

Development and Globalization

Development → Social
Cultural
Economic dimension

It has a multidimensional nature.

- It means different things to different people.

Liberal perspective - the development means improving the economic, social and political conditions in a society.

Socialist Perspective - It blames the developed countries for the underdevelopment of countries in third world and considers freedom from dependence on developed nations as a sign of development.

→ Development is taken as economic development, that's why development and economic growth have frequently been regarded as identical concepts.

Economic development of a society is associated with \rightarrow Rising income

- ↑↓
- Consumption,
- Savings and investment.

Economic growth usually measured by - GDP - Gross domestic product
GDP - Gross national product
GNI - Gross national income

GDP \rightarrow Country's national report
 \rightarrow data on annual income, expenditure
 \rightarrow investment for each sector of the economy.

- Since the middle of 20th century defined in terms of growth of economy and measured in terms of increase in GDP.

because of

Newly liberated nation states like Asia & Africa had to deal with the economic losses due to the exploitation of their resources by the colonial powers.

- Some were countries gave priority to economic development for further expansion of market, trade and focused on increase in GDP.

- Though development is not only the economic growth, as unequal distribution of income may temper the speed of growth.

- Thus economic development \rightarrow rise in the economic well-being of a society, of a particular area for the welfare of the residents.

■ Sociologists realised that social development is not always necessarily related with economic growth and all. Hence some new ideas included in the sphere of development - \rightarrow It is improvement of human conditions.

• Only raise in wealth and income of the nation is not sufficient.

• It should primarily improve the quality of life of the people.

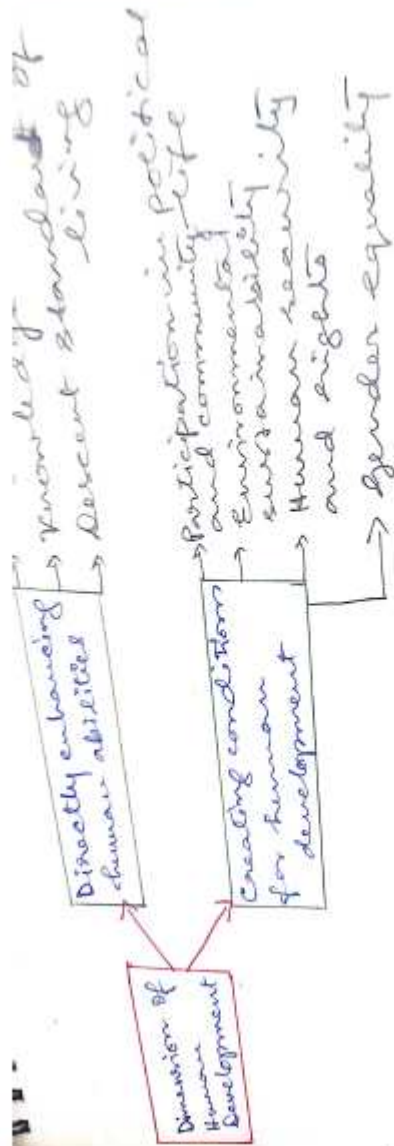
✓ Human development is improvement of life chances of people. - Mahbub Ul Haq.

- To measure ~~economic~~ development or improvement of human life chances the technique used is Human Development Index or HDI and Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI).

↓
It helps in measuring the social and economic development levels of a particular country.

● Four (4) principal areas, where the technique used :-

1. Mean years of schooling
2. Expected years of schooling
3. Life expectancy at birth
4. Cross national income per capita.



P&L I includes four (4) types of indicators:-

- a) Life expectancy
- b) Child survival rate
- c) Literacy rate
- d) Purchasing power of the people

• Thus human development is seen as human freedom by Amartya Sen. He defined as the best use of human capabilities, opportunities & freedoms.

Capabilities - Health and education

Opportunities - enabling environment to enjoy long - healthy lives

Freedom - civil liberties. ↙

- a. ↘ Freedom from → hunger, disease, ignorance
- b. ↘ Freedom of → enjoying civil rights, expression and to opt for.

Hence, development is about expanding choices, that is equivalent to basic needs.

At this point of departure human development crucially and intrinsically included the concept of human rights. It is the approach about the richness of human life, rather than the affluence of the national economy in which human being live. It is about creating opportunities and choices for all people of a society.

Amartya Sen viewed development as upgradation of social order and social harmony. He added that quality of life is not exhausted with physical and civil factors, as these two (2) were the only factors to indicate development for last few decades.

