

Development studies notes

The meaning and perception of development is constantly changing. The definition can vary from place to place time to time and the individuals as such various definitions of development have been made along with sort code and models or theories of development that explain conditions of attaining development.

The following people explained development in their own understanding Gunna myrdal; development means the process of rising out of poverty.

E.W Weidener;

Development is a state of mind a tendency a direction rather than a fixed goal. It's a rate of change in a particular.

Dudley seers 1969;

The realisation of the potential human personality which necessitates substantial improvements in eradicating poverty unemployment inequality has best on this definition for a country like Zambia to claim that it has attended development it must somehow be able to justify that there is a dramatic decline in poverty incidence and also be able to provide adequate opportunities for employment. And reduce the inequality between the rich and the poor.

Micheal todaro 1977;

On the other hand stressed that development must be regarded as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structure popular attitudes it's children's and acceleration of economic growth.

The reduction of inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty . Important development is the process of improving the quality of all human lives with three equally important objectives.

- Life sustenance: Therese the living level of people. This means raising their incomes conception medical services and education.
- Self esteem: creating conditions conducive to the growth of people's self-esteem through the establishment of social political and economic systems and institutions which promote human dignity and respect.
- Freedom from servitude: increasing people's freedom to choose by todaro here in legend the range of there choices and variables.

Todaro here provide a normative philosophical and humanistic dimension to development by taking on a match integrative perspective of emphasising the need for accelerated economic growth.

Dag Hammerskjold;

Development is a people-centred gear to the city satisfaction of the basic human needs for both material and non-material which may include political and self-reliant and ecological I sound It must include all aspects of people's lives which are political social cultural and economic transformation.

Evolution of the study of development

Because of development has undergone significant changes over the past half-century. When its colours and practitioners have defined the concept differently based on the afterglow of its purpose and time. The concept of development dates back to the 19th century and has been used in several fields including natural sciences, social sciences and physical sciences. For instance, in natural sciences it was used by Aristotle to explain the nature of all things that developed and Charles Darwin in his theory of evolution of species. However, in the field of social sciences the concept of development emerged during the 1950s and the 1960s following the end of World War II.

Concept development has been associated with many disciplines such as economic development, social development, human development, sustainable development and development as freedom. The idea of development has traditionally been interpreted as economic growth which is measured by capital income and annual growth in national income. However, Harris's (2000) case is that the benefits of economic growth as the inequality gap between the poor and the rich widened especially in Africa. Little consideration was given to the evolution of other factors such as inequality, poverty and social well-being.

In the 1970s the focus of development shifted from economic growth and GDP to basic needs. The central complement of the basic needs approach included education, nutrition, health, education and employment for the poor. The new focus of development was characterised by relatively less concern with economic indicators but because of the quality of human life and conservation of the natural environment. It has further indicated by Harris (2000) that this approach stimulated the creation of the United Nations Development Programme and the Human Development Index. The concept of human welfare is also concerned with the redistribution of gross national product that is distribution of benefits of wealth of development among individuals, groups and regions.

What is a theory- is a body of ideas or a body of knowledge that is systematically and logically organised to explain the interrelationship between phenomena (cause and effect relationship)

Development theories- development theories help us to understand how the process of change in society takes place. Development Theory is a collection of theories of how desirable change in a society is best attained. These theories draw on a variety of social science disciplines and approaches.

Modernisation Theory- modernisation is the process of change towards those social and economic and political systems that have been developed in Western Europe and North America from between the 17th and 18th century and spread to other European countries between the 19th and 20th century. Modernisation Theory is regarded as being necessary for achieving sustained growth. The theory includes aspects of rationality, economic planning, improved institutions and attitudes. Modernisation refers to a model of a progressive transition from a pre-modern to modern societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices.

Proponents of modernisation theory claim that modern states are wealthier and more powerful and their citizens enjoy a higher standard of living.

Modernisation Theory is cast of elements as a uniform evolutionary route that goes from start to finish, from agricultural, rural and traditional societies to modern forms. In other

words also said he's was engaged in the modernisation process follow a predetermined sequence of processes: traditional economies, precondition to take off take off stage drive to maturity and high mass production.

Modernisation Theory argues that less developed countries should not do them themselves after the West aspiring to a modern state of capitalism and liberal democracy. Using these ideas by w.w. rostow pinto's classical stages of economic growth in 1960, which presented five steps through which all countries must pass to become developed.

