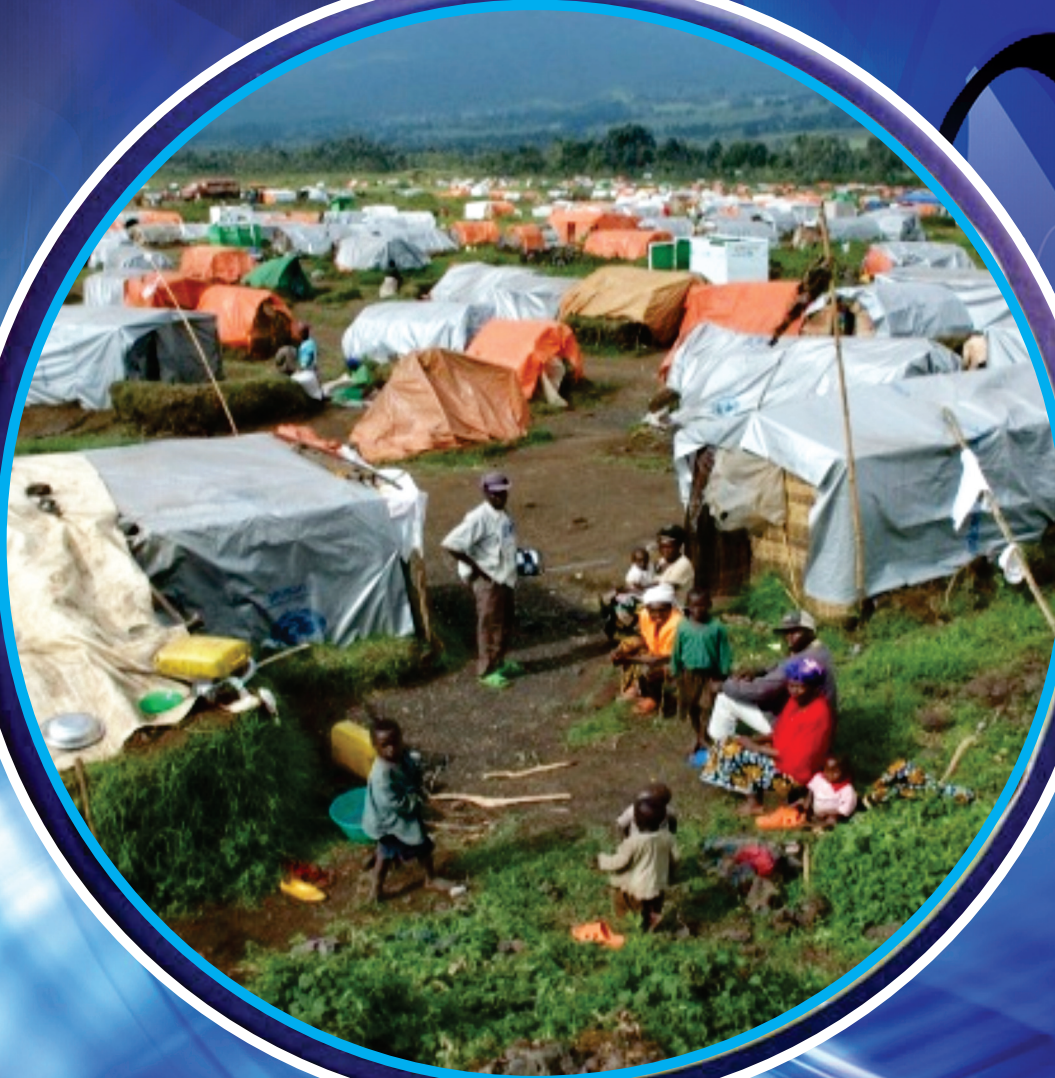




Block

4

DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT-III

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BLOCK 4 DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT-III

Block 4 on ‘Dynamics of Development – III’ consists of three units namely, ‘Development and Disparity’, ‘Development and Displacement’, and ‘Inclusive Development’.

Unit 1 on ‘Development and Disparity’ discusses the basic concepts of development as well as disparity. This unit, besides covering a few important indicators of development, also covers the meaning of the term disparity, and types of disparity in the global and regional contexts.

Unit 2 on ‘Development and Displacement’ discusses Meaning of Development and Displacement, Scale of Displacement, Cause and Impact of Displacement, Urbanization Induced Displacement, Development vs Displacement, Protests and Resistance, Displacement: A Global scenario and Rehabilitation and Resettlement

the definition of economic development and how it is different from economic growth. This unit also discusses some of the common measures used in the measurement of economic development. It also gives an account of the obstacles to economic development and features of underdeveloped countries.

Unit 3 on ‘Inclusive Development’ gives an account of the genesis and relevance of inclusive development. It explains the importance of inclusive development and factors that affect inclusive development. Besides, it also comprises various processes and approaches to inclusion.

UNIT 1 DEVELOPMENT AND DISPARITY

Structure

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Development :Its Indicators
- 1.3 Meaning of Disparity
- 1.4. Types of Disparities
- 1.5 Causes of Disparity
- 1.6 Measures to Overcome Disparity
- 1.7 Let Us Sum Up
- 1.8 References and Selected readings
- 1.9 Check Your Progress - Possible Answers

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This unit discusses the basic concepts-development as well as disparity. Despite development, disparities has remain a grave concern. For example, in the community where you are staying you will find some households have good material possession like beautiful houses, car, good quality household materials like refrigerator, microwave oven, sofa sets, etc, while many might not have even sufficient accommodation for living. This is an example of economic disparities. This unit besides covering a few important indicators of development, also covers in detail the meaning of the term disparity and the types of disparity. It examines the types of disparity in the global and the regional context and also examines disparity in the inter-state and the intra-state contexts. It also discusses rural-urban disparity. The section also discusses the characteristics of developed countries and the criteria for the identification of backwardness. It also discusses the contexts, social as well as economic, in which disparity take place. In the end, the unit discuss the causes of disparity and the measures to overcome disparity.

After going through this unit, you should be able to:

- Explain the indicators of development
- Describe the meaning and types of disparities
- Discuss the causes of disparities measures to overcome them

1.2 DEVELOPMENT : ITS INDICATORS

1.2.1 Concept and Indicators of Development

Development has no precise definition. There are, however, a few identified indicators: economic, social, psychological, cultural and political on the basis of which development is said to have taken place. Among the economic indicators of development are: income, expenditure, growth – industrial as well as agricultural. Social indicators of development constitute literacy, health, etc. Among the psychological indicators are: the feeling of well-being (satisfaction), change in attitude, etc. The cultural indicators include modern/traditional cultures which tend to influence other cultures. Lastly, the political indicators also play

an important role in defining development, because political situations within a country may influence policies of other countries.

Let us begin with the economic indicators. It is said that development of a country, state or a region has taken place if the per capita income or per capita expenditure has increased. This means that people have more income as a result of which their purchasing power has gone up and their expenditure patterns have gone up. This is an indicator that development has taken place. If the annual growth rate in the industrial sector or the agricultural sector has increased, or even if the overall growth rate has increased, then again it can be said that the country has moved from one stage of development to the other.

The social indicators of development include literacy, health, etc. If percentage of literates in a country has increased from, say, 65% to say, 90%, it can be said that the country has developed. Similarly, if the per capita expenditure on health has increased, or the Infant Mortality Rate (that is the number of children who have died before completing one year per one thousand live births) has declined from say, 65 per 1000 live births to say, 45 per 1000 live births, it can be said that the country has moved from one stage of development to the other. Similarly, if malnutrition has been reduced from say, 30% to say, 15 %, this also indicates that the country has developed.

The psychological indicators of development include a behavioural change in people's attitude or a feeling of satisfaction or well-being among people. If the country experiences a behavioural change in the attitude of people in matters of health, hygiene, cleanliness, etc., then we can easily conclude that the country is developing.

Similarly, if people are happy about things and express their satisfaction about the state of affairs in the country, then again it can be said the country has moved from stage of development to the other. The cultural indicators of development include the practice of modern/traditional cultures, which tend to influence other cultures. If India is able to influence the world through its cultures, then India can be said to be moving from one stage of development to the other. Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of life, which has had a major impact on the world, was based on certain Indian traditions, customs and values to which he strictly adhered and which helped him bring about changes in world's thinking on several issues pertaining to life. This is an aspect of cultural development.

1.3 MEANING OF DISPARITY

After studying the indicators of development, you will know the meaning of disparities:

Disparity means the condition or fact of being unequal, as in age, rank, or degree

- Age disparity: young, middle-aged, old
- Rank disparity: chaprasi, clerk, officer
- Degree: poor, average, excellent (as in condition of a car) or developed, developing, under-developed (as in status of a country)

We talk of disparity for the simple reason that we have to make comparisons between equals and if there is a disparity in a group among which comparisons

are made, such comparisons are not justifiable. Let us take the example of a school which has conducted an essay competition on the importance of Independence Day for children belonging to class VII to class XII. Children from these classes would belong to ages ranging from, say, eleven years to, say, eighteen years. It is but natural that children in the lower age group will have lesser knowledge about Independence Day compared to children in the upper age group. Even if the knowledge levels are the same, the level of comprehension would differ among children belonging to various age groups. Older children would be able to perform better based on their experiences compared to younger children. Such a competition would not be fair from the point of view of younger children.

Similarly, it is not justifiable to evaluate the performance of a chaprasi, a clerk and an officer serving an organization, on the same yardstick, as their levels of understanding, their levels of intelligence, their knowledge base, etc. differs from each other. An officer's performance would be judged on the basis of certain yardsticks which would be different from that of a clerk or a chaprasi.

Countries may not be new and old, but they are at different levels of development. Some countries like USA, Norway, Sweden, etc. are at a much higher stage of development compared to say, countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, etc. or some South African countries. Comparisons between such countries may not be justifiable. So, if disparity between the status of various countries exist, they cannot be compared in terms of their levels of development.

Disparity and development are the two sides of a coin. Disparity creates bottlenecks to development. Lesser the disparity, greater will be the chances of development and greater the disparity, lesser will be the chances that development takes place. For example countries like USA, Norway, Sweden, etc. have lesser disparities in terms of per capita income, per capita consumption and availability of resources between the rich and the poor, etc., compared to countries like India, Bangladesh, Nepal, etc., where disparities are higher between the rich and the poor.

Now you must have some idea about the meaning of development: its indicators and meaning of disparity. Now, answer the questions given in *Check Your Progress 1*.

Check Your Progress 1

Note: a) Answer the following questions in about 50 words.

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

- 1) What do you mean by development? Is it a multi-dimensional concept. Explain

.....

- 2) Disparities are of different types? Illustrate?

.....

1.4 TYPES OF DISPARITIES

After explaining disparities, it is better now to discuss about the types of disparities. A few important types of disparities are as follows:

- i) Global Disparity
- ii) Inter-State Disparity
- iii) Intra-State Disparity
- iv) Rural-Urban Disparity

i) Global Disparity

The simple meaning of global disparity is the disparities that exists between the nations. Commonly, one hears that America is much more developed than India.

For example, socio-economic disparity exists at the global level and that is why countries are classified into two categories: developed and underdeveloped. There are countries which are in the process of developing and such countries are referred to as developing countries. Each country is at a different level of development, which causes disparity between countries. Some countries have been endowed with resources in abundance, while there are countries which are extremely poor in resources. Resources are of various types – material resources, man-power resources, natural resources and financial resources. Differences in availability of resources, by and large, cause disparity between countries and put them at different levels of development.

The following table shows the level of global socio-economic disparity that exists between a group of developed as well as a group of underdeveloped/developing countries. This is described in Table 1.

Table 1: Socio-Economic Indicators of a few countries

Countries	Socio-Economic Indicators reflecting Global Disparity				
	Gross Domestic Product per Capita in US Dollars (2006)	Human Poverty Index (2006)	Life Expectancy at birth in years(2006)	Infant Mortality Rate (2006)	Adult Literacy % 15 years & above (2006)
Group A					
Bangladesh	1,155	36.9	63.5	52	52.5
India	2,489	28.5	64.1	57	65.2
Nepal	999	33.3	63.0	46	55.2
Pakistan	2361	33.6	64.9	78	54.2
Sri Lanka	3896	16.9	71.9	11	90.8

Group B					
Japan	31,951	-	82.4	3	-
Norway	51,862	-	79.9	3	-
Sweden	34,059	-	80.7	3	-
UK	32,654	-	79.2	5	-
USA	43,968	-	78.0	6	-

Sources: *Human Development Report, UNDP, 2008 and State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 2008*

It is quite evident from the table that global disparity exists and some countries are much more developed compared to some other countries. If we look at the Human Development Index (HDI) of each of the countries taken in this table, we find that the rank ranges from no.2 for Norway to 147 for Bangladesh. If we look at the second column which gives figures for the Gross Domestic Product per Capita, the figures vary widely between the two groups of countries.