Quality of Life includes

- Psychological,
- Social
- Moral and
- Cultural dimensions.

Though these dimensions are neglected in main stream developmental studies.

1. As Sen said, social order is state of life where stability and tranquility prevails. So indispensably it includes -

Consensus and shared values.

2. Social harmony - It is achieved by checking social injustice and inequality. If economic growth kept unchecked it lead to social conflict. Thus social harmony ^{can} be achieved by balancing growth.

Social cohesion

↓
Strengthening the social fabric of communities

Indicators of development →

- Idea of modernity and development overlap
- Interaction b/w economic and non-economic factors helps in systematic conceptualisation of social change, namely modernisation.

After such interaction of multi-disciplinary approach some basic indicators of devlop can be identified.

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Universal primary education
3. Reduce child mortality.
4. Promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
5. Improve maternal health.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other pandemics.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability.
8. Global partnership for development.

• Economic and Physical Indicators:-

- Per capita income
- Rise in production + productivity (land, labour, wages, profits, interest + profit)
- Rise in the living standard of common people.

- Poverty alleviation
- Reduction of inequality
- Physical Quality of Life.
- Human Development Index.

Social Indicators:-

- Population (size, density, sex ratio, composition, growth and distribution, migration etc.)
- Health (life expectancy, birth, mother-child health, contraceptive + disease) etc.
- Housing (settlement, sanitation, water supply etc.).
- Education (literacy rate, gender, primary enrolment, sex ratio, school life etc.).
- Work - (economic activity, GDP, employment, division of labour etc.).

Political Indicators:-

- Democracy
- Freedom of choice of the common people.

- Protection of human rights
- Elimination of oppression by the state.
- Universal suffrage
- Public participation in the polity.

Globalisation.

It is defined in terms of opening of markets and societies beyond boundaries of nation states, virtual collapse of international borders.

↓
global interconnectedness

↓
Socio economic interdependence of people from different regions and countries.

↓
Different dimensions

- Economic
- Political
- Cultural

Features: - Economic features:-

1. Liberalisation (open country or abroad)
2. Free trade (absence of excessive govt. control on trade)
3. Globalisation of economic activities (coordination of national economy with world economy).
4. Borderless globe

Political features:-

1. Less power to state & more rights and freedom to individual or private sector.
2. Global interdependence. (cross border transaction) through world wide technologies
3. Diminishing influence of nation state.
4. Growing prevalence of intergovernmental agencies. (WTO, Monetary fund etc.)
5. Emergence of trade blocs
6. Global civil society

Cultural features:-

1. Mass exchange of cultural values and products.
2. Emergence of a global village (telecommunication)
3. Cultural revolution (media)
4. Deterritorialisation - loss of cultural connection with its own geographical property.
(migration, tourism, shopping etc.)
5. Standardisation of experience
(travel, food, clothes, music, films etc.)
6. Diffusion of western culture
(print media, ~~products~~ etc.
www.)
7. Growth of global brands
(KFC, Dominos, MCD etc.)

Advantages - 1. Brought drastic change in socio-cultural environment.

2. Social codes, that formerly guided the society, have significantly loosened its rigidity. (Class, caste, religion, gender ~~etc~~ etc).

3. Rise of individualism.

4. Economically any country can increase its standard by healthy trading & market competition.

5. Competition encourages creativity and innovations. (Commodities/Services)

6. Many can take the advantages of modern technologies by following others only.

7. Cultural amalgamation.

Disadvantage -

1. Outsourcing - takes away jobs, leaving many without opportunities
2. Identity crisis - contouring global identity.
(Homogenisation).
3. It could have disastrous results on safety of society as it has no regulation.
4. Culture of consumption.
5. Threat of control over media
6. Violent attempt to preserve cultural heritage
7. Risk of diseases to be transported internationally.
8. Inequality of income
9. Americanization
10. Socially unequal distribution of world resources.
11. Commodification of labour
12. Less sustainability
13. Spread of deadly diseases

14. Inhuman use of prostitution of women & child labour.
15. Human trafficking.
16. Creation of new social order without any boundary to follow.
17. Cultural Imperialism.

Conclusion

Globalisation implies an integration of nation-states across the world by engendering common economics, commercial, political, cultural and technological ties, diffusion of commodities and ideas, standardisation of cultural expressions around the world and creation of a new world order with no national boundaries on the one hand and on the other its melding of cultures, fading of cultural identities, a western focus and cultural imperialism.