These steps include: traditional society, precondition to take off, take off, drive to maturity, and high mass production. The model asserted that all countries exist somewhere on these linear spectrum, and move upwards through each stage in the development process.

Traditional society:

This stage is characterised by a subsistent coma agricultural based economy with intensive labour in low levels of training of trading and a population that does not have a scientific perspective.

Preconditions to take off:

Begins to develop some manufacturing and the ideas of nation and international trade.

Take off:

W.w rostow describe this stage as the short period of intensive Cross in which industrialisation station begins to occur , and workers and institutions become concentrated around a new industry.

Drive to maturity:

This stage takes place over a long period as standards of living rise, use of technology increases and the national economy grows and diversifies.

Age of mass consumption

At this stage, a country's economy expands in a capitalist system which is characterised by mass production and consumption.

Marxist theory

Marxism theory is both a social and political theory which in compasses .Marxist past conflict Theory and Marxism economics Marxism was first publicly formulated in 1848 in the pamflet called the communist manifesto by Kash marx Fredrich Engles which lays Marxisian economists focuses criticism of capitalism which Karl Marx wrote in his book about Marxism is a social and political theory named after Karl max. The theory examines the effects of capitalism on labour, productivity, and economic development argues for a worker revolution to overturn capitalism in favor of Communism. Marxism argues that the struggle between social classes specifically between bourgeoisie or capitalist and the proletariat or workers defines economic relations in the capitalist economy and will inevitably lead to revolutionary communism. Karl Marx wrote that the power relationship between capitalists and workers were inheritary exploitative and would inevitably create class conflict. He believes that this conflict would ultimately lead to a revolution in which working class would overthrow capitalist class

and cease control of the economy. The following elements of Marxist theories of how class conflict would play out in a capitalist system

Capitalist society is made of two classes which are bourgeoisie or business owners who control the means of production and the proletariat or workers who's labour transforms low commodities into valuable economic goods.

Ordinary labourers who do not own the means of production such as factories, buildings and materials have little power in the capitalist economic system. workers are also readily replaceable in the periods of high unemployment, further devaluing their perceived worth.

To maximize profits business owners have an incentive to get the most work out of their labourers while paying them the lowest possible wages this creates an unfair imbalance between owner and labourers who's work the owners exploit for their own gain

Ultimately the inherent, inequalities and exploitative economic relations between these two classes will lead to a revolution in which the working class rebels against the bourgeoisie and takes control of means of production

Marx and Engels ideas laid the ground work for the Theory of Communism which advocates for a classless system in which all property and wealth are communally owned rather than privately owned. Although the former Soviet union, china and Cuba for example have had nominally communist governments there is never actually being a purely communist state that has completely eliminated personal, money and class system

Neo marxist approaches to development and underdevelopment do not have their roots only in traditional Marxism. They were also formulated as a reaction against conventional western theories. neo marxist however have exposed modernisation as essentially evaluative term intentionally or

Otherwise reflecting western prejudices and serving western economic prejudices and foreign policy interests.

Modernisation theorists tend to assume that each underdeveloped society, an enclosed, self contained entity, evolves through various stages and en route to the modern society. Neo marxism insist that world systems must be understood as totality as a simple integrated unity.

Neo marxism emphasizes the role played by now developed countries in under developing what are now under developed countries. As such, neo Marxist have their roots in traditional Marxist theories of imperialism which emphasizes the parasitic and destructive nature of colonialism.

Thus, for neo marxist under development is largely the historical product of relations between the now underdeveloped satellite and developed Metropolis.

Various levels of development

Development is a concept that is difficult to provide, it is inevitable that it will also be changing to classify countries into groups to better understand the social and economic outcomes. The most widely accepted criterion is labelling countries as either developed or developing countries. There is no general criterion that explains the national status of countries according to their level

of development. This might be due to diversity of development outcomes across countries and the restrictive challenge of adequately classifying countries into two categories. The developing/developed countries taxonomy became common in the 1960s as a way to easily categorize countries in the context of policy discussions on transferring resources from richer to poorer countries (Pearson et al,1960). The United Nations Development programs (UNDP), the UNDPs countries classification system is calculated in the human development index(HDI) which aims to take into account the multi. HDI Is a composite index of three indices measuring countries achievements in longevity in education and income.