In the first group (Group A) are those which have GDP per capita as low as 999 USD for Nepal and as high as 3896 USD (US Dollar is the currency of United States) for Sri Lanka. On the contrary, we have countries in Group B where the GDP per capita is as low as 31,951 USD for Japan and as high as 51,862 USD for Norway for the year 2006.

Column 3 of the table gives figures for the Human Poverty Index (HPI). As we can see, the countries of Group B are all highly developed and figures for these countries for the Human Poverty Index have not been calculated. However, for countries belonging to Group A, the Human Poverty Index have been calculated as poverty exists in all these countries. Even within the Group A countries, we find differences in values of HPI, ranging from as low as 104 for Sri Lanka to as high as 147 for Bangladesh.

The Life Expectancy at Birth, given in the next column of the table shows a difference of up to 20 years between the Group A and Group B countries. The table shows that life expectancy at Birth is the lowest in Nepal (63 years) belonging to Group A compared to the highest in Japan (82.4 years) belonging to Group B. The average difference in life expectancy at birth between the two groups of countries would be about 15 years, which is a huge difference.

There is a marked difference in Infant Mortality Rates (number of deaths occurring in the age group of up to one year per thousand live births) between countries belonging to the two groups. In group A, the average IMR is 48.8, while that in Group B, the average is 4. If we exclude Sri Lanka from Group A, which has a low IMR of 11, the average of IMR in Group A would go up to 58.2.

In Group B, the literacy figures have not been calculated, as there is hardly any illiteracy in countries belonging to this group. However, in Group A, the literacy rate is around 57-58%, except for Sri Lanka, where the literacy rate is over 90%.

ii) Inter-state Disparity

Like global disparities, there also exist disparities between the States in India. When you will discuss with some of the more educated people around you, they will say that Punjab and Haryana are more developed than Orissa and Bihar. The percentage of people living below the poverty line in the later two States are higher than the former two States.

Widening socio-economic disparities across the Indian states exist even today as they existed even 50 years ago. One of the principal justifications for introduction of five year plans and the establishment of the Planning Commission was to ensure a process of regionally balanced and socially equitable development. Through public and directed private investments, as well as various other interventions and public policies, balanced development across the regions was pursued during the first four decades of planning. Though such policies were not completely successful, a measure of regional balance in development was maintained.

The role of government in general, and the central government in particular, in the economic activities of the nation changed substantially since the initiation of economic reforms in 1991. The private sector, which was controlled and contained in various ways, has since then been encouraged to play a more important role. Market forces, rather than government directions, would decide the investment decisions – where to invest, what to produce, whom to sell to, and so on. The locations and priorities were to be market-determined rather than government-determined. The government would have to be a facilitator for private initiatives and expected to restrict its economic activities to areas that were purely in the domain of the government.

The experience of a decade of economic reforms clearly indicates that one of its major victims has been balanced regional growth. Private investments have increasingly gone to relatively developed regions that have better social, economic and physical infrastructure and better governance, especially in terms of speedy decision-making processes. Five major states, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, that together account for less than one-third of the population of the country, accounted for almost two-third of the private investment proposals over the last 10 years since August 1991. The same set of states benefited from over 60% of the commercial bank credit and financial flows from national level financial institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), etc. In contrast, another set of seven major states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Assam together accounting for 55% of the population received less than 30% of the private investment proposals and a similar share of bank credit and other institutional finances during the last decade.

A recent ranking of all districts in the country by the National Population Commission (NCP) on the basis of a composite index of socio demographic progress clearly brings out the wide socio-economic disparities among the major Indian states. Out of the 569 districts covered by the report, 190 belonged to the forward group of states consisting of eight major ones which included the five economically better performing states plus Punjab, Haryana and Kerala. Another 299 districts belonged to the group of backward states, which consisted of the seven economically backward states. A reflection of inter-state disparity can also be noticed through the Planning Commission data on poverty (Uniform Reference

Period) and the Economic Survey data on literacy. The table below gives an account of states which are below the national average in terms of percentage of people below the poverty line and states which are above the national average.

Table 2: Percentage of population living below the poverty line

Inter-State Disparity in terms of percentage of People below the Poverty Line	
States	Percentage of people below the Poverty Line (2004-05)
States with less than 10 % population below the poverty line	
Haryana	14.0
Himachal Pradesh	10.0
Jammu and Kashmir	5.4
Mizoram	12.6
Punjab	8.4
Chandigarh	7.1
Daman & Diu	10.5
ALL INDIA	27.5
States with more than 30 % population below the poverty line	
Bihar	41.4
Chhatisgarh	40.9
Jharkhand	40.3
Madhya Pradesh	38.3
Orissa	46.4
Uttarakhand	39.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.2

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India; Website: <http://www.planningcommission.nic.in>

The table above shows that seven states are having poverty ratios of less than 15 % and seven with poverty ratios of more than 30 %. The table reflects the wide inter-state disparity in poverty ratios. The table below gives data on literacy rates for states, showing disparity in literacy rates between states. Six states above the national average and six states below the national average have been identified in the table.

Table 3: Percentage of literacy in Different States**Inter-State Disparity in terms of Percentage of Literates (Census 2001)**

States	Percentage of Literates
States with literacy percentage above all India literacy rate	
Delhi	81.67
Goa	82.01
Kerala	90.86
Lakshadweep	86.66
Mizoram	88.80
Puducherry	81.24
ALL INDIA	64.84
States with literacy percentage below all India literacy rate	
Arunachal Pradesh	54.34
Bihar	47.00
Jammu & Kashmir	55.52
Jharkhand	53.56
Rajasthan	60.41
Uttar Pradesh	56.27

Source: *Economic Survey, 2007-08*

The table shows that there is acute inter-state disparity in terms of literacy rates, with the first group of states having an average literacy rate of around 85 % compared to the second group of states where the literacy rate happens to be around 55 %.

iii) Intra-state Disparity

Like the inter-state disparities, you can recall that in your state some of the districts are better developed as compared to other districts. For example, if you are a student from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, then you can know that in Orissa , Kalahandik district is less developed as compared to Cuttack district and Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh , which is less developed than Bhopal. Intra-state disparity refers to disparity within the state. Let us take the example of intra-state disparity in rural poverty in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The following table shows that districts within the state have various levels of disparity, ranging from very high of 74.65 percent in Kaushambi district to very low 6.6 percent in Bagpat district in terms of percentage of people below the poverty line in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.

Table 4: BPL (rural) in different Districts of Uttar Pradesh

Intra-State Disparity reflected through the Proportion of Rural Population Below Poverty Line (%)

Very High (Above 50%)		High (40% To 50 %)		Moderate (20% To 40%)		Low (Below 20%)	
District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%
Kaushambi	74.65	Kanpur	49.93	Gonda (Nagar)	36.95	Moradabad	19.77
Hardoi	74.00	Pratap-	49.09	Kannauj garh	35.85	Agra	19.43
Bahraich	72.11	Lucknow	49.06	Balrampur Budh Nagar	35.69	Gautam	19.00
Mirzapur	68.38	Ghazipur	48.50	Azamgarh	32.87	Hathras	17.91
Sonbhadra	64.53	Jalaun (Orai)	48.34	Farukkh- abad	32.64	Etah	17.26
Kanpur Dehat	60.87	Faizabad	48.22	Rampur	31.83	Mathura	16.24
Shravasti	60.53	Basti	47.64	Maharaj- ganj	30.76	Aligarh	14.64
Unnao	59.51	Etawah	46.34	Lalitpur	30.47	Firozabad	13.61
Ambedkar Nagar	59.15	Barabanki	46.15	Jhansi	29.19	Budaun	12.24
Rae Bareli	57.78	Sant Kabir Nagar	45.99	Gorakhpur	28.24	Muzaffarnagar	11.68
Sitapur	57.46	Hamirpur	45.32	Allahabad	28.17	Deoria	11.67
Chitrakoot	55.13	Pilibhit	45.23	Bareilly	27.50	Bulandshahar	10.34
Sultanpur	54.62	Jaunpur	43.65	Saharanpur	24.56	Meerut	8.38
Shahjahan pur	54.11	Mau	43.34	Jyotiba Phulle Nagar	24.45	Ghaziabad	7.12
Ballia	51.55	Orraiya	43.23	Varanasi	24.24	Baghpat	6.66
Lakhimpur Kheri	51.01	Chandauli	43.10	Bijnor	23.67		
		Fatehpur	42.77	Sant Ravidas Nagar	22.74		
		Siddharth Nagar	42.74	Mahoba	21.33		
		Kushi Nagar	42.66				
		Mainpuri	42.52				
		Banda	40.85				

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, BPL Survey 2002

iv) Rural-urban disparity

Like poverty, disparities in terms of literacy, health indicators also prevails across the districts of different states. You studied the disparities among the districts,

but you are well aware that disparities exist between rural and urban areas. Rural-urban disparity has been prevalent in India for ages. Rural areas are considered to be backward areas in terms of availability of basic infrastructure – roads, electricity, water and sanitation facilities, schools and hospitals, etc. In contrast, these facilities are mostly available in urban areas. It is because of the absence of such facilities that rural areas lag behind urban areas in terms of basic indicators of development – poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, etc. The table below gives an indication of the extent of rural-urban disparity prevalent in the country.

Table 5: Disparities indicators in Rural and Urban areas of India

**No. of persons (or person days) unemployed per 1000 persons (or person days)*

Rural-Urban Disparity in Selected Socio- Economic Indicators		
Indicators	Areas	
	Rural	Urban
Percentage of people below the poverty line	28.3	25.7
Percentage of literates	53.0	74.0
Percentage of regular wage-employers	7.0	41.0
Average earning per day in Rs.	48.63	62.64
Percentage of self-employed	59.5	43.0
Unemployment rates* (usual status**)	23.0	53.0

**** Usual status means unemployed on an average in the reference year**

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India; Website: <http://www.planningcommission.nic.in>, National Sample Survey Organization, 60th Round (2004-05), National Sample Survey Organization, 62nd Round (2005-06)

Table 5 shows that both poverty and illiteracy are higher in rural areas compared to that in urban areas. The percentage of regular wage employers is also lower in rural areas, vis-a-vis the urban areas. There is marked difference between the average earnings per day in rural areas compared to urban areas. It is for this reason that more people in urban areas are self-employed (59.5 % in rural areas compared to 43 % in urban areas). The higher degree of self-employment also results in unemployment rates being low in rural areas (23.0 %) compared to that in urban areas (53.0 %).

1.5 CAUSES OF DISPARITY

Up to now you studied meaning and types of disparities, now in this section, we will explain to you the causes of disparities. Some of the root causes of disparity are as follows:

- **Attitude of Government:** For example – SCs, STs are given lesser attention in development compared to the population belonging to the general category.
- **Attitude of people:** For example - living in urban areas is considered superior compared to living in rural areas; girls are considered less deserving than boys, so are given less attention.

- Historically some areas/regions have been endowed with better resources. For example - irrigation facilities were available in Punjab during pre-British times, making the state agriculturally more prosperous, compared to other states.
- Preferential treatment given to some states in terms of private sector investments – for example, states like Gujarat, Karnataka, etc., are given more attention compared to backward states like Bihar, MP and Rajasthan.

1.5.1 Attitude of the Government

There is a gap between the SCs and STs and the rest of the population with respect to the availability of basic civic amenities such as electricity, housing, water supply and toilet facilities. Access to and benefits from the public health system have been uneven between the general population and those belonging to the SC/ST categories. The cumulative impact of the disparities is reflected in high levels of poverty - about 36% among SCs in rural areas and 39.2% in urban areas. The STs fare even worse than the SCs with 47.3% of them living in poverty in rural areas and 33.3% in urban areas.

The National Sample Survey data of 2004-05 revealed that literacy rate was the lowest (52%) among the STs, followed by 57% among the SCs and 64% among other backward classes (OBCs). The health status of both SCs and STs was far worse compared to the general population. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 found that children belonging to SCs and STs were at a greater risk of dying compared to other children. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for STs was 62; for SCs it was 66 and for the general population it was much lower (57). The under-five mortality rate was higher among STs (96) than among SCs (88) as against 74 for the general population. Overall, the under five mortality rate was 23% higher among the Other Backward Castes (OBCs), compared to the population in the general category. Although the enrollment trends among SC and ST children are encouraging, compared to the situation in 2005, their pace of progress is much slower compared to the general population because of lesser attention being given by teachers, especially in government schools. The Anganwadi workers are also reported to be ill- treating children belonging to the SC and ST categories. Despite all this, the government's attitude towards the SC and ST population has not changed. The resources allocated for the welfare of the SCs and STs are not in proportion to their needs. The policies and programmes specifically formulated for these categories of population have also not been effectively implemented. Thus, discrimination against the SC and ST population continues even after six decades of independence.

1.5.2 Attitude of people

The attitude of people, in general, reflects their preference for urban living compared to life in the rural areas. Serving the population belonging to the villages is a difficult proposition for the doctors, teachers and other civil servants. Since life is more comfortable in urban areas, people have a liking for things which are urban. Development of cities and towns are considered more appropriate compared to development of villages by most people.

