



## Sociology of development: A shifting paradigm

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### Abstract

Development is a multidimensional process, which include the entire aspect of life including social, economic, cultural and ecological sphere of life. Development involves expanding of human freedom and also meant removal of major sources of discrimination and inequalities. It has multiple meaning and connotations. Its theories also varied from economic aspect to the sustainable aspect of development. Sociological perspective on development involves the analysis of development from economic to social factor. The present paper includes analysis of development from sociological perspective. The present research paper has been based on qualitative study which includes research papers, journals, books etc.

**Keywords:** development, economic, sustainability, discrimination

### Introduction

Development, a multidimensional process which encompassing all social, economic, and political, ecology and cultural life of the individual. It involves improvement in all the spheres of life. Development is the process of expanding human freedom. It also means the removal of major sources of lack of freedom such as poverty, all type of discrimination and inequalities, neglect of public facilities, lack of opportunities, social exclusion, state policies that limit freedom and so on <sup>[1]</sup>. Development is the founding belief of the modern world and advances in science, technology, democracy; values, ethics, and social organization fuse into the single humanitarian project of producing a far better world <sup>[2]</sup>. The term development has acquired special meaning since the end of Second World War when the American President, Harry. S. Truman, launched an era of development but defining development is not an easy task, as man sees God in his own image and so it is with development. As God means different to different people, so the meaning of development differs from man to man. It is person-specific, situation specific –specific, and time –specific <sup>[3]</sup>. Bava (1985:276) has rightly observed: “At the outset, it must be said that despite the burgeoning literature on the subject, there is no agreement among the social scientist as to what is development”. Pathak (1987:54), “lack of conceptual clarity has been mainly due to semantic difficulty in conveying the various meaning implicit in the term development. Gunnell (1970:4) has clearly observed that the term development has been equated with various English terms like ‘westernization’, ‘modernization’, ‘industrialization’, ‘self-sustained growth’, ‘structural-differentiation’, ‘liberal-democracy’, and ‘increased political- participation’. According to Yogender Singh, “Development is a composite concept.” According to Nieuwnhuyze (1978:8), “development is either achieved; or consumed, a state of affairs resulting from the process of development; or it is this process itself, including the action constituting it, Development may be a goal, i.e., a condition to be achieved”. Weidner (1962:99) has expressed the view that “Development is a state of mind; a tendency; a direction rather than a focused goal. It is a state of change in a particular direction”. According to Gunnell (1970:50), “if

development is anything, it is an aspect of social change”. Bava (1985:276), “it is an umbrella concept involving not only economic but social, political and administrative development.” According to chamber (1997), “Development is a good change”. Thoman (2000), explain three ways the word development used, “Development as a vision or description of how desirable a society is, development as a historical process, development as an action, deliberately change things for better”. Dudley seers while elaborating the meaning of development suggests that where there can be values judgments on what is development and what is not, is should be universally accept aim of development to make for condition that lead to realization of the potential of human personality (Thomas 2000). David Korten, a leading proponent of alternative development gave three principle of development, says, “Development must ensure Justice, sustainability and inclusiveness” (Korten, Thomas 2000:33). The concept of development as a single great transformation, bound up with advance of science and technology, owes to the methodology of Max weber, it concentrates upon particular process of change and the emergence of particular type of society and lead to the formulation of explanation and interpretation in terms of historical circumstances and general concepts about human action rather in terms of comprehensive ‘laws of Development’ <sup>[4]</sup>. Thus, from the above discussion, it seems that term development can be used in various sense of a goal, a state of affair, planned changed, a mean or process through a desire result can be produced with the help of socially approved goals. Development means improvement in a complex of linked natural, economic, social, cultural, and political condition <sup>[5]</sup>.

