

School of Social Sciences and Policy

Centre for Development Studies

Master in Development Studies

Second Semester Courses (22 Credits)

1. DS 541 Post Colonial Development/ Third World Perspective of Development (4 Credits)
2. DS 542 Socio-Psychological and Anthropological Perspectives of Development (4 Credits)
3. DS 520 Political Economy of India's Development (2 Credits)
4. DS 525 Indian Agrarian System: Challenges and Prospects (2 Credits)
5. DS 545 Contemporary Urban Issues (2 Credits)
6. DS 532 Development, Growth and Measurement (2 Credits)
7. DS 530 Human Development (2 Credits)
8. DS 531 Demography and Population (2 Credits)
9. DS 535 Thesis Proposal (2 Credits)

SECOND SEMESTER (22 Credits)

DS 541 Post Colonial Development/ Third World Perspective of Development (4 Credits)

Objective

This course extends the discourse of development to the specific context of postcolonialism. The course explores the processes of colonization that reshaped the contemporary understanding of development and its impact on development theories. It also intends to analyze the role of bio-politics to manage and control processes of development, govern mentalities, and relationship between people and the postcolonial state.

Course content

1. Colonialism and Development
 - Colonial Forms of Development: Empire and the history of world connections
 - Migration during colonial period and world-wide diaspora
2. Post-colonialism and Development
 - De-colonizing development theories and knowledge
 - Euro centrism and Orientalism
 - Subaltern and representation
 - Race, ethnicity and notions of marginality and core-periphery in post colonial era
3. Multiculturalism and transnationalism
 - Nationalism/Nation State
 - Cultural imperialism and Identity politics
 - Globalisation and transnational movements
4. Modernity and post-modernity
 - Notion of 'Post Development'
 - Modernity and post-modernity
 - Structuralism and post-structuralism
 - Post-colonialism versus neo-colonialism

References

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DS 542 Socio-Psychological and Anthropological Perspectives of Development (4 Credits)

Objective

Events of development take place in a specific socio-cultural context. The aim of this course is to help students understand how people, state, market and other agencies engage in development work in specific social and cultural time and space; how societies constantly negotiate tradition and modernity; and how dominating knowledge (in caste, communities, religions spheres, urban spheres) relate to development, culture, resistance and socio-cultural public actions. Psychological factors and theories, impinging upon human behaviour, have strong interface with factors contributing to development. Human motivation and need for achievement, value system, agentic capabilities and agencies, dynamics of dependency and cultural context of economic behaviour and development are important to understand development in its entirety and therefore are integral components of development studies. The course dealing with psychological perspectives would expose the students to these factors and would prepare them for a holistic world view of development explained and deciphered with in an interdisciplinary frame work.

Course content

1. Development Sociology

- Sociological Theories of Development
 - i. Classical Sociological theories (Marx, Durkheim, Weber)
 - ii. Modern Sociological theories (Modernity, Post-modernity, Structuralism, Post-Structuralism, Dependency, World System)
 - iii. Recent Development in sociological theories (Late Development, Micro-Macro Integration, Agency-Structure Integration)
- Social Context of Development
 - i. Social movements and development
 - ii. Community life, religious spheres, conflict and fundamentalism in development discourse
 - iii. Movements for development (i.e., agrarian movements, labor movements, women's movement, ecological movements etc.)

2. Anthropology and Development

- Emergence of the discipline of Anthropology in Development Discourse
 - i. Crisis in Development

- ii. Development and Anthropology
- iii. Conservation and Development
- Anthropological issues of Development
 - i. Development Project and the Institutional Contexts
 - ii. Sustainability
 - iii. Adaptive Management and Social Learning
 - iv. The Development Process

3. Psychological Perspectives of Development

- **Development: Psychological Lenses**
 - i. Psychological perspectives on development: A critique
 - ii. Economic-development: Limits of satisfying human needs
 - iii. Well being and gross happiness
 - iv. Agency and agentic capabilities
 - v. Development as freedom
 - vi. Optimum social opportunity
 - vii. Trust and socio-cultural capital
- **Factors that determine psychological well being/development**
 - i. Enabling Environment
 - ii. Socialization
 - iii. Beliefs, value system and culture
 - iv. Dependency
 - v. Social network and relatedness
- **Accelerating development and well being**
 - i. Catalyzing enabling environment: Approaches and strategies
 - ii. Deconstructing knowledge -dealing with knowledge hierarchies: Revisiting pedagogy of the oppressed
 - iii. Collective action and cooperation

