



S.Y.B.A.
SEMESTER IV (CBCS)

SOCIOLOGY PAPER - II
SOCIOLOGY OF
DEVELOPMENT

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SYLLABUS SYBA SOCIOLOGY
SOCIOLOGY Paper II
SEMESTER IV (CBCS)
SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Course Rationale:

- To introduce various theoretical perspectives in Indian society that have shaped the concept of development.
- To help students to gain an insight into emerging issues and contemporary debates within the development discourse.

UNIT I Understanding Development **12 Lectures**

- a. Meaning of Development and theories of Modernization
- b. Dependency theory
- c. Neo - Liberal Economic approach

UNIT II Measuring Development **12 Lectures**

- a. Indicators of Development – Human Development Index (HDI)
- b. Survey and Case Study as Methods of Data Collection
- c. Questionnaire as a Technique of Data Collection

UNIT III Globalization and the Crisis of Development **12 Lectures**

- a. Land Displacement
- b. Forest Rights Act 2006 and its impact on the tribal community
- c. Resistance Movements -
 - i) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
 - ii) Jaitapur (Nuclear power)
 - iii) Raigad & Gorai (SEZs)
 - iv) Water Rights (Sangli)

(Focus on farmers and fisher folk)

UNIT IV Alternative approaches to Development **09 Lectures**

- a. Sustainable Development – Eco-Friendly practices, Organic Farming, Ankoli in Solapur
- b. People - Centric Development –Menda Lekha, Gadchiroli
- c. ‘Adarsh Gaon’ – Hiware Bazaar, Ahmednagar

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6. Bokil Milind, Sahitya, Bhasha v samaj, Mauj Prakashan
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MEANING OF DEVELOPMENT AND THEORIES OF MODERNIZATION

Unit Structure :

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Basic concepts
 - 1.2.1 Social change
 - 1.2.2. Evolution
 - 1.2.3 Development
 - 1.2.4 Modernization
- 1.3 Theories of development
 - 1.3.1 Modernization theory
 - 1.3.2 McClelland and Hagen
 - 1.3.3 Hoselitz
 - 1.3.4 Smelser
 - 1.3.5 Rostow's stages of growth.
- 1.4 Summary
- 1.5 Questions
- 1.6 References

1.0 OBJECTIVES

- To understand the concepts of social change, evolution, growth and development.
- To understand the modernisation theory approach to development.
- To critically evaluate the modernisation theory.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The sociology of modernization and development is about people in the Third World and elsewhere, who have their own ideas of progress, who live in a socio-economic environment which they cannot fully control, and who yet have their own cultures. Views of development are inevitably linked to some idea of progress, which involves a change, perhaps an evolution, from one state to the other, both of which are real or idealised.

1.2 BASIC CONCEPTS

1.2.1 Social change refers to any significant alteration over time in behavior patterns and cultural values and norms. By “significant” alteration, sociologists mean changes yielding profound social consequences. Examples of significant social changes having long-term effects include the industrial revolution, the abolition of slavery, and the feminist movement. Encyclopedia Britannica defines social change as the alteration of mechanisms within the social structure, characterized by changes in cultural symbols, rules of behaviour, social organizations, or value systems.

Social change can take place due to a number of causes. Some of them are as follows:

- a. Contact with other societies (diffusion).
- b. Population growth and other demographic variables.
- c. Ideological, economic, and political movements.
- d. Technological change.

1.2.2. Evolution

Throughout the historical development of their discipline, sociologists have borrowed models of social change from other academic fields. In the late 19th century, when **evolution** became the predominant model for understanding biological change, ideas of social change took on an evolutionary cast, and, though other models have refined modern notions of social change, evolution persists as an underlying principle. Evolutionary theories believe that societies gradually change from simple to more complex forms- from traditional to modern. Early sociologists like Comte, Spencer and Durkheim believed that human societies evolve in unilinear manner. For Comte human development corresponded with societal development where society passed through three stages of social change- the theological, the metaphysical and the positive stages. Herbert Spencer compared societies to human organism. Applying Darwin’s principle of survival of the fittest he argued that societies have evolved from military to industrial stage. Durkheim saw societies move from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity characterized by increased division of labour and specialization. They viewed social change as being positive; moving towards progress and growth that is beneficial to the society. The evolutionary view of societies moving towards new and higher levels of civilization is associated with Charles Darwin theory of organic evolution. The multilinear theory of evolution believes that all societies don’t move in the same direction.

1.2.3 Development

Development is not just an economic phenomenon but a multidimensional process involving reorganization and reorientation of entire economic and social system. There is no agreed definition of development. It is a normative term which has at different times meant economic growth, structural economic change, industrialization, capitalism, socialism etc.

Development is often confused with economic growth. Economic growth means an increase in Gross Domestic Product, consumption patterns, government spending and investment, exports and decline in imports, etc. On the other hand, economic development means changes in the socio-economic structure of a country like growth of human capital indexes, a decrease in inequality, improvement in the population's quality of life. Thus economic growth is a necessary condition for development. However, Amartya Sen world's famous economist believes that Development is not just an economic phenomenon but has to be associated or linked to what it does to the lives of human beings.

Today in India, Development has become a mask for great amounts of exploitation and corruption in the tribal areas of India. According to journalist P Sainath, huge amounts of money are allotted for tribal development but very little of it reaches or benefits the tribals. The "Robber capitalists" like the Tatas, Mittals, Ambanis have been exploiting the natural resources of the remote tribal areas of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, AP and WB. These men claim to be leading India's development and improving the lives of thousands of India's poor. Development-induced-displacement has destroyed the lives and livelihoods of the people especially landless labourers, tribals, destroyed local communities, depleted water and land resources, caused high poverty, exposed locals to hazardous diseases and created disparities in income and wealth among the people.

Todaro's 3 objectives of development includes raising people's standard of living, creating conditions conducive to growth of people's self-esteem and increasing people's freedom by giving them choices. Human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. The human development index is based on 3 indices of development that includes life expectancy, literacy levels and the standard of living.

Enhancement of life is an integral part of development. Economic growth and human development are interrelated. While economic growth provides resources to achieve improvements in human development, improvements in human capital can play an important role in achieving economic growth. The capability approach has provided the theoretical foundations for human development. The capability approach as developed by Sen and Nussbaum refers to what people are able to do and be i.e. what are their capabilities that can help them enhance quality of their lives and remove obstacles that they have more freedom to live.

1.2.4 Modernization

Modernisation 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.

Development is defined as much the same as modernization: a far reaching, continuous, and positively evaluated change in the totality of human experience. The difference between the two concepts is that whilst there need be no argument about modernization, about what is actually happening, there will inevitably be strong disagreements as to whether or not development is also occurring. Development, then, is always a valued state, which may or may not have been achieved in some other social context, and which may not even be achievable. Development as Modernization emphasizes process of social change which is required to produce economic advancement; examines changes in social, psychological and political processes. How to develop wealth oriented behavior and values in individuals; profit seeking rather than subsistence and self -sufficiency. Shift from commodity to human approach with investment in education and skill training.

Check your progress

- 1 Explain the concepts of social change, evolution, growth and development.
- 2 Show how modernization and development are interrelated.

1.3 THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

In the past, modernization theorist tended to equate modernization and development. They focused largely on the ‘new’ nation states, and assumed that what had occurred in the West could be repeated, albeit with the little help in the way of capital, technology, expertise and ‘rationality’. Underdevelopment theorists and other critics of modernization theory have taken a more hostile attitude to Westernization, arguing that the expansion of Western capitalism incorporated the Third World into an exploitative world system, thus leading to its underdevelopment.

1.3.1 Modernization theory

Modernisation theory explained the underdevelopment of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America due to the cultural barriers to development arguing that traditional values held them back while some modernisation theorists focussed on economic barriers to development. In order to develop less developed country, there is a need to adopt the capitalist-industrial model of development. There is no one modernization theory. The beginnings of modernization theory can be traced to 18th century when evolution of societies was studied in a systematic way.A

long, gradual process of social and cultural change considered as differentiation, a movement through defined stages from the simple to the complex, has marked Western social thought throughout and dominated the great eighteenth century program to establish a science of man and society.

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 disappearing. In particular, the role of mass media is crucial, and is associated with cluster of other indices of development: urbanization, accompanied by an increase in literacy, leads to an increase in exposure to the mass media. At the same time, increasingly literate and urbanized population participates in wider economic system. For Lerner, modernity comes about through changes not only in institutions but also in persons. One of the crucial aspects of modernization is the development of a 'Mobile personality' characterized by rationality and empathy, which enables newly mobile persons to operate efficiently in a changing world. Lerner classified individual respondents to his questionnaires as traditional, transitional or modern. From the response, he found that, compared with 'traditional' individuals the 'modern' were happier, better informed and relatively young whereas people who were in the transitional category were unhappy and extremists especially if the progress was blocked by lack of suitable political institutions.

Several themes common to early modernization theory are found in Lerner's study: the classification of societies as traditional or modern or transitional, a focus on such indicators of modernity as urbanization and literacy; exposure to the mass media; the importance given to specific personality types in the process of modernization. In addition values and their relationship to the wider community are significant factors in discussion of development.

1.3.2 McClelland and Hagen

The question of values was also taken by **McClelland**, a psychologist who for many years studied how people came to display a 'need for achievement', otherwise known as n.ach. By this McClelland means 'the desire to do something better, faster, more efficiently, with less efforts'. McClelland, a social psychologist, attempted to explain the differences between societies. 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. He claims that children can develop the need for achievement through literature that stresses the significance of self-help, competition and general extroverted behavior. Societies that wish to become advanced should encourage their young generation and impart them with the values of the need for achievement at the right

time. According to McClelland, advancement and modernization is closely linked with acquiring modern values of innovation, success and free enterprise. The cause of underdevelopment is related to the absence of achievement motivation. The desire to do well, to attain an inner feeling of personal accomplishment is an important requirement for advancement.

In brief McClelland asserts that the need for achievement can be found in individuals from different cultures, and that this need is associated with other indicators of development, including economic growth. As a personality attribute, n.ach developed in children through literature that emphasizes the value of self-help, competition and generally outgoing behaviour. Adults too are able to develop these personality trait, and McClelland claimed that short training courses for Indian Businessman had demonstrated that within a few days they become more adventurous, innovative, enterprising and generally more efficient. He does not entirely ignore social factors, and accept that the need for achievement is not the only requirement in modernization. Historical factors are also important in determining whether or not specific group evidence that trait. Finally, at a psychological level, economic success is seen, by McClelland, as constructed on a desire to prove superiority and to promote the common goods. Nevertheless, such a desire can be produced in a variety of ways, including specific training programming introduced primarily to promote the growth of the needs of achievement.

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. In the traditional society where status of individuals is fixed status quo is maintained. Children learn to act according to established norms and deviations are punishable. However external influences might create a new group challenging the status of the old elite. The insecurities and frustrations arising from these challenges leads to changed behavior which has consequences for the family. Children readily accept new values and in the course of time become innovative personalities. If these persons become dominant groups in the society then it causes economic development.

1.3.3 Hoselitz

In the early 1950s, **Hoselitz**, an economist began to focus on the differences in social organization between economically advanced and economically backward countries. His framework depended heavily on the theory of Pattern Variables given by the sociologist Talcott Parsons.

Hoselitz made several distinctions between developed and underdeveloped countries based on these pattern variables. They are as follows:

- a. Developed countries tend to be achievement-oriented. They tend to use achieved status factors such as education and merit for assigning status and rewards. Developing countries tend to be tradition-oriented. They have used ascribed status factors such as kinship and religion for assigning status and rewards.
- b. Developed countries tend to act on universalistic standards such as the rule of law. Developing countries tend to act on particularistic standards such as caste systems or kinship networks.
- c. Developed economies are characterized by an extensive division of labor. Developing economies are characterized by a less-specialized workforce.

Critique:

His thesis is considered theoretically inadequate in that all roles are given equal weight, in that it fails to specify which section of society is the unit of analysis and also that it ignores the historical and structural basis of underdevelopment. Whilst Hoselitz did not ignore the structures of underdevelopment, for him as well as Parson's the empirical development of the third world was secondary matter. Frank argues that he ignored the economic and political structure within which underdevelopment is situated. However at the same time his contribution is noteworthy where he warned against the view that underdeveloped societies would follow the European paths of development, emphasised the importance of research into development in specific societies and attempted to relate economic change to social, cultural and political variables.

1.3.4 Smelser

Sociologist **Smelser** was particularly concerned with the effect of economic development and growth on social structure.

He detailed 4 major processes that were especially important. First, there was a move from simple to complex technology, secondly, a change from subsistence farming to cash crops, thirdly, a move from animal and human power to industrialization and finally, an increasingly urban based population. Smelser stressed that such processes would not occur simultaneously, and that changes would differ from one society to another. The process of change and factors promoting it would be different being crucially affected by tradition, thus leading to different paths towards modernization. He went on to suggest that national differences are always important and events such as wars and natural disaster, can crucially affect the pattern of development. He goes on to suggest that, local conditions notwithstanding, these 4 processes of change have a similar effect on modernizing societies.

The family loses functions, economic activities become distinct from the domestic and religious spheres and social stratification becomes more complex, with greater emphasis on achievement and social mobility. To maintain social cohesiveness, new integrative mechanisms arise.

Welfare agencies link the family to the economy, voluntary associations emerge, including trades unions to counter feelings of anonymity brought about by urbanization and new political institutions cater for an increasing number of interest groups. All of this is in line with a structural functionalist perspective that emphasizes the adaptive capacity of societies and the corresponding need for social equilibrium. Despite the formation of new integrative mechanisms, Smelser regards social disturbances as inevitable. They come about for several reasons, the most important of which are the clash of tradition and modernization, unevenness of structural change and the rapidity of industrialization. In effect, modernizing societies are portrayed as battlegrounds, where tradition is pitted against the forces of structural differentiation and where integrative mechanisms strive to hold the balance. The success of these mechanisms depends on the intensity of structural change, the nature of premodern society, the degree to which the rebels have access to political power, the extent to which rival social groups overlap and foreign intervention.

To conclude Smelser is dealing with a more or less uniform pattern of social change, in which modernizing societies are following the examples set by their more advanced counterparts. And social adaptation seems to occur without a great deal of assistance from human agents. Instead, societies are like huge self-correcting machines, with defence mechanisms being brought into play as soon as social equilibrium is threatened. That said he does not pretend that modernization is easy, or that industrialization will occur immediately.

Critique:

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. If only social disturbances can be contained, perhaps through new, stronger political institutions and leadership, the third world will be able to follow the western path with some local variations.

1.3.5 Rostow's stages of growth.

In his best known publications (1960), Rostow suggests that all societies can be placed in one of the 5 categories, or stages of economic growth. These he derives from his study of western economic development.

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.

1. The First Stage or Traditional stage of society:
 - a. Subsistence agriculture or hunting & gathering.
 - b. No science and technology.

- c. Output is limited.
 - d. A static or 'rigid' society.
 - e. Political power is centralized.
 - f. Fatalistic values.
2. The second stage or Preconditions for take-off:
- a. External demand for raw materials initiates economic change;
 - b. Development of more productive, commercial agriculture & cash crops not consumed by producers and largely exported.
 - c. Investing money to expand production (i.e. irrigation, canals, and ports).
 - d. Increasing spread of technology & starting new industries.
 - e. Giving up traditional values and institutions.
 - f. Individual social mobility begins.
3. The third stage or Take-off stage:
- a. Shift of economy from the primary sector to the secondary sector.
 - b. Expansion of the secondary (goods-producing) sector.
 - c. Few leading industries used for both, domestic consumption and exports.
 - d. Textiles & apparel are usually the first "take-off" industry, as happened in Great Britain's classic "Industrial Revolution".
4. The fourth stage or Drive to maturity:
- a. Technology becomes complex.
 - b. Multiple and heavy industries expand.
 - c. Manufacturing shifts from investment-driven (capital goods) towards consumer durables & domestic consumption.
 - d. Large-scale investment and development of infrastructure such as transport, communication, education, health-care, etc.
 - e. Adopting values and institutions of high-income countries.
5. The fifth stage or Age of High mass consumption:
- a. Industrial base dominates the economy.
 - b. The primary sector is of greatly diminished weight in economy & society.
 - c. Achieving high standards of living.
 - d. Widespread consumption of high-value consumer goods.
 - e. Consumers typically (if not universally), have disposable income, beyond all basic needs, for additional goods.

Rostow asserts that countries go through each of these stages in a linear manner. However the stages may differ from country to country, and even from region to region.

Critique:

Rostow’s theory claims to be dynamic, dealing not just with economic factors but also with social decisions and policies of governments. Like other modernisation theorists, he incorporates the idea of diffusion in his account of development. Echoing the views of Marion Levy, he regarded the process of modernisation as inevitable; societies could opt to halt development but in practise the momentum would be maintained by population increase and attraction of modern living standards. He also suggested that available technology set constraints on social, economic and political action and within these constraints individuals were free to make choices. His theory has often been criticised. Leaving aside economic arguments, it is doubtful whether western development occurred along the lines he suggests, and even more unlikely that it could occur on such lines in the third world. The political message of Rostow’s work is inappropriate; if colonialism and neo colonialism have actively underdeveloped the third world; it is unlikely that closer association with and following of the developed countries will enable third world countries to make up for the ground they have lost in the race towards the age of high consumption. His unilinear approach to development and the idea that traditional societies underwent change in the economies, values as well as social structures can be found elsewhere. Whereas Smelser considered strong, centralised government a necessity and Rostow emphasised entrepreneurial elites in the economic take off period, such themes were general among early modernisation theorists.

Check your progress

1 What are the various tenets of modernisation theory?

1.4 SUMMARY

In the 1960’s modernization was adopted by social scientists, planners and politicians, both in the west and in the third world. The unit of analysis was the nation state and the third world nations were put on the evolutionary scale with the western societies at the top. These modern western societies provided a development pattern which if followed in the third world would allow the developing societies to catch up with the west

which would help the other developing and underdeveloped country through capital, expertise and technology to grow. In classical Marxism one found the variant of modernization theory.

1.5 QUESTIONS

Q1 Examine the basic concepts of social change, evolution, growth and development.

Q2 Examine the interrelation between growth and development.

Q3 What is development? Examine the various modernisation theoretical approaches to understand development.