The attitude of people towards the girl child has always been one of indifference. They consider girls to be liabilities, for her marriage in India is an expensive affair as it carries with it the unlawful tradition of dowry. Girls are not sent to

school beyond a certain age as they are supposed to manage household chores and are also supposed to take care of their younger siblings. Girls are discriminated against in matters of food, clothes, schooling and provision of basic health services. This is the general attitude of people towards the girl child. This attitude and preference in the mind set of the people lead to disparities.

1.5.3 Resource rich states

Certain states are endowed with abundant natural resources, which have placed them at a higher level compared to others. For example, while Gujarat is supposed to be better endowed with resources used for the growth of the textile industries, Punjab has been better endowed with irrigation facilities making it agriculturally more advanced compared to other states. However, there are states extremely rich in mineral resources like Jharkhand or extremely rich in forest resources like Chhattisgarh, but they have not been able to make optimal use of their resources, because of the government's callous attitude or because of the insurgency factor that prevails in these states.

1.5.4 Private sector investments

Some states are being given more attention by private companies who tend to invest more and more in these states, as private investors see a lot of growth potential in these states. States like Karnataka, Gujarat, etc. are being given preferential treatment by private companies, compared to many other states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. Since government's control after liberalization has markedly declined, private sector investments largely governed by market forces are coming up in a big way in some states. This would further increase inter-state disparity.

1.6 MEASURES TO OVERCOME DISPARITY

After knowing the causes of poverty, it is better now to discuss about measures to overcome disparities. Some of the important measures required to overcome disparities are as follows:

The following measures need to be adopted to overcome disparity:

- Changed attitudes of people – to get rid of caste and class considerations.
- Preferential treatment to be given to backward regions, states, areas, etc.
- Good governance to remove inter-regional, inter-state and intra-state disparity.
- Transparency in governance – more knowledge about Right to Information Act, legal literacy, etc.
- People's participation in development going down to the panchayat level.
- Accountability to the people.

1.6.1 Changed attitudes of people

If disparity is to be removed, there need to be a complete change in the attitudes of people. People who consider factors like class, caste, gender, age, etc., important for development are actually creating hindrance in development by perpetuating disparity. It is very important for the people to realize that factors like these

create serious bottlenecks in the development process and are factors that affect certain sections of society. If development is to take place, it is important that all sections of society participate in the development process and also reap the fruits of development.

1.6.2 Preferential treatment to backward areas/regions

It is important for the government and the private sector to realise that disparity can be removed only if greater attention is given to areas which are backward, which means more investments need to be made in backward regions by private companies and increased allocations need to be made by the government in backward regions. It is also important to formulate special policies and programmes for the backward regions, like the ones that presently exists for the North- Eastern region. These investments may not give adequate returns initially, but may, in the long run remove disparities.

1.6.3 Good governance

Governance is the art of governing – which means managing the affairs of a country or state or even a block or a village. Good governance refers to effective planning, management and monitoring of activities in order to bring about effective improvement in the affairs of the country or a state and equitable distribution of the gains of development. It also refers to providing equal access to basic services to all sections of the population and equal opportunities for individual growth. Thus, the better the governance, the lesser would be the disparity.

1.6.4 Transparency

Transparency is absolutely essential to check disparity and ensure that development takes place. Transparency can be ensured if people have access to information. This is possible through the provision of information about various legislations to the masses, such as the Right to Information Act, legal literacy, etc. If systems are not working in an organisation, it is because of lack of accountability and transparency. Since people are not aware of the right to information, they are not able to acquire knowledge about the system's failure within an organization and to raise their voice against non-functioning of systems within an organization. The more the transparency in an organization, the greater would be the growth of the organization. If all organizations in a country, for example, have adequate systems in place, there would be no disparity.

1.6.5 People's participation in development

It is very important that people's participation is ensured at all stages of development and at all levels – right from the top level to the grassroots level. When people are participating in the development process, it is in their interest to ensure that all sections of the society benefit equally from the process. If only a small section of the population is benefiting from the development process, it means that over a period of time disparity would crop in. In villages, where discrimination on the basis of caste and class and gender is extremely pronounced, the Panchayati Raj system can play a major role through people's involvement in the development process.

1.6.6 Accountability

It is also important to ensure that people are made accountable for the non-functioning of systems within the government. This can be done if people are involved at every stage of development – right from the stage of planning a programme to its execution and monitoring. It is important for the people to realise that programmes are meant for people and they need to be executed and monitored by them. The concept of ownership of a programme or scheme should vest with the people and then only they would feel accountable. If a road, for example, is in a bad shape making life difficult for the commuters, it is the people – the road users - themselves who need to be blamed. That is why we have good roads and bad roads in the same city, causing disparity in the availability of services. Good roads are those for which the road users are willing to take the onus of accountability. Bad roads are those about which road users are not concerned.

After reading about the types and causes of disparities and measures to overcome disparities. Now, answer the questions given in *Check Your Progress 2*.

Check Your Progress 2

Note: a) Answer the following questions in about 50 words.

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) What are the various types of disparity?

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2) What possible measures can be taken to overcome disparity?

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1.7 LET US SUM UP

We have discussed several concepts and issues related to development and disparity in this unit. It is now important for us to briefly sum up what we have discussed so far. This will help us to get a better understanding of the subject matter of this unit and will also help us to review our own understanding of the subject matter. We started the unit with the meaning of development. Next, we discussed the meaning and types of disparities. Disparities creates bottlenecks to development. Lesser the disparity, greater will be the chances of development

and greater the disparity, lesser will be the chances that development takes place. Later on, we discussed the different types of disparities – global, regional, inter-state, intra-state and rural-urban disparity.

Then the next section was devoted to the causes of disparity. It was pointed out that disparity was caused due to the indifferent attitude of the government towards the SC and ST population; due to the indifferent attitude of people towards issues of class, caste, gender and age discrimination. It was also mentioned that disparity is caused as certain states are endowed with abundant resources, which have placed them at a higher level compared to others. In the last section in this unit, we discussed the measures that needs to be taken to overcome disparity and some measures have been taken by the Government of India for reduction of poverty.

1.8 REFERENCES AND SELECTED READINGS

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- 5) *Development, Displacement and Disparity : India in the Last Quarter of the Twentieth Century*; edited by Nirmala Banerjee and Sugata Marjit, Orient Longman, 2005.
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- 7) *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF; 2009

1.9 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Check Your Progress-1

- 1) What do you mean by development? Is it a multi-dimensional concept? Explain

Answer: Development has no precise definition. There are, few identified indicators: economic, social, psychological, cultural and political on the basis of which development is said to have taken place. Among the economic indicators of development are: income, expenditure, growth – industrial as well as agricultural. Social indicators of development constitute literacy, health, etc. The cultural indicators include modern/traditional cultures which tend to influence other cultures.

- 2) Disparities are of different types? Illustrate?

Answer: Global disparity: Some countries are much more developed compared to some other countries. In terms of GDP per capita- some countries have

higher Gross Domestic product per Capita, life expectancy at birth is higher, infant mortality is much lower.

Regional disparity: can be seen to exist at two levels – global level as well as at the national level. At the global level, certain regions like the Sub Saharan and African regions are poor in resources compared to, for example, regions in the Middle East and Europe .

Check Your Progress-2

1) What are the various types of disparity?

Answer: The various types of disparities are:

Global Disparity, Inter-State Disparity (Disparity between States), Intra-State Disparity (Disparity within States), Rural-Urban Disparity.

2) What possible measures can be taken to overcome disparity?

Answer: The possible measures to be taken to overcome disparity are:

Changed attitudes of people – to get rid of caste and class considerations, Preferential treatment to be given to backward regions, states, areas, good governance to remove inter-regional, inter-state and intra-state disparity, transparency in governance – more knowledge about Right to Information Act, legal literacy, people's participation in development going down to the Panchayat level, accountability to the people.

UNIT 2 DEVELOPMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

Structure

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Meaning of Development and Displacement
- 2.3 Scale of Displacement
- 2.4 Causes and Impact of Displacement
- 2.5 Urbanization Induced Displacement
- 2.6 Development vs Displacement
- 2.7 Protests and Resistance
- 2.8 Displacement: A Global scenario
- 2.9 Rehabilitation and Resettlement
- 2.10 Let Us Sum Up
- 2.11 References and Selected Readings
- 2.12 Check Your Progress-Possible Answers

2.1 INTRODUCTION

After independence when India launched the task of nation building, it chose the path of planned development. This was flagged off with the launching of Five-year Plans. Since economic development was conspicuously poor, planners focused more on economic development defined mainly as the growth of GNP, which was symbolized by new factories, dams, mega projects, mining etc. Dams were even referred as the ‘temples of modern India’ and as symbols of progress and prosperity. Though these mega projects have provided power to growing industries, irrigation to thirsty lands and above all, have brought economic prosperity to the nation, they nevertheless, led to forced displacement of tens of thousands of people from their ancestral lands. The temples of modern India have become temples of doom for the uprooted people. Such projects have changed the patterns of the use of land, water and other natural resources that prevailed in the areas. People dependent upon land, forest and other natural resources for their livelihood have been dispossessed of their subsistence through land acquisition and displacement.

In recent years, one social issue that has caused intense debate among academics, social activists and planners is the involuntary displacement of people from their productive

assets (land) and homes, due to industrial or infrastructure projects. Though the process into urbanisable lands. All this has unleashed a situation where more and more people are being displaced from their communities and traditional ways of life. of acquisition of land for setting up mining, irrigation, transportation of mega-industrial projects (mostly in the public sector) is not new, the intensity of adverse effects was never comprehended in the past as it is today. The liberalization of the economy, growing needs of infrastructure in fast-growing cities and new partnership in industrial or economic sectors have threatened

traditional sources of sustenance of people. More and more agricultural lands are being depleted for setting up industrial or infrastructure projects. The situation is aggravated due to major conversion of agricultural lands voluntarily or involuntarily

After reading this unit, you should be able to:

- Understand the concept of development and displacement
- Explain the scale and intensity of displacement
- Describe the consequences of development and displacement

2.2 MEANING OF DEVELOPMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

2.2.1 Development

Is development theory a matter of social science or of politics? Writers have different views on the degree of autonomy of development theory. Some treat development theory primarily as part of social science and thus emphasize the influence of classical economic and social thought (e.g. Preston 1996, Martinussen 1997). Others implicitly view development theory mainly as ideology – like a ship rocked in a sea of political pressures and shifting tides. They consider political leanings, in a broad sense, as more important in shaping development theory than theoretical considerations (e.g. Andre Gunder Frank 1971) and Lord, a banker or IMF official.

According to Björn Hettne, ‘Development in the modern sense implies intentional social change in accordance with societal objectives’ (2008: 6). Since not all societal objectives are developmental (some are simply concerned with establishing authority, etc.) the criterion of improvement and define development as the organized intervention in collective affairs according to a standard of improvement. What constitutes improvement and trends in Development Theory and what is appropriate intervention obviously varies according to class, culture, historical context and relations of power. Development theory is the negotiation of these issues.

In modern development thinking and economics, the core meaning of development was economic growth, as in growth theory and Big Push theory. In the course of time mechanization and industrialization became part of this, as in Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth (1960). When development thinking broadened to encompass modernization, economic growth was combined with political modernization, that is, nation building, and social modernization such as fostering entrepreneurship and achievement orientation. In dependency theory, the core meaning of development likewise was economic growth or capital accumulation. Its distorted form was

dependent accumulation which led to the ‘development of underdevelopment’, and an intermediate form was ‘associated dependent development’. The positive goal was national accumulation (or autocentric development). Alternative development thinking introduced new understandings of development focused on social and community development and ‘human flourishing’ (Friedmann 1992). With human development in the mid-1980s came the understanding of

development as capacitation, following Amartya Sen's work on capacities and entitlements. In this view the point of development, above all, is that it is enabling. The core definition of development in the Human Development Reports of UNDP is 'the enlargement of people's choices'.

Indian economist Amartya Sen, talk of 'human development', wherein three elements are included (UNDP, 1990):

- a) Standard of living, measured by per capita income (through some kind of productive work) adjusted to purchasing power parity (PPP);
- b) Physical well-being measured by life expectancy (signifying nutrition and health), and
- c) Education measured by adult literacy rate and mean years of schooling.

2.2.2 Displacement

The **displacement** of people refers to the forced movement of people from their locality or environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a number of factors, the most common being armed conflict, natural disasters, famine, development and economic changes may also be a cause of displacement.

In regard to **population displacement** resulting from development there are typically two types: direct displacement, which leads to actual displacement of people from their locations and indirect displacement, which leads to a loss of livelihood. Forced to leave the home region to which they are attached and for which they have the knowledge to make a living most effectively, displaced populations often become impoverished. The displacement of people as a result of development projects, policies and processes therefore constitutes a social cost for development.