- iv. Approaches and strategies for developing agentic capabilities
- v. Reducing vulnerabilities : Evolving institutions for sustainable livelihoods
- vi. Participative strategies –assessment and analysis
- vii. Value based development –ethics for equity and justice
- **Reactions to mal -development**
 - i. Anomie and alienation
 - ii. Fragmented Identities
 - iii. Conflict and dissension
 - iv. Social disintegration: Violence and Terrorism

References

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- White, R. W. (1959). Motivation reconsidered: the concept of competence. *Psychological Review*, 66, 297-333.

DS 520 Political Economy of India's Development (2 Credits)

Objective

The aim of this course is to develop an understanding of national and international factors that shaped economic change in India from the 19th Century until independence and to analyze country's politics, economy and society as they influence development in contemporary India. The course intends to expose students to the important economic institutions of India and their role in country's development.

Course Content

1. Political Economy of Colonial India

- Economic history of colonial India
- De-industrialization in India

2. Formulation of the Republic of India

- Role of caste and religion in socio-economic development
- Five year planning and its impact on economic development
- Incidence of poverty and inequality

3. Development Paradox of contemporary India

- Impact of neo-liberal policies on Indian economy
- India as an emerging economy in the periphery
- Role of India in transnational movements for social justice
- Humanizing development through right-based approach

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DS 525 Indian Agrarian System: Challenges and Prospects (2 Credits)

Objective

The course intends to offer knowledge regarding economic, social, distributional, and institutional challenges within agrarian system. It aims at exposing students to issues regarding agrarian system such as land, labour, technology, social structures and alignments, cooperation and conflict, social institutions, changing primordial institution, and policy measures. The course will also consist of studio exercise with an objective of students' learning to do data collection, field work, analysis and project proposal formulation based on a particular rural issue.

Course Content

1. Evolution of Agrarian System in India

- Changing agrarian system in colonial India
- Agrarian system in post-colonial India

2. Problems and Prospects of Agriculture in Contemporary India

- Agricultural production, diversification and marketing
- Agriculture and non-agriculture sectors
- Agricultural crisis and food security
- Incidence of landlessness and migration
- Agrarian cooperatives and organizations
- Peasant movements

3. National and International Policies for Agricultural Development

- Approach and policy interventions of Government towards agricultural development
- Impact of the introduction of new technologies on prospect of agriculture
- WTO, globalization and Indian agriculture

References

Appu, P. S. (1996). *Land reforms in India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishers.

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- Ramachandran, V. K. (1990). *Wage labour and unfreedom in agriculture: An Indian case study*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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- Singharoy, D. K. (2004). *Peasants movements in post-colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

DS 545 Contemporary Urban Issues (2 Credits)

Objective

Urbanisation is the most dynamic process in recent times all over the world. It is throwing its own set of issues and policy challenges. The course will introduce such issues, problems and policy making processes pertaining to urban areas and its impact on development. The course will also consist of studio exercise with an objective of students' learning to do data collection, field work, analysis and project proposal formulation based on a particular urban issue.

Course Content

- **Basic Introduction to Cities, its growth as understood by different schools of thought and the processes leading to urbanization**
 - i. Introduction to city and its concept, Chicago school centric city and in third world cities: as put forward by Kevin Lynch and Eizenstein
 - ii. Marxian interpretation of cities : workers under the single roof (David Harvey's Social justice and the city, Urbanization of Capital)
 - iii. Weberian interpretation of city: centre of civilian rationality
 - iv. Modern /Recent cities: reference
 - v. Global idea of a city, post-modernistic city
 - vi. Morphology of Indian cities
 - vii. Indian cities in transition