Q4 Critically evaluate the contributions of the following to modernisation theory:

- a) Daniel Lerner
- b) Hoselitz
- c) Rostow
- d) McClelland
- e) Hagen
- f) Smelser

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DEPENDENCY THEORY AND NEO-LIBERAL APPROACH

Unit Structure :

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Underdevelopment theory.
 - 2.2.1 Baran and underdevelopment
 - 2.2.2 Frank's critique of the Sociology of Development
 - 2.2.3 Wallerstein's Theory
- 2.3 Neo liberal economic approach
 - 2.3.1 Characteristics of Neo-liberalism.
 - 2.3.2. Globalisation and Its Impact on Indian Society
 - 2.3.3 Impact of Globalisation on Indian Agrarian Class Structure:
 - 2.3.4. Impact of Globalisation on Indian Women:
- 2.4 Let us sum up
- 2.5 Questions
- 2.6 References/Suggested readings

2.0 OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the dependency theoretical approach that has shaped the concept of development.
- To provide a critique of the dependency theory.
- To understand the neo liberal economic approach.
- To critically evaluate the neoliberal approach.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Dependency theory, a key element of underdevelopment theory, arose from the disillusionment with economic strategies of development, especially as they had been applied in Latin America. Dependency theory is a Marxist theory that developed in the 1970's as a criticism of Modernisation theory.

2.2 UNDERDEVELOPMENT THEORY

Just as there is no single modernisation theory, there is no one Marxist approach to development. A variety of approaches originating in classical Marxism and leading to a broad based school of neo Marxists , whose collective work has come to be known as dependency theory, world systems theory and development theory. Dependency theory refers to the body of thought concerning development that emerged in Latin America in the 1950 and 1960 and which was later to lead to a more general view of development and its opposite, underdevelopment, as key features of the world capitalist system. Dependency theory and world systems theory can be seen as constituting underdevelopment theory, which is reference to all neo Marxists perspectives, regards underdevelopment and not development as the result of the spread of internationalism. Dependency theory was based on the premise that the periphery nations provided the core nations with cheap raw materials and labour that helped the core develop, whereas exploitation of the periphery nations led to their underdevelopment. The key elements of dependency theory are that poor nations provide cheap raw materials, labour and market for developed economies; wealthy nations through various mechanisms like banking, finance, education etc. perpetuate a state of dependence and wealthy capitalist nations actively regulate attempts by dependent nations to resist dominance and influence either through economic sanctions or use of military force.

Dependency theory states that the poverty of the countries in the periphery is not because they are not integrated into the world system, or not 'fully' integrated as is often argued by free market economists, but because of how they are integrated into the system. Andre Gunder Frank, the leading dependency theorist suggests that the lack of development of less developed countries because the western nations have deliberately under developed them.

Check your progress

- 1) Explain the features of Dependency theory.
- 2) Theories of underdevelopment

2.2.1 Baran and underdevelopment

In the 'Political Economy of Growth', Baran asserted that bourgeois social science gave ideological support to the exploitation of the

third world inherent in capitalism. The capitalist world kept the third world nations backward to further their own capitalistic expansion. The third world provided the capitalist nations with raw materials and opportunities to extract economic surplus. Underdevelopment in the third world was a result of capitalist development in the west, a relationship that no amount of agrarian reforms or aid could disguise. To escape from this exploitation, the only way, according to Baran, is to withdraw from the world capitalist system completely and introduce socialist economic planning. He posed a direct threat to the prevailing notions of capitalist development that had been disastrous for the third world. Monopolies that had once been considered progressive were now active in keeping wages down, thus inhibiting the demand for their own products, and while general increase in consumption would benefit the entire capitalist system it would ruin any individual company prepared to increase the consumer power of its own workers to the detriment of its own competitiveness. Baran did not ignore the internal class structures of underdeveloped societies and he did not suggest that it was impossible to obtain an economic surplus. However he felt that the actual, rather than the potential surplus were largely wasted. First a part of it went to the lumpen bourgeoisie that included money lenders, real estate agents and others he considered to be parasitic and non-productive. Secondly, domestic industrial producers also received some of the actual surplus. They remained monopolistic discouraging competition. Thirdly, the economic surplus was received by the foreign enterprise. Foreign companies brought few benefits to the host society; investment tended to be from profits made locally and most capital goods were imported. Foreign enterprises were inclined to be capital intensive, providing less work to the local workers. His assertion that foreign companies were reluctant to employ workers was however questioned by critics. Finally the economic surplus is also taken by the state. Baran refers to 3 types of state: the directly administered colony which uses its revenue to develop its resources of raw materials, secondly the government that rules on the behalf of western capitalism, concentrates on developing its military and ideological apparatus and caters to the tastes of the rich and finally the new deal type of government which is the area for competing class interest of national bourgeoisie and feudal elements.

Critical evaluation:

Baran is dealing with ideal types of societies in two respects

- 1) In the more social scientific sense some characteristics of existing societies are abstracted and developed into a conceptual tool to be used as an aid in analysis.
- 2) He refers to an ideal society, a socialist society without exploitation and with the potential economic surplus fully used for the benefit of the majority rather than for the exploiting minority.

There are problems with Baran's thesis. He mentions but does not develop the fact that underdeveloped societies may exist within the developed societies and his concept of development is outdated. Against

this he clearly has in mind the possibility of a just and non-exploitative society, based on socialism rather than on capitalism. He was utopian in his view of what could be achieved by the third world societies following socialist path of development, seeming to suggest that in such societies, or between them, inequality would no longer exist. Baran was not against western capitalism. Baran's book described as a "Stalinist tract" and a predictable piece of Marxist orthodoxy. Its effect on economists and sociologists was minimal. However, the book was to play an important role in the formation of the Marxist and neo Marxists views on development and Baran reiterates and develops the concept of uneven development. His focus on exports, on capitalist competition and on the role of war is regarded as a continuation of the concerns of classical Marxism. Nevertheless, it is understatement to claim that by regarding capitalism as a hindrance to the third world development, Baran's views represented a change of emphasis from previous Marxists writings. Such a view was contradiction to capitalism as well as Marxist, both of which argued that capitalism was nothing else but a necessary stage for the development of any society.

Check your progress

- 1) Critically evaluate Baran's theory.

2.2.2 Frank's critique of the Sociology of Development.

Frank, a Chicago trained economist was influenced by Baran. Modernisation theory according to him was empirically invalid, theoretically inadequate and politically ineffective. He criticised the ideal typical approach of Hoselitz and Rostow in which development is seen as change from one stage to the other. In Frank's view neither developed nor do underdeveloped societies reveal the characteristics suggested by Hoselitz. Rostow's stages of growth theory was criticised on the grounds that they simply do not correspond to the past or present reality of underdeveloped countries. Frank also criticised the acculturation or the diffusionist perspective that suggests that if development fails to occur, it is because within the third world there are obstacles to diffusion. He denies that development can be introduced in such societies and suggests that it is not poverty that has prevented underdeveloped societies investing in their own future but the net outflow of capital into the west. In short the third world has subsidised the development of the first. He also criticised the approaches of Hagen and McClelland who gave the psychological explanations of development.

Frank criticized the thesis which stated that 'the underdeveloped countries with their traditional societies would gradually become developed and modern countries by engaging with the developed capitalist economies and modern societies'. Therefore, he has presented the new analysis of the relationships between economically developed and underdeveloped countries.

Frank argues that developing nations have failed to develop not due to internal barriers to development but because the western countries due to their superior economic and military power has systematically underdeveloped them keeping them in a state of dependency. Frank argued that developed nations had vested interest in keeping poor countries underdeveloped so that developed could gain from the economic weakness of the less developed countries.

The Development of Underdevelopment Theory

In his book 'The Development of Underdevelopment' Frank gave emphasis to the fact that, in his belief every country passes through all the stages of development, and every stage of this process will vary in time, depending on the position of the country. Besides, he stressed that there is no concept of 'an underdeveloped country' if we talk about the economically developed countries – these are countries which were at one point merely undeveloped, but not underdeveloped. The notion of 'the development of underdevelopment' is the main concept in the development theory.

Frank pointed out that the contemporary underdevelopment position of a country is the result of its economic, cultural, political and social characteristic features. Moreover, the underdevelopment as the result of past and present relations is an integral part of the world structure. He pointed out that the capitalist system has developed rapidly during the last centuries and its effect has reached the most isolated parts of the underdeveloped world. Moreover, the metropolis-satellite relations have been spread in the Latin American colonies and countries, having structured the economic, political, and social life of these countries. Frank has come to a very interesting conclusion that underdevelopment is generated by the historical process which has generated economic development and the development of capitalism. Therefore, the two types of countries are connected with each other through exploitation and colonization. Frank has found the connection between the development of the centre and the periphery countries.

Besides this Frank explained in his book 'The Development of Underdevelopment', that Latin America and other similar countries are underdeveloped countries owing to the foreign competition, and the introduction of free trade, which is in the interest of the ruling groups of the economically developed countries. The now underdeveloped countries have not had the opportunity to continue developing in the conditions of growing capitalism. Consequently, the development of these countries has

had to be sacrificed for that of others. Therefore, the contemporary underdevelopment of certain countries is connected with their close ties with now economically developed countries, which have become economically developed owing to these underdeveloped countries in the past, and which have abandoned them when the wealth of their mines, raw materials and natural resources disappeared.

Critique:

On the whole what is evident in Frank's thesis, the development of the centre not only involves, but requires the underdevelopment of the previously undeveloped periphery. This is because development has depended upon resources which are stolen from the periphery, and resources which are exploited; as well as people which are exploited. At the same time the periphery becomes increasingly dependent upon the centre for certain crucial "modern" resources, including technology and knowledge. Frank's early speculation on *The Development of Underdevelopment* was crucial for the emergence of both the dependency theory and the world-system paradigm. His efforts at systematically linking the external economic behaviour of the socialist alliance to the larger capitalist division of labour, has been instrumental in our understanding of not only the nature and role of existing socialisms, but the overall dynamics of the world economy. In his view, Asia and Latin America have actually developed underdevelopment; whereas Europe, North America, and Australia have accumulated capital at the expense of the periphery. This accumulation of capital has been made possible through the process of unequal exchange between regions, and the transformation internally of regions at the productive, social, and political levels.

Frank applied his theories of development to various countries affected by underdevelopment; specifically those of Latin America and Asia. These however are just to name a few; his theories could be applied to many other underdeveloped countries. Frank viewed the present world as a manifestation of the dominance the centre metropolis has over the dependent periphery; involving unequal exchange and exploitation.

The exploitation of the people, and of the natural resources and raw materials of these countries, is what Frank believed to be the key behind his Dependency Theory. He asserted that developed countries such as Britain, Australia, have only received the labels of being 'developed countries' because of their dependence on these underdeveloped countries. The low wages given to workers of these underdeveloped countries, together with the natural resources and raw material which are either stolen or bought at low prices, are all a combination of what allow the developed countries to have such large margins of profit. These high amounts of profit can then be reinvested in order to increase the riches of the countries further; all at the expense of underdeveloped countries.

That is to say, if developed countries did not exploit underdeveloped countries, then in Frank's views they would not be such a thing as an 'underdeveloped county;' all countries which have not become economically developed, would simply be undeveloped. The term undeveloped at least allows a country the opportunity to become developed; whereas underdeveloped implies it can never become developed due to the continuing exploitation of these developed countries.

Check your progress

- 1) Critically evaluate Frank's theory of Development.
- 2) Cite any one work of Frank to understand underdevelopment.

2.2.3 Wallerstein's Theory

Immanuel Wallerstein further advanced the concepts of underdevelopment theory in his book, *The Modern World System: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World Economy in the Sixteenth Century*. He did this principally by reconceptualising Frank's model and adding another category. Wallerstein's theory was based on a capitalist world-system. Immanuel Wallerstein develops a theoretical framework to understand the historical changes involved in the rise of the modern world. The modern world system, essentially capitalist in nature, followed the crisis of the feudal system and helps explain the rise of Western Europe to world supremacy between 1450 and 1670. According to Wallerstein, his theory makes possible a comprehensive understanding of the external and internal manifestations of the modernization process during this period and makes possible analytically sound comparisons between different parts of the world. The new capitalist world system was based on an international division of labor that determined relationships between different regions as well as the types of labor conditions within each region. In this model, the type of political system was also directly related to each region's placement within the world economy. As a basis for comparison, Wallerstein proposes different categories, core, semi-periphery and periphery into which all regions of the world can be placed. The categories describe each region's relative position within the world economy as well as certain internal political and economic characteristics. The world system had a core consisting of the highly developed countries of the world, a periphery consisting of countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, which are commonly referred to as the 'Third World', and a semi-periphery that was made up of countries that were neither core nor periphery, such as the Newly Industrialized Countries (NIC)

The Core

The core regions benefited the most from the capitalist world economy. For the period under discussion, much of northwestern Europe (England, France, and Holland) developed as the first core region. Politically, the states within this part of Europe developed strong central governments, extensive bureaucracies, and large mercenary armies. This permitted the local bourgeoisie to obtain control over international commerce and extract capital surpluses from this trade for their own benefit. As the rural population expanded, the small but increasing number of landless wage earners provided labor for farms and manufacturing activities. The switch from feudal obligations to money rents in the aftermath of the feudal crisis encouraged the rise of independent or yeoman farmers but squeezed out many other peasants off the land. These impoverished peasants often moved to the cities, providing cheap labor essential for the growth in urban manufacturing. Agricultural productivity increased with the growing predominance of the commercially-oriented independent farmer, the rise of pastoralism, and improved farm technology.

The Periphery

On the other end of the scale lay the peripheral zones. These areas lacked strong central governments or were controlled by other states, exported raw materials to the core, and relied on coercive labor practices. The core expropriated much of the capital surplus generated by the periphery through unequal trade relations. Two areas, Eastern Europe (especially Poland) and Latin America, exhibited characteristics of peripheral regions. In Poland, kings lost power to the nobility as the region became a prime exporter of wheat to the rest of Europe. To gain sufficient cheap and easily controlled labor, landlords forced rural workers into a "second serfdom" on their commercial estates. In Latin America, the Spanish and Portuguese conquests destroyed indigenous authority structures and replaced them with weak bureaucracies under the control of these European states. Powerful local landlords of Hispanic origin became aristocratic capitalist farmers. Enslavement of the native populations, the importation of African slaves and coercive labor practices made possible the export of cheap raw materials to Europe. Labor systems in both peripheral areas differed from earlier forms in medieval Europe in that they were established to produce goods for a capitalist world economy and not merely for internal consumption. Furthermore, the aristocracy both in Eastern Europe and Latin America grew wealthy from their relationship with the world economy and could draw on the strength of a central core region to maintain control.

The Semi-Periphery

Between the two extremes lie the semi-peripheries. These areas represented either core regions in decline or peripheries attempting to improve their relative position in the world economic system. They often also served as buffers between the core and the peripheries. As such, semi-peripheries exhibited tensions between the central government and a

strong local landed class. Good examples of declining cores that became semi-peripheries during the period under study are Portugal and Spain. Other semi-peripheries at this time were Italy, southern Germany, and southern France. Economically, these regions retained limited but declining access to international banking and the production of high-cost high-quality manufactured goods. Unlike the core, however, they failed to predominate in international trade and thus did not benefit to the same extent as the core. With a weak capitalist rural economy, landlords in semi-peripheries resorted to sharecropping. This lessened the risk of crop failure for landowners, and made it possible at the same time to enjoy profits from the land as well as the prestige that went with landownership.

According to Wallerstein, the semi-peripheries were exploited by the core but, as in the case of the American empires of Spain and Portugal, often were exploiters of peripheries themselves. Spain, for example, imported silver and gold from its American colonies, obtained largely through coercive labor practices, but most of this specie went to paying for manufactured goods from core countries such as England and France rather than encouraging the formation of a domestic manufacturing sector.

Critique:

The capitalist world economy, as viewed by Wallerstein, is a dynamic system which changes over time. However, certain basic features remain in place. Perhaps most important is that when one examines the dynamics of this system, the core regions of northwestern Europe clearly benefited the most from this arrangement. Through extremely high profits gained from international trade and from an exchange of manufactured goods for raw materials from the periphery (and, to a lesser extent, from the semi-peripheries), the core enriched itself at the expense of the peripheral economies. This, of course, did not mean either that everybody in the periphery became poorer or that all citizens of the core regions became wealthier as a result. In the periphery, landlords for example often gained great wealth at the expense of their underpaid coerced laborers, since landowners were able to expropriate most of the surplus of their workers for themselves. In turn in the core regions, many of the rural inhabitants, increasingly landless and forced to work as wage laborers, at least initially saw a relative decline in their standard of living and in the security of their income. Overall, certainly, Wallerstein sees the development of the capitalist world economy as detrimental to a large proportion of the world's population.

Through this theory, Wallerstein attempts to explain why modernization had such wide-ranging and different effects on the world. He shows how political and economic conditions after the breakdown of feudalism transformed north Western Europe into the predominant commercial and political power. The geographic expansion of the capitalist world economy altered political systems and labor conditions wherever it was able to penetrate. Although the functioning of the world economy appears to create increasingly larger disparities between the

various types of economies, the relationship between the core and its periphery and semi-periphery remains relative, not constant. Technological advantages, for example, could result in an expansion of the world economy overall, and precipitate changes in some peripheral or semi-peripheral areas. However, Wallerstein asserts that an analysis of the history of the capitalist world system shows that it has brought about unequal development in which economic and social disparities between sections of the world economy have increased rather than provided prosperity for all.

This model helped to place the NICs within a neo-Marxist theory of development. Wallerstein argues that we cannot understand any nation-state in isolation, because its development status will be shaped by its placement within the overall world-system. Another key aspect of Wallerstein's theory is that it is based on changed definition of capitalism as 'production for sale in a market to realise the maximum profit' This departs from the more usual definition of capitalism as the existence of a specific mode of production based on private property; capitalists who own the means of production and workers who are free wage labourers. The new definition allows Wallerstein to argue that capitalism existed from the fifteenth century. It also provides the basis for a world analysis, which suggests that as the world economy develops, so does the division of labour, with different regions specializing in different aspects of production and consumption. The core consists of strong states that enforce both unequal trade and political relationships in such a way as to benefit the core at the expense of the periphery. Core takes appropriate surplus value from the periphery, which consists of areas that engage in mono-agriculture and export commodities that are produced using labour that is paid a low wage. The semi-periphery produces both high and low wage products. Wallerstein's model of a capitalist world-system, based on three interconnected regions, therefore synthesised various theoretical and empirical strands within neo-Marxist theory. Orthodox Marxists returning to Marx's original writings argued for a shift away from the whole world as an object of analysis, and back to the region and the nation-state.