Like multiple meanings, development has also multiple connotations, during 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century, development has understood as progress, growth, and modernization. In economic terms, development means growth and defines as an increased capacity to produce consumption goods and a simultaneous increase in consumption patterns (Little, Marglin 1990:1). It is also defined in terms of growth as, “a means to increase the ability to fulfill basic human needs of food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and education” (Streuten and Marglin, 1990:2). In terms of growth, development is

define as, “expansion of possibilities, an increase in individual choice, abilities and functioning” (Sen, Marglin, 1990:2). Development, commonly understood as change and refers, “the change in the different aspect of human society such social, economic, political, and cultural” (Schrijver, 1993). Development, modernization also used interchangeable, and modernization has seen as a mean to development. In economic realm, “development as modernization refers to the industrializations, urbanization, and technological transformation of agriculture”. In social realm, “the weakening of the ascriptive ties marks it” and in cultural realm, “it refers to the growth of science and secularization along with an expansion of the literate population that makes for what has been referred to as “disenchantment” of the world” (Marglin 1990). Thus, development as modernization understood as westernization where west is considered as a model for the rest of the world. Preoccupation with growth, modernization and structural changes were the tributaries that fed the dominant orthodoxy about the meaning and purpose of development in the developing world and views about how development happen and what are its goal with little attention on issues like social and human development in the post war period

### **Development: the shifting paradigms**

Development in its varied dimension like economic social, political and cultural, is a matter of intense interest and concern for social scientist all over the countries. Traditionally, development was explained in term of economic growth and in past few decades the global views on development has been changed and there has been paradigm shift in their orientation from economic to social, social to human and human to ecology. Sociological studies have emphasized the traditional to modern transition as a part of larger process of social change <sup>[6]</sup>.

### **Economic development**

In 1950s, Economic Development refers to the increase in the gross national product (GNP) or per capita increase or it also envaised that quantum increase in the production of goods and service would bring development. Economic development is a process whereby an economy’s real national income increases over long period of time and if the rate of development is greater than rate of population growth, then per capita income will increase and thus economist view development in terms of economic growth. In economic terms development implies improving the condition of life, economic is information about the effective use of resources in producing the material base of life. Therefore, development is fundamentally an economic process and all development theories have economic dimensions. Economic theories stemming from the classical tradition of Adam smith and David Ricardo outline in the late nineteenth century and early nineteenth centuries, continued in the nineteenth century neo-classical economic, modified by twentieth –century Keynesian economics and resuscitated in the new classical economics of the late twentieth century <sup>[7]</sup>. According to Bannock, Baxter and Davis (1987:125), economic development, “means the growth of national income per capita of developing countries”. Even the report of United Nation on development was not much differ and clearly showed that, “development was conceived primarily in terms of per capita real income, and its recommendations, reasonably for

the time, focused on technology, capital, planning, development of resources and aid” (United Nation 1951).As the decade of 60s and 70s declared as “developmental decade” by United Nation which resolved that if country achieves the target of 6% or more annual growth rate of GNP is designated as development country. But later the target set by the United Nation did not free the masses from the trap of poverty and unemployment and thus leading to redefining the concept of economic development and in 1970s the development in terms of economic development means there is elimination of poverty, inequality and unemployment within the context of growing economy <sup>[8]</sup>. Seers (1979) refer development means there should be decrease in poverty and malnutrition, that income inequality should decline and employment should be improved. In view of various limitations of economic development many developmental economist offer redefinition of the concept. Gunnar Myrdal (1968:1970), argued redefinition of development took social factor into account and emphasized that the concept of unified socio-economic development. M. Todaro, an economist (1984:70), “development in its essence must represent entire gamut of change by which entire social system is turned to meeting the basic needs of the people and altering such conditions of life that are widely perceived as dehumanizing”. Each of these perspectives on development of economist theorist has shaped the definition of socio-economic development. Therefore, development philosophies (based on monetary gains for a few) have to be replaced by people-oriented development projects where basic human rights-rights to survive, right to live in a healthy environment, right to equalities before law and equal justice, right to education, right to work- are protected <sup>[9]</sup>. Pimpley, *et al* (1989:8), argued that many developmental sociologist emphasized that development is not merely economic activity but also involve reorientation of the entire society at higher level, higher not only in material terms but also in terms of human values. Thus in economic explanation of development the socio-cultural dimension was missing and during early eighties the emphasis was shifted toward the social factors of development and scenario seems somewhat different after the world summit for Social development (1995) which reaffirmed that the idea of economic development could not solve the social problem facing humanity and summit formulated a new social development agenda placed people at the centre of development <sup>[10]</sup>. The central tenets of Social- developments are:

