



NEERAJ®

RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

B.S.O.G.- 173

**Chapter Wise Reference Book
Including Many Solved Sample Papers**

Based on

C.B.C.S. (Choice Based Credit System) Syllabus of

I.G.N.O.U.

& Various Central, State & Other Open Universities

By: Taruna Jain



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

(Publishers of Educational Books)

Mob.: 8510009872, 8510009878 E-mail: info@neerajbooks.com

Website: www.neerajbooks.com

MRP ₹ 280/-

Content

RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

Question Paper–June-2024 (Solved)	1
Question Paper–December-2023 (Solved)	1
Question Paper–June-2023 (Solved)	1
Question Paper–December-2022 (Solved)	1
Question Paper Exam Held in July 2022 (Solved)	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------	-------------

BLOCK-1 : UNPACKING DEVELOPMENT

1. Understanding Development	1
2. Factors and Instruments of Development	13
3. Developed, Developing and Underdeveloped	24

BLOCK-2 : THEORISING DEVELOPMENT

4. Modernization, Industrialization and Urbanization	36
5. Perspectives on Development	48
6. World Systems Theory	61
7. Human and Social Perspective	74

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------	-------------

8. Environmental Perspectives 84

9. Feminist Perspective 96

BLOCK-3 : DEVELOPMENTAL REGIMES IN INDIA

10. Capitalism, Socialism and Mixed Economy 112

11. Development as Freedom 123

BLOCK-4 : ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT PRAXIS

12. Development, Migration and Displacement 134

13. Livelihood and Sustainability 146

14. Grassroots Initiatives 157



**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

QUESTION PAPER

June – 2024

(Solved)

RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

B.S.O.G.-173

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt any five questions each. All questions carry equal marks.

Q. 1. Differentiate between evolution, progress and growth.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 1, 'Notions Related to Development'.

Q. 2. Explain socio-cultural factors of development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 14, 'Socio-structural Factors', 'Cultural Factors'.

Q. 3. How are underdeveloped countries different from developed countries? Explain.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 26, 'Developing Countries', 'Underdeveloped Countries'.

Q. 4. Critically analyze Rostow's historical stages perspective.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 49, 'Rostow's Historical Stages Approach' and Page No. 57, 'Rostow's Historical Stages Approach'.

Q. 5. Discuss the theoretical basis of the Human Development Approach.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 74, 'Human Development' and Page No. 75, 'Social Perspective on Human Development'.

Q. 6. Explain the relationship between environment and development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 85, 'Relationship between Development and Environment'.

Q. 7. Write a note on eco-feminism.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 97, 'Ecofeminism: A Feminist Critique of Development'.

Q. 8. Discuss Amartya Sen's approach to development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 131, Q. No. 2.

QUESTION PAPER

December – 2023

(Solved)

RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

B.S.O.G.-173

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt any five questions each. All questions carry equal marks.

Q. 1. What do you understand by the term development?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 5, Q. No. 1.

Q. 2. Analyse political and socio-economic factors of development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 13, 'Economic Factor', 'Political Factors' and Page No. 14, 'Socio-Structural Factors'.

Q. 3. Critically evaluate the dependency theory of development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 50, 'Dependency Theory'.

Q. 4. Discuss Rostow's historical stages approach to the study of development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 49, 'Rostow's Historical Stage Approach'.

Q. 5. Outline the characteristic features of the three economic zones of the world economy.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 68, Q. No. 3.

Q. 6. Critically analyse the gender and development approach.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 104, Q. No. 6.

Q. 7. Discuss the causes and consequences of migration related to development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 135, 'Causes and Consequences'.

Q. 8. Discuss linkages between displacement and development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 136, 'Displacement and Development'.