Displacement is mainly understood within the context of internally displaced people (IDP). The plight of internally displaced people (IDP) is only recently receiving serious attention. Hitherto, attention was principally focused on refugees as defined by various international conventions and protocols. Thus, even though the United Nations Convention dealing with aspects of the refugee problem has been in effect for nearly half a century, there is no global instrument yet to deal especially with internally displaced people. This neglect is attributable to political-ideological positions during the Cold War which greatly affected social theory. The Left shunned the theorizing of internal population displacement because Communist countries were major producers of internally displaced people, while the Right avoided it because the third world allies of the West were easily the worst culprits. In addition, the Right was concerned about the economic consequences of extending protection to the so called internally displaced. It is not surprising that the international refugee regime, influenced as it were by liberal, if not right wing, scholarship preferred to ignore the problem of internal population displacement.

The current interest in internally displaced people is still conditioned by the traditional misconceptions about refugees which insists on the need to separate the former from refugees. In its legalistic form, for example, the traditional view exiles in their own home considers that people must cross an international

boundary before they are classified as refugees; otherwise they are “internally displaced”. Also, analysts are almost unanimous in attributing internal displacement to inter-group conflicts within states, the reason being that conflicts in the post Cold War era have been less between states than they have been within states (Evans, 1994; van de Goor et al. 1996)..

2.3 SCALE OF DISPLACEMENT

Though millions of people have been displaced because of various planned development schemes since independence, no reliable data exists on the extent of displacement and rehabilitation. Only a few official statistics are available. Some case studies indicate that official sources, by and large, tend to underestimate the number of persons displaced by development projects. Among development projects, dams are the biggest agents of displacement. India has the distinction of having the largest number of river valley projects in the world. For rapid irrigation and hydroelectricity production, there are a total of 3,643 dams (major and medium) which have been constructed during the period 1951-90. Together with 53.9 lakh displaced by medium dams, a total of 164 lakh people have been displaced by all dams during the period of 1951-90. Although there are no comprehensive figures of the relationship between the income and social status of projected affected areas, some micro studies point out that a considerable number of the ousted have been small and marginal farmers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society.

Thus, backward communities, and more particularly people in tribal regions have been most affected in the process of development since they live in resource-rich regions. Tribal areas produce most of the country’s coal, mica, bauxite and other minerals. Due to rapid industrialization in tribal areas, 3.13 lakh people have been displaced from their ancestral lands. In addition to direct displacement, mining activity also affects the livelihoods of thousands more as water tables get disrupted, an excessive burden is dumped on fertile agricultural land and forests are cut. Not only are communities deprived of their vital subsistence resources, their long-term sustainability is also jeopardized.

The past few decades have witnessed rapid economic growth in the country and the process forms a part of ‘planned development’. This is manifested in the setting up of large-scale projects in power generation, mining, industry, infrastructure development, irrigation and even in creating new urban settlements.

2.3.1 Asia and the Pacific

While development-induced displacement occurs throughout the world, two countries in particular – China and India – are responsible for a large portion of such displacements. According to Fuggle et al. (2000), the National Research Center for Resettlement in China has calculated that over 45 million people were displaced by development projects in that country between 1950 and 2000. Taneja and Thakkar (2000) point out that estimates on displacement in India from dam projects alone range from 21 million to 40 million. The WBED report notes that, in 1993, World Bank projects in China accounted for 24.6 per cent of people displaced in Bank-assisted projects, while Bank-assisted projects in India accounted for 49.6 per cent of the Bank total.

2.3.2 Latin America and the Caribbean

While overall displacement in Latin America and the Caribbean is not as high as in Asia, the region has seen a number of large and controversial resettlement operations. The study by La Rovere and Mendes (2000) provides a detailed discussion of Brazil's Tucurí Dam Project, Phase I of which was built between 1975 and 1984 and displaced 25,000-35,000 people, despite a pre-project prediction of displacement affecting only 1,750 families in the region.

2.3.3 Europe, the United States, and Canada

Large-scale DIDR(Development-Induced Displacement And Resettlement) is not common in industrialized countries in Europe and North America today. However, history is replete with examples of displacement-inducing projects in these countries, particularly in North America. The WCD case study report by Ortolano et al. (2000) offers a detailed examination of the Grand Coulee Dam Project in the United States – a project that extended over some forty years between 1933 and 1975 and displaced approximately 5,100-6,350 people (both indigenous and non-indigenous) in the region, while also adversely affecting (without compensation) indigenous populations north of the border in Canada. Berman (1988) provides a critical discussion of the displacement and resettlement of 300 indigenous families from land protected by treaty to make way for the Garrison Dam in the United States in the 1950s.

2.4 CAUSES AND IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT

2.4.1 Causes of Displacement

In India, the following are causes of displacement:

i) Political causes, including secessionist movements

- a) Since independence, north-east India has witnessed two major armed conflicts: the Naga movement primarily led by the national Socialist Council of Nagaland, and the Assam movement led by the All Assam students Union and largely taken over by the extremist United Liberation Front of Assam. The violence and retaliatory responses from the government and other forces opposed to secessionists continue to generate a steady flow of displaced people.
- b) In Kashmir's 'war' between state forces and militants, the killing of Kashmiri Pandits by fundamentalist secessionist groups, the widespread anarchy created by political instability and the continuous violation of fundamental human rights by both the state and militant groups, have led to large scale displacement mainly of Kashmiri pundits (estimated at 250,000), to Jammu and cities like Delhi.

ii) Identity-based autonomy movements

Identity-based autonomy movements, have also led to violence and displacement. This has happened in Punjab and more recently in the Bodo Autonomous Council area of western Assam. 'Cleansing' of non-Bodo communities by the Bodos, through plunder, arson, massacre and persecution, has forced a large number of non-Bodos to flee. They now live in camps.

iii) Localized Violence

Internal displacement has also arisen from caste disputes (as in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh), religious fundamentalism (as in urban riots in Bombay, Coimbatore, Bhagalpur and Aligarh) and aggressive denial of residency and employment rights to non-indigenous groups by supporters of the 'son-of-the soil policy' (as in Meghalaya by the Khasi students and in Arunachal Pradesh against the Chakmas).

iv) Environmental and development induced displacement

In order to achieve rapid economic growth, India has invested in industrial projects, dams, roads, mines, power plants and new cities which have been made possible only through massive acquisition of land and subsequent displacement of people.

v) Disaster-induced displacement

Natural disasters have caused major loss of life and widespread social, economic, and environmental destruction over the last decade. Usually, it is less-developed countries and/or regions that are affected most, with those most vulnerable in such areas at higher risk. Disasters affect men and women differently and also have a different impact depending on the cultural and socio-economic context. This is important for disaster reduction approaches and sustainable development. Women, due to their greater marginalization and gender inequalities, are thought to be more at risk, although there is a lack of gender-sensitive statistics. Their vulnerability arises from their unequal work burden, due to productive and reproductive responsibilities, their lack of control over resources, restricted mobility, and limited education and employment opportunities.

2.4.2 Causes of Displacement in the International Scenario:**i) Internally Displaced Persons**

One of the major challenges today is the growth in the number of **internally displaced persons (IDPs)** worldwide. While there are no official definitions of an internally displaced person, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement set by the Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) holds internally displaced persons to be *"persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee, or leave, their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, and habitual violations of human rights, as well as natural or man-made disasters involving one or more of these elements, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border"*.

Accordingly, the **internally displaced** are people who are forced to flee their homes, often for the very same reasons as refugees - war, civil conflict, political strife, and gross human rights abuse - but who remain within their own country and do not cross an international border. They are therefore not eligible for protection under the same international system as refugees. Also, there is no single international body entrusted with their protection and assistance. Estimates on the number of IDP estimates are often very rough, and they tend to differ greatly in terms of the source (governments, international agencies, non-governmental organisations). This is partly because IDP movements, in contrast to forced migration, typically involve short distances and often short time frames.

In addition, internal movements are much less recorded than international movements. One reason is that the inherent interest of a receiving country in who is entering is absent in the case of internal movements, which are free of restrictions and subject to fewer administrative hurdles. In addition, considering that they are still living in the country where they have been persecuted, the internally displaced may be less willing to register than those who enjoy the protection of their asylum country.

ii) Environmental Displacement

This category includes people displaced by environmental change (desertification, deforestation, land degradation, water pollution or inundation), by natural disasters (floods, volcanoes, landslides, earthquakes), and by man-made disasters (industrial accidents, radioactivity). A 1995 report claimed that there were at least 25 million environmental refugees, that the number could double by 2010 and that as many as 200 million people may eventually be at risk of displacement (Myers and Kent 1995).

Refugee experts reject such apocalyptic visions and some argue that there are no environmental refugees as such. While environmental factors do play a part in forced migration, displacements due to environmental factors are always closely linked to other factors, such as social and ethnic conflict, weak states, inequitable distribution of resources and abuse of human rights. Thus it is difficult to define who is affected by an environmental or disaster, or to quantify this category in any meaningful way. The emphasis on environmental factors can be a distraction from central issues of development, inequality and conflict resolution (Black 1998; Castles 2002).

iii) Disaster Displacement

This category covers people forced to move by natural disasters (floods, hurricanes, volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides) or disasters resulting from human activities (industrial accidents, environmental pollution, radioactive emissions). Displacement by natural disasters has become increasingly significant to humanitarian agencies, following the great loss of life and destruction caused by the Asian Tsunami of 26 December 2004, and the by the hurricanes in the USA in September 2005. Problems of humanitarian assistance in such major emergencies are in many ways similar to those caused by conflicts, and often the same relief organizations are involved

The increasing frequency of extreme natural events may be due to global warming, and is thus to some extent the result of human behaviour.

iv) People-trafficking

The trafficking of women and children for the sex industry occurs all over the world. Women in war zones are forced into sex slavery by combatant forces, or sold to international gangs. It is important to distinguish between people-trafficking and people-smuggling. People who wish to migrate to a country to which they cannot gain legal admission may use the services of people-smuggling organizations. This applies particularly to low-skilled persons seeking work in the informal sector in developed countries. Smuggled migrants decide voluntarily to pay a fee to smugglers for a service. They participate in a commercial transaction - albeit on unequal terms, which may lead them into debtbondage. By contrast,

the movement of trafficked persons is based on deception and coercion and is for the purpose of exploitation. The profit in trafficking comes not from the movement but from the sale of a trafficked person's sexual services or labour

in the country of destination. Most smuggled migrants are men. Most trafficked persons are women and children (Gallagher 2002).

2.4.3 Impact of Displacement

The consequence of the present pattern of development is the continuing powerlessness of the weaker sections due to displacement and without any benefits from these development projects. Since Independence, development projects of the five year plans have displaced about five lakh persons each year primarily as a consequence of land acquisition. Changes in land use, acquisition for urban growth and loss of livelihood have also caused environmental degradation and pollution. Tribal regions are more particularly affected in this process of development. A significant number of displaced tribal's have historically been dependent on natural and common resources for their subsistence. Their displacement on a massive scale adds a serious dimension to the problem. These tribal communities have an ethos and a way of life based significantly upon their natural resource base. Due to developmental projects, they are forced to move out of areas where they have lived for generations. Apart from depriving them of their lands and livelihood, displacement, other traumatic psychological and socio-cultural consequences, tribal's also have been victimized on the basis of their political rights. These include dismantling of the production system, scattering of kinship groups and family systems, disruption of trade and market links.

Displacement lead to a lot of problems especially for women, because of displacement, traditional occupations, such as agriculture, fishing, basket-making, etc, become unfeasible, either because of unavailability of raw material once the forest or the water source is taken away, or due to the dispersion of the clientele as a consequence of the breakdown of the community network. As a result, the women find that they have to settle for unskilled wage labour which is most often irregular and underpaid. Migration of the men in search of employment, undoubtedly is another outcome of displacement, which increases the workload and responsibilities of the women. Given the high mortality rates among women, it is likely that they will be the worst affected by displacement-induced morbidity. Similarly the nutritional and health status of the women, which is lower than that of the males even under normal circumstances, is bound to proportionally go down in the event of an overall decrease in the health status caused by displacement. Displacement also means a breakdown in community and family networks. For women, community and family networks are extremely important support system. Since their dependence on them is greater, breakdown of these networks creates tremendous insecurity and trauma, which the women experience more than the men who are usually mobile and relatively less dependent on these networks. Even collection of fodder and fuel or water is often not a purely economic activity. It is an opportunity to socialize and exchange confidences and news, and therefore, have a social relevance.

Displacement leads to increased unemployment, insecurity and poverty this in turn increases social problems reflected by alcoholism, prostitution, gambling and theft. These social problems affects directly the lives and status of the women by way of violence inflicted on them. Loss of self-esteem or fall in status of the

men especially in their own eyes often manifests itself in the increased violence against women and children.

The post-independence development-induced displacement has mostly caused downward “spiral of impoverishments”. The long drawn out, dehumanizing, disempowering and painful process of displacement has led to widespread traumatic psychological and socio-cultural consequences. It causes dismantling of production systems, desecration of ancestral sacred zones or graves and temples, scattering of kinship groups and family systems, disorganization of informal social networks that provide mutual support, weakening of self-management and social control and disruption of trade and market links etc. essentially, the very cultural identity of the displaced community and individual is subjected to massive onslaught leading to a very severe physiological stress and psychological trauma. The entire process of displacement is disempowering because it breaks up socio-political organizations opposing the project or the development process itself. In the case of tribal’s, the experience of displacement becomes much more monstrous. They encounter tremendous odds in dealing with the market economy. Their unfamiliarity with modern technology and skills coupled with official indifference to their entry into the mainstream economy, pushes a majority of tribal’s into conditions of servility and bondage.