1. “For social development, economy is one of the essential part but not sufficient condition. The strategies framed for the development process should focus on society not on the economies.
2. Development should be human-centred and broad-based, effecting equal opportunities for all to participate fully and freely in economic, social, cultural and political activities.
3. People are the ends and not the means of economic progress and development.
4. Economic growth should sub serve the cause of social development and ensure that development has a human face.
5. Social development and economic progress are mutually reinforcing –social development helps reduce economic inequalities and bolsters economic growth, and equitable growth creates jobs and reduces poverty” <sup>[11]</sup>.

In the light of its central tenets, social development requires modification in the societal conditions with a necessity of real social transformation encouraging to eradication of poverty, encouragement of creative employment and acceleration of social integration. It means the policies and programmers of development should be framed in such a manner that it lead to reduce and eliminate the social problems like poverty, unemployment, social exclusion and brought benefit to the disadvantage groups of the society and help them in raising their standard of living <sup>[12]</sup>. Soanother manifestation of development comes out known as Social Development.

### **Social development**

It is a multidimensional process. It refers to as ‘a process of social change which is materially productive, socially just, environmentally sustainable, politically participative, and culturally compatible, aesthetically fulfilling and a process that gives the right to the people to choose, direct and re-direct the path of development’ <sup>[13]</sup>. The term social development is now more popularly used to refer the process of inducing changes in societies termed as underdeveloped or poor. The earlier terms used to refer the same objective were “development” or “economic development” <sup>[14]</sup>. The re-examination of the concept of economic development has led to its broadening into the concept of social development. The United Nations and its many associated agencies have had a great deal to do with the gradual adoption of this new concept by the developing countries. The concept of social development is inclusive of economic development but differs from it in the sense that it emphasizes the development of the totality of society in its economic, political, social and cultural aspects <sup>[15]</sup>. In this sense, social development planning is not concerned with planning exclusively for social services, anymore it is with the exclusive planning of economic growth. There are many areas apart from social services, wherein the social perspective has relevance and important among these are relating to population policy, policy relating to urbanization, industrial location and environmental pollution, policies relating to regional development, policies of income growth, income distribution and land reforms, policies governing administration and peoples participation in planning and in the implementation of plans <sup>[16]</sup>. It is a wider process and an integrative view of the scope of development which embraces and ‘emphasizes the development of the society in its totality –including economic, political, social and cultural aspect’ within the measuring principles of social justice. The term social development, as understood in the UN quarters, “broadly refers to improvements in human well-being, to development that is not strictly economic or market driven, and to improvements in the quantity and quality of public or social services <sup>[17]</sup>. The aim of social development is to effect social well-being, i.e., the ability of every human being to satisfy his/her basic needs and achieve a satisfactory quality of life within the environment of equity, social justice and human dignity <sup>[18]</sup>. Social development is thus not a plea for a larger allocation for social services, though such allocations may be justified on other grounds; it is really a plea for an integrated view of the scope of development which should embrace development in all its varied facets. Such a view would not result in a plan for economic development, which is expressed only in terms of financial, and raw material allocations but would indicate

