



Vidhyayana - ISSN 2454-8596

An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal

www.vidhyayanaejournal.org

Indexed in: Crossref, ROAD & Google Scholar

36

THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT: SOCIAL CHANGE, PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Ranju Sharma

Assistant professor in Economics

ranjusharma2005@gmail.com

7888525265

" Development as a tool enabling people to reach the highest level of their ability through granting freedom of action that i.e., freedom of economic, social and family action etc."

Amartya Sen

This capability approach has been developed by Amartya Sen to emphasis development which is the basis for merging HDI (Human Development Index) developed by UN development program in 1990. Development creates opportunity for growth positive change in economic, social and demographic environment without damaging the available resources. The term development is used to differentiate two types of society that is

- Prosperous and develop ed industrial society.
- Predominant rural and backward agriculture society.

Further development can be classified as

Development from within: This is the possibility of direction of change emerging within the society.

Development via interaction: This is the change because of the combination of the quality and potential of an object and the resources available in the environment.



Development via interpretation: There is always a difficulty in drawing a sharp distinction between an object and its environment. As a result of this it becomes difficult to find the boundaries of society

The true meaning of development is better life for masses and making life better for everyone by meeting their basic needs which includes

- Sufficient and nutritious food for better health.
- Safe and healthy place to reside
- Affordable emergency and regular services available for all.
- Dignity and respect for all irrespective of social and economic conditions.

Social change

Social change can be described as the modifications of different aspects of social process, patterns, interactions and organizations. It can also be called the change in the social organization when large number of people are engaged in such type of activities which differ from those which there for fathers were engaged at some time. The following factors are responsible for this social change.

Cultural Factors

Social relationship is inevitably affected by variations in the culture. It determines the speed and direction of social change and also influence the social relations

Demographic factors

Demographic factors are having very important role in social change because demographic dividends, change in composition of population, sex ratio, literacy rate etc. have major effects on social relationships

Technological Factors

In the era of modernization and globalization technological factors are one of the most predominating causes of social change as we see everyday the latest inventions in every sector of the economy



Psychological factors

Psychology of human beings is also one of the important causes of social change. Human beings love to explore change and as a result tendency, traditions, customs etc. are perpetually undergoing a major change.

Biological factors

Constant alterations in the society can be noticed because of biological principle of natural selection and struggle for survival.

Environmental Factors

This persistent change in the environment such as volcanoes, earthquake, floods and drought etc. are sole cause of evolution and devolution of civilization and cultures.

Institutional change

These changes are the changes in opinion and thoughts such as change in the attitude towards women empowerment, caste system and all these have resulted in wide spread variations.

As a result of all these changes new Institutions and Association have emerged and our damaging the social economical, political and cultural variety in most of the spheres. Transformation can be easily noticed in the form of family marriage date education system etc

PROGRESS

Progress is moving forward in some desired and approved direction not aimlessly. It is the forward Movement in certain direction to achieve a pre-determined objective. Progress is communal because the entire group moves in the same direction. The result of this can be success or failure. Progress is voluntary and it varies at different times and places.

Social development

Social development refers to a better social life which provides opportunities to all the sections of the society for better life better infrastructure EC. The main criteria of development are scale, mutuality and freedom. It includes improvement in the quality-of-life equitable distribution of wealth and income. Equal participation in decision making and



freedom to participate. Social development has revealed the idea of reducing the inequalities problems and providing opportunities by empowering people and increasing human welfare and by improving the relationship of people and the Institution while ensuring economic development. Social development has the following features

1. Increasing urbanization.
2. Rapid development of industrial sector
3. Rising literacy rate and vocational training along with skill development .
4. Sharp rise in a newspaper circulation among masses
5. Multi party system in political democracy
6. Secularisation and institutionalization
7. Increase in mobilities
8. Improved distribution
9. Independent Judiciary
10. Proliferation of voluntary Association
11. National spirit among masses social development
12. Nuclear family system.

Approaches

Some different approaches to social development can be classified on the following criteria

Centralization versus Decentralization: Centralization of resources is the development from the top. The apex bodies or institutions plan and execute the development schemes.

Decentralization

it is the development from the bottom. The layout groups will assist are the unit software element. Utilization of resources is decided by individual groups or their representatives at local level. Decentralization of schemes and encourages higher participation of the people.