In this unit, you have read about meaning of development and displacement, scale , causes and impact of displacement. Now, answer the questions given in *Check Your Progress-1*.

Check Your Progress 1

- Note:** a) Answer the following questions in about 50 words.
b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

- 1) What do you understand by displacement?
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- 2) What are the consequences of displacement?
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2.5 URBANISATION INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

Another important process that has been alienating people from their productive lands is the urbanization of fringe areas of growing cities all around the country. In fact, urbanisation induced displacement is much larger in intensity than the

‘involuntary’ displacement, caused due to setting up of industrial/infrastructure projects. However it goes largely unnoticed except for stray reports in newspapers because much of the lands (converted into urbanisable lands) are sold out ‘voluntarily’ by the owners, or are ‘surrendered’ under threats from builders/mafia. In addition, many local governments declare green lands close to city boundaries as ‘urbanisable’ lands, which are then utilized by municipalities, housing boards or development authorities for urban use. In fact, several housing schemes undertaken by development authority or a housing board in new ‘urbanisable’ zones remain incomplete or unattractive to potential beneficiaries due to the absence of adequate infrastructure. Or, such acquired lands remain unused or are encroached. The lands transferred by farmers to city dwellers lead to haphazard growth on the urban periphery and prove a challenge to planners in terms of providing basic amenities in such areas. For example, the unchecked growth of metropolitan cities like Bangalore, Pune or Kanpur.

Urbanization of fringe areas of growing cities all around the country is by the builders in connivance with politicians e.g., the Vasai-Virar region-a green hinterland of Mumbai, known as the lungs of Mumbai for its greenery-became the target of the builder mafia. In connivance with politicians, they constructed hundreds of unauthorized buildings in the ‘green’ zone, and then influenced the politicians overnight 8,000 ha of the coastal lands as ‘urbanisable lands’.

2.6 DEVELOPMENT VS DISPLACEMENT

An intense debate is on about the implications of the present model of development to Indian society. Here, the model of development is broadly understood in terms of the technological and industrial interventions for ‘modernising’ Indian society similar to the western path of development. It includes recent trends in the ‘globalisation’ of national economies with the key role for ‘multinationals’ and international financial organizations. Though it is too early to assess the full impact of such processes, early visible trends point out disturbing happenings. Drawing lessons from economies like Brazil and Mexico, it is observed that such model of development creates or adds to widespread inequalities in society, erodes traditional sources of livelihood, uproots people from their community way of life into atomized individuals pitted against each other in an opportunistic economic system, creates a consumer culture resulting in a depletion of natural resources, increases economic dependence on outside financial/technological organizations, and reduces political autonomy of the host society. Thus, non –sustainability of such a model of development, given the context of third world societal formulations, and conditioning of the social order to suit the economic order (the market economy), emerges as two implications with far reaching consequences. As this model of development necessitates the setting up of large industrial, infrastructural and related projects-mostly in locations close to the natural resources-it alienates people from their traditional sources of sustenance, such as lands, forests and village habitats. The products of these mega projects rarely reach the affected people. Moreover, the displaced families hardly get fair treatment from the project in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation. They have no say in the legitimacy of setting up such projects as the government is empowered with legal rights in the name of public interest to acquire their property and assets. The power to acquire private property for public use is an attribute of sovereignty and is essential to the

existence of a government. The power of eminent domain was recognized on the principle that the sovereign state can always acquire the property of a citizen for public good, without the owner's consent. The right to acquire an interest in land compulsorily has assumed increasing importance as a result of requirement of such land more and more every day, for different public purpose and to implement the promises made by the farmers of the Constitution of the people of India. It is in this context that involuntary displacement is seen as offshoot of the model of development and people have started questioning its legitimacy. Though the debate has been alive for long, it drew wide attention in the context of the Sardar Sarovar project. The Narmada Bachao Andolan mobilized thousands of affected families and like-minded people against the 'anti-people' stance of such large industrial/irrigation projects. The growing social activism against mega-projects has, however, blurred the distinction between a 'right' project and a 'wrong' one (against the common interest of the people. With the same logic, infrastructural projects requiring huge investments in large Indian cities essentially promote this model of development and therefore are questionable. The proponents of development and displacement often argue that the monetary income of the displaced person improves. Walter Fernandes debunked this proposition. He says that out of 700 persons from 13 projects whom they interviewed in Andhra Pradesh, monetary income had improved in less than 30 cases. It deteriorated in remaining cases, at times by more than 80%. Fernandes further argues that even when monetary income rises, the lifestyle of the displaced people does not necessarily improve. Those who measure change through the improvement of monetary income alone ignore the fact that before displacement a large number of the displaced persons belonged to the non-monetised or semi-monetised informal economy.

2.7 PROTESTS AND RESISTANCE

The growing awareness among communities who face displacement, has given rise to a wide range of protests all over the country. This resistance is not new. In numerous parts of the country, by the middle of the 19th century itself, communities had mobilized to oppose colonial policies of resource extraction. This opposition was significantly manifest in tribal areas where these communities did not acquiesce quietly in the face of external intervention. There were protests and rebellions against colonial laws such as the Forest Act of 1876 and tribal peasants were waging struggles against state intervention in forest resources based on their own moral economy. Protests against dams were evident as early as the 1920s, when for instance, Senapati Bapat launched an organized resistance against dams in Maharashtra. In post-independence period, progress, national self sufficiency, industrialism, and the large development project were seen as synonymous. The first major protests against displacement as well as against the logic of large technological interventions in nature were in the mid-1960s, primarily in tribal areas arising out of an immediate perceived threat to their livelihood and lifestyle. The voices of conscientious engineers like Kapil Bhattacharya, who painstakingly documented the critical fallacies in the Damodar Valley Projects, inspired other political activists, including political leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia, and collective resistance (at least seeking better resettlement) grew in several parts of the country. But the late 1960s and early 1970s, communities facing displacement were mobilizing and agitations were visible, particularly in Maharashtra which became the first state to promulgate

an overreaching law protecting some of the rights of the displaced. Today's struggles—from Narmada valley to coastal Kerala, from south Bihar to Thane—are part of this historical tradition. They are contesting the dominant patterns of economic development with their inherent propensity to displace and uproot communities from their sources of subsistence and meaning. They are asserting the need to both democratize the dominant patterns of economic development as well as to seek alternatives to them. The protests by tribal and other vulnerable communities are also challenging the use of development programmes which sustain dependency on the governmental apparatus as well as resettlement exercises which legitimize greater control by this apparatus over the lives and livelihoods of those dispersed by development interventions.

Narmada Bachao Andolan is the most powerful mass movement, started in 1985, against the construction of huge dam on the Narmada river. Narmada is the India's largest west flowing river, which supports a large variety of people with distinguished culture and tradition ranging from the indigenous (tribal) people inhabited in the jungles here to the large number of rural population. The proposed Sardar Sarovar Dam and Narmada Sagar will displace more than 250,000 people.

The Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India and one of the tallest in the world. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi river near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India. The Tehri Dam has been the object of protests by environmental organizations and local people of the region. In addition to the human rights concerns, the project has spurred concerns about the environmental consequences of locating a large dam in the fragile ecosystem of the Himalayan foothills. There are further concerns regarding the dam's geological stability. The Tehri dam is located in the Central Himalayan Seismic Gap, a major geologic fault zone. This region was the site of a 6.8 magnitude earthquake in October 1991, with an epicenter 500 kilometres (310 mi) from the location of the dam. Dam proponents claim that the complex is designed to withstand an earthquake of 8.4 magnitude, but some seismologists say that earthquakes with a magnitude of 8.5 or more could occur in this region. Were such a catastrophe to occur, the potentially resulting dam-break would submerge numerous towns downstream, whose populations total near half a million. The relocation of more than 100,000 people from the area has led to protracted legal battles over resettlement rights, and ultimately resulted in the project's delayed completion.

2.8 DISPLACEMENT: A GLOBAL SCENARIO

Development projects remain one of the primary causes of displacement worldwide. Evictions are commonly involuntary. It is estimated that over 250 million people worldwide were displaced in the name of development over the past twenty years and the number of people affected is growing despite the proliferation of international human rights instruments which stipulate that forced evictions can occur only in "exceptional" circumstances in which displacement is "unavoidable" and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare."

Between Sea-Level Rise and Melting Glaciers

By Vikram Kolmannskog

As citizens of a delta-nation, Bangladeshis are used to living with and benefiting from flooding, but now climate change is contributing to an increase in floods, riverbank erosion, cyclones and other disasters. The country is faced with sea-level rise from one side and melting Himalayan glaciers affecting the rivers on the other side. A sea-level rise of one metre would threaten to put 50 per cent of the country under water. A high number of Bangladeshis have already lost their livelihoods as a result of natural disasters, and have been forced to look for work elsewhere. Today, most Bangladeshi migration is internal, and predominantly from rural to urban areas. In some cases heads of households migrate temporarily to find work. In others, entire families move and settle permanently.

Main source: *Poncelet, A., 2009. Bangladesh. EACH-FOR.*

Case study: Rwanda

Between 800,000 and 1 million people were killed in the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, when hard-line Hutu groups sought to eliminate Tutsi and Hutu moderates. After the Tutsis won the upper hand in the war, an estimated 3 million people became uprooted as Hutus fled to neighbouring countries in fear of reprisals; at the same time, exiled Tutsis returned to Rwanda. In 1996, many Hutu refugees chose or were forced to return to a deeply traumatized country.

GBV (Gender based violence)

During the conflict, the result of old ethnic hatreds, thousands of women and girls were the target of gender-based violence – estimates are that 250,000-500,000 survived rape (in addition to all those who were raped before being killed). Atrocities committed against women and girls also included sexual slavery, forced incest, purposeful HIV transmission and impregnation, and genital mutilation. GBV was present before 1994. Most Rwandan women were confined to agricultural and domestic work, and discrimination against women and girls was common, as evidenced, for instance, in existing practices of forced marriage and forced sex in marriage. However, problems like domestic violence, sexual abuse, HIV-infection, and prostitution, among others, have increased in the climate of devastation left by the conflict.

Source: <http://www.forcedmigration.org/research-resources/expert-guides/gender-and-forced-migration/fmo007.pdf>

2.9 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Project Affected People (PAPs) are not uniform category. Prior to displacement, they were divided on social, economic and gender bias. Accordingly, post-displacement

experiences also vary and are influenced by their displacement statuses. Those with sizeable lands or educational/occupational skills and are at a distinct

advantage compared with the marginal farmers or unskilled labourers (mostly the SCs/STs). Those who succeed in converting their compensation money into productive assets (like operating a shop, tractor/trolley for contract work or purchasing land for land), in fact, gain from the displacement. The same holds true for those few lucky ones who get regular jobs in the project. The gainer are, in fact, the most vocal against the project. The 'left out' either wait indefinitely for a job and other benefits from the project, or become reconciled to their fate. Women, the aged and marginalized are the main sufferers and need priority in any rehabilitation programme.

2.9.1 Aims of resettlement

- To seek to empower the client and facilitate long-term solutions to their needs around rehousing.
- To identify the best available options for the client's rehousing.
- To make best use of the often scarce housing resources available, as fairly as possible, and without discrimination to those who will make best use of them.
- To ensure that clients nominated or referred to other organisations are suitable for those organisations.
- To seek to equip clients, either through training and advice given by the resettlement service or by referral to appropriate agencies, with skills and knowledge in the following areas:
 - Welfare benefits - seeking to maximize the client's income.
 - Training and employment/career options.
 - Tenancy rights and responsibilities.
 - Cooking/domestic/home maintenance skills - if these are sought.
 - Social skills/networking.

Involuntary resettlement destroys productive assets and disorganizes productive systems, and creates a high risk of chronic impoverishment that typically occurs along one or several of the following dimensions: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food security, morbidity and social disarticulation.

In this unit, you have read about urbanization induced displacement, development vs displacement, protests and resistance, displacement: a global scenario, rehabilitation and resettlement. Now, answer the questions given in Check Your Progress-2.

Check Your Progress 2

Note: a) Answer the following questions in about 50 words.

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) How does urbanisation induced displacement? Explain briefly?

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2) What are the various ways to rehabilitate the displaced people?

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2.10 LET US SUM UP

Displacement due to ‘Development’ in India is not new, though resettlement and rehabilitation as a policy measure certainly is. The colonial period has produced a vast segment of displaced people. The forest resources, river systems and mineral base that attract the ‘developmental projects’ have already seen a ‘displaced’ segment of the Indian society. In the Indian context, it is of interest to note that most of the developmental projects are located in the most backward areas and populated by various small nationalities – otherwise called tribals. These segments, with the enactment of land settlement laws, forest laws and commercialisation of forest products and minerals, have undergone a metamorphosis, where legally the access to the various natural resources are denied and these segments are treated as hostages within their environment. Another productive segment was also a part of displacement due to the process of de-industrialisation and forced commercialisation of agriculture – these comprise the differentiated peasantry, the artisanal groups and the traditional service groups.