Check Your Progress:

1 Critically evaluate Wallerstein's theory.

2.3 NEO LIBERAL ECONOMIC APPROACH

The term neoliberalism was introduced in 1930's by European liberal intellectuals to promote a new form of liberalism. In the decades that followed, neoliberal theory tended to be at variance with the more laissez faire doctrine of classical liberalism and promoted instead a market economy. In the 1960's the usage of the term "neoliberal" heavily declined. When the term was reintroduced in the following decades, the meaning had shifted. The term is now normally associated with laissez-faire economic policies, and is used mainly by those who are critical of market reform. According to neoliberalism too much government influence prevent economic and social development. It advocates deregulation, privatization and lowering taxation to achieve economic growth. The strategy for development of nations according to neoliberalism is encouraging free trade.

2.3.1 Characteristics of Neo-liberalism.

There is a re-conceptualization of the role of government expenditure. State spending is seen as justified only by the need to make domestic capital more competitive. This allows for spending on education, health and other public services to a certain degree, but only when this can be justified in economic terms as leading to an increase in efficiency. The safety net for the poor is removed. There is reduction on expenditure of maintenance of roads, bridges, water supply again in the name of reducing government's role. In addition, the provision of such services is seen as something which can best be provided by the private sector, with the role of the state mainly to manage the awarding of the relevant contracts and ensuring that no single monopoly provider gains too much power in the market at the expense of other capitalists. So, privatization is central to neo-liberalism. The rule of the market is followed. Neoliberalism believes that an unregulated market is the best way to increase economic growth, which will ultimately benefit everyone.

Neo-liberal thought is based around the breaking down of national economic barriers. The most important of these is in the financial sector. Neo-liberalism strongly advocates the removal of capital and exchange controls and the opening up of financial markets to foreign investment. National controls on imports of goods and services, especially tariffs and quotas, on intellectual property rights, on the awarding of government contracts and on productive investment are all to be removed and handed to international institutions, notably the World Trade Organization (WTO). However, national controls on the movement of labour remain.

It follows domestic deregulation. A central plank of neo-liberalism is a programme for 'flexible' labour markets, with maximum freedom for employers in the terms of hiring and firing workers and strict limits on trade union rights. Areas like pensions are also embedded as much as

possible in a market framework. State- imposed limits on the behaviour of companies, such as the controls on interest rates and lending activities are removed. Again, the regulatory role of the state is restricted to competition and anti-trust policy, in support of those capitalists who might lose out if a monopoly becomes too strong, rather than providing a counterweight to the power of capital.

The concept of public good is replaced with individual responsibility.

Around the world, neo-liberalism has been imposed by powerful financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) policies reflect the neo-liberal ideology that drives globalization. SAPs are economic policies for developing countries that have been promoted by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) since the early 1980s that provide loans and help countries make debt repayments on the earlier debts owed to commercial banks, government and the World Bank. They are designed to encourage the structural adjustment of an economy by, for example, removing “excess” government controls and promoting market competition as part of the neo-liberal agenda followed by the Bank. Although SAPs are designed for individual countries but have common guiding principles and features which include export-led growth; privatisation and liberalisation; and the efficiency of the free market.

SAPs generally require countries to devalue their currencies against the dollar; lift import and export restrictions; balance their budgets and not overspend; and remove price controls and state subsidies. Devaluation makes their goods cheaper for foreigners to buy and theoretically makes foreign imports more expensive. In principle it should make the country wary of buying expensive foreign equipment. In practice, however, the IMF actually disrupts this by rewarding the country with a large foreign currency loan that encourages it to purchase imports. Balancing national budgets can be done by raising taxes, which the IMF frowns upon, or by cutting government spending, which it definitely recommends. As a result, SAPs often result in deep cuts in programmes like education, health and social care, and the removal of subsidies designed to control the price of basics such as food and milk. So SAPs hurt the poor most, because they depend heavily on these services and subsidies. SAPs encourage countries to focus on the production and export of primary commodities such as cocoa and coffee to earn foreign exchange. But these commodities have erratic prices subject to the whims of global markets which can depress prices just when countries have invested in these so-called 'cash crops'.

By devaluing the currency and simultaneously removing price controls, the immediate effect of Structural Adjustment Programmes is

generally to hike prices up three or four times, increasing poverty to such an extent that riots are a frequent result.

One important criticism of SAPs, which emerged shortly after they were first adopted and has continued since, concerns their impact on the social sector. In health, SAPs affect both the supply of health services (by insisting on cuts in health spending) and the demand for health services (by reducing household income, thus leaving people with less money for health). Studies have shown that SAPs policies have slowed down improvements in, or worsened, the health status of people in countries implementing them. The results reported include worse nutritional status of children, increased incidence of infectious diseases, and higher infant and maternal mortality rates.

Critique

Though neoliberal approach advocates free trade and deregulation it has been observed that countries who have adopted free market policies have developed more slowly in comparison to those countries who have protected their economies. Dependency theorists argue that neo liberalism opens up the economy allowing transnational corporations to exploit the less developed countries.

Check your progress

1) What are the various features of neoliberal economic approach?

2.3.2. GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIETY

Globalisation is the new buzzword that has come to dominate the world since the nineties of the last century. The term "globalisation" means integration economies and societies through cross country flow of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and the people. The essence of globalisation in broad sense is connectivity in all aspects of human life. Cross border integration can have several dimensions-cultural, social, political and economic. (C. Rangarajan, the Hindu, 6 -1-2003). It is a complex phenomenon and a process by which the world becomes a "Global Village". Globalisation affects different aspects such as economic, political, social and religious ones of any country.

C.T.Kurian refers to globalisation as a short form to convey a wide variety of process, possibilities and positions. It has a capability of different interpretations of different kinds. He talks about the marvellous

technological innovations such as e-mail and flight that convert this earth and its people into a "global village".

2.3.3 Impact of Globalisation on Indian Agrarian Class Structure:

Globalisation in the context of Indian agriculture was supposed to bring about vital Changes especially during the agreements with GATT and WTO in the traditional agricultural economy. There are three elements of this change, namely, abandonment of channelizing the trade to determine the value or the nature of the importance and exports (except onion, pulses and edible oils), dismantling of most of the quantitative restrictions on agriculture and reduction in tariffs. Thus, the Indian agricultural economy is by and large freely exposed to the world market forces which are mainly dominated by the economics of the developing countries.

Agrarian Structure and Indian Villages: Seventy Four percent of the India's population lives in villages and their livelihood mainly depend on agriculture and the related activities. The village economy has been independent throughout the ages and even the industrial development has not reduced its importance. It played a crucial role in the economic development of India by providing food and raw materials, employment to 2/3 of workforce, capital for development and surplus for national development. The Indian agrarian structure is dominated by 90 percent of small and marginal farmers. The extent of landholdings is associated with caste and social status. The small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers constitute the vast majority of the rural society. **Impact and Implications:** Globalisation resulted in the neglect of Agriculture that adversely affected the vulnerable classes of rural society in their employment conditions, income and consumption pattern, their education and health status. The small and marginal farmers are affected by a reduction in the fertilizer and chemical subsidies and in the budget of poverty alleviation programmes as well as by the shift of area under food production to export oriented commercial crops. The disintegration of rural economy brought about by globalisation lead to the disintegration of village communities, their society, and culture and religions aspects. Further, in the process of globalisation, the rural poor would experience the dislocation of their economy in its totality for the first time in the history of their existence. This transformation is going to bring all the differences in future to come. The growing modifications in the size and the institution of economy would not allow the small and marginal farmers to make gradual adoption but will enable to continue to retain their traditions. It is not possible to visualize the kind of intervention the government could make to keep the interest of the poorer sections. Further he said that in the absence of any clear cut vision about the adverse consequences of globalisation on the rural society, it is apprehended that this process in India would ultimately result in the disintegration of the rich culture and traditions which were hitherto sustained by the poor and the middle classes of Indian society through ages.

2.3.4 Impact of Globalisation on Indian Women:

Women represent 48.2 percent of India's population with an absolute figure of 406.5 million as per 1991 Census. It is noteworthy to mention that women involve themselves in productive activities apart from discharging household work and child rearing. It is an Indian paradox that though women by tradition were described as "Sakti" or even defined as "Devi" they have never been accorded equal status with men. Even after globalisation, the existing social and economic institutions unfortunately have never been considerate to the crying needs of women. They are considered more as a burden than a potential force of human resource which can be developed for the betterment of community after globalisation. Many critics fear that globalisation will exacerbate the issue of gender inequality. It may harm women especially in India in several ways:

1. Economically, through discrimination, in favour of male workers, marginalisation of women in unpaid or informal labour.
2. Exploitation of women in low-wage sweatshop settings and or impoverishment through loss of traditional sources of income
3. Politically, through exclusion from the domestic political process and loss of control to global pressures and
4. culturally, through loss of identity and autonomy to a hegemonic global culture.

Globalisation has been attributed to displacement, commodification of women in Asia particularly in India. Those that are greatly affected, are industries of predominantly women workers who are in jobs dealing with textiles and clothing, electronics, food and other assembly type industries. Technological advances in computers and robotics has pushed even more women out of the production processes, adding greatly to unemployment. This disperses even more of the already low workers' wages. Women workers must contribute to the family's income and have no choice but to accept low wages. Poverty and Unemployment led thousands of women to go to other countries to find better opportunities. Migration policies have encouraged the trafficking in women

Impact of Globalisation on Rural Dalit Women:

Dalits constitute the vast majority of the low income tier in India and have been placed at the bottom of the socio economic and political strata. In rural villages of Andhra Pradesh, after implementation of the NEP, a sharp rise in prices, decreased job opportunities and a drastic decline in income opportunities which hit rural Dalit women severely. Inflation made them unable to purchase basic items, even from the Fair-price-shops that are supposed to provide commodities at subsidised prices. This increase in price has also triggered reduced nutritional levels and chronic hunger became rampant among the landless rural poor, especially women. While industrialisation has generated more jobs (Dewan, 1999), it has also increased the migration of the poor to Urban areas in search of

jobs (Upadhyaya, 2000) and the number of female-headed households has grown as a result.

Check your progress

- 1) Explain how globalisation affects agriculture.
- 2) Explain how globalisation impacts gender.

2.4 SUMMARY

The neoliberal economic approach is characterized by the rule of market, cutting public expenditure for social services, deregulation, privatization and eliminating the concept of the public good or community " and replacing it with "individual responsibility." Pressuring the poorest people in a society to find solutions to their lack of health care, education and social security all by themselves -- then blaming them, if they fail, as "lazy." Around the world, neo-liberalism has been imposed by powerful financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank.

Development and underdevelopment are seen as opposite sides of the same process wherein development in one region occurs at the cost of underdevelopment of another. The developed and underdeveloped societies participate in the same world system that originated in capitalist expansion and colonialism. According to this view underdevelopment must be explained by reference to the structural position of the third world countries in the global economy and not as in modernization theory by the backwardness of their people or traditions, the lack of educated elite or by absence of values considered to be conducive to capitalist development.

2.5 QUESTIONS

- 1) What are the various features of neo liberal approach?
- 2) Explain the impact of globalization on Agriculture.
- 3) Examine the impact of globalization on Indian society.
- 4) Bring out the relation between globalization and gender.
- 5) Critically evaluate the dependency theory model of development.
- 6) Critically evaluate the world systems theory.

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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Unit Structure :

- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 The Concept
- 3.3 Principles of HDI
- 3.4 Major Components of HDI
 - 3.4.1 Sustainability
 - 3.4.2 Productivity
 - 3.4.3 Empowerment
- 3.5 Reasons for low HDI
- 3.6 Conclusion
- 3.7 Summary
- 3.8 Questions
- 3.9 References

3.0 OBJECTIVES

- To introduce you to the concept of Human Development Index
- To develop an understanding about the indicators of HDI
- To analyse the situations which result in Low HDI
- To suggest measures to improve the HDI ranking of a nation

3.1 INTRODUCTION

For any country to develop, it is important to develop its Human resource. If human resources remain backward, or are not protected, the country cannot reach its expected level of development. So, the concern for development economics in recent years has shifted from economic growth to human development. The main reason for this shift in focus is the growing recognition that Education & literacy, health, physical environment, equality of opportunities to all people irrespective of their background etc, may be just as important as income.

3.2 THE CONCEPT

In search for a Comprehensive measure that could capture the various dimensions of human development led to the definition &

formulation of Human Development Index (HDI) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its Human Development Report published in 1990.

The Human Development Index is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social & economic dimensions, which are based on :

1. A long and healthy life, which is measured by life expectancy
2. Access to education, measured by expected years of schooling
3. Standard of living measured by Gross National Income Per capita

Pakistani economist, Mahbub ul Haq created HDI in 1990 which was further used to measure the country's development by UNDP. Calculation of the Index combines four major indicators: Life expectancy for health, expected years of schooling, average years of schooling for education & Gross National Income per capita for standard of living.

Every year UNDP ranks countries based on the HDI release their annual report. HDI is one of the best tools to keep a track of the level of development of a country, as it combines all four major social & economic indicators that are responsible for economic development. These indicators have a stronger appeal & draw public attention more powerfully than a long list of indicators.

HDI does not replace GNP but adds considerably to an understanding of the real position of the society in many respects. In addition to income, the HDI also measures Education & Health which makes it multidimensional. It focuses the attention of the policy makers on the ultimate objective of development & not just the means. Improving health care, along with proper education facilities raises the standard of living of the people.

Any upward movement in HDI can be regarded as improvement. Whereas high income for some can cause relative deprivation for others, this is not true for human development.

3.3 PRINCIPLES OF HDI

According to the UNDP report, India ranked at the 129th position in December 2019. The principles that have guided the search for HDI are as follows:

1. Measuring the basic concept of Human development, thus enlarging people's choice which covers the desire to live long, acquire knowledge and get employed, breathe in clean air, to be free and live in a community. The basic idea was to measure other dimensions besides measuring only income in a methodologically sound manner.

2. In order to maintain the simplicity of the index, it was decided to limit the number of variables involved.
3. To construct a composite index rather than constructing a plethora of indexes. The maximum and minimum values for each variable was reduced to a scale between 0 & 1 providing equal weightage on a simple premise that all choices are important.
4. HDI should cover both, social as well as economic dimensions because economic growth increases the resources and social progress creates a conducive environment for the same.

Check Your Progress

1. What is HDI?
2. Mention at least 2 principles of HDI.

3.4 MAJOR COMPONENTS OF HDI

Along with the main indicators which include the life expectancy, Access to education and standard of living, following are the major components of HDI :

3.4.1 Sustainability

An essential component of human development index, Sustainability refers to the next generations right to enjoy the same well being that we enjoy. As emphasized by Mahbub ul Haq, the sustainability of human opportunities must be at the centre of our concerns which requires sustaining all forms of capital- physical, financial, human and environmental. Sustainability in short, refers to sharing opportunities between the present and future generations.

According to Haq, sustainability does not mean sustaining present levels of human deprivation, poverty, etc. If the poverty and deprivation prevails, efforts should be made to change the same. What is to be sustained is opportunities and not human deprivation. The disparities in lifestyles should be recognized and efforts should be taken to reduce the same. In short, sustainability means using resources economically and rationally so that all its benefits can be enjoyed by future generations.

3.4.2 Productivity

Productivity is another important component which requires investments in people and an enabling macro- economic environment for

them to achieve their maximum potential. Many recent models of development are based primarily on human capital. However, as pointed out by Haq, this approach treats people only as means of development. Therefore it is better to treat productivity only as one part of the human development paradigm.

3.4.3 Empowerment

Human Development Paradigm supports full empowerment of the people. It means people are in a position to exercise choices of their own free-will. It implies a political democracy in which people can influence decisions about their lives. It means decentralisation of power so that real governance is brought to the doorstep of every citizen. It means all members of Civil society participate in decision making process. The empowerment of people requires action on various fronts. Requires investment in the education & health of the people so that they can take advantage of market opportunities. It requires ensuring an enabling environment that gives everyone access to credit & productive assets. It requires empowering all the three genders, so that they can compete on an equal footing.

3.5 REASONS FOR LOW HDI

India has had a low level of HDI due to a number of reasons which range from the presence of the caste system to the increasing financial gap between the rich and the poor. A majority of the population lives in slums whereas some live in high rise towers. Similarly, at one end we see the rise of private hospitals which are available for the upper classes, at the other end, there are people who cannot afford to step in such hospitals and are deprived of the basic health care facilities. Considering the above dimensions, let us discuss how certain factors in each dimension are responsible for low human development index.

3.5.1 Health

Less number of doctors in India is a major problem. Other major problems include poor sanitation, poor facilities to the majority of people living in slums, lack of toilets in rural areas, lack of safe drinking water, increase in diseases such as dengue, malaria, pneumonia, etc. The food eating habits of the people, increasing rate of obesity also has contributed to poor health of the citizens. Moreover, people also neglect the importance of health and healthcare. Also, the government also does not allocate much resources to health care. Policies are made but not implemented. A boost is given to the private hospitals, which serve the higher classes, depriving the lower classes.

3.5.2 Education

Education plays a major role in developing the human resource. Today we see a number of private schools, international schools in India but have we ever thought about the reducing number of government schools and also the non-existence of educational facilities or lack of

proper infrastructure to build a school in rural areas?. It is important to note that India has empowered girl child education but still, the majority of children are deprived of the basic education facilities.

India needs to spend on education to improve levels of literacy, increase the enrollment of teachers, providing free and compulsory education to the mass, boosting distance education services, improving online education systems, etc.

3.5.3 Standard of living

India displays a sharp contrast in the standard of living of the people. On one end we see towers, on the other end there are people living in slum areas where they lack basic sanitation facilities. The products are available but the citizens are unable to purchase the same. Many people continue to face terrible situations due to poverty, unemployment and an unhealthy environment.

