

**SES'S L.S.RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE**

Course: SYBA-SOCIOLOGY-PAPER II      Unit: I- Understanding Development  
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**Introduction**

- The sociology of modernization and development is about people in the Third World
- Views of development are inevitably linked to some idea of progress.

**Basic concepts**

- **Social change** refers to any significant alteration over time in behavior patterns and cultural values and norms.
- **Social development:** Putting people at the centre of development. It means investing in wellbeing of people. This means a commitment that development processes need to benefit people, but not only the poor, but also a recognition that people, and the way they interact in groups and society, and the norms that facilitates such interaction, shape development processes.
- **Development** is not just an economic phenomenon but a multidimensional process involving reorganization and reorientation of entire economic and social system.

- Views of Todaro
- Views of Amartya Sen
- Views of P Sainath.

In sociological terms, the term development is used to mean industrialization, economic growth and the living standards associated with prosperity, such as life expectancy, health care, free education, etc. those countries that have not yet achieved these objectives are said to be undeveloped and are often termed less developed countries.

- **Modernization** is defined as what is 'up to date' in a specific location at any given time. It is usually the result of a process of 'Westernisation', involving economic, political, social, and cultural changes which contrast with a previous 'traditional' stability.

**Theories of development:****Modernization theory**

- There is no one modernization theory.
- The beginnings of modernization theory can be traced to 18<sup>th</sup> century when evolution of societies was studied in a systematic way.
- Early modernization study was carried out by **Daniel Lerner**. In 'The Passing of Traditional society' (1958) he examined the process of modernization in several Middle East countries.

According to him modernization is a global process, the same the world over where traditional society is slowly

### **Smelser**

- Sociologist **Smelser** was particularly concerned with the effect of economic development and growth on social structure.
- 4 major processes that were especially important.
  - move from simple to complex technology,
  - change from subsistence farming to cash crops,
  - Move from animal and human power to industrialisation
  - urban based population.
- Smelser is dealing with a more or less uniform pattern of social change
- In Smelser, we see a neo-Durkheimian, structural functionalist perspective, which sees social change in the third world as a necessary factor in economic growth.

### **McClelland and Hagen**

- The question of values was taken by **McClelland**, a psychologist who for many years studied how people came to display a 'need for achievement', otherwise known as n.ach.
- He asserted that some societies were more advanced than others because of differences in cultural and personality styles.
- According to McClelland, advancement is caused by the need for achievement.
- The cause of underdevelopment is related to the absence of achievement motivation.
- **Hagen** followed McClelland's concept that level of development is correlated with achievement motivation.
- He tried to explain why achievement motivation varies between societies and their classes.

### **Hoselitz**

- In the early 1950s, **Hoselitz**, an economist began to focus on the differences in social organization between economically advanced and economically backward countries.
- Hoselitz made several distinctions between developed and underdeveloped countries based on pattern variables.

### **Rostow:**

- Rostow in his Stages of Economic Growth proposed an alternative to Marx's theory of history.
- His model is one of the major historical models of economic growth. It was developed by W. W. Rostow. The model suggests that economic growth occurs in five basic stages

### **Rostow's five stages of growth**

- Traditional Societies
- Pre-Conditions for Take-off
- The Take-off Stage
- Drive to Maturity

- Stages of Mass Consumption

## Dependency Theory

### Meaning

- Dependency Theory claims that Colonialism had a negative impact on the satellite territories in Africa, Asia and Latin America;
- neocolonialism keeps the ex-colonial master rich and the ex-colonies poor,
- that in order to develop the ex-colonies need to isolate themselves from the capitalist system, and protect themselves from the 'free market' and develop internally.
- Main Thinkers- A G Frank- Development of Underdevelopment; Immanuel Wallerstein- The Modern World System: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World Economy in the Sixteenth Century.
- Main principles – core countries and periphery countries
- The strategies to be out of dependency includes:
  - Isolation
  - Socialist revolution

### Neo-liberal approach

- Neoliberalism replaced modernisation theory as the official approach to development in the 1980s. It focuses on economic policies and institutions which are seen as holding back development because they limit the free market.
- Neoliberalism insists that developing countries remove obstacles to free market capitalism and allow capitalism to generate development.
- Encourage free trade
- Deregulation
- Privatisation
- Cutting taxes.
- Structural Adjustment Programmes.

### Indian Context

#### The New Economic Policy 1991.

The government of India announced the New Economic Policy on 24<sup>th</sup> July 1991 that aims at the liberalisation of Indian industry.

Aims of the policy, Features of the policy

### GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIETY

Impact of Globalisation on Indian Agrarian Class Structure

Impact of Globalisation on Indian Women

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LSRC/TUT-LESS/2020