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2.12 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Check Your Progress -1

- 1) What do you understand by displacement?

Answer: Displacement means involuntary displacing of people from their productive assets (particularly land) and homes, due to industrial or infrastructure projects.

- 2) What are the consequences of displacement?

Answer: The consequence of the present pattern of development is the continuing powerlessness of the weaker sections due to displacement and without any benefits from the development projects.

Changes in land use, acquisition for urban growth and loss of livelihood have also caused environmental degradation and pollution. Tribal regions are more particularly affected in this process of development. A significant number of displaced tribal's have historically been dependent on natural and common resources for their subsistence.

Check Your Progress -2

- 1) How does urbanisation induced displacement? Explain briefly?

Answer: Urbanisation induced displacement takes place because of urbanization of fringe areas of growing cities. More and more lands are required to build buildings and other commercial property due to which people are displaced from their roots.

- 2) What are the various ways to rehabilitate the displaced people?

Answer: The various ways to rehabilitate the displaced people are:

- To seek to empower the client and facilitate long-term solutions to their needs around rehousing.

Dynamics of Development-III

- To identify the best available options for the client's rehousing.
- To make best use of the often scarce housing resources available, as fairly as possible, and without discrimination to those who will make best use of them.
- To ensure that clients nominated or referred to other organisations are suitable for those organisations.

UNIT 3 INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Inclusive Development: Meaning and Importance
- 3.3 Processes of Inclusion
- 3.4 Approaches to Inclusion
- 3.5 Factors Affecting Inclusive Development
- 3.6 Inclusive Development Policy Measures
- 3.7 Let Us Sum Up
- 3.8 References and Selected Readings
- 3.9 Check Your Progress-Possible Answer

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the other two units you studied about the development and disparities and sustainable development. Besides, these two, there is another important concept that has arrested the attentions of the social scientists in the dynamics of development which is inclusive development. Though late, it is understood now that development cannot be possible without the empowerment and participation of every individual, especially the poor and excluded who constitute the majority of population. The failure of the market forces to bring equity based development is already experienced by many countries. The world has witnessed the disparities and inequalities despite the opulence and progress of few at the cost of masses. The recent development thinking based on inclusiveness however, takes into account a holistic approach.

After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- Define inclusive development and explain the importance of inclusive development
- Explain various processes and approaches to inclusion
- Describe factors affecting inclusive development
- Discuss inclusive development policy measures

3.2 INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT: MEANING AND IMPORTANCE

3.2.1 Meaning of Inclusive Development

Etymologically “Inclusive Development” is a combination of two words “inclusive” and “development” meaning a sense of belonging; feeling respected, valued for who you are; feeling a level of supportive energy and commitment from others so that you can do your best work. The process of inclusion engages each individual and makes people feeling valued which is essential for the development of not only of the individual but also for the entire society where they live in. The concept “inclusive development” though catch phase in recent

policy and political domain across the globe, has had its civilizational root in almost all major ancient civilizations across different parts of the world.

You might have heard the word “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” (from “vasudha”, the earth; “eva” = emphasizer and “kutumbakam”, “family”) which is a Sanskrit phrase means that the whole world is one single family. The theory originates in ancient Indian texts called the Upanishads and is considered an integral part of the Hindu Philosophy. Here inclusion means a broader interrelationship among people across the society. The analogy of family signifies that the relationships among people are much more encompassing and feeling togetherness.

The inclusive development has been a practice in the ancient Indian civilization. Evidences found in Indus valley civilization shows that the urbanization spread across hundreds of kilometers provided facilities to the masses i.e common facilities like roads, bath room, transport and storage. Similarly, the village republic which has been existing in India for centuries is a form of inclusive development.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam has also seen to be similar to the ancient African concepts like Ubuntu. It is an ethic or humanist philosophy focusing on people’s allegiances and relations with each other.

Ubuntu

Archbishop Desmond Tutu explains Ubuntu as follows (2008):

“One of the sayings in our country is Ubuntu - the essence of being human. Ubuntu speaks particularly about the fact that you can’t exist as a human being in isolation. It speaks about our interconnectedness. You can’t be human all by yourself, and when you have this quality - Ubuntu - you are known for your generosity.

We think of ourselves far too frequently as just individuals, separated from one another, whereas you are connected and what you do affects the whole world. When you do well, it spreads out; it is for the whole of humanity.

Ubuntu according to Nelson Mandela:

“A traveller through a country would stop at a village and he didn’t have to ask for food or for water. Once he stops, the people give him food, entertain him. That is one aspect of Ubuntu but it will have various aspects. Ubuntu does not mean that people should not address themselves. The question therefore is: Are you going to do so in order to enable the community around you to be able to improve?

Confucius (551-479 BC), the Chinese thinker and social philosopher, whose teachings and philosophy have deeply influenced Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Taiwanese and Vietnamese thought and life, mentioned “In a country well governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a country badly governed, wealth is something to be ashamed of”. Inclusive development is a very much part of the Chinese thinking since ancient to modern. The concept of Xiaokang which is described in the box is a testimony of this.

Xiaokang**Well-Off (All Inclusive)**

Xiaokang (Chinese: pinyin: xiǎokāng) is a term that describes a society basically “well-off” whereby the people are able to live relatively comfortably. The term was first used in Classic of Poetry written as early as 3000 years ago.

The concept evolved over the years. The Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping used the terms Xiaokang society in 1979 as the eventual goal of Chinese modernization. The concept was further emphasized in mainland China in the 1990s under Jiang Zemin, in which many in China felt was focusing too much on the newly rich and not enough on mainland China’s rural poor. Furthermore there has been a fear in some circles that Chinese society has become too materialistic placing material wealth above all other social needs.

In recent years, *xiaokang* has taken on a broader meaning. In 2002, the Sixteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China established the objective of building an “all-inclusive”. This concept also underpins Premier Wen Jinbao’s statement that China’s development strategy should be in accordance with the “five-balanced”: balancing urban and rural development, balancing development among regions, balancing economic and social development, balancing man and nature, and balancing domestic development and opening to the world. In this context, infrastructure has a central role to play in the balancing act to create the *xiaokang* society.

In the 18th century, Adam Smith, the Scottish moral philosopher and a pioneer of political economy in his *Wealth of Nations* mentioned “No society can surely be flourishing and happy of which by far the greater part of the numbers are poor and miserable”. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation of India and great visionary of the century also observed “No culture can live if it attempts to be exclusive”.

There has been also better and wider understanding about the development. The philosophical understanding of development has undergone massive change in the last few decades. Interdisciplinary approaches hailing from philosophy to spiritualism is gaining space in the newer form of development thinking that takes into account the entire globe are emerging to fill the gap. Alternative thinking has developed in recent years i.e Development as freedom (Amartya Sen), development in terms of Gross National Happiness (in Bhutan), Mahbub ul Haq, Founder of the Human Development Report, Muhammad Yunus (who popularized Grameen Bank in Bangladesh), Joseph Stiglitz et.al. to further the philosophy of “inclusive development”.

It is now widely understood that the real and sustained social and economic progress cannot truly occur if a large segment of society are marginalized. This is the reason why inclusive development as a strategy for all-round development seems to have wide appeal among all the stakeholders- government, organizations, intellectuals and civil society organizations.

In recent years, inclusive development approach is the thrust area of the United Nations, World Bank and Asian Development Bank. Inclusive development, according to UN refers to ensuring all phases of the development cycle (design,

implementation, monitoring and evaluation). The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in its Forty-sixth Session (February 2008) emphasized on integrating women and disabled into the development process by addressing the causes of discrimination. UNDP's inclusive development approach integrates the standards and principles of human rights: participation, non-discrimination and accountability. The four important inclusive development approach of the UNDP to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are: (1) creating productive and gainful employment, (2) effective and efficient social safety nets to protect those who cannot work or who earn too little, (3) enhancing public services by building schools and hospitals, training teachers and doctors, and providing access to water, sanitation and transportation, all of which requires public spending and finally (4) well-designed fiscal policies – the way a government collects and spends public resources - can play a major role in stimulating growth and reducing poverty. The limitation of the growth centric approach also changed in recent years. The inclusive development is one of the important policy initiatives of the World Bank and Asian Development Bank that covers a wide range of issues such as disability, gender, regional disparities, environment etc.

3.2.2 Importance of Inclusive Development

We all aspire for a developed human society where human being can lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. Development is possible only through the process of mass participation, which can be possible through the process of inclusion. According to Amartya Sen “Human development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value. And it is thus about much more than economic growth, which is only a means-if a very important one-of enlarging people's choices”. On the other hand, the exclusion of individuals and groups can become a major threat to social cohesion and dangerously affect the humanity. Today the world is witnessing severe ethnic problem, insurgencies, caste violence and various other forms of social unrest, unemployment, poverty, malnutrition etc. which are severely affecting the peaceful existence of the human being. These exclusions are not a simple rather a complex phenomena.

There are multiple and varied sources of exclusion:

- Structural/economic (iniquitous economic conditions; low wages, dual and segregated labour markets; etc.);
- Historical oppression (colonialism);
- Discrimination;
- The absence of legal/political recognition;
- Institutional/civic non acceptance;

Now the major challenge is to create an inclusive society to provide opportunity to all to join in the path of development. In the current scenario, the disparities and exclusions are also alarming. During this phase of intense globalization, we are simultaneously witnessing growing dissent among various groups, castes,

regions as well as nations around the globe. Today, we live in a world of unprecedented opulence which is only monopolized by a microscopic few. We also have a large section of people living in deprivation and lack of human dignity. This contradiction between opulence and deprivation is perhaps one of the important characteristics of today and the key development challenge is how to overcome this. The neo liberal ideology that promotes free market, anti-welfarist, libertarian and paradoxically and sometimes socially authoritarian policies further widen the gap between the rich and the poor.

Since last decade there has been growing realization among the development thinkers about the need for more sustainable and long term development with equity for humanity. This has come a long way after experiencing the negativity of the one sided development. Hence there has been now more emphasis on the wider perspectives that include not only the economic, but also political, cultural, social, psychological aspects of human being. This development is in harmony with equity and social justice. Inclusive development, in this context, is a counter force to such kind of undesirable and unequal development. Inclusive development promotes human wellbeing through sense of belonging and feeling respected, building capability, enhancing choices and freedom. It is based on the premises of equity. Thus it is desirable for development of every society.

In this section you studied about the meaning and importance of inclusive development for total development. Now, you would be able to answer the questions relating to this sections which is given in *Check Your Progress 1*.

Check Your Progress 1

Note: a) Answer the following questions in about 50 words.

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) What is inclusive development?

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2) What do you mean by *Ubuntu*?

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3.3 PROCESSES OF INCLUSION

In the earlier section you studied about the meaning and importance of inclusive development. In this section you will study the process of inclusion. The three distinct processes of inclusion are: (i) social inclusion; (ii) economic inclusion and (iii) political inclusion. Let us discuss them one by one.

i) Social Inclusion

Social inclusion is an overarching framework for addressing various social policy issues, including income inequality, skill levels, education, health inequalities, housing affordability, and work-life balance. Social inclusion is now a part of the framework of laws of the European Union, Asian countries and African and several other countries. United Kingdom's National Action Plan on Social Inclusion states: "Poverty and social exclusion are complex and multidimensional problems. While household income clearly has an important impact on well-being, there are many other factors that help or hinder efforts to transform the lives of those suffering from poverty. Housing, health, education, and employment status may all have a role to play. And people are influenced by what sort of neighbourhood they live in, and whether they feel safe from crime or anti-social behaviour." Social inclusion promotes more active participation of people living in the community. The Canadian Council on Social Development, drawing on the work of Amartya Sen sees an inclusive society as characterized by a widely shared social experience and active participation, by a broad equality of opportunities and life chances for individuals and by the achievement of a basic level of well-being for all citizens. It is one of the most important aspects of inclusive development. The 'social' of inclusion has been adopted by governments as a moral, and indeed legal, imperative to foster development. Yet, it is one of the most complex notions, characterized by a lack of shared understanding about what it means to be socially included and about the necessary conditions to achieve social inclusion. A key barrier to understanding arises from the fragmentation of policy in relation to different arenas of inclusion/exclusion. So, for example, race/ethnicity, gender and disability are all addressed in different ways, by different government departments, with different solutions, and with varying degrees of ineffectiveness. Joined-up working has been a much-used cliché which has not been accompanied by connected thinking about the different groups who are at risk of exclusion.

ii) Economic Inclusion

There has recently been a rapid growth in international literature and research on the links between economic growth and social capability and their impact on well-being. The relationship between a productive economy and a society that enjoys high levels of participation, connection and cohesion, and their combined impact of peoples' well-being is well appreciated by the scholars in recent times. They view that inclusive economy improves the well-being of people by directing policy to ensure that there are broad based opportunities to participate in society and the economy.