There are a number of reasons why India ranks lower at the HDI scale. Measures should be taken continuously in order to provide a healthy environment and by raising the educational levels as well as the standard of living of the people.

Check Your Progress

1. What are the major components of HDI?
2. Can you think of the challenges faced by India which result in low HDI?
3. What steps can be undertaken to improve the HDI of a nation?

3.6 CONCLUSION

To conclude one can say that in order to analyse the development of a nation, not only economic dimension is important but other social factors like health, education, gender sensitisation, gender equality, environmental balance also play a vital role. It is important to sustain the opportunities that are available and not the deprivations and the negative aspects. Every country should make an effort to improve the opportunities and productivity of the nation, An empowered human resource, with a higher standard of living, improves the human development index of a particular nation.

3.7 SUMMARY

Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement considering social and economic dimensions. It does not give sole importance to economic dimension but it serves to present a view about the development of a particular country by including health, education, standard of living and ranking them accordingly. It considers social and economic dimensions to measure their development. The sustainability, productivity and empowerment constitute the major components of the HDI. Sustainability refers to the ability to sustain the positive aspects and not the negative ones of poverty and deprivation. Productivity refers to the increasing investments whereas empowerment means empowering the citizens by decentralizing power and considering their decisions in policy making. The reasons why HDI remains low in India include the hold of the caste system, the gap between the rich and the poor, lack of proper healthcare and educational facilities that leads to lower standard of living. Measures should be taken to overcome these challenges in order to boost the development of our country.

3.8 QUESTIONS

1. Explain Human Development Index. What are the indicators of HDI
2. Explain the Human Development Index and elaborate on its principles. Briefly explain the indicators of development.
3. What is HDI? Elaborate on its principles and its major components
4. What is HDI? Explain the reasons for low HDI.
5. What is HDI? Mention the reasons for low HDI ranking and suggest measures that can be undertaken to improve the same.

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4

TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION- SURVEY, QUESTIONNAIRE, CASE STUDY

Unit Structure :

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Survey
 - 4.2.1 Characteristics of Survey Method
 - 4.2.2 Steps involved in Survey Method
 - 4.2.3 Subject matter of a survey
 - 4.2.4 Subject matter of a survey
 - 4.2.5 Merits of using Survey methods
 - 4.2.6 Demerits of Survey methods
- 4.3 Questionnaire
 - 4.3.1 Objectives of Questionnaire & Types of Survey
 - 4.3.2 Technique of constructing a Questionnaire
 - 4.3.3 Advantages of Questionnaire
 - 4.3.4 Disadvantages of a Questionnaire
- 4.4 Case Study
 - 4.4.1 Definition of Case Study
 - 4.4.2 Characteristics of Case Study
 - 4.4.3 Sources of Data for Case Study
 - 4.4.4 Significance of Case Study
 - 4.4.5 Limitations of Case Study
- 4.5 Conclusion
- 4.6 Summary
- 4.7 Questions
- 4.8 References

4.0 Objectives

- To introduce the learner with various techniques of Data Collection
- To understand the various types of data collection tools
- To analyse the significance of various techniques of data collection

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Research, needless to say, is an organized way to search answers for a question. It is a scientific inquiry to arrive at reliable and verifiable conclusions for a given problem. Today, research plays a significant role in every field of work. From framing Policies to analyse the consumer behavior, from diagnosing the events that are taking place to providing a prognosis (prediction of future development), research provides scientific and practical guidance to answer various questions. In this unit, we will look at a few techniques of collecting information regarding the subject under study which includes survey, questionnaires and case study.

4.2 SURVEY

Have you come across people who ask you a certain predefined set of questions where a person asks you a certain question like how many residents live in your house, age group, earning members, dependent members, or for that matter which toothpaste are you using? Certain opinion based questions and so on..All these are examples of various types of surveys. Let us have a quick understanding of the same.

According to the widely accepted definition of survey given by Bogardus, “A social survey is the collection of data, concerning the living and working conditions, broadly speaking of the people in a community”. According to MARK Abrahams, survey is a process by which quantitative facts are collected about the social aspects of a community's position & activities.

A survey is generally a fact finding study which provides us with quantitative data from a large population. It is a most popular technique used when the data has to be collected from many people, in a given span of time.

4.2.1 Characteristics of Survey Method

- A survey method is a field study, conducted in a natural setting
- There is a direct contact between the researcher and the respondents, as the responses are recorded directly
- It can cover a very large population within a span of time
- Highly cost effective method of data collection
- It covers a definite geographic area- a city or a state or a country
- It includes Extensive study and Intensive study. An extensive study covers a wider sample whereas an intensive sample covers a few samples to make intensive studies.

4.2.2 Steps involved in Survey Method

The following are the steps involved in the survey method which includes,

1. Selection of the problem & Its formulation
2. Preparation of research design regarding sources of data collection
3. Actual data collection
4. Data Tabulation
5. Analysis of Data and Preparation of Report
6. Conclusions & Suggestions for further studies

4.2.3 Subject matter of a survey

With a survey method, all aspects of human behavior, social associations & institutions, economic, political systems, social-economic problems, popularity of a particular product, etc can be studied through survey methods. The broad scope of survey method can be classified as :

1. To study the demographic details comprising the birth rate, death rate, sex ratio, dependency, etc.
2. Market research to check demand & supply, requirements of customs, customer care, quality assurance, etc to study the economic conditions.
3. Political surveys are undertaken to have collective opinions, ideas, preferences about candidates especially during the pre-election period. These surveys generally make use of opinion polls.

Besides these three broad areas, surveys are also conducted in various fields including education, employment, social problems, issues & policies.

4.2.4 Types of surveys

Survey, being one of the Widest methods in social sciences, it has various types. Some of them are:

1. General & Specific Surveys

When the topic under study is of general concern, the questionnaire is administered to a wider group. Such an administration is called a general survey. Specific survey on the other hand, is undertaken when a definite Issue pertaining to a smaller group is explained. For specific survey, a sample is generally smaller

2. Regular & Ad-Hoc Surveys

Certain Surveys like the census surveys are conducted at regular intervals in order to study the development or evolution of a particular phenomenon. Ad hoc on the other hand, are conducted only when there is a need perceived to explore a phenomena that is completely raw.

3. Preliminary & Final Surveys

The preliminary surveys are also called pilot surveys & are conducted at the beginning of a macro study in order to gauge the real potential of the research undertaken. Final Survey is conducted in order to sum up a research project & to arrive at final conclusions.

4. Census & Sample Survey

A census survey is undertaken to study the total population. Sample Survey on the other hand deals with a smaller group. Census Survey is therefore technically more demanding than the polls & attitudinal studies.

5. Online Survey

Online surveys have become an easier way to reach the respondents, who complete the surveys online by making use of internet facilities. The data is collected and stored in the database. Many companies also provide incentives to the respondents for taking up surveys which include reward points, gift cards, discounts, etc.

Check Your Progress

1. What is a survey?
2. Mention types of survey methods

4.2.5 Merits of using Survey methods

Survey methods have the following merits

1. It can study large populations at the same time, so it is Macro study
2. Survey method deals with facts & collects data that can be statistically analysed & verified.
3. With the help of this method it is possible to compare two or more phenomenons.
4. Social problems can be studied,tackled & handled.
5. It helps the researcher to understand & appreciate the respondents viewpoint.
6. Relevant conclusions are drawn & theories can be verified.

4.2.6 Demerits of Survey Method

Just as a survey method has many advantages, it also comes with a set of disadvantages for using the same. These include:

1. Survey method is highly time consuming, expensive, & therefore cannot be conducted if the resources are limited
2. It is demanding in terms of its spread & design. Several technicalities are involved in its planning & execution

3. A single mistake in the data can compel the researcher to start the process all over again.
4. It deals with the present, and not with the past. It is unable to anticipate the future.
5. Most of the survey methods use sampling and it becomes important to derive a healthy sample from the population in a scientific manner. The sampling error leads to unreliable and unscientific data.

Therefore, the survey method is extremely popular in social sciences, but it is important to use it with technical precision & academic caution to gain scientific results.

Check Your Progress

1. What are the advantages of a survey method?
2. Should a survey contain a lot of questions? Give reasons for your answer.

4.3 QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire is one of the important tools of data collection. It is defined as “A list of questions given to a human or person for them to answer. It secures standardized results that can be tabulated and tested statistically. (Bogardus – Sociology) “A questionnaire refers to a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fills in himself. (Goode Half- Methods of social Research) Questionnaire is a set of questions. Today, Questionnaires are mailed to the respondents of collecting data. It is employed when the area of study is wide and the subjects are widely dispersed. In this method the researcher does not collect the data by himself. He relies on the information provided by the respondents.

4.3.1 Objectives of Questionnaire & Types of Survey

There are two basic objectives of Questionnaire :

- 1) To collect information from the respondents who are scattered in a wide area.
- 2) To achieve success in collecting reliable and dependable information.

Types of Questionnaire :

a) Structured Questionnaire :-

This questionnaire is named before the study is started and it is not possible to change it after the beginning of the study.

b) Non Structured Questionnaire :-

This kind of Questionnaire is used more like a guide. It consists of definite subject matter areas, the coverage of which is required during the process of data collection. It is generally used in the technique of interview in which case it is called an interview schedule.

Questionnaire is also divided on the basis of the nature of the questions that it contains. They are closed, open, pictorial and mixed. **Closed questionnaires** usually contain various alternatives to the real answer. The respondent is only to select the answer and put it down.

Open Questionnaire is just the reverse of the closed questionnaire. It is used in the cases where new facts are to be found out. The respondent is given the liberty to express his views freely.

Pictorial questionnaire is similar to closed types of questionnaire. Generally it is used for children of small age groups and on illiterates. I.Q. Along with the questions, pictures showing the meanings of those questions are given. The respondent is required to give out the answers on the basis of pictures.

Mixed questionnaire is neither completely closed nor open. It consists of both types of questions. Since it is a combination of the types of the questions it is popular in social research.

4.3.2 Technique of constructing a Questionnaire

In case, the study is to be conducted through a questionnaire method, the questionnaire has to be drawn up in a scientific manner. The framer of the questionnaire should keep certain things in view. In this method the respondent gives his answers from a distance. The language and the wordings of the questions should be stimulating to the respondents to give replies. The psychology of the respondent should be kept in mind and the questionnaire should be framed keeping in view the factors that are likely to encourage him to give correct answers.

1) Number of questions :-

A questionnaire should not contain a large number of questions. If there are too many questions, generally respondents lose interest and start giving irrelevant answers. Thus a questionnaire should neither be too long nor too brief.

2) Questions should be unambiguous, clean and simple :-

Double barreled questions should not be used. One should not include two or more questions in one. (e.g. Does your department have a special recruitment policy for racial minorities and women). Such a question typically leads to hesitation and indecision on the part of the respondent. Some words are themselves vague and ambiguous. Themes such as social integration for example, many not well known to the respondents. The meaning of some words may be known only to highly educated respondents. Slang and colloquial phrases may be known only to one group, or may have different meanings to different groups. Such differences can present a real communication problem if the group of respondents is not homogeneous. After resolving to avoid ambiguous wordings is appropriate. This very often depends upon the educational level of the respondents. Many researchers feel that they should phrase their questions in the respondents everyday slang so as to maximize rapport between respondent and researcher. This is perhaps on those matters for which there is no right or wrong choice. Moreover the questions should refer to concrete and specific matters like age on sex are specific but opinion questions are especially difficult. The respondent often does not have an option because he or she has never thought about the topic. He or she is concerned about not appearing stupid and must be measured that there is no right or wrong answer.

3) Leading questions :-

Questions should be carefully structured in order to minimize the probability of biasing the respondents answer by leading him or her and thus artificially increasing the probability of a particular response. The researcher's task is to avoid leading questions as far as possible or to use neutral wordings instead.

4) Technical and special words should be clearly explained :-

While using technical jargon the researcher needs to provide an adequate explanation to all the words so as to enable the respondent to understand it in a connected way.

5) Personal questions :-

Very personal questions should be avoided . Respondents are generally unwilling to write down such information. Personal questions should be asked only if completely required. Besides these considerations certain technical considerations should be kept in mind like –

- a) Quality of paper used.
- b) Response category format.
- c) Mailing facilities etc.
- d) Layout of a questionnaire

A questionnaire technique is used in scientific surveys and when the sample size is big ; it is always advisable to attach a Covering letter to the questionnaire. A good covering letter includes the following.

- 1) A brief introduction of a researcher/researchers and basic information about the institution involved in the process of research.
- 2) Statement regarding the purpose of survey undertaken.
- 3) Enclose a self-addressed envelope for the respondents convenience in returning the questionnaire.
- 4) Assume the respondent that the information he gives will be kept confidential.
- 5) Promise the respondent that he will be solicited after he fills up the questionnaire.
- 6) If the respondent is interested, promise a copy of the results of the survey to him.
- 7) If possible and if required after social incentives to the respondents on the return of the questionnaire.

Check Your Progress

1. Give examples of types of questionnaires.
2. What steps would you keep in mind while framing a questionnaire.

4.3.3 Advantages of Questionnaire

Questionnaires are very cost effective when compared to face interviews. This is especially true for studies involving large sample size and large geographic areas. Written questionnaires become even more cost effective as the number of research questionnaires increases.

Questionnaires are easy to analyze. Data entry and tabulation for nearly all surveys can be easily done with many computer software packages.

Questionnaires are familiar to most people. Nearly everyone has had some experience completing questionnaires and they generally do not make people apprehensive.

Questionnaires reduce bias. There is uniform question presentation and no middleman bias. The researcher's own opinion will not influence the respondent to answer questions in a certain manner. There are nor verbal or visual clues to influence the respondent.

Questionnaires are less intrusive than telephone on face-to- face surveys. When a respondent receives a questionnaire in the mail, he is free

to complete the questionnaire on his own time-table. Unlike other research methods, the respondent is not interrupted by the research instrument.

4.3.4 Disadvantages of a Questionnaire :-

One major disadvantage of written questionnaires is the possibility of low response rates. Low response is the curse of statistical analysis. It can dramatically lower one's confidence in the results. Response rates vary widely from one questionnaire to another (10%-10%), however, well-designed studies consistently produce high response rates.

Another disadvantage of questionnaires is the inability to probe responses, Questionnaires are structured instruments. They allow little flexibility to the respondent with respect to response format. In essence, they lose the "Flavor of the response (i.e. : respondents often want to quality their answers). By allowing frequent space for comments, the researcher can partially overcome this disadvantage. Comments are among the most helpful of all the information on the questionnaire, and they usually provide insightful information that would have otherwise been lost.

Nearly ninety percent of all communication is visual. Gestures and other visual cues are not available with written questionnaires. The lack of personal contact has different effects depending on the type of information being requested. A questionnaire requesting factual information will probably not be affected by the lack of personal contact. A questionnaire probing sensitive issues on attitudes may be severely affected.

When returned questionnaires arrive in the mail, it's natural to assume that the respondent is the same person you sent the questionnaire to. This may not actually be the case. Many times business questionnaires get handed to other employees for completion. Housewives sometimes respond for their husbands, Kids respond as a prank for a variety of internet questionnaires.

Finally, questionnaires are simply not suited for some people. For example, a written survey to a group of poorly educated people might not work because of needing skill problems. Non frequently, people are turned off by written questionnaires because of misuse.

Check Your Progress

1. When would you select a questionnaire method?
2. What are the drawbacks of using a Questionnaire?

4.4 CASE STUDY

In social science research, the case study method is widely adopted one in carrying out research in the field. The credit for introducing case study goes to Frederick Le Play. The English social philosopher, Herbert Spencer, was among the first to adopt a case study method in comparative studies of different cultures. In the comparative studies of different cultures, the problem of juvenile delinquency was complex to understand simply on the basis of available statistical data. It was Healey, who supported the case study method which afforded a deeper understanding of the juvenile delinquency phenomena. Later, sociologists, psychologists, technologists and educationists became interested in the study of primitive as well as modern cultures by case study method.

4.4.1 Definition of Case Study

P. V. Young defines case study as “a comprehensive study of a social unit, be it a person, a group of person, an institution, or a community is called a case study”. According to Goode and Hatt, “it is an approach which views any social unit as a whole. It is a way of organizing social data so as to preserve the unitary character of the social object being studied.” In the words of Charles Horton Cooley, “Case study depends on our perception and gives us a clear insight into life. It gets at behaviour directly and not by an indirect approach.” By the above definition, it is clear that the case study method is qualitative, inclusive, intensive, insight stimulating and comprehensive approach. The field study is comparatively limited but has more depth in it. It aims at studying everything rather than something about everything as in the case of statistical method. In other words, it is a study of Micro problems at macro level.

4.4.2 Characteristics of Case Study-

- 1) The case study method aims at deep and detailed investigation of a unit.
- 2) It covers a sufficient wide cycle of time.
- 3) It is continuity in nature.
- 4) It is qualitative in character and it may equally be quantitative.
- 5) The number of units to be studied is small.
- 6) It is flexible with which the researcher has independence in selecting the problem.
- 7) The data is to be scientifically synthesized which should be as much prognostic as diagnostic.

4.4.3 Sources of Data for Case Study :-

Following are the main sources of data for case study research.

- 1) The personal documents, viz. diaries, autobiographies, memories, letters, etc of an individual which contain the description of remarkable events of the life of an individual as well as his reactions towards them. Although they are sufficiently subjective in nature but

are important for social research. In the words of P.N. Young personal documents represent continuity of experience which helps to illuminate the individual personality . Social relations and Philosophy of life often expressed in objective reality or subjective appreciation.

- 2) Life history is another course for case study that reveals the respondent life with the significance of social movements.

4.4.4 Significance of Case Study

- 1) Case study helps in formulating valid hypotheses. A thorough study and careful analysis can derive various generalizations which may be developed into useful hypotheses. Infact, study of relevant literature and case study are the two potent sources of hypotheses.
- 2) It helps in framing questionnaire or schedule through case study, it can be known the prolites of the unit of individual with which a better and suitable questionnaire or schedule can be framed in order to get a rich response.
- 3) It aids in sampling, by studying the individual units thoroughly
- 4) It locates deviant cases. The deviant case are those units that behave against the proposed hypothesis .The tendency is to ignore them but for scientific analysis they are important.
- 5) Case study method is a process rather than an incident. The problem under study forms a process rather than one incident EG- Courtship process, clique formation , etc.
- 6) Case study method enlarges the range of personal experience of the researcher In statistical method, generally ,a narrow range of topics is selected and the researcher's knowledge is limited to the particular aspect only. In case of case study, the whole range of subjective life is studied and the range of knowledge is naturally enlarged with this personal gain, he gets an intimate knowledge of many aspects of the units.
- 7) Since the case study covers the entire life of the unit, it is inclusive and intensive in nature. Under this, there is possibility of studying the various aspects of a problem,
- 8) The significance of the case study is its nature of recording the data within the life of an individual and later on, within the life of the class of individuals. This means the researcher comes into contact with different classes of people , a thief , a pick-pocket and a like.

