

GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL PLANNING PLANNING IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

MHC 250, May 4th, 2010

Outline



- Planning, Development, and Progress
 - ▣ Focus on India
- Planning Institutions
- Civil Society Organizations
- Discussion
- Questions
 1. Can we make policies for other countries/contexts?
 2. What knowledge and skills do policymakers need to work in international contexts?

The Context of Planning in India

- The Colonial Legacy – British town planning
- Socio-spatial Impacts
- Post-Colonial planning
- Current Era - Economic Liberalization/Globalization



Colonial Legacy

- ❑ Three dominant urban centers (the Presidencies)
 - ❑ Madras (Chennai), Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta (Kolkata)
- ❑ White /Black Towns
- ❑ Civilizing the Indian City
 - ❑ Kipling – The city of dreadful night (and death)
- ❑ Retreats and Alternatives
 - ❑ Cantonments
 - ❑ Hill Stations
- ❑ Infrastructure development
- ❑ Public works
- ❑ Governance and administrative machinery
 - ❑ Census, Civil Service, Land Survey, Tax Collection, Standards/Regulations
- ❑ Disconnected from people (individuals, neighborhoods, communities)

Post-Independence Planning

- Indian elite replaced British elite
- Nehru vs. Gandhi
- Nehru's vision of a modern, secular democracy
- Top-down national level planning
 - ▣ National Planning Commission (<http://planningcommission.nic.in/>)
 - ▣ Economists drive planning which is focused on sectors
 - ▣ Non-spatial
 - ▣ 5 year plans, 1st 5 year plan (1951-1956)
- 11th plan (2007-2012)
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Education
 - Health
 - Women and Children
 - Infrastructure
 - Environment

Development Planning



What is Development?

Development is conceived as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequity, and the eradication of absolute poverty (Goulet, 1971)

Modernization



- Progress – necessary and desirable goal
- Development – irreversible
- Unidirectional
- Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth
 - ▣ Traditional
 - ▣ Pre-take off
 - ▣ Take off
 - ▣ Road to Maturity
 - ▣ Mass Consumption Society

Competing Paradigms



- ❑ Development failures critiqued
- ❑ Need for structural changes highlighted
- ❑ Basic Needs Approach to Development
 - ▣ Economic development redefined in terms of elimination of poverty, inequality, and unemployment within the context of a growing economy
- ❑ Self Reliance
- ❑ Normative Approaches to Basic Needs
- ❑ Environment-Ecology

Civil Society Organizations



- The rise of the NGO
- Service → Advocacy → Self-Reliance/Empowerment
- Innovative
- Unique
- Political

Self Employed Women's Association



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- * Movement
- * Campaigns
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Chipko Movement (1973)



Narmada Bachao Andolan



If the vast majority of our population is to be fed and clothed, then a balanced vision with our own priorities in place of the Western models is a must. There is no other way but to redefine 'modernity' and the goals of development, to widen it to a sustainable, just society based on harmonious, non-exploitative relationships between human beings and between people and nature."

Medha Patkar

Conserving Bio-Diversity



The primary threat to nature and people today comes from centralising and monopolising power and control. Not until diversity is made the logic of production will there be a chance for sustainability, justice and peace. Cultivating and conserving diversity is no luxury in our times: it is a survival imperative."

Vandana Shiva

Anti-Globalization and Planning



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hdRIOfNIBh0>

The Issue of Shelter



- Rural – Urban Migration
- Poverty
- Class/Caste/Lack of Educational Opportunities
- Housing Options
 - ▣ Strategies
- Role of Intermediaries
- Water and Sanitation Issues

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