simultaneously the political, socio-structural and cultural goals, and infrastructures that are necessary both as a means to achieve economic development and as ends in them <sup>[19]</sup>. A social development perspective cannot permit of propositions in which economic development comes first and is later followed by steps to ensure distributive justice through a modified incomes policy or through provision of an extended network of tax supported social services. In this sense, social development as distinct from economic development involves planning for simultaneous development on many different flanks <sup>[20]</sup>. This has further been emphasized by the United Nations, “Thus qualitative and structural change in the society must go hand in hand with economic growth and existing disparities regional, sectoral and social should be substantively reduced. These objectives are both determining factors and end results of development; they should therefore be viewed as integrated parts of the same dynamic process” (United Nations, 1975). From this statement of United Nations, we discern that social development is a broader concept and means something more than merely economic, political or environmental development <sup>[21]</sup>. Social development according to James Midgley is a “process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development”. It is not merely an endeavor for providing ad hoc growth targets in each of the separate sectors of planning of values. This type of social development planning has existed in all the developing countries. Thus, Social development is about enabling people to satisfy basic human needs while at the same time taking responsibility for their own lives and for the well-being of their communities; it is based on values of personal dignity and mutual respect. It attempts to release the positive forces of creativity and full human potential <sup>[22]</sup>.

### **Basic human need approach**

As in 1960s and 70s there was stress on economic and social aspect of development that involve increase in income, eradication of poverty, creation of employment and social justice but it was found that no country will develop till it fulfil the basic need of people that sustain the life. With the result, in 1970s the ‘Basic human need’ approach was initiated by World Bank. The Basic Need approach to development is to provide opportunities for the full physical, mental and social development of the individual. Basic needs therefore included “the need for self-determination, self-reliance, political freedom and security, participation in decision – making, national, and cultural identity and a sense of purpose in life and work” (Streeten, 1979:136). But this approach has also radical implications and World Bank in his World Development Report 1991 redefines the development as “Development in a broader sense is understood to include other important and related attributes as well, notably more equality of opportunity, and political freedom and civic liberties. The Overall goal of development is therefore to increase the Economic, political and civic rights of all people across gender, ethnic groups, religion, race and countries.” With the Banks conception of development and shifted focus from economic to social development to basic human need approach and role of state and governance, UNDP in 1990, were seeking to give new meaning and purpose to development and emphasized that

the development means improving the life of human beings and again a new paradigm that is 'HUMAN' came into the concept of development.

### Human development

After many decades of development, we are rediscovering the obvious – “that people are both the means and the end of development” (Mehboob-ul-Haq). The concept of Human development draws on the greatness of human potentiality despite our narrow-circumscribed lives <sup>[23]</sup>. Human development puts people back at centre stage (Paul Streeten) <sup>[24]</sup>. Human development, UNDP (1994:16), says, “place development at the service of people’s well-being rather than people at the service of development and human development implies empowering people to make their own choice and put emphasis on the relevance of local values and knowledge as guidelines and tools for making these choices”. The UNDP redefined the Human Development, “is a process of expanding human choices by enabling people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives” (UNDP, 1998:16). Thus the three important component of human development is long and healthy life, education and access to resources that provide a decent standard of living. These components make human choices possible, for those who are ill, ignorant and poor have little real choices and hence cannot ‘enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.’ Additional aspect of choices requires political, social, and economic freedom for being creative and productive and enjoying personal self-respect and guaranteed human rights’ (UNDP,1990:10). UNDP in its 1991 Human Development Report concluded “lack of political commitment... is often the real cause of human neglect”(UNDP, 1991:1), while the 1992 Human Development Report was emphasis in declining that “political freedom is an essential element of human Development”(UNDP,1992:27).Further in order to measure the progress of Human Development, the UNDP evolved its Human Development Index and gives three indicator that are life expectancy(birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate), educational attainment (literacy), and income (GDP) in order to give composite picture of human progress in different societies <sup>[25]</sup>. Thus as per the various report produced by the UNDP clear and conclude that for the development process ‘Human’ should be at the front stage and all the development policies should be made in such a way that it lead to the all-round development of the individual. The choices, which were, define in the Human development report if are not available, shows that other opportunities are also inaccessible (UNDP 1990: Human Development Report). This marked the launch of what proved to be the most influential concepts of Human development. Three well honored economists’ namely, Mehboob-ul-Haq, Amartya Sen and Paul Streeten played active role in its promotion <sup>[26]</sup>.