4.4.5 Limitations of Case Study

- The data collected in the case study method is incapable of verification and the generalizations down from it leads to unsystematic procedure.
- Secondly, due to inaccurate observations and faculty inference, selection of a case may not be typical of the group. In other words, the case study is susceptible to post hoc failure in memory, unconscious

omission or repression of unpleasant facts which describes what is more imaginary than real .

- Thirdly, the researcher thus finds some common sense explanations to a particular phenomena. This is so happened as he is so overconfident to his intimate knowledge of the unit.

Check Your Progress

1. Give examples of case studies that you might have come across.
2. Case study is a lengthy process. Do you agree with the following statement? Why?

4.5 CONCLUSION

Various methods are used in the process of data collection. Both Quantitative & Qualitative methods come with their own set of advantages & limitations. The method is chosen based on the requirements of the research question. The best method which is suited to collect verifiable data is used to draw reliable conclusions. However, it depends a lot on the skill and ability of the researcher to select the technique and utilise it for the research activity being undertaken. Any discrepancies in data can lead to the failure of the entire process and compel the researcher to start over from the beginning, leading to wastage of not only the resources, but also the time & the efforts of the researcher.

4.6 SUMMARY

A social survey in its broader sense, has a reference to a first hand investigation analysis and coordination of economic, sociological and other related aspects of a selected community group. A survey may be undertaken with the primary purpose of a selected community or group. A survey may be undertaken with the primary purpose of formulating a programme for amelioration of the conditions of life and work of a community or a group, implying some frame in the mind of the survey or as to what the conditions ideally ought to be. The purpose of a social survey may also be to provide scientifically gathered facts or materials affording some empirical basis for the social theorist to set up their conclusions.

The successful application of questionnaire depends on devoting the right balance of efforts to the planning stage, rather than rushing too early administering the questionnaire. Therefore the researcher should have a clear plan of action in mind and costs, production, organization, time limit and permission should be taken care in the beginning when designing a questionnaire, the characteristics of a good questionnaire should be kept in mind.

Case studies provide information and evidence about a particular phenomena by gaining in depth knowledge about the subject under study. A thorough study and careful analysis can derive various generalizations which may be developed into useful hypotheses. Infact, study of relevant literature and case study are the two potent sources of hypotheses.

4.7 QUESTIONS

1. Explain Survey Approach. What are the merits & demerits of using a survey method?
2. What is a questionnaire? Explain its types & the technique of framing a questionnaire.
3. Define Questionnaire. What are the merits & demerits of using a questionnaire.
4. What is a Case Study? Explain the significance of using a case study method.
5. Explain the case study method and its characteristics. What are the limitations of using a case study method?

4.8 REFERENCES

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GLOBALIZATION AND THE CRISIS OF DEVELOPMENT - LAND DISPLACEMENT, FOREST RIGHTS ACT 2006 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE TRIBAL COMMUNITY

Unit Structure :

- 5.0 Objectives
- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Land Acquisition
- 5.3 Land Acquisition: A case of Maan and Singur
- 5.4 Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- 5.5 Historical Background of Forest Rights Act, 2006
 - 5.5.1 Forest Rights Act and its Impact on the Tribal
 - 5.5.2 Opportunities
 - 5.5.3 Obstacles
 - 5.5.4 Suggestions
- 5.6 Summary
- 5.7 Questions

5.0 OBJECTIVES

- To understand the concept of globalization and displacement.
- To examine the issues related to land displacement.
- To understand the impact of forest rights on the Tribal.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

From the beginning of the liberalization, privatization and globalization model of growth, the areas inhabited by the tribal saw a surge in social unrest and protest. Due to the LPG model the sustainable subsistence livelihood of the tribal and others came under threat as the flow of global capital was accelerated in the tribal belts with the intent to explore and exploit the natural resources in the region. In the pretext of modernization and development, the LPG model created wealth for the rich at the cost of the livelihood and security of the tribal.

It was believed that investment by the MNCs in mineral rich backward tribal belts would accelerate economic growth and increase revenue generation which would bring about socio-economic changes in the tribal region and support the development of basic infrastructure in this otherwise backward region. The LPG model of development endorsed mega development projects to accelerate the process of development by increasing economic growth measured in terms of the gross national product. Instead led to the displacement of people and obliteration of the sustainable subsistence agriculture of the people who were traditionally dependent upon the local ecosystems for their survival.

According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2013 the number of tribal displaced since 1999 due to development projects was 225708. In recent times displacement of the tribal has deepened due to conditions created by globalization and liberalization of the Indian economy which created a favorable environment for maximizing profit for the MNCs and big industrial houses. This resulted in the tension between the tribal, the elite and the government. Thus the tribal are fighting for their traditional rights over the ecosystem and the elite are trying to explore and exploit the natural resources in the ecosystem in the guise of development and evicting the poor tribal and other forest dwellers and farmers alienating them from their home and land.

The development projects such as dams and mines create wealth for the few affluent populations and marginalized and exclude the tribal. They become the victim of development because the economic and other small business opportunities generated by these projects are grabbed by the non-tribal. Thereby they become ecological refugees and are forced to migrate to nearby slums and cities to survive.

Due to the LPG model of development, in recent years the tribal regions not only in India but all over the developing world are witnessing gigantic social, economic and environmental changes. According to Blaser et al, 2004 the tribal are involuntarily displaced from their homes and land without any sincere attempt for their resettlement, rehabilitation and integration into the modern development process. Thus in the present era of globalization, the tribal are pushed into oblivion and are displaced by these development monsters. Besides tribal and the forest dwellers, the other group worst affected by the LPG model of growth are farmers. Their land was acquired for the setting up of amusement parks, IT parks and industrial estates in various parts of India.

The farmers share a complex relationship with their land (Sathe, 2017). For the farmers land acquisition means loss of land. It means losing once a way of life and complete or partial annihilation of a village.

5.2 LAND ACQUISITION

After Independence India embarked upon the process of development by adopting a socialist pattern of the economy. The government hence initiated land reforms but it was only partially successful in its endeavor due to the political stronghold of landed class in rural India. The land was acquired for constructing dams, mines and other infrastructure. This step of the government was justified as it was essential for a rapid development of newly independent countries.

At the same time there was very few resistance to land acquisition as people were not politically aware and there were very few channels to voice their exploitation.

In the post liberalization era, land acquisition legislation was the outcome of commercialization and an increase in investments. The LPG model of development dependent on cut throat competition implicit in market economy generated opportunities for the expansion of a private business. For business friendly governments it was crucial to bring about change in the existing laws to promote the process of land acquisition. Even the international financial institutions encouraged liberalization in the name of increasing economic efficiency, in fact, it was a tool to promote capital accumulation for the small elite population while in this process a large number of tribal and farmers continued to become landless and live in misery. The corporate led industrialization would push the tribal and the farmers to poverty.

The land acquisition act, 1894 was used to grab the land of the people and the compensation offered was a figure decided by the government officials. Although there was scope to challenge the proposed amount in the court, objections were just procedural or regarding valuation and not on public purpose for which the government proposed to take over private property. It was not open to contestation. There was no room to challenge the rehabilitation of the displaced people. The state had the right to define the public purpose and deprive the farmers and the tribal of their sustenance. The act was used to enhance the profit of the private developers to build parks, malls, dams, power projects, industries, and infrastructure by displacing the farmers, the tribal and depriving them of their livelihood.

Naika B G (2016) assert that for the first time the issues of displaced people by land acquisition was addressed by The Rights to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013. The 2013 Act diluted the harsh provisions of the earlier act and made an attempt to put in place the building block for easy accessibility of land. It made prior consent compulsory, increased finance to those left without land or livelihood and provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement. But certain states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana and Rajasthan are diluting the consent clause through

legislation. For example, the State of Tamil Nadu passed the land acquisition act, 2015 and added new section 105-A by which consent of the land owner is not required.

Karl Polanyi (1944) rightly pointed out that to permit the market mechanism to solely decide the fate of the people and their environment would obliterate the society.

5.3 LAND ACQUISITION A CASE OF MAAN AND SINGUR

Maan:

Maan is a village in Maharashtra, near Pune. During the period 2000 to 2006 half of the land of this village was acquired. However, the farmers' protest against the land acquisition in 2006 brought the acquisition to a halt. Sathe (2017) the story of Maan village land acquisition begins with the establishment of Information and Technology Park in Hinjewadi which is an adjacent village to Maan. The distance between the two villages was less as soon as the first phase of RGIT park was completed, phase two, three and four was announced and thus it reached Maan village. The phase I and III were SEZ. Phase I included companies such as Infosys, Tech Mahindra and Tata consultancy while phase II consisted of manufacturing industrial products such as automobiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and phase III consisted of IT companies and residential complexes.

The farmers of Maan village were apprehensive about the acquisition of land as they were not aware of what is in store for them in the future. They were coerced into selling off their land. The compensation that these farmers received was perceived by them as adequate at the time of initial acquisition. They sold their land with the hope that they will get job opportunities in the companies but their expectations were not fulfilled. They started feeling that they were cheated. They did not get any share in the appreciation value of the land. This led to discomfort and anger hence protest. The villagers strongly felt that the MIDC was acting as an agent of builders rather than an intermediary and they felt betrayed by the government. They felt they became landless, unemployed with no sustainable livelihood.

Singur:

The development induced displacement figure for the State of West Bengal during the period 1947-2000 is around seventy lakh. The development project has used almost forty seven lakh acres of land. Thirty six lakhs of the people are now displaced and thirty four lakhs of people are deprived of their livelihood without being relocated to other areas. Of these twenty percent are tribal, thirty percent are Dalits and twenty percent come from other marginalized sections of society such as quarry and fish workers.

Singur is located in Hoogly district of West Bengal. Tata motors acquired land here to set up its small car manufacturing unit. The state government of West Bengal forcefully acquired 997 acres of fertile farmland for Tata's to construct a car manufacturing unit. The compensation given to the farmers were inadequate and their resettlement and rehabilitation were delayed.

Ghosh (2012) one of the important argument for the protest against setting up of small car manufacturing plant by Tata at Singur was that the acquisition of agricultural land that would destroy the livelihood of a large number of the farmers for whom agriculture was the main source of income and they were not willing to take over any other options for livelihood. Thus economically they were not willing to give away agriculture. They also lacked skills for the jobs generated by the setting up of the car manufacturing unit and therefore the jobs would go to the outsiders.

According to an estimate, West Bengal is still to achieve food security in a real sense although it produces eleven percent surplus rice and forty percent surplus vegetables but encounters severe deficit in the production of wheat, pulses and oil seeds. Hence in this situation, the acquisition of agricultural land will negatively impact food production and would create an imbalance in the food security condition of the State. The peasant protest movement at Singur has brought these issues at the center.

5.4 DISPLACEMENT, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

Kothari (1996) states that the number of people uprooted by and displaced by land acquisitions is as high as four crores. A considerable amount of the displaced are the small and marginal farmers, SCs and the STs. The people living in the resource rich areas are the worst affected. Despite large scale displacement of tribal, Farmers and other sections of society there is a lack of comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation plan for them. In the federal structure like India resettlement is a State concern and only a few States are serious about the issues. Due to the lack of comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation policy, the R and R policy of the displaced people has been minimal and unsuccessful. As per an estimate, only 26 percent of the displaced have been rehabilitated. This is due to the fact that the project authorities are not concerned with the resettlement of the displaced and leave this responsibility on the local authorities and at the same time the resettlement plan is guess work done on an ad-hoc basis. Compensations are given only to those who are owners of the land but many of the displaced people may not have any documents as evidence thus they are uprooted, forced to evict the land on which they were residing for generations.

The consequence of this kind of development is continuous powerlessness of the farmers and the tribal communities. Several studies have pointed out that these people become landless, homeless, socially disarticulated, and jobless, face food insecurity, loss of common property, increased morbidity and mortality.

Conclusion:

The LPG model is a unipolar model of development and its impact on the farmers, tribal community and the other forest dwellers is a matter of concern. Hence there was a rise of protest movements in the regions inhabited by these populations due to land acquisition and forced eviction. The farmers and the tribal communities are facing not only economic exploitation but also plundering of their resources and thus environmental degradation. The resettlement and rehabilitation of these people affected by development projects are far from satisfactory for example Sardar Sarovar affected tribal were not even provided with any rehabilitation. The government considered them as an encroacher on its land which they were cultivating for generations.

Check your progress:

1. Write a note on Land Acquisition.
2. Write a note on Singur.

5.5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF FOREST RIGHTS 2006

The relationship between the tribal and the forest has always been that of coexistence and they have played a significant role in the survival and sustainability of the ecological system. Their relationship with the ecosystem was symbiotic and recognized and manifested as customary rights over the forest produce. However, these rights were not acknowledged and recorded by the government while consolidating state forests during the colonial period as well as after independence. This led to the insecurity of tenure and the threat of eviction that alienated the tribal from their ancestral land. This historical injustice was done by the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 which prohibited the capturing, killing, trapping and poisoning of wild animals. It extended to the whole of India except to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Besides this, it also regulates and controls trade in products and parts derived from wildlife. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 also considered the rights of tribal over the forest

and its produce and environmental protection as mutually incompatible. Other legislative and executive measures in later period too held the same view. Thus it curtailed the century old customary rights of the tribal communities over the forests and established the control of the government over forests.

Moreover, post-independence the economic policies of the government accelerated development activities such as mining, construction of dams etc., led to the displacement of the tribal on a large scale.

In response to the tribal communities struggle and unrest to assert their rights over the forest land and its produce on which they have been traditionally dependent, the Ministry of Rural development constituted a committee headed by Dileep Singh Bhruria who was a tribal member of the Parliament to devise a policy for extending provisions of Part IX-A of the Constitution of India to Scheduled Areas which are basically tribal areas under special protection in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Bhuria committee recommended for the legal recognition of the Gram Sabah as the primary agency of tribal governance and suggested that long standing tribal communities demand for control over productive land and forest accepted with minimum administrative interference in tribal affairs. On the recommendation of this report Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Area Act, 1996 came into existence that acknowledged the rights of the tribal communities for self-governance but the actual implementation of this act was unsatisfactory.

In an attempt to undo the historical injustice meted out to the tribal communities, the Parliament enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006. The enactment of this act was not very smooth; it was preceded by massive discussion and debate, which brought to light the conflict between the environmentalists, social activists and conservationists as core issues.

5.5.1 Forest Rights Act and Its impact on Tribal:

- The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted to recognise the claim of the tribal communities on forest resources and ownership of land and grant legal recognition to the rights of the traditional forest dwellers. For the first time, this act gave tribal communities and the public voice in forest and wildlife conservation.
- Eligibility: People residing in forests or forest lands and dependent on forests and forest land for their livelihood and the claimant either must be a member of STs in that area or residing in the forest for over 75 years.
- Rights enjoyed under the Act:

- Right to ownership of cultivable land by tribal or forest dwellers maximum of four hectares, no new granting of land.
- Right to use minor forest produce including ownership, grazing areas, pastoralist routes etc.,
- Right to relief and development in case of illegal eviction or forced displacement and to use basic amenities with limitation.
- Right to forest management in order to protect and conserve forests and wildlife.
- Decision:

Rights to be recognised by the recommendation of Gram Sabha. A recommendation would be screened and approved by the committee consisting of three government officials and three elected members of the local body.
- Steps:

The provision of the Act would be implemented in four steps:

 - Formation of the forest rights committee and meeting of the Gram Sabha.
 - Submitting the claims by the tribal to the Gram Sabha.
 - Verifying the claims.
 - Recognising the rights.
- The above steps have to be in tune with the procedure maintained in the Forest Rights Act (2006). As per the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the land acknowledged under the act cannot be sold or transferred.
- Process involved in the recognition of rights:
 - Section 6 of the Act contains a three-step transparent procedure to decide who can enjoy the rights.
 - Firstly, the Gram Sabha would pass a resolution to recommend whose rights over which resources for example who are the cultivators of the land and for how long, which minor produce is collected etc.,
 - Secondly, the resolution would go for screening and approval at the taluka level and then at the district level.
- Success:
 - At the national level, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal agency for implementing the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Over a period of time, various State Governments have achieved significantly under this Act. The act came into effect from Jan, 2008 since then fourteen lakhs and eighteen thousand titles have been distributed to the eligible tribal and forest dwellers.
 - As per the status report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, May 2015, the Tripura Government has the highest percentage of titles

distribution (65.97%) followed by Kerala (65.54%), Orissa (57.24%), Rajasthan (49.09%) and Jharkhand (44.73%).

5.5.2 Opportunity:

- The act is an attempt of the government to undo the wrong done to the tribal and the other forest dwelling communities both in the colonial and post-colonial periods, whose claims over the forest resources and land were snatched away from them during the 1850s.
- The act aims to provide tribal and other forest dwellers a source of livelihood and sustainably protect the forest in a traditional way.
- The act extends the mandate of the fifth and the sixth schedules of the Constitution that protect the claims of the indigenous people over lands or forests they inhabit.
- The alienation of the tribe had led to various violent movements such as Naxal affected States like Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The act by identifying the rights of the tribal and the forest dwellers attempt to be more inclusive.
- The act is a step to democratise forest governance by acknowledging the community rights over estimated eighty five million acres in the process empowering around two hundred million tribal and forest dwellers residing in one lakh seventy thousand villages.
- The act would ensure that the right people get the management of forest thereby regulating the exploitation of forest resources by forest governance and management and officials.

