Theories of development

Modernity

- Emphasis on reason, science, and progress.
- Industrialization: mechanized production.
- Urbanization: growth of cities.
--westernization: cultural and economic influence.

Dependency

- Suggests that developed countries exploit developing ones.
- Dependency theory argues that poorer nations are underdeveloped due to external forces.
- Postmodernism: critique of modernity, questioning the progressivist narrative.

Neoliberalism

- Emphasis on free markets, deregulation, and globalization.
- Advocates for smaller government roles in society.
- Can lead to environmental degradation.

Sustainable development

- Three pillars: social, economic, and environmental.
- Promotes harmony between nature and human activities.
- Aim: progress towards poverty alleviation and environmental protection.

Human development

- Measures: health, education, and income.
- Social development: equality and participation.
- Infrastructure: water, sanitation, and housing.

Post-development

- Shifts focus from growth to development.
- Emphasis on quality of life, rather than just economic growth.
- Calls for change in development strategies.

Supporting figures:
- Amartya Sen: economist and activist
- André Gunder Frank: political economist
- Gro Harlem Brundtland: Norwegian prime minister
- Paul Collier: economist and development consultant
- Paul Branston: professor of geography and applied economics
- UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

Supporting institutions:
- www.undp.org
- www.rgs.org/GLP
- www.sustain.org
- www.developmentstudies.org