

## ARTS1752 Lecture One

### Immanent development or little 'd' development

1. As a political, economic and structural processes and change in a broad sense which occurs without purposeful action
  - a. Can have a positive connotation, implying progress, growth, improvement, advancement
  - b. Can have a negative connotation, such as the processes of capitalist expansion, or the production of poverty alongside economic growth

### Intentional development or big 'D' development

- The architecture that implements projects, interventions and policies that are focused upon meeting certain goals, often defined/justified as improving the well bring of people
- Big D/intentional development tries to intervene in/change the nature of/effects of little d

	Immanent / little d	Intentional / big D
Understanding (study of / about development)	Identifying and understanding processes of change and their effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Academia</li> </ul>	Research into consequences of intentional development, including, but not limited to, critique of practice
Action (study for development)	Intervening to change the nature of change or its effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political activism</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Policy making</li> </ul>	The practice of development, including reflexive engagement to improve the tools of development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development agencies, NGOs, bilateral aid agencies, multi-laterals etc.</li> <li>• Advocacy and policy</li> </ul>

### questions related to immanent development (and this course)

- What are the processes and conditions that make some people vulnerable/poor/rich
- What are the different ways through which we can understand processes of marginalization and discrimination?
- What are the mechanisms through which particular social and economic systems persist? How they can change?

Blogs need creativity – thinking outside of the box

## Structural violence

### Why do people die in heat waves?

- overall idea → don't have the services/infrastructure to deal with problems
- labourers have to work every day
- they must work everyday because their wages are low and expenses are high
  - wages are low because – global agro commercial industry, maintenance of farming has become more expensive as inputs have become more expensive
  - dependent on landholders – unequal relationship
  - ideological justifications – caste provides IJ for exploitation of labouring castes and gender ideologies classifying women's work as easier, less skilled
- cannot access resources such as water
- climate change – made farming very hard as it has made the world unpredictable

### How do we explain poverty and vulnerability?

- explanations based on individual or characteristics and correlations
  - low income
  - illiterate
  - unhealthy
  - uneducated
  - gender
  - caste
  - dependency ratio
  - de polities poverty by individualizing the causes of poverty
  - the effects of poverty often presented as the cause
  - simplifies the complexity of issues
  - offer technical solutions
- explanations based on structures, processes and relations of poor and non-poor
  - why do some people get high wages and others low wages (share of surplus)?
  - How do some groups monopolize opportunities?
  - How is one person's wealth and wellbeing related to another's poverty?
  - Highlights the political and relational nature of poverty and wealth, as well as the complexity

### Structural conditions

- Structural conditions: the broader political, economic and cultural systems and processes that affect livelihoods and enable and constrain agency
- Structural conditions affect all people within a given social or economic order: some benefit, some are adversely affect

### What is structural violence

- Is the effect of a systemic imbalance in society that refers the interests of some over others?
- It creates human suffering and constrains agency
- It kills people slowly by depriving them of their basic needs
- Indirect, unintentional, impersonal
- Multi-factor: economic exploitation, deprivation, patriarchy, racism

- Invisible: production of inequality through transnational political-economic processes