5.5.3 Obstacles:

- **Gram Sabha:** In most of the states gram Sabha lacks proper infrastructure and technical knowledge to keep records. In most of the tribal belt, Gram Sabha has yet not been constituted.
- **Elections for Panchayat:** There are states where the Panchayat system is very weak, there are irregularities elections are not held on a regular basis. As a result, the Gram Sabha may not be able to function as desired for the implementation of Act.
- **Ambiguity:** For the verification and recommendation to be made before the gram Sabha, each village has to elect a 10 to 15 member committee from among the residents but in most of the cases the Gram Panchayat responsible for forming the committee are inefficient.
- **Lack of awareness:** The beneficiaries of the Act are mostly illiterate and therefore unable to fill and submit the forms concerning their claims. As a result, many intermediaries with selfish motives try to take their advantage. Most of the time the beneficiaries are not aware of the provisions of the act.
- **Traditional Forest Dwellers:** most of the State does not recognise the claim of traditional forest dwellers because they do not have any

documentary evidence to prove that they are living in the area from last the 75 years.

- **Individual and Community Rights:** Some of the environmentalists believe that the Forest Rights Act, 2006 favours individual rights than community rights over the forest land and produce. Very few claims have been filed as community rights and most of it is neglected.
- **Forest bureaucracy:** The forest bureaucracy is reluctant to give up their control hence there has been deliberate sabotage attempt by them both at the national and state level to some extent even the corporate sectors too are involved. This is due to the fact that the forest bureaucracy do not want to give away their power hold over the land and the people on the other hand the corporates may lose their access to most valuable and cheap natural resources. They consider the act as a tool to regularise encroachment rather than a tribal welfare activity.
- **Indifference of Administration:** Implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 is a huge challenge. The acts concerning environment are not totally compliant with the law. There is every possibility of illegal encroachments and unjust rejection of claims of the tribal and forest dwellers. The government finds it easier to undermine the Act as the tribal are not a vote bank.
- **Protected Areas:** In protected areas the process of settling the claims of the tribal and forest dwellers is low and an attempt has been made to illegally relocate the beneficiaries.
- **Primitive Tribes:** The provision for habitat rights or community rights of the groups such as tribal, pre-agricultural communities is not effectively implemented. There is no clarity over the mechanism for claiming rights for these communities. These communities are mainly desirous of getting habitats rights as it will give them permanent settlement.
- **Inter-departmental coordination:** Although the tribal department is the nodal department, the records of the forest lands are either maintained by the revenue department or forest department. There is a lack of coordination among these three departments making it difficult to have mutual cooperation.

5.5.4 Suggestions:

The objective of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 is to empower the tribal community and the other forest dwellers and grant their claims to the forest land and resources, right to protect forest, biodiversity and wildlife. It is also seen as a solution to all the ills of forest management, forest governance and tribal rights. However because of the lack of political will, administrative apathy the implementation is ineffective.

To ensure justice and achieve the aim of the act following steps can be taken:

- **Create Awareness:** A large scale mass awareness drive should be conducted to reach out to the tribal community and the other forest dwellers.
- **NGOs:** Help of NGOs working amongst the tribal community can be taken in filling the application forms, identification and measurement of land and negotiating with the concerned officials.
- **Training and capacity building:** Training and capacity building programmes should be organised for people responsible for the implementation of the Act, for example, Panchayat and Gram Sabha.
- **Coordination:** Steps to be taken to ensure inter-department coordination between departments involved in the verification of claims within the proper time frame.
- **Maps and documents:** Appropriate maps and documents should be maintained by the Panchayat and it should be made available to the forest rights committee and the claimants to simplify the work of the Gram Sabha in identifying and filing of claims for the tribal and other forest dwellers.

Conclusion:

Despite numerous hindrances faced by the Forest Rights Act and dilution of its provision by the administrative machinery, the Act is a powerful instrument to protect the rights and self-respect of the forest dwellers and the tribal communities. It is an important tool for forest governance. Therefore it is the responsibility of the State and all the stakeholders to protect the tribal community and other forest dwellers and see that they get their rightful entitlements.

Check Your Progress:

1. What is the Forest Rights Act, 2006?
2. Explain important features of Forest Rights Act.

5.6 SUMMARY

The LPG model of development has deprived the tribal communities, the forest dwellers and the agriculture dependent people of their traditional means of sustainable livelihood in the name of modernization and development. The business friendly government policies and the elites of India are taking over the life sustaining resources of the poor people such as farmers, tribal, dalits and others and thus are

pushing them into poverty, alienating them from their land, home and resources.

The present development paradigm is not inclusive it does not provide an opportunity to the tribal community and farmers in the non-farm sector by providing them technical knowledge or by developing their skills.

The tribal communities and the other forest dwellers have been residing in and around the forest area for centuries sharing a symbiotic relationship with the forest and acting as a conserver and using forest resources more sustainably. During the 1850s the scenario changed instead of forest being looked upon as a resource base for the sustenance of the tribal communities and other forest dwellers it became a State resource to be commercially exploited.

Even after independence, nothing changed. The policies and programmes of the central government curtailed century's old customary rights of the tribal and other forest dwellers and strengthened the government's control over the forest resources and the forest land. Moreover, the endeavor to take India on the path of economic development led to increase in mining, construction of dams etc., that displaced millions of tribal, and other forest dwellers and alienated them from century old claims and symbiotic relationship with the forest.

After great struggle and protest the tribal communities and other forest dwelling communities were granted their rightful claim to the forest by enacting the Forest Rights Act in 2006.

5.7 QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the impact of globalization on the tribal community and the farmers.
2. Examine the issues related to displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation.
3. Critically evaluate Forest Rights, 2006.

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RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

Unit Structure :

- 6.0 Objectives
- 6.1 Introduction
 - 6.1.1 Nature of Resistance Movements
- 6.2 Resistance a struggle to survive
- 6.3 Recent Resistance Movements in India
- 6.4 SEZs and the State of Maharashtra
 - 6.4.1 Raigad SEZs
 - 6.4.2 Gorai SEZs
- 6.5 Water Rights
- 6.6 Summary
- 6.7 Questions
- 6.8 References

6.0 OBJECTIVES

- To understand the concept of resistance movement.
- To evaluate the impact of development projects.
- To understand and discuss various resistance movements in India

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Resistance for a human being is a unique phenomenon having collective components in the complex socio-cultural milieu. Therefore, human resistance needs to be contextualized in the light of group or collective expression of the irresistible urge to resist. Thus desire to resist is not at the individual level but a concerted group effort that takes the shape of a movement. A movement can be defined as a group of people sharing the same ideas and objectives. It is an expression of one or many interrelated forms of resistance based on certain ideological undercurrents.

A resistance movement is thus an organized effort of certain sections of society to resist exploitation. The factors responsible for resistance movements are unjust, discriminative, exploitative, undemocratic and anti-humane, social, political, cultural and economic conditions. The aim of the resistance movement is to bring to light the existing violations of human rights by the private bodies and the governmental officials on the one hand and seek redressal by mobilizing

people and forming public opinion on the other. A resistance movement may use the violent or nonviolent methods of resistance. It may operate under different organizations, acting in different stages or geographical areas within a State.

Since 1991 the political landscape of India has experienced a number of the resistance movements. In every state, there have been small or big people's movements to counter appropriation of their natural resources, livelihood and survival by their governments and giant national and multinational corporations.

6.1.1 Nature of Resistance Movements:

- **Mass based:** Resistance movements have a mass base. It involves common people in its protest.
- **Reactionary:** It is reactionary. The masses react against the anti-democratic, unjust social conditions in the society as in the political system.
- **Change oriented:** Resistance movement aims to bring about changes in society.
- **Methods:** The resistance movement may adopt a violent or non-violent method to achieve its objective.

6.2 Resistance a struggle to survive:

Resistance movement is an attempt by social classes and groups at the bottom strata of the society to handle the challenge posed by globalization. The struggle to survive is social, economic, political, cultural and environmental with the aim to achieve social justice in the present market led development. A sense of marginalization emerging from the LPG model of development provokes anti-government and anti-corporate sentiments to stop or roll back certain programmes and policies.

Nuruzzman (2009) argues that the affected group's consciousness is impelled by continued material deprivation explicitly in highly lopsided wealth and income distribution which widens significantly due to globalization. Deprivation and the likelihood of further marginalization due to globalization process create fear and concern about the future among the marginalized people like tribal, farmers, workers etc.,

Check your progress:

1. What is resistance movement?
2. Explain the nature of resistance movement.
3. Resistance is a struggle to survive. Comment.

The following section would provide a snapshot of some of the resistance movement in India.

6.3 RECENT RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

- **Infrastructure Project:**

Delhi Mumbai Corridor: The Delhi Mumbai Corridor is an ambitious \$ 1000 billion Industrial Development Project of the government of India in collaboration with Japanese investment with the objective to develop industrial zones spanning across six states of India-Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra which would accelerate economic and industrial development in the region. As per an estimate, around 180 million people will be affected by this mega project which amounts to 14 percent of India's total population.

Historically it is the largest infrastructure project undertaken by the government that will lead to expansion of infrastructure and Industry which includes industrial clusters along with rail, road, port and air connectivity in the region along the route of the Corridor and Smart cities. This project would have a dedicated freight corridor aimed to cut the logistic costs of the manufactured goods making it the cheapest in the world. This project is crucial to develop manufacturing centres that would employ millions of people.

However, of all the infrastructural requirements water and land are the most important finite resources. The DMIC project cannot move ahead with usurping the water that the farmers require for growing their crops and will have an adverse impact on the villages in the six States. And this will lead to conflict over land and river acquisition. Thus the DMIC project would take away the natural resources of the marginalized and impoverish the neighbourhoods.

For Khosla and Soni (2012) Delhi Mumbai Corridor is the water disaster in making. The implementation of this project would destroy the natural resources and take away the rights of the existing users for example farmers thereby impoverishing their farms and villages. Before implementing this project it is necessary to scientifically scrutinize and create public awareness by setting up an independent water commission for the regions of the DMIC across the six states. The project of this magnitude should not proceed without the authorization of the commission and proper environmental clearance. The project will not meet the development needs of the local farmers and would jeopardise their livelihood which is based on the agrarian economy.

- **Nuclear Power Plant:**

Jaitapur is a tiny port located in the State of Maharashtra, Ratnagiri district. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India proposed the Jaitapur nuclear power project covering 968 hectares of land engulfing five villages- Madban, Karel, Nivel, Mithgavane and Varliwads consisting of

40,000 population. Varliwada and Madban were the actual sites of the project and other villages such as Karel, Mithgavane and Nivelu were planned to be developed as a township for the project staff.

The region is rich in biodiversity, home to around six thousand species of flowering plants, birds, amphibians and plants which include 325 endangered species. It is the richest area for endemic plants and is a source of two major rivers. The government of India forcibly acquired around 2,300 acres of land by using the Land Acquisition Act. The Act which was meant to acquire land for public purpose was used to benefit the private companies that would risk the life of the farmers and fisher folks.

The NPCIL claimed that sixty five percent of the land is barren while according to the local population the land is highly fertile and produces rice, Alphonso mango, coconut, cashew, kokum, pineapple betel nut and other fruits. The area also has a sizable fishing economy. Fish from here are imported to the region such as Japan and Europe. The setting up of the Jaitapur nuclear power reactor would jeopardise the life of the people from seven fishing villages as the plant will release around fifty two thousand million litres of hot water every day in the Arabian Sea raising the temperature of water of the Arabian Sea. The existence of a power plant would adversely affect the fishing industry because major catch from the area is imported to developed countries and these countries require “catch certificate”, they would reject the fishes caught around the nuclear reactor area. The local population are of the opinion that once the project would be operational its security measures would hinder the use of two creeks of Vijaydurg and Jaitapur by the fisherman.

EPR: A Serious Concerns

There are serious issues about the safety, design and cost of Areva’s EPRS, in India these problems multiply due to the location of the Jaitapur nuclear power project and also weak regulation in India.

The government aims to build the world largest nuclear power plant at Jaitapur, but the French company AREVA which has designed and developed the Generation 3 + class EPR has a poor track record regarding quality control as witnessed in France and Finland. These two nuclear reactors are facing the problem of safety, delay in construction and financial problems.

Experts believe that EPRs capital cost is very expensive compared to indigenous CANDU reactors that are installed in Madras, Narora and Keriga and Rajasthan power stations.

- **SEZs:**

A Special Economic Zone is a specially designated stretch of land owned and maintained by private business houses for the purpose of trade, tariffs and duties. The SEZs enjoy benefits such as exemptions from

custom duties, sales tax, service tax and income tax. The SEZ Act was passed in the parliament in 2005 and it came into effect in 2006. Even before this Act states such as Gujarat had passed provincial SEZ legislation in the year 2004. The main objective of creating SEZ throughout India was to promote exports and the hope that it would generate around thirty lakhs jobs and would pull global manufacturing through FDI enabling the transfer of modern technology and give incentive to infrastructure development.

Initially, 237 SEZs were approved by the central government in 19 states occupying around 86,107 hectares of land predominantly agricultural and capable of producing multi-crop food grains. Thus endangering the sustainable livelihood of the agriculture dependent population. According to an estimate, this would lead to loss of livelihood of around 114,000 farming households and 80,000 farm workers' families. These people who are primarily dependent on the farmland for survival will also face forced eviction without any appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation programme.

The one who promoted SEZs highlighted only jobs created through it but did not mention the loss of jobs. The experience of SEZs in Noida, for instance, is not very encouraging- low wages, poor working conditions, long working hours, occupational hazards etc., violate basic human rights of the people. Besides these SEZs would emerge as a new corporate city state.

The SEZ Act, 2005 violates the constitution in its letter and spirit. It infringes on the fundamental rights of the citizen guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution. It will incapacitate many labour laws and environment protection Act, It will violate the Panchayati Raj Act for local self-government and laws granting rights and control to tribal communities over their land and resources. Lastly will violate international conventions on human rights.

Check Your Progress:

1. Briefly discuss DMIC.
2. Write a note of SEZ.

6.4 SEZs AND THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

- Marathawada region Jameen Adhikar Andolan- a Dalit struggle for Gairan Land.
- Sindhudurg region- Struggle against Reliance Gas Lines
- Raigad region- Farmers protest against land acquisition by Reliance, 26 Gaon Bachao Sangarsh Samiti and against land acquisition by India bulls.
- Greater Mumbai- Farmers protest against land acquisition by Reliance.

The SEZs in Maharashtra are primarily developed by private companies, very few are developed through public private partnership. The MIDC is coming up with twenty two SEZs in the districts such as Raigad, Thane, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Pune. The people of Maharashtra are opposing SEZs due to the fact that it is going to benefit the developers not the citizens, forceful acquisition of private land and failure on the part of the government to include the affected people in the process of development.

6.4.1 Raigad SEZs:

The Raigad district of Maharashtra was flooded with the proposal to develop SEZs. Admiral Ramdas and Lalita Ramdas (2007) the government of Maharashtra on 27th October, 2006 brought an extraordinary gazette notification and unilaterally declared the agricultural belt of Alibaug consisting of 22 villages as Industrial Area under Clause G of Section 2 of the MIDC Act, 1961.

Kale (2010) points out that the Raigad district currently has twenty nine SEZs on at least fifty thousand acres of land. As per government estimate, it would affect nearly fifty thousand population but some believe that the SEZs would directly or indirectly impact more than two lakhs population. The RIL has proposed setting up of multiservice SEZ by acquiring fourteen thousand hectares of land belonging to the tribal, fisher folk and OBC community people. These communities use this land for agriculture, production of salt and cattle grazing.

The twenty two villages from the Pen and Uran talukas strongly resisted land acquisition. The protest was led by farmers, workers' unions, civil society groups and certain organizations such as 24 gaon SEZ Virodhi Snagarsh Samiti, Rashtra Seva Dal and others. Pressure mounting from all quarters i.e. farmers, activists, opposition parties, lower and upper houses of the legislature pressured the government to respond to the demands of the protesters. The legislators proposed a referendum to determine whether farmers were willing to sell off their land to RIL. On the government notification, the Forest and Revenue departments prepared the referendum and gave a month's notice to around thirty thousand landholders in Pen. Out of thirty thousand farmers, six thousand one hundred ninety nine farmers filed their opposition for MAHA Mumbai SEZ on 21st September, 2008. These farmers were holding on an average

of three plots of land equivalent to 2/3rd of the land to be acquired. Thus in the historic referendum, the farmers from Raigad opposed and rejected the projects but the government of Maharashtra did not disclose the outcome of the referendum. The Bombay high court also rejected the RIL's plea for a stay on land acquisition and allowed extension as the land acquisition was to be completed by 2009 as per Land Acquisition Act, which did not happen due to resistance movement. India Today (2011) states that the Government of Maharashtra scrapped the SEZ in Raigad and announced that the farmers were free to utilise their lands as they want. The project was scrapped on the ground that land acquisition was not completed within a stipulated time.

6.4.2 Gorai SEZs:

Gorai is a village nestling between the lush green hills and the Arabian Sea, housing twenty five thousand fish workers. The sea and the rich fertile land has been the source of the livelihood for farmers and fisherfolk from generations. Due to this the local population is a reservoir of knowledge catering to the ecological niche of the region. For the local people, sea and land is not only a source of livelihood but also their cultural and identity. For centuries the farmers and the fisher folk enjoyed unhindered rights over the land and resources of Gorai but it was grabbed by the State agencies who advocated intensive development through tourism and amusement parks.

The livelihood, ecological space and culture of the local farmers and fisher folk were engulfed by the capitalist State. It was Pan Indian Paryatan that came up with the idea of opening an amusement park which soon caught the fancy of erstwhile revenue minister Mr. N. Rane. The State violated the coastal zone regulation and provided seven hundred acres of common property land for the construction of an amusement park. However, the activists are of the opinion that the land taken over by the Essel World is three times the actual land being claimed by officials. Thus the seven hundred acres of mangroves land which belonged to the local community were taken away and gifted to the private business house – Essel World Leisure Private Ltd. for the construction of an amusement park.

The construction of artificial jetties and plying of ferries blocked the fisher folk's access to the sea and destroyed their nets and boats. It also ruined the rich fishing grounds in the creek. Besides this, the park started dumping its chemical effluents and waste directly into the sea which polluted the sea and adversely affected the ecosystem. It led to a sharp decline in the sea resources and the fish catch started tremendously declining. Due to this, the fisher folks were forced to apply for welfare schemes of the government. The amount received was very nominal and it was given only to the man and not a woman. Thus the amusement park created ripples of displeasures. It snatched away the basic rights of fisher folks to follow their traditional livelihood, endangered their environment, culture and identity. The amusement park planted several bore wells for its

everyday requirement of two hundred tanks of water. This lowered the underground water level and the ground water became salty and unfit for drinking. The villages now have to depend on water tankers supplied by the municipality but that also according to villagers is bought by the builders on high price so practically the villagers have to go without water which was not the case before the construction of the park.

