1. Critically examine the ‘growth model’ of development.

**Ans:** The growth model of development are -

1. Traditional Society not essential for Development:
   A number of nations such as a United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia were born free for traditional societies and they derived the pre-conditions from Britain, a country already advanced. So it is not essential for growth that a country must pass through first stage.

2. Pre-Conditions need not Precede Take-Off:
   It is not essential that pre-conditions must precede take-off. The agricultural revolution and accumulation of SOC in transport must take place before take-off. The experiences of most of the countries tell us the development in agriculture continues even in the take-off stage.

3. Over-lapping of Different Stages:
   The stages of economic growth mentioned by Rostow are not mutually exclusive and they may overlap each other. The characteristics of earlier stages are found to be mixed up with the characteristics of later stages. A later stage may have some remnants of previous stage. Hence the splitting up of the process of economic development into various stages is subject to serious limitations.

4. Difficult to Divide Growth Process in Distinct Stages:
   Most of the growth economists do not agree with the possibility of dividing history into specific stages of development. Those stages are not inevitable like birth and death, not they follow a sequence like childhood, adolescent, maturity and old age. Prof. Meier observes in this connection that “to maintain that every economy always follows the same course of development with a common past and the same future is to over schematicize the complex forces of development and to give the sequence stages a generality that is unwarranted.”

5. Criticism of the Take-off:
   The most widely discussed, and controversial stage is the take-off. In the words of Prof. A.K. Cairncross, “The stage has struck the public mind most forcibly is undoubtedly that of the take-off. No doubt, because the aeronautical metaphor prolonged in the phrase into self-sustained growth” suggests at once an effortlessness and a finality congenial to modern thought.

The reactions of historians and economists have been less favourable. They have grown accustomed to emphasizing the continuity to historical change, the tracing back to a previous age the forces producing a social explosion and to explaining away the apparent leaps in economic development.

2. Bring out the salient features of Dependency Theory of Development.

**Ans:** Dependency theory differs from most Western approaches to studying political development. One difference is that this approach originated in the Third World (primarily Latin America), rather than among Western academics. Third World dependency thinkers were concerned with explaining the unequal and unjust situations in which they and their nations found themselves. Third World countries were poor while "developed" countries were rich. Third World countries had bad health conditions, while other countries had good health conditions. Third World countries had little military power, while other countries had tremendous military resources. Third World countries faced starvation, while citizens of other countries had to worry about losing weight. Third World economies were monoproducive and agriculturally based, while economies in developed countries were diversified and industrialized. By almost any conventional socioeconomic measure, Third World countries were at the bottom of the scale. They had less education, less wealth, poorer health, less military power, and were dominated politically and economically by the First World.

Dependency theorists asked why such inequalities existed. Their central concern was to understand the causes of inequality. They felt that such inequalities were unjust, and sought to explain inequalities in order to change them and achieve their goal of increased equality among nations and peoples. Dependency theory has always been quite controversial: it incorporates some Marxist concepts; it addresses the sensitive issue of inequality, blaming inequality on the developed nations; and it originates in the Third World. Some aspects of liberation theology and world systems theory are related to dependency theory.

3. What is the relationship between Gender and Development? Discuss.

**Ans:** The Gender and Development (GAD) approach focuses on the socially construct differences between men and women and the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations. This approach was majorly influenced by the writings of academic scholars such as Oakley (1972) and Rubin (1975), who emphasize the social relationship between men and women. These relationships, they argue, have systematically subordinated women. GAD departs from WID, which discussed women's subordination and lack of inclusion in discussions of international development without examining broader systems of gender relations. Influenced by this work, by the late 1970s, some practitioners working in the development field questioned focusing on women in isolation. GAD challenged the WID focus on women as an important 'target group' and 'untapped resources' for development. GAD marked a shift in thinking about the need to understand how women and men are socially constructed and how 'those constructions are powerfully reinforced by the social activities that both define and are defined by them.' GAD focuses primarily on the gendered division of labor and gender as a relation of power embedded in institutions. Consequently, two major frameworks 'Gender roles' and 'social relations analysis' are used in this approach. Gender roles focus on the social construction of identities within the household; it also reveals the expectations from