It also recognizes other aspects of development such as political freedom to personal security. The UNDP's 2013 report follows on From the 2010 report used the gross national income per Capita with local currency estimate converted into equivalent US dollars. Also uses country ways to construct the HDI distribution. In the classification system developed countries quarter of the HDI distribution. A developing country is a sovereign state with a less developed industrial base and a lower human development index relative to other countries.

Characteristics of developing countries

Low per Capita real income: is one of the most defining characteristics of developing countries. They suffer from a low real income level which results in low savings and low investments. It means the average person does not earn enough money to invest or save money. They spend whatever they make which creates a circle of poverty where most of the population struggles to escape. The percentage of people in absolute poverty (minimum income level) is high in developing countries.

They either have high population growth rates or large populations.often this is because of lack of family planning options and the belief that more children could result in a higher labor force for the family to earn income. The increase in recent decades could be because of higher birth rates and reduced death rates through improved health care.

High rates of unemployment. Generally less developed countries are characterized with the problem of unemployment and this is because of lack of productive and ineffective productive investments which should expand the employment opportunities. Majority of the population in developing countries live in rural areas, where they suffer the problem of unemployment due to large seasonal variations. However, unemployment is a more complex problem requiring policies beyond traditional fixes.

Dependency on the primary sector. Almost 75% of the population of low income countries is rural based where they mostly depend on raw materials. Most developing countries by nature depend on exports of primary commodities which originates from the primary sector. For example copper account $\frac{2}{3}$ of Zambia's exports

Technology backwardness. In developing countries productive techniques are inefficient over a wide range of industrial activity. This is because of lack of research and development. (R & D), weak communication systems between the research institutes and industries, abundance of labor and capital scarcity are some obvious reasons for the use of techniques which have otherwise become absolute. Developing countries do not have large effective institutions working for

discovering appropriate technology. Under the circumstances an attempt is made to import technology from developed countries which later fails to adapt to local countries.

Poverty and poverty alleviation :

poverty is the state of one who lacks a usual or socially amount of money or material possessions. Poverty is said to exist when people have the means to satisfy their basic needs. In this context the identification of poor people first requires a determination of what constitutes the basic needs. Poverty is an economic state where people experience scarcity or a lack of certain commodities that are required for the lives of human beings like money and material things. Therefore poverty is a multipersated concept of social, economic and political elements.

Types of poverty

Absolute poverty: this is also known as extreme poverty or abject poverty which involves the scarcity of basic food, clean water, health, shelter, education and information. It is a condition limited by malnutrition and illiteracy, high infant mortality and low life expectancy.

Relative poverty: it is defined from the social perspective that is living standard compared to the economy of the population living in surroundings. Hence it is a measure of income inequality for example, a family can be considered poor if it can not afford vacation, cannot buy presents for children at Christmas, cannot his young or t the children to university.

Situational poverty: It is a Temporal type of poverty based on occurrence of adverse events like environmental disaster, job loss and severe health problems. People can help themselves even with a small assistance as the poverty comes because of unfortunate events.

Generational poverty: this is the type of poverty handed over to individuals and families from one generation to the other. This is more complicated as there is no escape because the people are trapped in its cause and unable to access the tools required to get out of it.

Rural poverty: it occurs in rural areas with a population below 50 000. It the the area where there are less job opportunities, less access to services, less support to disabilities and poor quality education opportunities.

Urban poverty: it occurs in metropolitan areas with a population over 50 000. The following are some major challenges: limited access to health and education, inadequate housing and services, violent and unhealthy environment because of overcrowded areas.

Poverty alleviation

Poverty alleviation is a set of measures both economic and humanitarian that are intended to lift people out of poverty. Poverty alleviation is accompanied by a number of positive social impacts. These include improved access to food (that results in higher nutritional and health level), improved access to education (due to higher income levels and ability to pay for fees and supplies), and improved employment opportunities. These measures are intended to improve the quality of life for those people currently living in poverty.

Agriculture and food security

Agriculture plays a critical role in the entire life of a given economy especially in less developed countries where the majority of people find their livelihood in the agricultural sector. This is because agriculture is the backbone of the economic system of a given country or societies. The livelihoods of most food insecure households worldwide are still largely based on agricultural activities. Growth in the agricultural sector has a much greater effect on food security than growth in any other sector. Agricultural development is critically important to improving security and nutrition. Agriculture's main roles include: increasing the quantity and diversity of food, driving economic transformation, and providing the primary source of income for many of the poorest. As the provider of food, agriculture is a cornerstone of human existence. As a provider of industrial raw materials, it is an important contributor to economic activity in other sectors of the economy. Agriculture contributes to poverty alleviation by reducing food prices, creating employment, improving farm income and increasing wages. This makes the agricultural sector a central component of policy approaches to food insecurity reduction and increasing economic growth.