The people of Gorai due to these changed circumstances were forced to resist the Essel World project. The State attempted to suppress their voice by resorting to various tactics from direct police repression to rewriting the history of Gorai through false claims. Thus in the name of development, the neoliberal government is creating opportunities for the elite by taking away the right to land and resources of the traditional inhabitants. The neoliberal government forgets that development is not possible without the support and consent of the local population. We cannot have inclusive development and growth if we keep the farmers, tribal community, forest dwellers, the Dalit's, women and the fisher folks out of the process of development.

6.5 WATER RIGHTS

Water rights of the marginalised section of society is often compromised for the benefit of the dominant section of the society. Along with this, the construction of large dams and other development projects has strengthened the state ownership of surface water that has resulted in the elimination of the traditional community-based water distribution systems. Thus Government control over the water resources has transferred the management of water for irrigation to the water departments. The control of the state on water has indirectly support private ownership of natural resources.

The Government policies over water in pre-independent and post independent India has two different approaches with regard to surface and groundwater. In pre British India water was considered as a mobile, free flowing asset over which all the people had rights. Over 2000 years ago the Indian society had a sophisticated and decentralized water management system and in some parts of India the ancient system of water management still exists for example Tamil Nadu. It was a community maintained system based on a sustainable water extraction principle with storage and conveyance structures adaptable to local conditions. It also considered the social structure, land, raw materials available and topography of the area (Kumar and Furlong, 2012). Some of the practices exist even today in the tribal belt of India like the diverse systems Zings of Ladakh and the bamboo drip irrigation of the Khasi and the Jaintia of Meghalaya. But this policy changed after the arrival of the British in India. The British government took over the ownership of natural resources such as forest, land and water and thus the people's rights over the natural resources slipped in the hands of the state.

In the post-independence period things did not change much as the government of India initiated a five years plan and aimed at constructing large dams and other development projects for generating electricity and for food security etc., All these projects were funded by international agencies such as the World Bank. This led to the funding of large scale projects and a steady decline in the funding of small scale irrigation projects. In 1986, the state developed a National Water Policy neglecting the traditional system of water harvesting.

In 1990s due to mounting pressure from the international funding agencies, unplanned development, urban centric model of development, neoliberal policies of the state, appropriation of natural resources by the state and private corporations such as privatization of irrigation and power projects the local community rights and people's management of the resources were totally neglected.

The access to groundwater was linked to land rights. As a result those who owned the land only had the right to acquire water with no specification on the size of the land. This led to the usage of ground water through tube well and power pumps for commercial and irrigation purposes, resulting in the drop underground water level. Most part of India is facing severe water shortage, the situation in Maharashtra is worst as farmers are committing suicide due to lack of irrigation facilities and financial support.

Depletion of water resources, control of water by the state has led to conflict. People are protesting against urban centric development model, overexploitation of water resources, and contamination of ground water etc., for instance Plachimada in Andhra Pradesh and Athur village in Tamil Nadu.

Local Resistance Movement:

Pani Sangharsh Chalwal is a local resistance movement active on water rights in South Maharashtra. It is present in the districts of Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur. In the last few decades, the movement has spread both physically and in terms of content and ideas. The history of the water rights movement can be divided into two phases. In the first phase, the movement was known as Mukti Sangharsh Chalwal and was confined only to the taluka of Khanapur in Sangli. In the second phase, the Shed Major Kashtakari Shetkari Sanghatana and the Maharashtra Rajya Dharanrat va Prakalrast Parishad became much important and the movement spread practically to the entire part of Krishna Basin that falls in Maharashtra.

Core premises of the movement:

To focus on equitable distribution of water and inclusion of landless labourers, deserted women and Dalit's. The aim was to eradicate drought through access to additional water with a vision to set up an equitable and just society.

Impact:

- **Main streaming the concept of equitable access:**

Every household would get water enough to irrigate half an acre of land per family member, irrespective of the total land area owned.

- **Right to water as a part of the right to livelihood:**

Water was considered as a means of livelihood and hence to be extended to all even the landless.

- **Inclusion of dam affected people and their access to water:**

The movement has strongly argued for the water rights of the people affected by the dam.

- **Facilitation of rehabilitation, dam construction and water access:**

Through its agitation the water rights movement helped with the rehabilitation of the oustees facilitated dam construction by demanding and getting greater fund allocation for the dam projects as well as for rehabilitation.

- **Strategies employed:**

Joint action by drought and dam affected people. Evolving innovative political and mobilization strategies. The most important aspect of the movement was its attitude towards alternatives. Generally protest movements do not consider it their responsibility to look for an alternative to what they are protesting for, providing the alternative is considered as a state responsibility.

- **Participants:**

The different forms of agitation, struggles and outreach programmes initiated by the movement enabled the participation of people at various levels and brought in to its ambit all sections of the rural community.

- **Leadership and decision making:**

Most of the leaders were well educated and all of them came from rural and farming backgrounds, agricultural labourers.

- **Resource Mobilization:**

In terms of financial resources the funds were collected through traders, unions and mass organizations associated with the movements.

Success story:

- The Balaji Memorial Dam was the most important formative influence of the movement. Yerala river, which is one of the major tributaries of the Krishna River has gradually turned into a seasonal by 1970s due to the cultivation of sugarcane, rampant sand excavation and construction of small and medium water storage structures upstream. This affected the surface and subsurface water flows affecting ground water.

The sand excavation was identified as one of the major causes for drying up of the river. The twin villages Balawadi and Tandulwadi situated on the opposite banks of Yerala River led the discussions and debates about the issue and its probable solutions. The movement filed a PIL and won against the sand excavation. They were able to stop sand excavation and construction of the second phase of the dam. The water is not used for sugar cane farming.

- The Tembhu Lift irrigation scheme was launched in 1995. It was partially a response to the pressure to provide the drought prone upland areas of the Krishna basin with a share of the water. Atpadi taluka which was a stronghold of the water rights movement was to get 4.4 TMC of water irrigating 16000 hectares of land in 63 villages out of 84. A struggle was launched to restructure the scheme on the basis of equitable distribution water so that water would be supplied to all the 84 villages in the taluka including the land less. Due to the strong protest from the people in 2001, the government agreed to rework the scheme on the principle of equitable distribution of water to all.

Check your progress:

1. Write a note on SEZ in Maharashtra with reference to Gorai.
2. Write a note of Water Rights.

6.6 SUMMARY

Development, as visualized by the neoliberal state, is urban-centric and based on the inequitable distribution of means of production and power. It benefits the minuscule section of society while the most remain culturally alienated, emotionally desperate and impoverished. Thus resistance is a struggle of the marginalized to protect their livelihood, identity and culture.

6.7 QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the meaning and nature of resistance movement with any one case study.
2. Briefly discuss Delhi Mumbai Corridor in the context of resistance movement in India.
3. Discuss in detail Raigad and Gorai SEZ.
4. Write a note on Impact of Jaitapur Power Project.

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ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – ECO-FRIENDLY PRACTICES, ORGANIC FARMING, ANKOLI IN SOLAPUR

Unit Structure :

- 7.0 Objectives
- 7.1 Alternative Development Paradigm
- 7.2 Sustainable Development
- 7.3 Organic Farming, Eco Friendly Practices - Ankoli
 - 7.3.1 Organic Farming
 - 7.3.2 Historical background
 - 7.3.3 The idea of Water Audit and Water Bank
 - 7.3.4 The working of the Water Bank
 - 7.3.5 The Story of Reverse Migration
- 7.4 Conclusion
- 7.5 Summary
- 7.6 Questions
- 7.7 References

7.0 OBJECTIVES

- To introduce key elements of alternative development approach
- To examine collective water management initiative and its challenges

7.1 ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM

There has been severe criticism about the mainstream growth-oriented development models especially in the early 1970s. The dominant model of development is based on market liberalization and commercial globalization. This model has failed to deliver on the social front especially with its emphasis on unbridled capitalism and economic profits. The alternative approaches to development and their methodologies have emerged as development paradigms indicating a shift from mainstream development models. Gradually, alternative development theories/models have emerged to avoid the challenges and weaknesses of earlier models.

Many international and bilateral aid agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) began to look for alternatives that were more people –oriented. This development is geared to the satisfaction of needs of the people for whom development is directed.

The distinct methods associated with it are usually participatory methods and endogenous methods. The participatory method initiates development processes within the local community and takes into consideration the needs of the people through the process of participatory decision making. The local stakeholders are important in any decision-making process. Empowerment and local control over decision-making can be enhanced through increase in local involvement and participation. The indigenous development theory also emphasizes on the role of women in local development

Endogenous development has emerged as a powerful idea in development thinking. It has certain distinguishing characteristics such as;

- 1) local determination of development options,
- 2) local control over the development process and ,
- 3) the retention of benefits of development within the locale. Thus with respect to agency, social change is initiated from within communities, endogenously, or in collaboration with external agencies.

The alternative development paradigm is closely connected to the environment and sustainability along with a focus on people. The dominant modernization, dependency and neoclassical paradigms did not take into consideration the environmental concerns into development. However, now ecological processes and resources and economic systems are being considered as inseparable. Another positive development has been the emergence of the field of political ecology, which attempted to highlight the relation between environment and politics. Capitalism has spatial and temporal impacts especially on the people and environments of the Third World. It is a well-established fact that politics at the global level determine these impacts.

A cursory look at the evolution of developmental thought shows that the process has become increasingly complex over time. It has moved from being prescriptive to analytical in focus. There is more emphasis on the local community and its role in the development decision-making. This is so because development policies are beginning to operate under the paradigm of sustainability. Some scholars argue that we are experiencing the alter-globalization movement. It is fundamentally a movement about questioning and transforming development. Its main element is the shift from the power of the institutions of neo-liberalism and working towards people's agency and grassroots involvement.

7.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The recent decades have witnessed the growth of the environmental movement. The reflection of this can be seen in the notion of development which has expanded to include the highly debated term, sustainability. The term sustainable development has been prominent in all discussions relating to policy making since the mid-1980s. It played a central role in the United Nations (UN) appointed Brundtland Commission (1984-7) and its report, 'Our Common Future (WCED 1987). Since then it has appeared with increasing frequency in academic studies and government reports. It draws attention to the unsustainable patterns of production and consumption in wealthy countries and cites these as a major cause of environmental degradation.

The relationship between environment and development has always been problematic. The Brundtland formulation of sustainable development has brought this relationship from the periphery to mainstream thinking. Sustainable development simply means initiating long-term transformation of basic aspects of the present economic system. This also means a new development paradigm that is designed to work within the ecological limits of the planet. This is reflected in the most cited Brundtland definition of Sustainable Development as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own'.

The notion of sustainability has been extended to all industries and has been globally endorsed as the way forward. Since the late 1960s there has been an emergence of environmentalism as a dominant global political and social movement. Thus a new environmental dimension has been added to most economic, political and social activities. Certainly, successive international conferences, from the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) to the 1992 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro, and various strategies, such as the World Conservation Strategy (IUCN, 1980), the widely cited Brundtland Report, *Our Common Future* (WCED, 1987) and the Rio 'Agenda 21' have all worked towards the same objective. The goal was to give topmost priority to environmental concerns in most public and private sector organisations. In some cases, such strategies have been incorporated in global development policies. This has resulted in the publication of Agenda 21 as an important sustainability goal.

The UN Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and later came to be known as the Earth Summit. It focused on two key issues: the first issue dealt with the link between environment and development. The second issue was regarding the practical problems surrounding the promotion of sustainable development. Sustainable development aims towards introducing policies that strive to balance environmental protection with social and economic concerns, especially in the third world. One of the most significant agreements

reached at the Rio Earth Summit, 1992 was the Agenda 21, the action plan for achieving sustainability based on the involvement of local communities using a bottom-up approach. The second Earth Summit, 1997 (Rio+5) held five years later noted the increasing reliance of some developing countries on tourism.

Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) has the dual objectives of democratic governance and on enhancing popular participation. LA 21 is a participatory, multistakeholder process. It aims to achieve the goals of Agenda 21 by implementation of a long-term, strategic plan which treats sustainable development concerns on a priority basis. Agenda 21 is a global action plan endorsed by the 1992 Rio Summit in Brazil and reaffirmed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002. It sets out the priorities for sustainable development in the 21st century.

One of the main areas of action outlined in Agenda 21, Section III, is strengthening the role of major groups. It aims to strengthen the interlinkages between various groups such as governmental agents, social groups and the business community. In effect it ensures the participation of all stakeholders especially women, youth, indigenous peoples, NGOs, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific community and farmers in action and coordination of various activities.

Check your progress :

1. Can you explain sustainable Development?

7.3 ORGANIC FARMING, ECO FRIENDLY PRACTICES - ANKOLI (SOLAPUR)

7.3.1 Organic Farming

Conventional farming methods have been associated with a host of problems including health related diseases like cancer, pollution, degradation of soil and water and impact on domestic animals. Organic farming is a technique in which plants and animal rearing is done in natural ways. It is a production system which favours maximum use of organic material such as; crop residue, animal excreta, legumes and on and off farm organic wastes, growth regulators and biopesticides, etc. It

discourages the use of synthetically produced agro-inputs for maintenance of soil productivity and fertility. Pest management techniques are natural, sustainable and contribute to a healthy environment.

The practices of organic farming has the following characteristics: 1) tillage that minimizes soil erosion, even if it costly, 2) Minimal use of inorganic fertilizers, with maximum dependence on animal and green manures, 3) Integrated pest management, 4) Crop rotations that help control weeds, diseases and increase fertility of soil, 5) No genetically modified organisms are permitted.

ANKOLI – WATER COLLECTIVE

One of the regions, Ankoli in Maharashtra is known for its ecofriendly practices and organic farming. It fulfills this task through collective water management through water banks.

7.3.2 Historical background

Ankoli was infamous for intense sunshine, barren land, scarcity of water. Added to this was the problem of fund shortage. Despite these challenges, the villagers of Ankoli began working with limited resources in 2002. But eight years later, they have a water bank of 500m circumference with lush green plantations on its sides. Agro-scientist Arun Deshpande, ably supported by his wife, Sumangala, a Science communicator has helped the village to convert a dry watershed into a water bank that has the capacity to store five crore litres of water at Ankoli village in the district of Solapur, Maharashtra. Water audit helped immensely in this transformation.

The Bhopal gas tragedy was the turning point in the life of Deshpande. After having witnessed the tragedy and its aftermath from close quarters, as the head of People for Science movement, he and thousands of other scientists decided to stop aiding multinational corporations. Instead, they began to use their knowledge management for the benefit of their own country.

Deshpande decided to return to his village in Ankoli in 1986. He was shocked to see that all wells in the region were dry, despite being dug 300 ft down. The villagers had to depend on government tankers for their daily supply of water. Over two decades of use of bore wells and hazardous submersible pumps had taken its toll on the village.

To arrest this problem, it was necessary to initiate scientific plantations. This was done by studying and applying principles and technology developed in the world. The first step was to stop the winds from the Western side that were drying up the water in the watershed. By using every drop of water, they began planting drought-resistant trees such as Babul, Neem, Ber and Subabul on the western side. It took five years for the trees to grow into thick plantations. They facilitated in stopping hot desiccating winds from the western side of the watershed and provided

it protection. Thus, each drop of water was conserved and remained in the well.

The ecological and social impact of this endeavour was immense. The leaves that fall on the earth formed a layer called the mulch. This layer significantly contributes to the rejuvenation of the soil. This layer insulates and saves the soil from the effects of the scorching sun and keeps its temperature below 30 degrees, thus reducing the amount of water evaporating from the soil. Gradually inch by inch, the whole region was covered with plantations which protected the water. Around this time, the village received another blow. In 1998 the village was affected by a drought. It ruined the efforts of all the years. With water scarcity starting large, 900 able-bodied people out of a total population of 5000 left for the nearby cities. The plantation dried up and cattle that were shifted to the cattle camps could not survive.

7.3.3 The idea of Water Audit and Water Bank

With uncertainty looming large, the villagers began to rethink the water audit. That is when the bitter truth unfolded. Deshpande said, “by exporting the crops and selling them in the market, they were virtually exporting the water content in the form of products to the cities.” The audit threw up some disturbing facts. When they exported one liter of milk to the cities, they were exporting 10,000 lts. of water that was used for cattle, fodder, etc. The export of one egg meant 600 lts. of water, one kilogram of mutton required 35,000 lts of water, one kg of sugar need 4000 lts, one kg wheat needed 6000 lts, one kg rice took 11,000 lts, one kg. of paper required 35000 lts and 1.5 kg beef meant 50 tonnes of water. The villagers realized that a huge amount of water indirectly and virtually was being exported to the cities.

The idea of the water bank was decided upon in 2002. A special plastic “Geomembrane” of Ecoplast having multilayered thermal lining was attached inside the oval-shaped nano water bank. This was followed by further plantation of drought-resistant trees. With plantation the velocity of winds could be changed, which in turn controlled the rate of evaporation of water. It took Deshpande six years to convince all families to go in for a single water bank. By adopting Continuous Contour Trenches (CCTs) technique, every inch of water could be collected and saved. Collective water and soil management has its own advantages.

7.3.4 The working of the Water Bank

People deposited water in the Water bank and withdrew from it. The bank works on the simple principles of banking. However, there is no overdraft facility and nobody is allowed to withdraw more than the amount that has been deposited. The nano watershed on the Bhima-Seena river basin, measures 50 acres, with a capacity of five crore litres of water. Thirty crore litres of water is taken as deposit from all the families from their wells throughout the year and then dispersed daily and as per the

demands of the situation. The water is deposited by the members by using their own pumps and pipelines.

The water is kept clean through the method of artificial aeration. The water is allowed to fall into the shed from a height so that it carries air with it. Evaloc chemical spray (an organic product of mustard oil) is sprayed on the water surface to stop evaporation of water. Every drop of water is measured. It is computerized and people have been trained to work out the figures. This water is not for export, it is reserved for self sustenance. Whatever water is left after consumption is saved or deposited in the water bank.

