust Bowl: The Dust Bowl was a drought that damaged agriculture in the Midwest United States. It is said to have been a catastrophic event in American history that led many people into economic turmoil. Agriculture and crop production have been the support system for economies throughout history. Many countries around the world have been able to produce and sell their own agricultural product(s) and thrive as a result. Without these basic resources, the entire population would be affected. This shows how important crops and farms are. They can not only feed individuals, but also allow services within the community to operate freely and efficiently.

Crop productions sometimes stop because of natural disasters like floods, hurricanes, or droughts. An example of a time when this happened was in the early 1930s. This was an event that happened over 100 years ago. The Dust Bowl was a time when the farmers could not grow their crops because there was no rain. The Dust Bowl was a disaster in America in the 1930s. It was a time of terrible drought and aridity in America. The Dust Bowl Migration was different from other migrations because the Dust Bowl caused a lot of dust to fall on the Midwest during the migration.

Green revolution:

Although agricultural production related to the Green Revolution has undergone tremendous changes, agricultural productivity growth has occurred in many industrialization and development models (such as Murphy et al. We don't know how much the green revolution has increased agricultural production. The reason for this is because of many different things like government investment, education, the quality of credit markets and property rights, or income.

Yes, I think socialist-led development can solve environmental mismanagement.