Thus after 1990, the UNDP had sharpened the view about the importance of politics in Development and emphasis that sustainable Human Development involves poverty eradication, creation of employment and sustainable livelihood, the empowerment of women and protection and regeneration of environment <sup>[27]</sup>. Thus there is another phrase of development known as Sustainable development.

### Sustainable development

is,“ development that not only regenerates economic growth but also distributes its benefits equitably; that regenerates

the environment rather than destroying it; that empowers people rather marginalizing them. It gives priority to the poor, enlarging their choices and opportunities and, providing their participation in decision affecting them. It is Development that is pro-poor, pro-nature, poor-jobs, pro-women, and pro-children”. (UNDP Report: 1994). The concept of sustainable human development seeks to refocus attention on the ultimate objective of development, namely, the increase in opportunities for the people to lead a productive and satisfying life <sup>[28]</sup>. The work of UNDP and others showed that the meaning and purpose of development have faced a paradigm shift from narrow identification with economic growth and development, to the idea of social and then human and sustainable development and most recently the political development. Given the social and economic inequalities and unsatisfactory conditions of life for a substantially large section of society, the social science discourse on development paradigms conceives social development as a true indicator of human development <sup>[29]</sup>.

### Theories of development

Like the concept and meaning of development, its theories face the same fate. The origin of theories can be traced back in ancient Greek thought but there is no single set of principles that account for social change and development. In this context Horowitz writes, “there evolved a range of notion, what constitutes development, in one conception development signifies innovative possibilities of discovery; it is also viewed as the unfolding the definite stages of the new in the place of the old; there is also the “aesthetic” approach which views development as the working out of a theme or of variation on a theme and finally, in the humanist tradition, development depended on knowledge and the bringing to light of new information” <sup>[30]</sup>. In the beginning, during 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century, impact of Enlighten; French revolution and industrial revolution of 19<sup>th</sup> century lead to rise of various theories regarding change and development. Traditionally, development was explained in term of economic growth and in past few decades the global views on development has been changed and there has been paradigm shift in their orientation from economic to social, social to human and human to ecology. During 1940s and 1950s, the concept of development was influenced by economic theories which involve the combination of Pre-classic; classical; neo-classical; Keynesian and New-classical economist views, and policies framed by the USA like IMF and World Bank. With the result in 1950s, endeavor of economist result into spreading out of new theories on development and in the late 1950s, the field of development was dominated by the Modernization school of thought and in late 1970s, modernization theory was challenged by the dependency school which in turn challenged by world system theory to offer an alternative perspective on development and in late 1980, these three schools of thoughts are moving toward convergence <sup>[31]</sup>.

### Theory of economic growth

The classical economics treated development in term of economic growth only. Adam smith propounded the first systematic theory of economic growth and according to him development of better machines is responsible for increase in productivity and material welfare. The most popular economist, WA Lewis, considered the growth of per capita production as a symptom of development. Keynes, emphasis