7.3.5 The Story of Reverse Migration

So far banks and the government have sanctioned 25 water banks. Ten women can come together to form a Paani Panchayat. The local women's self-help group can take a loan from nationalized banks while the government's agriculture department will extend subsidies to them. However, these water banks are meant strictly for Reverse Migration. They are meant for farm house societies of the working class that stay in slums in nearby cities and are a part of the unorganized labour force which wants to return to the village. This water will not be allowed to be exported or used for organic farming or producing anything for the cities.

Deshpande is serious about pulling villagers back from the cities (reverse migration). The village will be self-sustained and will not depend on the market. The villagers intend to produce their own electricity by bicycle and dynamo generator. One hour of cycling will be sufficient to produce electrification, lighting and even computerization.

7.4 CONCLUSION

Several changes in our socio-economic environment have meant that new strategies and structures of water storage, renewal and transmission are required. In recent years, there is an increasing demand for water for domestic and commercial purposes. Towards this end, innovative and 'out-of-the-box' solutions need to be increasingly exploited to meet the challenge of promoting sustainable development.

7.5 SUMMARY

There has been severe criticism about the mainstream growth-oriented development models especially in the early 1970s. The dominant model of development is based on market liberalization and commercial globalization.

Gradually, alternative development theories/models have emerged to avoid the challenges and weaknesses of earlier models. The alternative

model emphasized on participatory decision making, endogenous approach, involvement of women and indigenous groups.

Sustainable Development is 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own'.

Organic farming is a technique in which plants and animal rearing is done in natural ways.

Ankoli in Maharashtra is a case study in managing water through water audits and water banks.

This novel initiative has been able to reverse migration in the village.

7.6 QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the key elements of the alternative development approach.
2. What is sustainable development?
3. Discuss collective water management system with reference to Ankoli in Solapur.
4. Discuss the functioning of water banks.

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Collective Water Management Through Water Banks. In Environmental profession, July, 1, 2020

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PEOPLE-CENTRIC DEVELOPMENT – MENDHA LEKHA (GADCHIROLI), ‘ADARSH GAON’ – HIWARE BAZAAR (AHMEDNAGAR)

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8.0 OBJECTIVES

- To understand the concept of people-centric approach
- To examine the cases of participatory decision making

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Human Development Report 1990 specifies that human development means both, the process of widening people's choices and the level of their achieved well-being. Human development is incomplete without freedom and democracy. Development, in other words, is the process of 'enlarging people's choices'. People centric development is when people are placed at the centre of development programmes. For

sustainable growth, people at the bottom of the pyramid must be the focus of reforms. The current development model focuses solely on economic growth, which is unsustainable and inequitable. The people-centric development approach is a strategy that incorporates the values of justice, sustainability and inclusiveness.

There are a number of outstanding cases of alternative developmental initiatives which are well documented and thoroughly studied such as, Hiware Bazar in Ahmednagar and Mendha-Lekha in Gadchiroli. Organisations such as Kalpvriksh and Down to Earth are in the forefront of investigating and publishing such cases while numerous other cases remain underreported.

8.2 HIWARE BAZAAR (AHMEDNAGAR)

Hiware Bazar, is a village in Maharashtra's drought-prone Ahmednagar district which was prone to the vagaries of nature resulting in environmental degradation. But in less than a decade it turned itself around into one of the most prosperous villages of the country. It used funds from government schemes, to rejuvenate its natural resources-forests, watershed and soil – led by a strong village body. It modeled itself on Ralegan Siddhi, the village which performed a miraculous U-turn under the leadership of Anna Hazare. Today, Hiware Bazar serves as an example for the whole Ahmednagar district, in lessons on conservation and prosperity.

8.2.1 Historical background:

Hiware Bazar is famous for its champion Hind Kesari wrestlers. In the 1970s it witnessed the worst ecological degradation. With just 400 mm of annual rainfall, the village needed to protect the forests in the surrounding hills which acted as its catchment areas. A series of problems pursued. As the hills got denuded, the runoff from the hills ruined the fields. Agriculture, which was the mainstay of the region, became unrewarding. Drought was chronic and acute – a slight drop in rainfall resulted in crop failure. The village faced an acute water crisis as its traditional water storage systems were in ruins.

In 1989-90, hardly 12 percent of the cultivable land could be farmed. The village's wells used to have water only during the monsoon. Families began to shift out, first seasonally, then permanently. Those left behind further cleared the dwindling forests for survival. "Even government officials shifted out and soon Hiware Bazar became a punishment posting," recalls Maruti Thange, a 56-year-old farmer.

Today, a fourth of the village's 216 families are millionaires. Hiware Bazar's *sarpanch*, Popat Rao Pawar, says just over 50 families have an annual income over Rs 10 lakh. The per capita income of the village is twice the average of the top 10 per cent in rural areas nationwide

(Rs 890 per month). In the past 15 years, average income has risen 20 times.

8.2.2 Implementing the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS)

Hiware Bazar was able to achieve the impossible feat by using funds to regenerate the village's land and water resources, by creating productive assets like water conservation structures and forests. This effort got an impetus with the panchayat elections of 1989, in which Pawar who won unopposed, immediately started work for water conservation.

Later the district was brought under the Joint Forest Management programme in 1992. In 1993, the district social forestry department helped the village regenerate the completely degraded 70 ha of village forest and the catchments of the village wells. With donations from labour the panchayat built 40,000 contour trenches around the hills to conserve rainwater and recharge groundwater. Plantation and forest regeneration activities were taken up by the villagers. All these efforts ensured that after the monsoon, many well and villages were able to collect enough water to help irrigation activities.

In 1994, 12 agencies were approached by the gram sabha to implement watershed works under EGS. The village prepared its own five-year plan for 1995-2000 for ecological revival. The EGS was implemented according to this plan. It ensured that all departments implementing projects in the village had an integrated plan.

Another favourable development was that the Maharashtra government brought Hiware Bazar under the Adarsh Gaon Yojana (AGY) in 1994. AGY was based on five principles: 1) ban on liquor, 2) ban on cutting trees, 3) ban on free grazing, 4) family planning and 5) contributing village labour for development work. The first task it took up was planting trees on forestland and people were persuaded to stop grazing there. To implement this, the village created another five-year plan. An integrated model of development with water conservation as its core was adopted. The village worked in collaboration with an NGO, The Yashwant Agriculture, Village and Watershed Development Trust which acted as the implementing agency for development works under AGY.

8.2.3 Miracle of water

The efforts of the village have borne fruit. The number of wells have increased from 97 to 217. Irrigated land has gone up from 120 ha in 1999 to 260 ha in 2006. Earlier overgrazing had made grass scarce, however now the grass production has gone up from 100 tonnes in 2000 to 6,000 tonnes in 2004. With more grass available, milch livestock numbers have gone up from 20 in 1998 to 340 in 2003 according to a government livestock census. Subsequently, milk production rose from 150 litres per day in the mid-1990s to 4,000 litres now.

The success has impacted household incomes in a positive way. According to a 1995 survey, 168 families out of 180 were below the poverty line. The number fell to 53 in a 1998 survey. The village has witnessed a 73% reduction in poverty, due to profits from dairying and cash crops. The village has also developed its own BPL indicators. Access to two meals a day, capacity to enroll at least two children in school; and expenditure on health are considered as important indicators. Families who cannot spend Rs. 10,000 a year under these heads are considered below the poverty line in Hiware Bazar. This is around three times higher than the official poverty line. The villagers no longer depend on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) for providing work.

Hiware Bazar's strong participatory institutional set-up has facilitated success. The gram sabha has the power to decide on a range of issues, which include: identifying sites for water harvesting structures, sharing water and types of crops to be cultivated. The implementation of any programme is done in consultation with the village voluntary body.

The village's biggest innovation is its water budget. The village's second five-year plan (2000-2005) focused on sustainable uses of the regenerated wealth. The village gram sabha plays a pivotal role in spreading literacy about its experiment in watershed development. The gram sabha makes decisions in which the greatest environmental planners are the villagers themselves.

Ahmednagar district lies in the Maharashtra plateau, with flat agricultural land on undulating terrain. Farmers survive mainly groundwater and levels are declining. In the past 15 years, many years the rains have almost totally failed, and even when rains have been bountiful there has been scarcity of water. The region witnessed its worst drought and devastation from 2001 to 2003.

8.2.4 Water, Jobs and Soil

The drought period was a lesson in learning. In Ahmednagar, there was a clear correlation between the intensity of drought and EGS spending on watershed work and soil conservation. A substantial amount of 106 crore was spent towards making 201 farm ponds, doing 20,000 ha of continuous contour trenching, another 3,400 ha of compartment bunding and building over 1,000 check dam-like structures in different streams and drains to improve water harvesting. In this period the district built over 70,000 water-harvesting structures.

The impact of this effort was tangible. First there was a drastic decline in the demand for employment in the last few average and high rainfall years. Secondly, there was an increase in the area under crops and farmers moved to cash crops with rising yields. Agriculture was now considered to be productive and lucrative. Third and most important, is there has been an improvement in the water table of the district because of soil and water conservation.

Since 2002, Hiware Bazar has been doing an annual budgeting of water assisted by the Ahmednagar districts' groundwater department. The total amount of water available in the village is measured, uses of water are estimated, and depending on this the agricultural cropping to be taken up is prescribed. All this is done through the village council, the gram sabha whose decisions are final and binding. Water for drinking purposes for humans and animals and for other daily uses is given top priority. 70% of remaining water is set aside for irrigation. The remaining 30% is kept for future use and for percolating and recharging groundwater. A yearly audit is carried out to examine and assess the availability of water and accordingly adjust its use.

8.2.5 Conclusion

Hiware Bazar is an example of partnership between the government and the village. It shows that a strong village community can make best use of the available resources with a vision, institutional set up and efficient management. Hiware gave people a stake in the work and enabled the synergy between ecosystem services, governance and economics to work for its people. The watershed development programmes in the State and the country have used Hiware as its role model and used this approach to regenerate resources by advocating an integrated, decentralized, bottom- top development model.

8.3 MENDHA LEKHA - GADCHIROLI

Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra state in India is known for its biodiverse, dry deciduous forests as well as for its tribal communities. Mendha-Lekha is located 30 km. from the district headquarters and is spread over two small and closely situated hamlets. Nearly 80% of this area is forested. There are approximately 400 inhabitants of the village composed of the Gond tribe, which has ruled the surrounding forests since time immemorial. The village depends on subsistence farming and on the forests, which provide a range of food, fuel, timber and fodder. The major source of income is from the collection of non-timber forest produce (NTFP) and daily wages from labour work with government and private agencies.

The village has faced problems of unemployment, drunkenness, corruption by government officials and exploitation at the hands of traders and moneylenders.

8.3.1 Experiments in Community Conservation

In the late 1970s the Indian government proposed an ambitious hydroelectric project in the adjoining state of Madhya Pradesh. The proposed project would lead to displacement from their traditional homes, disruption of social life, and destruction of livelihood. This awareness led to a strong tribal opposition to the project. The tribals of these areas organized themselves under the banner of Jungle Bachao, Manav Bachao Andola (Save Forest, Save Humans Movement) and held public rallies and

agitations against the dams. In 1985, after prolonged and determined tribal resistance, the government shelved the project.

The success of the anti-dam struggle increased the determination of the tribal people to take decisions at local levels for activities directly affecting their lives. This led to a strong movement towards self-rule in the region, based on the revival of tribal cultural identity and greater control over land and resources.

Prior to 1950 the forests in the region were controlled and managed by local tribals as common property, with the overall responsibility with the tribal landlords. A strong system of community management governing the use of the common lands existed. Post 1950, after independence, the Indian government abolished the tribal system and all lands were vested with the government and subject to the Indian Forest Act of 1927. The customary rights over common property that people had enjoyed for several generations were not accepted, and the region was declared protected forests.

8.3.2 Leadership

While conducting a study on 'People and Forest', Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, a staunch Gandhian was on the lookout for villages with an autonomous decision making structure. It was during this period that he first came across Mendha Lekha. In the year 1984, interactions with the villagers, as well as Mohan's own belief in "People Power", motivated him to establish 'Vrikshamitra', an organization whose objective was to propagate the interlinkage between environment, forest livelihood and self-rule.

The tribals were made aware about their traditional 'Nistar' rights, or their rights to use forest produce for domestic consumption. This helped in popularizing the concept of participatory forest management at the local, state as well as national levels. One result of the participatory movement was that it led to the conferment of Community Forest Rights by the government to the village of Mendha Lekha and Marda in 2009 under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as the Forest Rights Act.

He introduced and popularized the concept of Gram Swaraj. The villagers recognized him as a 'Sahyogi Mitra' or 'Companion in Development' and under his guidance and support, the residents of Mendha Lekha succeeded in making the Gram Sabha more inclusive, participatory, active and democratic in the true sense.

8.3.3 Village institutions

In Mendha, three important village institutions were created in the late 1980s as a result of the movement towards self-rule and protection of the surrounding forests.

a) The Gram Sabha (GS)

The village council for Mendha is called the Gram Sabha (GS). The GS is responsible for all village-level decisions including those related to natural resource use and management. A consensus method was adopted for decision making and that these decisions would prevail over any government or other decisions.

The GS is responsible for decisions about forest related activities such as watershed development, formulating forest protection rules, selecting representatives for the Van Suraksha Samiti, and handling NTFP extraction and trade-related issues.

b) The Mahila Mandal (MM)

All women in the village are members of the MM. Often the GS meetings also work as MM meetings. MM carry out various forest related activities such as, regular monitoring of the forests and punishing those who breach forest protection rules.

c) The Abhyas Gat (AG)

Abhyas Gat is a study circle which operates as an informal gathering of people. Meetings are organized as per need and on any issue deserving attention. The brainstorming that occurs in the AG leads to more awareness and helps in informed decision making by the participants.

8.3.4 Social Impacts of participatory decision making

Following are some important social impacts of the village initiative towards self-rule.

Increased Empowerment: The villagers have achieved the capacity and confidence to assert their rights and reach a stage where the village is respected even in official circles.

Inclusion in decision making process: All villagers irrespective of class and gender have a stake in decision making.

Established reputation: The village has earned a reliable reputation of effective partners in development and forest protection. Through non-violent methods Mendha has established strong and good relationships with many government officials, who in turn help them in crucial moments.

Democratic process: The village has managed to establish informal yet strong institutional bodies. The village has initiated a democratic and transparent process of informed decision-making and implementation. This helps in providing clarity in understanding and collaboration in community effort.

Stronger equity: Each villager is an equal participant in the process of decision making, including women and the poor.

Inspiration to others: The village has set an example for many surrounding villages. Many villages which have witnessed the success of Mendha Lekha have begun to work towards the same model of fostering self-reliance.

Financial management: The village manages its financial transactions with confidence. The GS has its own bank account which is managed by its people.

Strengthened Livelihood: The GS has ensured basic economic security to all villagers through access to forest resources or employment opportunities, including forest based industry like hone and other activities such as collection of NTFP.

Fostered inter-departmental collaboration : The villages have succeeded in strengthening inter-departmental coordination and cooperation among various government agencies. The GS regularly organizes joint meetings of representatives. These meetings facilitate face-to-face dialogue with the agencies and help in mobilizing otherwise segregated resources.

8.4 CONCLUSION

Mendha Lekha is an outstanding example of experiment in ‘self-rule’ without any interference from the government bodies and self-reliance in regard to funding to carry out developmental activities. Mendha is referred to as a model in grass-roots democracy through ordinary people’s initiatives and participation long before Panchayati Raj got an impetus with the 74th amendment in 1996.

8.5 SUMMARY

The people-centric development approach is a strategy that incorporates the values of justice, sustainability and inclusiveness.

Hiware Bazar, is a village in Maharashtra’s drought-prone Ahmednagar district which has in less than a decade turned itself around into one of the most prosperous villages of the country.

It utilized the funds generated from the EGGS and implemented the Joint Forest Management programme to regenerate the forests as well groundwater.

With innovative practices like the water budget, the village has been able to control the impact of droughts in the region.

Hiware Bazar is a model of partnership between the government and the village.

Mendha Lekha village in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra has battled problems of unemployment, drunkenness, corruption by government officials and exploitation at the hands of traders and moneylenders.

The tribals of these areas organized themselves under the banner of Jungle Bachao, Manav Bachao Andola (Save Forest, Save Humans Movement) and held public rallies and agitations against the dams.

Under the leadership of Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, a staunch Gandhian, the villagers established 'Vrikshamitra', an organization whose objective was to propagate the interlinkage between environment, forest livelihood and self-rule.

In Mendha, three important village institutions were created in the late 1980s as a result of the movement towards self-rule and protection of the surrounding forests; the gram sabha, the mahila mandal and the abhyas gat.

Mendha Lekha is an outstanding example of experiment in 'self-rule' without any interference from the government bodies and self-reliance in regard to funding to carry out developmental activities.

8.6 QUESTIONS

- 1) What is a people-centric approach to development? Discuss the historical background of Hiware Bazar in the context of participatory planning.
- 2) 'People centric-development is about situating people at the centre of development'. Discuss the statement in the context of development of Hiware Bazar.
- 3) 'Mendha Lekha is an experiment in community conservation'. Discuss
- 4) Discuss the social impacts of participatory decision-making in the context of Mendha Lekha.

8.7 REFERENCES

- ❖ <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/coverage/hiware-bazar--a-village-with-54-millionaires-4039> retrieved on 29 November 2019
- ❖ <http://kalpavriksh.org/mendha-lekha-village/> retrieved on 8 December, 2019



Question Paper Pattern

1. All Questions are Compulsory (100 Marks)
2. All Questions Carry Equal Marks
3. Figures to the right indicates marks to a sub-question

Q1. Attempt Any 2 of the following Questions (Module I) 20 Marks

- a.
- b.
- c.

Q2. Attempt Any 2 of the following Questions (Module II) 20 Marks

- a.
- b.
- c.

Q3. Attempt Any 2 of the following Questions (Module III) 20 Marks

- a.
- b.
- c.

Q4. Attempt Any 2 of the following Questions (Module IV) 20 Marks

- a.
- b.
- c.

Q5. Write Short Notes on Any 2 20 Marks

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.