Sample Preview of The Chapter

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

BLOCK-1 : UNPACKING DEVELOPMENT



Understanding Development

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the notions related to development and the meaning and definition of development and the dimensions of development. The process of development is complex in nature. It is also multidimensional and brings uneven and unequal results to the different sections and communities in the society. Hence, it is important to understand pedagogy and ideology related to growth, development and prosperity that involves the socio-political and cultural matrix in order to understand the process of development. The understanding of the concept of development requires the indicators which are used by various national and international sources, agencies and bodies in order to measure the phenomena of development. Development can be called as a synonym of improvement, progress, modernization, change and growth. It deals with the betterment of life and hence development analysis has to include the quality of life of people and the way they live in. In the present times, the idea of development is also understood as freedom, capability and democracy. There is a close link between democracy and development as democracy is a fundamental human right, the advancement which is itself an important measure of development.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

NOTIONS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT

The notion of development deals with the other related notions like evolution, progress, growth, transformation and so on. Hence, it is important to have an understanding of these notions or concepts.

Evolution and Progress

Evolution comes from the Latin word 'evolvere' which means 'to develop' or to unfold. This concept refers to the internal growth of a living organism, the

plants, animals, etc. According to Hebert Spencer, all through the ages there had been social evolution from simple to complex.

The progress refers to stepping forward. The various thinkers like Morgan, Comte, Spencer, Marx, Durkheim, Weber and many others have investigated the journey of human society through various stages of development and progress.

Growth, Change and Modernization

Let us study about the different connotations of development and the impact of these notions of development in society.

Development as multiple connotations: There are many connotations of development, such as growth, development as change or transformation and development as modernization.

(a) Growth: The term development as growth refers to an increased potential to produce the consumption goods and an increase in the potential to meet the basic human needs of food, clothing, shelter, healthcare and education and also an increase in individual choices, capabilities and functioning.

(b) Change and transformation: Change refers to any kind of alteration in the society. In terms of development, it is a process of desired change. As change and transformation, the term development refers to the economic, social, political and cultural processes of change in human societies.

(c) Modernization: Development is also seen as modernization and refers to the processes of industrialisation, urbanisation and technological transformation of agriculture in economic terms and in the political context, it refers to the rationalisation of authority and a rationalizing of bureaucracy. In social context, it refers to the weakening of ascriptive ties and the primacy of personal achievement in advancement. In the cultural context, the development refers to the growth of science and secularization along

with an expansion of the literate population that makes for what has been referred to as “disenchantment” of the world.

On the other hand, the term underdevelopment refers to the poverty, low productivity and backwardness. The focus is now on industrialisation and growth of gross national product (GNP). Some of the adverse consequences because of development are anxiety, alienation, fragmentation, cynicism demobilization.

DEVELOPMENT: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The notion of development is qualitative and explanatory to the large extent. The economic development means the growth accompanied by qualitative change in the structure of production and employment. The developing economy helps in the increase in the share of the dynamic industrial sector, national output, employment and decreases the share of agriculture which means that economic growth could take place without any economic development. In all, development refers to the improvement in the quality of life of poor people of the world so that wealth, health, longevity and education of these people may come compensate with the ones living in better off conditions across various parts of the country. Hence, development is not just an economic change but it is a multi-dimensional process that includes rationalisation, reorganisation and reorientation of the entire economic and social system which ensuring a just, egalitarian and democratic set up.

According to Dudley Seers, the founding father of development studies, the development nevertheless has a coherent object; i.e., “the realisation of the potential of human personality”. He proclaimed for the explanatory framework in the broader sense and stressed on the importance of three interdependent indicators: poverty, unemployment and inequality. According to Lesotho Ferguson (1990), some characteristic of “Western” ways of talking about and representing the non-West should be understood as ideological projections rather than as a scientific knowledge about people and places elsewhere. Therefore, the views and contributions of these theorists reveal that the ways of conceiving and representing development that are closely bound to Northern development agencies.

Esteva (1991) stated that the development is a project directed by the United States in an effort to consolidate its emergent hegemony at the end of the Second World War.