Food security is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as: when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food insecurity occurs whenever a household or individual lacks predictable access to food in insufficient quantity and quality to maintain an active and healthy lifestyle. The concept of food security rests on four pillars: availability, accessibility, utilisation and stability.

Employment and unemployment

Employment most generally means a state of having a paid job. To employ someone is to pay them a reward for their work and this is where an employer provides employment to employees too. Employment can also refer to the act of employing people.

Unemployment refers to the economic situation in which an individual who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. It is important to note that to be considered unemployed, the person must be an active member of the labour force and in search of remunerative work.

Underemployment is a situation of a mismatch between employment opportunities and the skills and education level of the employee or employees.

Agriculture and food security

Least developed countries (LDCs) are primarily agricultural economies with nearly 70% of the population engaged in agriculture. In this case, agriculture becomes their main employment through which they realise their livelihoods. The vast majority of the poor and the hungry are in rural areas; therefore, poverty alleviation and food security must start in these areas. The livelihood of most food insecure households worldwide is still largely based on agricultural activities. Growth in the agricultural sector has a much greater effect on food security than in any other sector. Agricultural development is critically important in improving food security. The agricultural sector includes: driving economic transformation, increasing the

quantity and diversity of food and providing the primary source of income for many of the world's poor people.

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- Aspects of food security; availability, accessibility, utilisation and stability.

Corruption and development

Corruption and development to literally related concepts equally shifting in meaning across time. The predominant 21st century review of governments that regards corruption as acceptable as it's theoretical roles in western thought as well as is then thought. Corruption is a form of dishonesty which is undertaken by a person or one organisation interested with a position of authority in order to acquire alissic benefits or abuse of power for personal gain.

In other words corruption is defined as the abuse of entrusted power for personal gain.

Corruption erodes trust, democratic economic development and enlarges inequality, poverty, social division and environmental crisis.

Corruption erodes trust we have in the public sector to act in our best interest. It also wastes away taxes that have been marked 4 important community projects and this means we have to put up with poor quality services and miss out altogether.

Corruption also discourages investment, limited economic growth and hotels day composition of government spending for future economic growth.

Corruption is a complex social political economic phenomena that affects a country. It undermines democratic institutions, close down economic development. It also attacks the foundation of government institutions by distorting electoral processes and preventing the rule of law. Economic development is slowed because foreign direct investment is discouraged as small businesses within the country find it impossible to overcome the startup cast.

Conflict and development

Conflict is a state of human interaction where there is this honesty. Conflict is a form of competitive behaviour between people or groups complete for over incompatible goes and unlimited resources.

There are five main causes of conflict: information conflict, values of conflict, interest conflict, relationship conflict and structural conflict.

Information conflict

It arises when people have different information or disagree on what info is correct.

Values conflict

This is created when people have perceived actual incompatible belief systems where a person or group tries to impose their values on others and claims the emojis are better.

Interest conflict

It is caused by competition of perceived or actual desired needs and such conflicts may occur over issues of money.

Relationship conflict

Yu-Gi-Oh cards when they have strong negative emotions or poor communication 1% may distract the other and believe the other person's actions are motivated by Malice.

Structural conflict

It is caused by oppressive behaviour exhibited on others due to limited resources and opportunity as well as organisational structure which often promote conflict behaviour.

Conflict always results in the following: decreased investment and trade, decreased productivity, human and physical capital destruction. Facebook and you took our team and devastating effects on education and health care which are some of the key channels conflict affect economic growth. Furthermore, effects of conflict may include loss of property, reduction in income, disruption of economic activities and employment for others. Also violent conflict contributes to poverty in a number of ways including damage in infrastructure, as it's, breakup of communities and social networks, displacement, increased unemployment and inflation.

Conflicts can be triggered by internal problems in development and governance. This mainly happens when a society as a lower income opportunity, and equal distribution, political marginalisation, external shocks (external shocks) calamities (climate change, disaster) and war.