raising saving and investment are important for rise in production level. Harrod-Domar also used Keynes model of development. WW Rostow in his famous work, "The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist", emphasized that economy must pass through historical evolutionary sequences from traditional to the most developed mass consumption stages. The five stages given by Rostow are Traditional society, Pre-condition for take-off, Self-Sustaining growth, Drive to Maturity and Stage of high mass consumption. Every society possess this sequence of development and according to him, the necessary pre-condition for development is to society's increasing efficiency to promote saving and investment and generate capital, develop managerial and entrepreneurial acumen of the people and make institutional and structural reforms to cope up with new challenges of economic growth. Karl Marx stated that economy has passed through broadly three stages: Slavery, feudalism and capitalism. These stages represent the transition of economy from agrarian to industrial following the technological development. Marx tries to prove how societies have been transformed from Primitive communism to modern capitalism. As G. Myrdal, an economist divided the world into developed and underdeveloped, and explains this theory of development and underdevelopment through the principle of circular and cumulative causation. Developed nations are well-off and underdeveloped nation which are much larger are depend upon the former countries from their development. This economic inequality between developed and underdeveloped nations has been increasingly fast and he concludes that cause of this inequality is both economic and non-economic. He was of the views that development of the society is possible through reform in societal institution and this is possible only through the process of circular-cumulative causation <sup>[32]</sup>. Max Weber explained the development of human society in the context of his study on Capitalism. He gave various pre-condition for the development of capitalism, like Geographical situation, population and pointed out that the capitalism, as a symbol of progress, emerged out of rationalization of work ethics, saving, frugal life style, beliefs, values and attitude. As the economic theorist varies in their view regarding laws of economic growth but they have four common points that are considered important for development are;

- a. The accumulation of capital and improvement of technology
- b. Population change
- c. Division of labour into specialized activities, and
- d. Entrepreneurship <sup>[33]</sup>.

### Evolutionary theory of development

The classical evolutionary theory was born in 19<sup>th</sup> century, it shows basically transition of society from traditional to modern and assumed that social change is unidirectional; good as it represents progress, humanity and civilization and it is slow, gradual and piecemeal that is change is evolutionary not revolutionary <sup>[34]</sup>. In observing the change in social, economic, and political order, evolutionist theorist have used different labels to characterize the old and new societies such as August Comte writes about three fundamental stages a society passed in his historical evolution, theological, metaphysical and positivistic stage, Emile Durkheim's Mechanical and organic solidarity, Herbert Spencer's military and industrial society and

Tonnies's Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft <sup>[35]</sup>. Talcott Parson's concept such as functional imperative, homeostatic equilibrium and pattern variable are used by him to explain the social change and development in society. Parson argued that the development is the enhancement of adaptive capacity of society either externally through cultural diffusion or internally (originating a new type of structure) all exemplify the sociological discourse on development. Samir Amin's evolutionary model of development is based on the nature of mode of production and mention five kind of mode of production, Primitive, communal, tribute paying mode, the slave-owning mode simply petty and capitalist mode of production. Social formations are possible due to the domination of these modes of production in a concrete organized structure.

### Modernizations theories: sociological discourse on development

The sociological discourse on development is nothing but a discourse of modernization, as sociology was the by-product of major revolutions that occurred during 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century which result in various social changes in the western world. In mid 1960s, Modernization theories were the first, which discuss development from the sociological point of view and, mentioned that the less developed nation would automatically come under the influences of highly developed nation or industrial world. Modernization has considered as mean to development. Modernizations theory adopted the evolutionary and structural-functional approach. It is the combination of the views of sociologist, economist, geographer and political scientists. S.N Eisenstadt(1973) a leading sociologist argued that the main structural characteristic of modernization were, "the development of a high extent of differentiation; the development of free resources which are not committed to any fixed ascriptive groups; the development of wide non-traditional, "national," or even super-national group identification; and the concomitant development, in all major intuitional sphere, of specialized roles and of special wider regulative or allocative mechanism and organization, such as market mechanism in economic life, voting and party activities in politics, and divers bureaucratic organization and mechanism in most institutional sphere". Levy, also used sociological approach and define modernization, "by the extent to which tools and inanimate source of power used and there is no society that lack in tools and inanimate source of power, so modernization is a matter of degree and on the basis of this he distinguishes modern and non-modernized society, for levy modernization is a universal solvent" <sup>[36]</sup>. Wilbert moor considered modernization as the "total transformation of a traditional or a pre-modern society into types of technology and associated social organization that characterize the 'advanced' economically prosperous and relatively politically stable nation of the western world <sup>[37]</sup>. Thus, for Moore modernization means the transformation from one social organization into another. Neil Smelser, used sociological approach to study modernization and argued that structural differentiation is the basic character to distinguish between developed and undeveloped societies. According to him, economic development takes place through modernization of technology, commercialization of agriculture and processes of industrialization and urbanization <sup>[38]</sup>. Bert Hoselitz, an economist, critics economy as a mode to development and

