

HUL286: Social Science Approaches to Development
Major exam (5th May 2018)

Instructor: Upasna Sharma

Total marks: 40

Attempt any 2 out of the following 6 questions. Each question is 20 marks only.

1. Attempt any two parts out of a, b, c in this question:
 - a. What is the meaning of the term *development* and how can it be measured? Why is a strictly economic definition of development inadequate? Can you give hypothetical or real examples of situations in which a country may be developing economically but still be underdeveloped? How does the concept of “capabilities to function” help us gain insight into development goals and achievements?
10 marks
 - b. Are rapid economic growth (as measured by per capita GNP or GDP) and a more equal distribution of personal income necessarily conflicting objectives? How might inequality lead to faster growth or development? How might it lead to slower growth or development? Summarize the arguments both for and against the presumed conflict of objectives, and state and explain your own view. 10 marks
 - c. What are some strengths and weaknesses of the Human Development Index as a comparative measure of human welfare? Discuss the differences between the traditional HDI in comparison to the “new” (NHDI) formulation. In what ways do you think either one is a better measure of human development? If you were designing the HDI, what might you do differently, and why? 10 marks
2. In the article, “Breaking the Mould: An institutionalist political economy alternative to the neoliberal theory of the market and the state”, Ha-Joon Chang critically examines the neoliberal discourse that currently dominates the debate on the role of the state, and suggests an alternative theoretical framework to overcome its limitations. Discuss how Chang questions and critiques the fundamental assumptions underlying the neoliberal discourse on the role of the state? Discuss the *Institutionalist Political Economy* framework that Chang proposes as an alternative. 20 marks
3. Discuss how alternative models to ownership and control of resources lead to development outcomes different from outcomes that result from a current model of development. How might these outcomes be better (or worse) than development outcomes of a capitalist system? You can refer to various case-studies that we have discussed in class e.g. the reading on Sevagram to Sodhgram by Dr. Abhay Bang, Deccan Development Society and other alternatives discussed in Kothari and Shrivastav book. 20 marks

4. The Atul Kohli reading stated that India's quest for industrialization post-independence until now has produced mixed results. On the one hand, starting from very little, India now has a substantial and diversified industrial base, considerably more sophisticated than, say, that found in much of Africa, or even parts of Latin America. On the other hand, when compared with a South Korea or a Brazil, the progress of industrialization in India has not been all that rapid, and levels of efficiency have generally been low. Analyse the role that multiclass fragmented Indian state has played in the pattern of industrialisation seen in India.
- 20 marks
5. Write notes on two out of the following three:
- 20 marks
- In Pranab Bardhan's article, we discussed a number of structural reasons for increase in corruption in the recent years in India. Explain at least two of the structural reasons discussed. 10 marks
 - Write a note on the basic argument of Ramchandra Guha's article, "How much should a person consume?" 10 marks
 - Discuss the potential role of Civil Society (NGOs) in relation to the government and private sectors in achieving development goals and outcomes. 10 marks
6. Please read the following news excerpts and answer the questions given below.

Yamuna Expressway masterplan gives raw deal to farmers?

India | Kashish | Updated: May 17, 2011 01:07 IST

GREATER NOIDA: In the last two years, western Uttar Pradesh has seen large amounts of land being acquired, especially along the Yamuna Expressway. NDTV has now accessed the draft masterplan of the Expressway, which was made as recently as this February. What it shows, in some detail, is the extent of the raw deal farmers have got, and are likely to continue getting.

The key to the masterplan is a 165-kilometre-long Expressway from Delhi to Agra which will reduce travel to two hours only.

The masterplan, however, also shows the seemingly arbitrary way in which rates for the land were fixed. Over 58,000 hectares of land has been earmarked in the draft masterplan, most of it for development.

From 2009 till now, the government has acquired around 12 per cent of the land for Rs. 5,720 crores. But today, this land is worth at least Rs. 78,000 crores.

One of the beneficiaries of this project, which came under attack from agitating farmers, is the Jaypee Group. In exchange for constructing the Yamuna Expressway, the government has given Jaypee Group about 6,000 acres, which is the largest chunk. Of this, 2,500 acres is prime land as it is right along the Expressway.

They have also been given an additional 2,500 acres, which is the site of the upcoming Formula 1 race track - part of the sports city. Jaypee is making. Again, this is prime land, but was sold to Jaypee at just Rs. 1,220 per square metre.

While the race track is expected to be ready by October this year, the first residential property will be completed in three years time, although many parts of it are already up for sale. The property here is being sold for Rs. 18,000 per square metre. Jaypee, however, had bought this land from the government at just about Rs. 350 more than the price the government had paid to the farmer for it. This means Jaypee is selling it for 18 times that price. Protesters say even if the development costs are factored in, there is a steep difference.

"I'm not at all happy with the compensation. It should have been more. For 15 bighas it should have been atleast Rs. 1.5-20 lakhs. The rate is very high at other places. We have been taken for a ride. The government is very bad," said Harsh Roop, a farmer.

"Twenty-two bighas have been acquired from my family. We have got compensation at the rate of Rs. 674 per square metre. The government forcibly acquired the land from us. The rate should have been at least 1200 per square metre. We neither have roads nor the 7 per cent developed land. We are not hopeful," said another farmer Sundar.

In another curious but stark variation - just across the road, east from the Jaypee project, Wave InfraTech paid almost Rs. 4500 per square metre, which is more than four times the rate Jaypee had to pay.

Here too, the developer has advertised property at the rate of about Rs. 15,500 per square metre which is 15 times the price at which they have acquired the land. Again, the current market value of these plots of land is at least 10 times the price at which they were bought from the farmers - the price developers would have paid if they had bought land directly from the farmers.

There is still an entire area, which runs in many hectares, as per the draft masterplan which needs to be acquired before it is put up for allotment.

In the face of spreading protests, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Mayawati has refused to re-negotiate or relook at her land acquisition policy, but as more and more details emerge, there's increasing criticism that it's not a land acquisition policy but simply a land-grab.

Farmers protest at Yamuna Expressway

News/PTI feed/Farmers protest at Yamuna Expressway

Greater Noida, Dec 7, 2017 (PTI) Farmers today organised a panchayat on the Yamuna Expressway and stopped booth officials from collecting toll for an hour to protest the "anti-farmer policies" of the government in Uttar Pradesh and at the Centre.

The farmers were organising the protest under the banner of Bhartiya Kisan Union Lokshakti. The hour-long protest was suspended after senior administrative officers visited them on the expressway. SDM Rajpal Singh and DSP Jagat Ram Joshi pacified the farmers at Jewar toll plaza.

Farmers gave a list of their 20-point demands - addressed to Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi

Adityanath - to tehsildar Abhay Kumar.

"The anti-farmer policies of the state government and the Centre has put farmers under additional burden and stress," the groups national president Sheoraj Singh said.

"We have demanded land compensation at four times the market rate and job to one family member of the farmer whose land is acquired," he said. PTI CORR ABH

After 6 years the problem of farmer protests against inadequate compensation continues with respect to the Yamuna Expressway. Answer the following questions:

- a. Do you think Yamuna Expressway and the associated real estate development is a good model for economic development of an area/region? Why/ Why not?
- b. Whose developmental interests does this model serve? Does it lead to equitable development for all?
- c. What could have been an alternative model of development for the region/area?

20 marks