- **Issues and Process of Urbanization: issues of urban areas, government and civil society responses to those and its impending problem in the coming years with the rapid urbanization being faced by Indian cities in particular.**
 - i. Urbanization of poverty: main characteristic of urban poverty in particular, gated communities as a response by many civil societies : JNNURM
 - ii. Millennium Development Goals and Habitat Agenda: its relevance to urbanization and globalization and the importance of meeting the targets of MDG.
 - iii. Local economic development (led)
 - iv. Housing and shelter policies: agenda and need , accessing housing stress and needs , national housing Bill
 - v. Agenda 21 and sustainable development
 - vi. Slum : notions of slum, squatter settlement , importance and issues , Informal City of the Poor
 - vii. Solid waste management
 - viii. Resettlement and rehabilitation : Dimension and impacts of displacement
 - ix. Sustainable cities : its issues, importance and role of Urban Infrastructure
 - x. Urban informal sector / unorganized sector : issues of livelihood
 - xi. Urban Management and Governance
 - xii. Land as a resource: Issues of land tenure-ship , its role and impact in the growing urban scenario , urban land policy

- xiii. Urban environment and Disaster Management
- xiv. Urban cultural landscapes and its transformations

References

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- De Soto, H. (2000). *The mystery of capital: Why capitalism triumphs in the West and fails everywhere else*. New York: Basic Books.
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- Kishwar, M. P. (2005). *Deepening democracy: Challenges of governance and globalization in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Verma, G. D. (2003). *Slumming India: A chronicle of slums and their saviours*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.

Reports/Documents

- Citizens Report Governance and Development, 2007.
- India Social Development Report, 2008.
- National Habitat Policy Document, 2007.
- National Slum Policy Document, 2007.

DS 532 Development, Growth and Measurement (2 Credits)

Objective

This course will expose the students to the theories of economic growth, inequality and development. The course intends to expose students to the measurement indicators of development and growth. By the end of the semester, the students will be expected to be competent in using tools for measuring development and growth.

- **Growth and Development**

- i. Growth and Development : Complementary and contradictory issues
- ii. Trends in modern economic growth
- iii. Structural inequality
- iv. Common characteristics and dissimilarities among developing countries
- v. Transition from quantitative to qualitative indices

- **Theories of economic growth and Development**

Theories of economic development

- i. Trickle-down theory
- ii. Balanced Development theory
- iii. Big Push Theory

Theories of economic growth

- i. Balanced versus unbalanced growth theories
- ii. Structuralist theories of growth
- iii. Theories of underdevelopment and dependency
- iv. Stages of economic growth
- v. Theory of sustainable development

- **Growth and Development Indicators**

Growth Indicators

Sectorial Division, GDP, GNP, Export, Investment (FDI, FFI), Technology

Development Indicators

Literacy, Education, Health, Income/per-capita income, Poverty, unemployment, HDI, GDI etc.

- **Measurement Tools**

- i. Per capita approach
- ii. National income method

- iii. Capabilities and entitlement approach
- iv. Happiness approach
- v. Critique of measurement tools

References

- Benería, L. (2003). *Gender, development, and globalization: Economics as if all people mattered*. New York: Routledge.
- Blakemore, J. E. O., Berenbaum, S. A. and Liben, L. S. (2009). *Gender development*. New York: Taylor and Francis Groups.
- Edmonds, C. M. (2003). *Reducing poverty in Asia: Emerging issues in growth, targeting and measurement*. New Delhi: Asian Development Bank
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- Ray, D. (1998). *Development Economics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Zhuang, J. (2010). *Inequality and inclusive growth in Asia: Measurement, policy issues, and country studies*. London: Anthem Press.

DS 530 Human Development (2 Credits)

Objective

The course mainly deals with the meaning, evolution and principles of human development. This course aims at undertaking an interdisciplinary analysis of conceptual dimension of poverty, vulnerability deprivation and human development. It will include poverty measures, self-perception of the poor themselves, capability deprivation, social exclusion and gender concerns, modes of policy intervention and strategies for poverty reduction. Students would be sensitised to the notions of people-centric thinking, equity, participation and empowerment.