Gramin Model in Bangladesh A Case of Economic Inclusion

A very successful case of economic inclusion is the Gramin model introduced in Bangladesh by Muhammad Yunus, the Nobel laureate.

Gramin Model started to diversify in the late 1980s when it started attending to unutilized or underutilized fishing ponds, as well as irrigation pumps like deep tubewells. Gradually, these diversified interests started growing into separate organizations, as the fisheries project became Grameen Motsho (Grameen Fisheries Foundation) and the irrigation project became Grameen Krishi (Grameen Agriculture Foundation). Over time, the Grameen initiative has grown into a multi-faceted group of profitable and non-profit ventures, including major projects like Grameen Trust and Grameen Fund, which runs equity projects like Grameen Software Limited, Grameen Cyber Net Limited, and Grameen Knitwear Limited, as well as Grameen Telecom, which has a stake in Grameenphone (GP), biggest private sector phone company in Bangladesh.

The success of the Grameen model of microfinancing has inspired similar efforts in a hundred countries throughout the developing world and even in industrialized nations, including the United States.

iii) Political Inclusion

Inclusiveness in political spheres is vital for social development. The democratic and participatory political organization empowers people to raise their voices against the injustices and deprivation. Since independence, Indian constitution guarantees the participation of all section in the political process. Indeed two relatively new types of participatory practices (allowing an interaction between the people and the government without the recourse to political parties) have been particularly used by urban middle classes: legal provisions that encourage the interpellation of the government by civil society organizations or even by individuals, such as the Public Interest Litigation and the Right to Information Act; and schemes aiming at promoting local participation through neighborhood associations.

Resulting from the increasing openness of public institutions to social categories hitherto marginalized, with two main avenues of inclusion: quotas and caste based political parties. Quotas were enshrined in the Constitution of independent India, making it a pioneer in policies of affirmative action, or “compensatory discrimination”; in 1950 they concerned two categories : the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs), and three fields : public employment, institutions of higher education and political representation - seats were reserved in the national Parliament and in state Assemblies, in proportion to the demographic weight of SCs and STs, i.e. 15% and 7.5% respectively. Over the years, quotas were extended to Other Backward Classes (OBCs), but only in the fields of public employment and higher education. Lately, electoral quotas - at the local level – have been introduced for a fourth category: women.

The ambitious (but disparately implemented) decentralization policy passed in 1992 is an important element of these two dimensions of democratic renewal: on the one hand, it provides for substantial quotas in local assemblies for women (33%), for SCs, for STs and also, in some states, for OBCs (in proportion to the local demographic weight of each category), at all three levels of local self-government: village, block, and district (or municipality in urban areas). On the other hand, it provides for the creation of Wards Committees where elected representatives and representatives of the civil society can meet and jointly manage local affairs.

In this section you studied about the meaning and importance of inclusive development and processes of inclusion. Now, answer the questions given in *Check Your Progress 2*.

Check Your Progress 2

Note: a) Answer the following questions in about 50 words.

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) What is inclusive development?

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2) Write a note on economic inclusion?

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3.4 APPROACHES TO INCLUSION

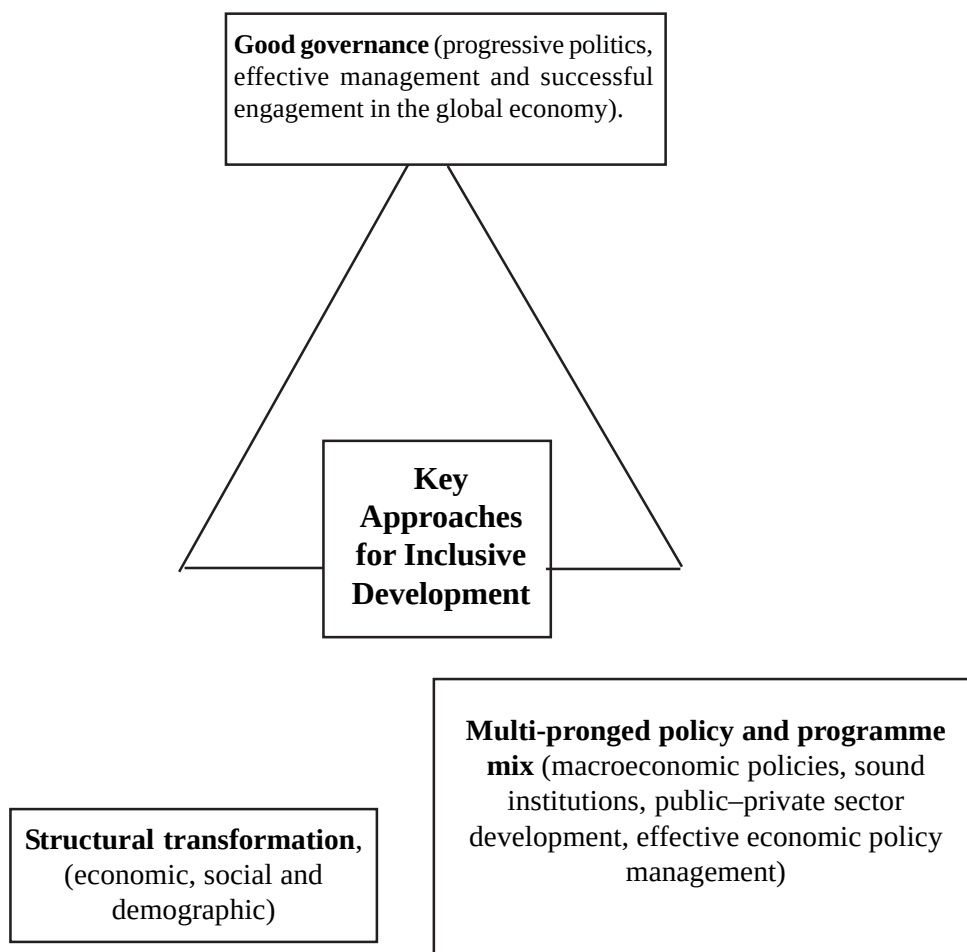
In this section, you will study various approaches to inclusion. Inclusion and exclusion are very deeply rooted in the society and both economic as well as non economic factors like norms, culture, belief system, historical legacy, political system influence the level of inclusion/exclusion. Thus, the approach towards inclusive development varies from situation, country, culture, history and political economy. Several developing countries especially Asian countries have their own approach to inclusive development.

Ironically, it is only recently that development experts, international organisations and governments have acknowledged that the very notion of development necessitates inclusiveness. Michael Chibba has narrated the approaches to inclusion by giving the examples of USSR and USA in the following quote: “The impetus to this perspective resulted from the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 (and with it, the communist ideology) and the subsequent rise- led especially by the United States – of the neo-liberal ideology which has included, inter alia, emphasis on governance matters, the vision of relegating the state’s role to the provision of an enabling environment for development, and elevating the role of markets to be central to economic and social progress. Within this context, the neo-liberal model includes emphasis on democracy and market fundamentalism, or the laissez-faire approach to capitalism, which upholds the principle of non-intervention by government in economic affairs. One of the recent policy thrusts associated with this neo-liberal model has been an inclusive development approach, including pro-poor growth or essentially growth that focuses on the poor in terms of equity”

Michael Chibba (2008) identified various possible approaches to address inclusive development: Inclusive and sustainable growth requires, inter alia, good governance, progressive politics, effective management and successful engagement in the global economy – indeed, an inclusive growth approach is the preferred one in Asia.

- Inclusive development requires addressing issues of structural transformation, especially economic, social and demographic aspects.
- A multi-pronged policy and programme mix is indispensable to an inclusive development agenda, and this includes sensible macroeconomic policies, sound institutions, public–private sector development, effective economic policy management, consensus-building on public policies and programmes, and policies and interventions tempered to socio-economic and cultural factors.

Michael Chibba's research conducted in one of the 12 high growth countries of the past quarter century suggest that while each of the above approaches to inclusive development is valid, also required in practice or in the 'real world' is a multi-pronged policy and programme mix that is indispensable to an inclusive development agenda. This approach includes sensible macroeconomic policies, sound institutions, effective economic policy management, consensus-building on public policies and programmes, and policies and interventions tempered to socio-economic and cultural factors.



In the context of developing countries, El-Erian and Spence observe “inclusive and sustainable growth entails immense challenges that are economic, political and social. Yet the record shows that only 12 countries in the world (eight of which are Asian) have achieved sustained high growth – that is, annual growth rates of 7% or more over a period of two or more decades (data from the Commission on Growth and Development 2008). On the one hand, such a record is not encouraging for the majority of developing countries in the world. While the probability of success of achieving high, sustainable and inclusive growth in any given developing country is evidently impossible to foresee with certainty, it nevertheless is achievable”.

The Asian Development Bank have proposed that inclusive growth should focus on two specific areas to address extreme poverty and rising inequalities in Asian countries: creating economic opportunities and broadening access to opportunities to support social inclusion. Research conducted at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex takes a different approach to the subject, as ‘Asian paths to development have often challenged received wisdom on development’. Beginning with the observation that rapid economic growth often threatens social stability and cohesion, Cook’s treatise has the premise that growth alone is not a sufficient condition to work towards sustained poverty reduction and inclusive development. The strength of her inclusive development approach lies in her focus on structural transformations associated with rapid economic growth and their implications for inclusive development. On this point alone, her treatise deserves special mention as an incremental inclusive development approach.

3.5 FACTORS AFFECTING INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

This section will highlight some of the major factors affecting inclusive development. Though there are several complex factors, yet some of the major factors are important to mention here. This section has a brief discussion on factors such as inequity, social exclusion, deprivation, disparity and displacement affecting inclusive development. It is also important to note that all these factors are not clearly distinctive from each other rather interrelated and affect each other in a number of ways.

i) Inequity

One cannot ignore the fundamental inequalities in society, many of which cannot be explained by differences in individual aptitude or inclination. The socio-economic and political structure plays very significant role in sustaining those inequity consequently hindering the development. Inclusive development is based on the premises of equity. As has already been discussed above, the growing inequity in the wake of rapid globalization bring new and multiple challenge to the inclusive process.

Internationally equity groups are those who have been historically excluded, under-served, including Blacks, Latinos, Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians, women, persons with disabilities, and the economically disadvantaged. Now there is more enlarged list of groups that include other groups, most prominently gays, lesbians, and bisexuals, remain frequent targets of harassment and discrimination.

Now there has been growing concern on how to bring sustainable development which is not possible without equity. One of the pioneering thinkers on equity and sustainable development is Amartya Sen. He is probably best known for his work on the causes of famine, which has considerably influenced the academic field of development studies as well as the policies of the UNDP. The central argument in this book “Poverty and Famines” is that famine is not caused by a negative (Malthusian) relationship between population and food supply, but by the inability of famine-prone individuals to access food in times of great need, even when food supplies are adequate. Hence, hunger and famine can be the result of a food demand problem but due to a human-made inequitable distribution system of food, and not necessarily a supply problem, as it is often presented.

Inequity thus is a serious problem causing human deprivation. Amartya Sen advocates the principle of equality which is based on the capability to functioning. According to Sen, capability to functioning is of two kinds: elementary ones such as being in good health, nourished, sheltered and the more complex, social ones such as having self respect, taking part in the life of the community etc. Achievement of an individual is the set of these realized functioning. Whereas capability refers to the real options that someone has in order to pursue his subjective functioning who prefers most. Inequalities related to class, gender, communities deprive human freedom and thus decreasing our capability to function.

ii) Social Exclusion

The concept of social inclusion has the advantage of situating individuals in a social and relational context instead of individual characteristics. Moreover, the experience of exclusion of some sort, unlike the experience of poverty or discrimination, is nearly universal. Inclusion or exclusion as concept is very complex and intertwined with the very psychic and social life of the individual. The social structure itself promotes inequality and excludes people from participating in the social life. The practice of patriarchy, caste and various other forms also exclude many in the society and hence create a hindrance to progressive and developed social living. There is no easy strategy to overcome inequality and promote inclusiveness in all aspect of socio-cultural and economic life.

Social inclusion is an affirmative action to change the circumstances and habits that lead to (or have led to) social exclusion. Social Inclusion is a strategy to combat social exclusion, but it is not making reparations or amends for past wrongs as in Affirmative Action. It is the coordinated response to the very complex system of problems that are known as social exclusion. The notion of social inclusion can vary according to the type of strategies organizations adopted.

“Social exclusion is about the inability of our society to keep all groups and individuals within reach of what we expect as a society...[or] to realize their full potential.” The problem of social exclusion is usually tied to the problem of equal opportunity, as some people are more subject to such exclusion than others. Marginalization of certain groups is a problem even in many economically more developed countries, including the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US), where the majority of the population enjoys considerable economic and social opportunities.