Human development

The process of enlarging people's choices is defined as human development. Human development is the formation of human capacities and capabilities for example health commerce skill and knowledge EC. It depends upon the masses to use these capabilities for either productive uses or leisure. Production and distribution of goods and services is brought together with the help of Human Development. Human capabilities can also be expanded and used with the Human Development. Following four elements of Human Development can be discussed:

1. Productivity
2. equity
3. sustainability
4. empowerment

The indicators of human development can be classified as:

1. **Average expectancy of life:** Average expectancy of life refers to number of years a person can be expected to live. It is based on an estimate that average age that the members of a particular population group will be when they die.
2. **Educational attainment:** it refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed. It is also the achievement of the learning objective.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP: It measures the monetary value of final goods and services which are brought by the final users. It measures the output generated within the borders of a nation representing a decent standard of living.

Sustainable development: Sustainable development is the process of development aiming at maintaining the quality of life for present and future generation without environmental degradation. Environmental degradation can be seen in the environmental pollution and over exploitation of natural resources. Sustainable development stresses on the minimal possible exploitation of natural resources and their preservation.



Features:

- Minimum depletion of natural resources by their efficient use.
- Making arrangements so that there is no reduction in the quality of life of future generation and other future generations are able to meet their own demands.
- Checking the pollution levels.
- Not limiting the concept of development.
- Improvement in the quality of human life.
- There should be distributional equality and respect and care for all the life forms.

There is a need of sustainable development as poverty is still a challenge where as inequalities are widening There is rising air, water and noise pollution. Soil is being degraded and deforestation is taking place. As a result, biodiversity is disappearing.

Prerequisites for sustainable development:

- Rise in per capita income and national income
- Conservation of natural capital stock
- Reduction in all types of pollution
- Comprehensive development
- Better quality of life

Strategies for social development:

- ◆ There should be input efficient Technology.
- ◆ Environment friendly sources of energy
- ◆ Comprehensive and integrated rural development
- ◆ Increasing the use of solar energy
- ◆ Organic farming
- ◆ Recycle and reuse of waste
- ◆ Control on the disposal of chemical effluents



- ◆ Conservation of natural acids so that their can be inter generational equity
- ◆ Increase in the public means of transport

Participated development

The community driven development is known as participated development. People are involved in the decision making and implementation project. Participated development can be a powerful instrument in poverty alleviation. It has very important role to play in building democracy and also it is accountable for achieving inclusive and sustainable socio-economic transformation. It is so because community or groups have better knowledge of their local condition, issues and local resources.

Development and Globalization

Globalisation is the process which has made the world a well connected and interdependent place. As a result, there is increasing connectedness and independence of world culture and economics. It also includes the economic and social changes which are result of globalisation. Globalization can be defined as “the integration of political economic and cultural activities of geographically or nationally separated people”.

Globalisation enhances global competitiveness and interdependent among economies of different countries. It is a multi dimensional concept which shows the transformation of trade Technology industry and the whole economy. The following are economic and cultural features highlighting the globalisation.

- Rapid increase in national and international trade.
- International treaties and agreements leading to the increase in global financial system of International Monetary Fund, WTO and OPEC etc., Rising share of multinational corporations in the world economy , increasing flow with the development of global telecommunication infrastructure., formation of Universal values, increasing number of free trade zones and elimination of tariffs and duties reduction in the subsidies for small scale industries and Agriculture intellectual property rights and international cultural exchange
- Spread of multicultural realism and individual access to cultural diversity



- Increase in international travel and tourism
- Rise in legal and illegal immigration spread of local taste of food in the rest of the world

Globalization and inequalities

There is unequal distribution of resources among masses based on their position in the social hierarchy. Marginalization, polarization, globalization and concentration all are linked with the same process

Causes

- Religious and gender inequality
- inequalities at all types of workplaces
- inequalities of wealth and income under employment and unemployment
- absolute poverty
- social and educational inequalities

There are widespread disparities among developed and underdeveloped nations also there is higher per capita income and GDP growth rate resulting the high standards of living in developed countries. The incidence of poverty is also low in these nations. Natural, human and all types of resources are efficiently utilised with the help of advanced capital-intensive techniques resulting in high productivity.

Social and human development needs a unified approach in integrating economic and social components. The main challenge is to integrate cross sectoral and regional variations in development for participative development. Human security along with sustainability are two major concerns which require focus in this process of development. Development does not mean the social dislocation or violence rather it is meeting the needs of present generations without compromising the abilities of future generations to meet their own needs. The purpose of development is the development of human beings and not things. The true objective of the development should be the fulfillment of basic needs of mankind.