gave sociological account of development and considered cultural change is the pre-condition for the development. He used Talcott Parson's concept of pattern variable to distinguish between modern and traditional societies. For him traditional societies having particularism, ascription and functional diffuseness whereas modern societies are favored by Universalism, achievements and functional-specificity and he used these variables to analysis the process of development in the society. Torsten Hager strand, a Swedish geographer, considered that process of diffusion of innovation is responsible for the change and development. He mentioned that diffusion of innovation as waves of change moving across space; that gradually loss power due to the friction of distance; and concluded that the areas near by the innovations received change early as compared to those places that are away from the centre of origin of innovation<sup>[39]</sup>. Peter Gould (1964), a geographer, argued that innovation diffused over space in patterns because people were persuaded to adopt new things through communication with each other, and communication possibilities were constrained by distance<sup>[40]</sup>. Ridedell (1970) diffusion of innovation, "unlike former days...people...act today in response to the new foci of change, the town and the cities. Modern transport system extends the length and breadth of the country (Sierra Leone), bringing new ideas, new method, new people even to the most remote corners.... These changes which affect all sphere of life-political, social, economic, and psychological- constitute the modernization process". Thus, modernization was seen as spatial diffusion processes, originating at contact situation, such as port cities or colonial Administration centre, with patterns moving across the map, cascading down urban hierarchies, and funneling along transport system<sup>[41]</sup>. Thus modernization, however, define by Soja (1986), "is not simply an increase in set indices. It involves profound changes in individual and group behavior".

In 1960s and 1970s, the social scientist, main objective is to device indices for modernity to measure the development of the society. The main factors which modernization theorist considered for development of society are,

- "The development of transport network;
- The expansion of communication media;
- Growth of integrated urban system;
- The breaking down of traditional ethnic ties;
- The emergence of money economy;
- The development of education;
- Participation in non-parochial forms of organization and activity;
- Proximity to and interaction with, urban cores that act as concentrators, adapters and distributors of modernization;
- Physical or geography mobility"<sup>[42]</sup>.

In the late 1970s, there was revival of the modernisation theories, known by new modernization theory which focuses on the third world countries. Both classical and new modernisation theories have similarities and differences too. Both argued that modernisation is benefited to the third World countries and conducted studies at national level. Both considered internal factor such as cultural values and social institution as source of development<sup>[43]</sup>. There was also disagreement over factors in the classical and new modernisations theories like in

classical modernisation theories, tradition was considered as an obstacle to development but in new modernisation theories it was considered as an adaptive factor of development. Classical modernisation theories follow unidirectional path of development based on U.S. model and new modernisation theories follow multidirectional path of development<sup>[44]</sup>.

### Conclusion

Development is a form of social thoughts and its theories are as much influential ideologies as they are model of understanding. Pimpley, *et al* (1989:8), argued that many developmental sociologists emphasized that development is not merely economic activity but also involve reorientation of the entire society at higher level, higher not only in material terms but also in terms of human values

Thus, in short, the development means

- a. Which will produce more goods and services so that the basic requirements of the people are fully satisfied;
- b. This will redistribute the assets and income among different sections of the societies, so that everyone has the capacity to buy goods and service so produced;
- c. Which enhance the eminence of life of the people by the way of increased and improved social service;
- d. This will make people take greater and greater responsibilities to run the local, regional, and national affair and ensure their own and their children's welfare.

Real development does not exclude any of these four elements. That is why development is a very comprehensive and all-embracing process<sup>[45]</sup>.

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