- **Genesis and concept of human development**
 - i. The concept of development for all
 - ii. Sustainable human development
 - iii. Choice and access
 - iv. Conventional and Unconventional Theories of Human Development
- **Economic growth and human development**
 - i. Poverty and social exclusion
 - ii. Resource allocation for development of education and health
 - iii. Assessing development
 - iv. Policy issues: social and economic
- **Human development and neo-liberalism**
 - i. Global standards, indicators and local challenges
 - ii. Millennium Development Goals and Human Development
 - iii. Benefits and Challenges in neo-liberal era
 - iv. Indexes for measuring human development and its limitations
- **Human freedom and dignity**
 - i. Development as freedom
 - ii. Agency, entitlement and development
 - iii. Right-based approaches and human development

References

Bergen, D. (2007). *Human development: Traditional and contemporary theories*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

- Crandell, T., Crandell, C. and Zanden, J. V. (2008). *Human development*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Fukuda-Parr, S., Kumar, S. and Sen, A. K. (2005). *Readings in human development: Concepts, measures and policies for a development paradigm*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Nussbaum, M. C. (2000). *Women and human development: The capabilities approach*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Nussbaum, M. C. and Sen, A. K. (1993). *The quality of life*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Rawl, J. (2001). *The laws of people*. Boston: Harvard University Press.
- UNDP Human Development Reports.

DS 531 Demography and Population (2 Credits)

Objective

This course deals with the aspects of the relationship between economic growth and population processes, demographic transition theories and economic development, urbanisation, implication of population growth on employment migration, energy, food production and climatic change. The course will equip the students with demographic theories, techniques and projections. In recent times, gender characteristics of the population have acquired importance and these have also been included in the framework of study. Migration and urbanization are the characteristics of structural change taking place in a society. Their study is essential to understand the dynamics of this change. The paper exposes the students to sources of population and related characteristics as also to the rationale, need and evolution of population policy.

Course Contents

- **Population and Development**
 - i. Theories of population (Malthus, Optimum theories of population)
 - ii. Demography and demographic transition
 - iii. Measures of population change
 - iv. Structure, distribution and sources of population data
 - v. Population trends in the twentieth century
 - vi. Population explosion – Threatened or real, distant or imminent
 - vii. International aspects of population growth and distribution
- **Demographic Data Base in India**
 - i. Study of census in India – Methodology and characteristics of census
 - ii. National Family Health Survey 1 and 2 and Rapid Household survey
 - iii. Factors affecting fertility, age at marriage, sex ratio: Socio-economic, cultural and regional variations
 - iv. Age structure of population, life expectancy rate, infant and child mortality rates, maternal mortality rates
- **Population Policy in India**
 - i. Evolution of population policy in India – The shift in policy from population control to family welfare, to women empowerment
 - ii. Family planning strategies and their outcomes
 - iii. Reproductive health, maternal nutrition and child health policies

- iv. Social impact of new reproductive technologies and their regulation
- v. Post-ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development) era in India: The new population policy, tasks before the National Population Commission

References

- Agarwala, S. N. (1972). *India's population problem*. Bombay: Tata McGraw Hill Co.
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- Krishnaji M., Sudarshan, R. M. and Shariff, A. (1999). *Gender, population and development*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mishra, S. (2000). *Voluntary action in health and population : The dynamics of social transition*. New Delhi: Sage.
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DS 535 Thesis Proposal (2 Credits)

Objective

The objective of this course is to facilitate students in formulating a proposal for their Masters thesis. The course intends to help students in identifying an issue/problem/topic and prepare a problem statement for their thesis proposal. The students will be encouraged to prepare a list of research questions and rationale of their proposal. The course will also help students in identifying and reviewing relevant literature for their thesis proposal and preparing a note on literature review, which will also support their rationale. The students will be expected to submit a final thesis proposal at the end of the semester.

Course Content

- **General Guidelines for Preparing a Thesis Proposal**
 - i. Identifying Problem/ Hypothesis and Writing Problem Statement
 - ii. Research Questions and Literature Review
 - iii. Rationalizing thesis proposal and preparing action plan for the thesis
 - iv. Scientific Writing Style
- **Developing Thesis Proposal**
 - i. Brainstorming on problem/hypothesis
 - ii. Preparing Problem Statement
 - iii. Finalizing Research Questions and Reading list for research
 - iv. Preparing a note on literature review and rational of the thesis
 - v. Preparation of action plan
- **Revisiting Thesis Proposal**
 - i. Presentation of thesis proposals
 - ii. Revising thesis proposal
 - iii. Finalizing thesis proposal under the guidance of academic adviser
 - iv. Thesis proposal defence
 - v. Submission of thesis proposal

References

- Madsen, David (1983). *Successful Dissertations and Theses: A Guide to Graduate Student Research from Proposal to Completion*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Punch, K. P. (2006). *Developing Effective Research Proposal*. New York: Sage Publications.