

B.A. SOCIOLOGY

STUDY MATERIAL

(Additional Lessons)

VI SEMESTER

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

(2014 Admn. Onwards)



UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

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SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Module 1

1.1 Basic concepts: Growth, Change, Evolution, Progress, Development

Growth

Growth refers to a positive change in size, often over a period of time. Growth can occur as a stage of maturation or a process towards fullness or fulfillment. Growth is a natural and continuous process which indicates a change of features or characteristics.

Change

The term social change is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and interrelations. Society is a web of social relationships and hence social change means in the system of social relationship.

Evolution

Evolution is the change in the inherited characteristics of biological populations over successive generations. It is the process of integration and differentiation. It is a series of changes which bring about some modification in the system.

Progress:

It is a developmental activity in science, technology, etc., especially with reference to the commercial opportunities created thereby or to the promotion of the material well-being of the public through the goods, techniques, or facilities created. It is a notion of progress as a continuous process, which improves the human condition from a state of nature to higher and higher levels of culture, economic organization and political structure (towards an ideal state). Progress is linked to the rising complexity of society and the necessity to enlarge knowledge, through the development of sciences and arts. This process implies change and conflict and so needs to be governed properly.

Development:

The systematic use of scientific and technical knowledge to meet specific objectives or requirements. It is an extension of the theoretical or practical aspects of a concept, design, discovery or invention. It is the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex culture and environmental factors and their interactions. Development is a process of adding improvements to a parcel of land, such as grading, subdivisions, drainage, access, roads utilities.

MODULE 3

3.2. A Critical evaluation of people's planning programme:

- Decentralized planning followed a festive approach that characteristics the launching of many a government programme in Kerala.
- The opposition led by the Congress Party began a political attack on the people's planning. They alleged that the programme was being tailored to suit the interest of the leading ruling party.
- The UDF constituted an enquiry committee and published a report sharply critical of the implementation of the programme, presenting evidence of corruption and mismanagement from a selected number of panchayats.
- The congress party felt that the credit for the decentralization programmed was being appropriated by the CPM in the name pf people's planning neglecting their party's, especially Rajiv Gandhi's, contribution to the 1993 Constitutional Amendments.
- Some people cite that Union demands disrupt the economy and drive away business, further inhibiting Kerala's ability to provide for its people:

Although labour union demands in Kerala (both in the organized and unorganized sectors).and their political power were central to the implementation of Kerala's redistributive model, they have also created an element of sociopolitical instability in Kerala, particularly in the state's industrial sector.

Although Kerala's industrial sector has suffered from a lack of adequate public action, infrastructure and industrial basis, demands for higher wages and the increased risk of disruption have discouraged private investment and have led companies to establish themselves in other Indian states with more stable labour markets.

- Some problems still remain, caste intolerance has not been completely eliminated, land reforms have resulted in new forms of rural exploitation between poor landowners and their lanless workers, the unorganized sector in Kerala is still Characterised by underemployment,
- Decentralized production, pronounced market fluctuations and narrow margins of profit and groups like the fishermen and tribals, amongst others, have been left at the margin of Kerala's development model.
- Kerala development programmes has in general provided traditionally vulnerable groups, such as the lower castes, the women and the workers in the unorganized sector,with better capacity to access social entitlements and the mechanisms of power, both important elements of any development strategy.