Social structure plays a very pivotal role in creating exclusion and inclusion. Countries like India having citizens from multi ethnic, multi religion and multi

cultural background creates a state with amazing diversity. At the same time this often poses a great challenge to the harmony of the country. The constitutional democracy guarantees the equality of all citizens before the law and promotes affirmative action to all section underrepresented in social spheres.

iii) Poverty

The impacts of exclusion are felt by those who are excluded, predominantly the poor. The more profound the exclusion — that is the more ways in which an individual or community experiences multiple exclusions — the more devastating the impacts. Poverty is serious challenges to the inclusive development which must be tackled in a systematic manner. According to UNDP (1998) “...Human poverty is deprivation in multiple dimensions, not just income. Industrial countries need to monitor poverty in all its dimensions — not just income and unemployment, but also lack of basic capabilities such as health and literacy, important factors is whether a person is included in or excluded from the life of a community.” World Bank defines “Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom”. The poor rarely take part in decision-making that affects their lives, and as a consequence they cannot claim a share of development; development passes them by. The poor are vulnerable to societal or personal calamities, and to harassment and exploitation by more powerful groups in society. In short, the poor are trapped in a vicious circle of poverty from which it is extremely difficult to escape.

Through inclusion the poor will develop enhanced capability and be able to expand ability to become more productive and earn higher income. Giving the example of inclusive education and health care, Amartya Sen had remarked that “the more inclusive the reach of basic education and healthcare, the more likely it is that even the potentially poor would have a better chance of overcoming penury”.

iv) Disparity

Wide spread disparities in terms of region, gender, caste and class etc. are evident in different parts of the world. Disparities are the result of a set of factors i.e natural differences, socio-cultural conditions and policy decisions.

Natural factors, such as differences in colour and race of a person, agro-climatic conditions, where they live in, endowment with natural resources or geographical location, such as distance to a seaport or a centre of commerce, determine the potential for economic development of an area or a region. Some conditions, such as climate and natural endowments, are largely invariable, while others can be improved through such infrastructure as roads to overcome isolation and irrigation to overcome arid conditions. Socio-cultural factors, such as values and traditions that encourage or discourage social and economic mobility, innovation and entrepreneurship, form a second set of factors. Policy decisions are those undertaken by the ruling class or government to impact on development. The government policies often promote disparities due to biased and vested interest. For example favouring big corporate at the cost of masses, rural vs

urban, regional favouritism etc. are very much prevalent across the world at both national and international level. Inclusive development will address these disparities in a manner that promote more equity.

v) Displacement

By their high frequency, cumulative magnitude, and destructive socio-economic and cultural effects, forced displacements have come to be recognized as a severe pathology of development. These processes give rise to massive socio-economic losses, to pain and suffering, to growing resistance movements. As high as 26 million people are seriously affected and denied the benefit of development due to the displacement. Out of these, women and children and senior citizens are the most disadvantage group affected by the displacement.

Table 1: Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) as a percentage of country's population

Country	IDPs as percentage of population
Cyprus	Up to 23%
Somalia	13%
Sudan	12.4%
Iraq	9.6%
Colombia	5.7% – 9.3%
Zimbabwe	4.2% – 7.4%
Azerbaijan	6.7% – 7.1%
Georgia	5.7% – 6.3%
Lebanon	2% – 9%

Source: “Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Development 2008”, A Report by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Norwegian Refugee Council Chemin de Balxert 7–9, CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva), Switzerland, www.internal-displacement.org, Page-13

Quite a substantial number of people as proportion to the national population are affected by internal displacement in above countries given in Table-1. This displacement poses potential risk to the development process.

Cernea has identified eight interlinked potential risks intrinsic to displacement.

- 1) **Landlessness-** Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed.
- 2) **Joblessness-** The risk of losing wage employment is very high both in urban and rural displacements for those employed in enterprises, services or agriculture. Yet creating new jobs is difficult and requires substantial investment.
- 3) **Homelessness-** Loss of shelter tends to be only temporary for many people being resettled; but, for some, homelessness or a worsening in their housing standards remains a lingering condition. In a broader cultural sense, loss of a family's individual home and the loss of a group's cultural space tend to result in alienation and status deprivation.

- 4) **Marginalization-** Marginalization occurs when families lose economic power and spiral on a “downward mobility” path. Many individuals cannot use their earlier-acquired skills at the new location; human capital is lost or rendered inactive or obsolete. Economic marginalization is often accompanied by social and psychological marginalization.
- 5) **Food Insecurity-** Forced uprooting increases the risk that people will fall into temporary or chronic undernourishment, defined as calorie-protein intake levels below the minimum necessary for normal growth and work.
- 6) **Increased Morbidity and Mortality-** Displacement-induced social stress and psychological trauma, the use of unsafe water supply and improvised sewage systems, increase vulnerability to epidemics and chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, or particularly parasitic and vector-borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis.
- 7) **Loss of Access to Common Property-** For poor people, loss of access to the common property assets that belonged to relocated communities (pastures, forest lands, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries and so on) result in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels.
- 8) **Social Disintegration-** Displacement causes a profound unraveling of existing patterns of social organization. This unraveling occurs at many levels. When people are forcibly moved, production systems, life-sustaining informal networks, trade linkages, etc are dismantled.

Thus, there is an urgent requirement for inclusive approach to integrate the displaced people in the mainstream development.

3.6 INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT POLICY MEASURES

Many countries especially the democracies all over the world responded to the inequalities in the society by enacting legislations and incorporating equality clauses in their constitutions. Policies such as “compensatory discrimination” or “protective discrimination” are intend to include members of groups whose members have relatively limited access to society’s most esteemed position. The group preferences, quota, reservation or positive discrimination have exists in different names and different countries.

Inclusive development has been promoted in many countries through affirmative action. The meaning of “affirmative action” which is a part of inclusiveness has evolved over time in the US when President John F. Kennedy first used the term in 1961. The affirmative action policies assured that no person would be denied opportunities simply because of group she/he happened to born into. The affirmative action assured equality of opportunity to all Americans and to end discrimination against members of groups that had historically been exposed to a great deal of discrimination- mostly African American. The experience in the United Kingdom shows us that public understanding of and a political commitment to social inclusion can yield important policy changes across a variety of issue areas. These policies include a \$10-per-hour minimum wage, substantial tax credits for low-income individuals, and the right for employees to request flexible work schedules. These measures have been viewed by the government

as investments in individuals and economic growth. Furthermore, the social-inclusion approach has provided a framework to coordinate initiatives across government agencies, reducing tendencies toward programmatic silos. Together these policy changes resulted in income gains that moved lower-income individuals closer to the middle.

United Kingdom has taken several measures to promote inclusive development. The post-war state strategy was to build good “race relations”. In 1970s, UK has taken several measures such as Sex Discrimination Act in 1975, Race Relations Act in 1976. During this time UK also promoted positive discrimination to overcome disadvantage through training, education and provision of facilities.

Similar examples are also found in African and Asian countries. The South African National Congress (ANC) Government of Nelson Mandela inherited a legacy of apartheid and racial disparity between the majority Africans and minority whites in South Africa. In 1994 multiracial democratic election brought the majority Africans (75 % of the total population) to political power even though most of them were economically marginalized. The ANC led government asked the assembly to pass the Employment Equity Bill on August 21, 1998 to facilitate the disadvantaged people specifically Blacks. There were some discriminatory laws for Blacks and their racial classification; job reservation laws which reserved some jobs exclusively for whites; All the central business districts and major cities are today under the white hands. The Employment Equity Bill requires all companies with 50 employees or more, to implement the quota-based Affirmative Action Policy. The designated groups are Blacks (including African, Indian and other colored minorities), women and the disabled. If a company fails to meet the quotas, the department of Labour will impose a fine of between US \$80,000 and \$150,000. The company in violation of the requirements of the bill will also be denied government contracts and subsidies.

Asian countries like Malaysia and Sri Lanka have their respective inclusive development strategy.

3.6.1 Inclusive Development Policy Measures in India

A few important inclusive development policy measures taken by the government of India are discussed below:

The India constitution has envisaged ‘inclusive’ clauses in order to prevent discrimination. Article 15 of the constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Article 16 which lays emphasis on equal opportunities reads that “ no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, descent, sex, place of birth, residence or any of them be ineligible or discriminated against in respect of employment or office of the state. Moreover, article 16(4) of the constitution also proclaim that nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward classes of citizens, which in the opinion of the state is not adequately represented in the service under the state.

The government of India consciously admits that there are millions of displaced persons while drafting the National Rehabilitation Policy in 1994 for formulating welfare measures for the displaced.

Many policy measures such as formulation of National Commission for Women (NCM); National Council for Empowerment of Women; National Policy for Empowerment of Women; National Resource Centre for Women has been taken by the government of India for the empowerment of women. Besides, the reservation of seats in the Local Self Government Institutions is a step for gender inclusiveness.

There is reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other back Wards (OBCs) in the admission to the government educational institutions and also in the government jobs. This is an illustrious measure taken by the government for the inclusion of the excluded groups. The reservation of seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies for the SCs and STs is an example of political inclusion.

The government of India has also constituted Minority Commissions from time to time to suggest measures for the welfare of the minority.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan, which was approved by the National Development Council on 19 December 2007, provides a comprehensive strategy for inclusive development, building on the growing strength of the economy, while also addressing weaknesses that have surfaced. The 11th Plan vision focuses on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth and is designed to reduce poverty and focuses on bridging the various divides that continue to fragment the society. A key element of the strategy for inclusive growth identifies provisioning of access to basic facilities such as health, education, clean drinking water, etc. It is not assured simply by a rise in per capita income but also better health and education are the necessary pre-conditions for sustained long-term growth.

The government of India has recently launched NREGS (National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, now, Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) in 2005 to provide a minimum guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in every financial year to rural households with unemployed adult members prepared to do unskilled manual work. One of the inclusive features of the scheme is that a minimum of 33 percent reservation is to be made for women, where the number of applicant is very large. Further, one of the works identified in the scheme is the provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Several studies have found that the large numbers of beneficiaries of the scheme are the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women.

In this section you studied about the approaches to inclusion, factors affecting inclusive development and inclusive development policy measures. Now, answer the questions given in *Check Your Progress-2*.

Check Your Progress 2

Note: a) Answer the following questions in about 50 words.

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) How does poverty affect inclusive development?

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3.7 LET US SUM UP

There are enormous challenges to development. Inclusiveness is one of the major policy options available for promoting development. In this section we have discussed the concepts, meanings and broad issues in Inclusive Development and what are the key approaches followed by various countries across the globe. Factors that are affecting inclusive development such as inequity, exclusion, poverty, disparity, displacement are discussed. Major inclusive processes such as social inclusion, economic inclusion, political inclusion that are undertaken by various countries are also highlighted.

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3.9 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-POSSIBLE ANSWER

Check Your Progress-1

- 1) What is inclusive development?

Answer: Inclusive development refers to the development with a sense of belonging. It benefits the masses by making them feel valued, empower them and enable them to participate in the development process. Inclusive development goes against the spirit of discrimination and exclusion. It rather encourages people to be actively part of the development by using their full potential.

- 2) Write a note on economic inclusion.

Answer: Economic inclusion is vital for development as it ensures every individual's productive participation in the economy. The relationship between a productive economy and a society that enjoys high levels of participation, connection and cohesion, and their combined impact of peoples' well-being is well appreciated by the scholars in recent times. They view that inclusive economy improve the well-being of people by directing policy to ensure that there are broad based opportunities to participate in the economy.

Check Your Progress -2

- 1) How does poverty affect inclusive development?

Answer: The impacts of exclusion are felt by those who are excluded, predominantly the poor. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. The poor rarely take part in decision-making that affects their lives, and as a consequence they cannot claim a share of development; development passes them by.

- 2) What are some of the Inclusive Development Policy Measures in India?

Answer: The India constitution has envisaged 'inclusive' clauses in order to prevent discrimination. Article 15 of the constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Article 16 which lays emphasis on equal opportunities reads that "no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, descent, sex, place of birth, residence or any of them be ineligible or discriminated against in respect of employment or office of the state. Many policy measures such as formulation of National Commission for Women (NCM); National Council for Empowerment of Women; National Policy for Empowerment of Women; National Resource Centre for Women has been taken by the government of India.

MDV-102: Dynamics of Development

BLOCK 1 DYNAMICS OF CHANGE

- Unit 1 Change – An Overview
- Unit 2 Process of Change
- Unit 3 Change Management
- Unit 4 Project Change Management

BLOCK 2 DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT-1

- Unit 1 Development Dynamics :An Overview
- Unit 2 Development Processes, Approaches and Strategies
- Unit 3 Social and Cultural Dynamics of Development
- Unit 4 Development Agencies

BLOCK 3 DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT-II

- Unit 1 Violence, Conflict and Social Movements
- Unit 2 Social Exclusion and Discrimination
- Unit 3 Marginalization
- Unit 4 Freedom, Entitlement and Human Rights

BLOCK 4 DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT-III

- Unit 1 Development and Disparity
- Unit 2 Development and Displacement
- Unit 3 Inclusive Development