Meaning of Development

The word development refers to the ideas as ‘unfolding’, ‘growth’ ‘the fuller working out of the details of anything’, and bringing out the potential. The term development is very big, vast and generic terminology and is a combination of material as well as non-material things and loaded with everything simultaneously. The process of development is always cyclical, linear and perpetual. If we see the term development from the micro suit perspective, its fruits are only reaped and realised when it adequately encompasses everything. We can now infer from this discussion that though development initially began as an economic development but the scholars attributed different and multidimensional analyses to broaden the development. Hence, we have to look at the term development in the societal milieu and not in isolation. The term development in the ‘social’ context refers to the ways in which the development brings changes in the life of the people, its organisation, functions and its impact on different communities and also the indicators to measure it. We can therefore say that the term development refers to the continuous progressive improvement in the quality of life of the people, their living condition, material possession and many other overt and covert factors.

Definition of Development

According to Gunnar Myrdal, the concept of development is -‘*by development I mean the movement upward of the entire social system*’, and I believe this is the only logically tenable definition. The social system consists of both the economic factors and the non-economic factors which involves all types of consumption by various groups of people, consumption provided in a collective manner, educational and health facilities and levels, the distribution of power in society and the economic, social, and political stratification. According to Perroux, both the attitudinal and mental changes are the important requirements of development and enhancement of production. He added that the development is the combination of mental and social changes among the population which decide to increase its real and global products, cumulatively and in sustainable manner. Todaro stated that the term development is a multi-dimensional process which includes the reorganisation and reorientation of the entire economic and social systems. He proclaimed that development is a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has, through some combinations of social, economic and political process obtained the way of obtaining better life. This includes raising the standard of living of the people and developing the conditions

which are conducive to the growth of the self-esteem of the people with the help of establishment of social, political and economic systems and institutions which promote human dignity and respect and increasing the freedom to choose by increasing the range of their choice variables, e.g. varieties of goods and services. According to the views given by Rogers, the “development is a long participatory process of social change in the society whose objective is the material and social progress for the majority of population through a better understanding of their environment”. Szirmai stated that the two different ways to understand development are -the development as a state or condition which is static and the development as a process or course of change which is dynamic.

Amartya Sen’s (1999) idea of development was that ‘Development is about the expansion of the capabilities of citizens and fulfilling their entitlements as a citizen and individual’. He added that the development consists of the removal of various types of un-freedoms that leave people with little choice and little opportunity of exercising their reasoned agency. He proclaimed that the important factors that limit freedom as “poverty as well as tyranny, poor economic opportunities as well as systematic social deprivation, neglect of public facilities as well as intolerance or over activity of repressive states” and also believed in the removal of these major factors. The work done by Sen influenced the establishment of a new paradigm in the early 2000s. The idea of development was “redefined in terms that include human rights as a constitutive part: all worthwhile processes of social change are simultaneously rights-based and economically grounded, and should be conceived of in those terms” (Uvin 2010:168). The main focus of Sen was on the well-being of those at the bottom of society, not the efficiency of those at the top’ and influences the ideas and decisions made by other development actors. According to Thomas, there are three ways the word ‘development’ is used- the first is the development as a vision which refers to how desirable it is for the society and to take society to the desirable direction and then the development as a historical process that upholds social change over the period of time and the development as action focuses on deliberate efforts to bring change make it better.

The definition given by Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of United Nations was that the term development draws the disparity in the life of the people in developed and developing countries. He believed that ‘a world of interdependence cannot be safe or just unless people everywhere are freed from want and fear

and are able to live in dignity. The rights of the poor at present are similar to those of the rich and a broad understanding of them is as important parameter to the security of the developed world as it is to that of the developing world’ (Annan 2005). According to Paul Streeten, ‘the approach that sees nutrition, education and health as ends in themselves... will argue for projects... that enhance these ends, even when conventionally measured rates of return on these investments turn out to be zero’ and this approach ‘leads inevitably to the call for freedom by the people’ (Streeten 2009:234-36). The definitions of development stated above are the different at different time which provides a holistic understanding what development is all about.

DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

In general, the term development refers to a new stage of changing situation which can be differentiated in various themes, framework and perspectives. Some of the important dimensions of development are as follows:

Economic Development

▮ The economic development refers to a kind of development which is related to the economic activities and growth principles. The economic development is indicated by the rise in per capita income, GDP, GNP. The growth which is defined in terms of economic development is more of the result of an economic development process. Economic perspective is one of the most important indicators of economic development but it is not governed only by this factor.

Social Development

The idea of development is not isolated one and exists for the betterment of people in the society. Hence, it is also a social phenomenon. It also deals with the progressive improvements in the living conditions and quality of life of the people. Bilance stated that the “social development is the promotion of a sustainable society that is worthy of human dignity by empowering marginalized groups, women and men, to undertake their own development, to improve their social and economic position and to acquire their rightful place in society.....”. The notion of development can be considered as the problematic transition from agrarian to an industrial social set up. The growth and equity are closely related to each other. The important issues in development are the poverty alleviation and the low standard of living of the mass of the population in developing countries.

Human Development

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines human development as a process of

analysing the choices of the people. The choices can be infinite and change over time. The three important choices at all the levels of development are leading a long and healthy life, gaining knowledge and having an access to resources which are needed for a decent standard of living. Some inseparable aspects of human development range from political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive and enjoying personal self respect and guaranteed human rights. The two sides of human development, according to UNDP includes the formation of human capabilities such as improved health, knowledge and access to resources and the people making use of these capabilities for productive purposes being active in cultural, social and political affairs.

The India Human Development Report, 1999 states that the “Human development is a process of enlarging the choices of the people and the most critical choices that people should have include a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and income, assets and employment for a decent standard of living... The human development is mainly related with the formation of human capabilities such as improved health or knowledge and also making use of these capabilities”. The development approach deals with the investigation of the relationship between human capital which is people-centred development, where the focus is on the improvement of various dimensions that influences the well-being of individuals and their relationships with the society. The knowledge is not only fundamental to economic growth but it also generates empowerment, self-reliance and a general improvement in community and social relationships. The idea of development at present encompasses a set of elements comprised in more than one of the above-mentioned qualifications.

Sustainable Development

The objective of the sustainable development is to ensure that improvements occurring in the short term will not be detrimental to the future status or development potential of the system. Brundtland first introduced the idea of “sustainable development” who defines development as ‘sustainable’ if it ‘meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’. Sustainable development refers to reducing the use of the exhaustible resources. This includes energy (oil and oil products in particular) but also to fish stock, wildlife, forests, water, land and air. The notion of sustainability has also been increased beyond the concerns related to environment. It includes social sustainability, i.e. long

term acceptance and ownership of development changes by the citizens, their organisations and associations and financial and economic sustainability.

Territorial Development

The territorial development refers to a territorial system which deals with the set of interrelationships between rural and urban areas. The territorial development of a specific region or a space can be attained by exploiting the specific socioeconomic, environmental and institutional potential of the area and also its association with the external subjects.

Inclusive Development

The concept of inclusive development is recently added as a dimension of development. The World Economic Forum System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Economic Progress last year (2017) introduced a new economic policy framework which is otherwise termed as inclusive development. This is due to the ‘slow progress in living standards and widening inequality’. The idea behind introducing the inclusive development is to have more inclusive and sustainable model of growth and development to promote high living standards for all. The 2018 rank reveals that 29 countries are in ‘advanced economies’ and 74 countries in ‘emerging economies’. India is at the rank of 62 in the emerging countries in trends of development – ‘receding, slowly receding, stable, slowly advancing, and advancing’. The annual assessment of 103 countries’ economic performance that measures how countries perform on eleven dimensions of economic progress in addition to GDP is called as the Inclusive Development Index (IDI). The three pillars of IDI are growth and development, inclusion and intergenerational equity which refer to the sustainable stewardship of natural and financial resources. The important features of the inclusive development are as follows:

- It refers to the social, ecological and relational inclusiveness.
- It has its base in different disciplinary approaches.
- It refers to the counter exclusive capitalist approach.
- It refers to how access to and allocation of basic resources is systematically organized.
- It indicates the ecological and equitable well-being of people.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q. 1. Differentiate between change and development.