

DISCUSSION 1: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

A. SOCIAL CHANGE

Why should social workers be interested in social change?

- Social work promotes social change, problem-solving in human relationships, and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being. Utilizing theories of human behavior and social systems, social work intervenes at the points where people interact with their environment. Principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental to social work (**IASW & IFSW, 2001**)

SOCIAL CHANGE IS:

- Changes in human interactions and relationships that transform cultural and social institutions, occurring over time with profound and long-term consequences.
- Significant alteration of social structures (**patterns of action and interaction**), including consequences and manifestations of such structures embodied in norms (**rules of conduct**), values, and cultural products or symbols. (**Sheldon and Moore**)
- A shift in the characteristics of culture and society. (**Henslin and Carl, 2011**)
- Transformation of culture, behavior, social institutions, and social structure over time. (**Emile Durkheim**)
- Entrepreneurial growth depends on the ethical value system of the society (referenced in "**Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism**"). (**Max Weber**)
- Social change as evolution of human knowledge; societies progress through predictable stages. (**Auguste Comte**)
- **M. Ginsberg** saw Social Change as "A change in social structure, such as the size of society, the composition or balance of its parts, or the type of organization

- Social Change refers to the changes that occur in people's life patterns. (**S. Koenig**)

I. BASIC CONCEPTS

NATURE OF SOCIAL CHANGE: MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Social Change is a universal phenomenon
- Social change occurs in all societies.
- No society remains completely static.

II. Social Change is community change

- Change can be called social change whose influence can be felt in a community form.
- Social change is social and not individual

III. SPEED OF SOCIAL CHANGE IS NOT UNIFORM

- Occurs so slowly that it is often not noticed by those who live in them.

IV. NATURE AND SPEED OF SOCIAL CHANGE IS AFFECTED BY AND RELATED TO TIME FACTOR

- In modern times the speed of social change is faster today than before where there was less industrialization

V. SOCIAL CHANGE OCCURS AS AN ESSENTIAL LAW

1. Change is the law of nature.
2. Social change may occur either in the natural course or as a result of planned efforts.
3. To satisfy our desire for change and our changing needs social change becomes a necessity.
4. Our needs keep on changing.

VI. DEFINITE PREDICTION OF SOCIAL CHANGE IS NOT POSSIBLE

- It is difficult to make any prediction about the exact forms of social change.
- Likewise it cannot be predicted as to what shall be our attitudes, ideas, norms and values in future.

VII. SOCIAL CHANGE SHOWS CHAIN-REACTION SEQUENCE

- A society's pattern of living is a dynamic system of inter-related parts.

- Therefore, change in one of these parts usually reacts on others and those on additional ones until they bring a change in the whole mode of life of many people.

VIII. SOCIAL CHANGE RESULTS FROM THE INTERACTION OF A NUMBER OF FACTORS

- Social phenomena are mutually interdependent

IX. SOCIAL CHANGE ARE CHIEFLY THOSE OF MODIFICATION OR OF REPLACEMENT

- It may be modification of physical goods or social relationships.
- Change also takes the form of replacement, old ideas have been replaced by new ideas.

MACRO SOCIAL CHANGE

- An alteration from the existing situation in society
- Alteration in social dynamics, social structures, social institutions etc. Broader scales

MICRO SOCIAL CHANGE

- e.g., family structures; alteration in gender dynamics
- Changes in the **day-to-day interaction** between and among individuals or groups

FACTORS INFLUENCING SOCIAL CHANGE

- 1. Population Growth and Composition** - Population and demography have been one of the most identified factors that uproot social change. The presence of a larger population can result in mixed effects.
- 2. Culture and Technology-a.** - Crowley and Heyer (2011) argued that technology and culture are other drivers of social change. Technology may modify culture, and culture can change technology, and changes in both can affect other facets of society.
- 3. Cultural Lag** - When one part of society or culture changes, it frequently forces

or even precipitates changes in other aspects of society or culture. However, it frequently takes some time before the latter transformation takes place. William F. Ogburn calls the gap between the original social shift and the subsequent social change the "cultural lag."

- 4. Natural Environment** - A society itself may change due to changes in the natural environment. When a significant hurricane, earthquake, or other natural disaster occurs, we witness this most clearly.
- 5. Social Conflict** - Change is also a result of social conflicts, such as wars, ethnic strife, social movement attempts to change society, and oppositional efforts to keep things as they are.
- 6. Ideas/Ideologies** - Ideas also play a role in the creation of social change. Many social theorists have stressed the power of ideas as they can change people's perceptions and challenge the norm.

Three Types of Change that Affect Health and Human Service Providers

People-Focused Change

- Centers on the alteration of values, knowledge, and skills.
- In dealing with oppression we need to change the client's values, knowledge, and skills.

Technological Change

- Alterations in the process of service delivery, those activities and procedures that guide policy and program implementation.
- *Example: Computerized management of information systems*

Structural Change

- Deals with how units within a system relate to one another
- *Example: Reprivation of services*

DEVELOPMENT

- The general betterment of the political, social, and economical environments is known as development.
- As a result of maturing and experience, "**development**" is defined as a progressive set of changes that occur in an orderly, predictable way (**Hurlock, 1959**).
- Some authors define development as "an improvement, qualitative, quantitative, or both, in the use of available resources" (**Pearson, 1992**) and "both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has secured the means for obtaining a better life." (**Todaro and Smith, 2006:22**)
- **Development** is increasingly seen in how we survive in the future rather than how we improve in the past
- **Development** was identified with both industrialization and the regulation of disruptive social impacts.

Development according to the Classical Theory of Growth

Adam Smith

- A Scottish economist believed that economic growth was driven by the **division of labor**. He argued that as **workers specialize in specific tasks**, they become more **productive**. This specialization is made possible by the development of specialized tools and equipment, which requires a continuous reinvestment of profits, or capital accumulation, by business owners. Development was identified with both industrialization and the regulation of disruptive social impacts.
- The goal of classical economic theory was to explain capitalism. Economic theories, including the theory of **demand, value, pricing, supply, and distribution**, were formed due to the theory's development during the advent of western capitalism and the industrial revolution. Most economists favored the laissez- faire or "let it be" market model,

in which the government exercises little to no control. While some classical economists disagree, most advocate free trade and competition between businesses and labor.

Development according to the Neoclassical Theory of Growth

- According to the idea, the production function's short-term equilibrium is the outcome of variable **labor and capital inputs**. The thesis contends that technological development significantly impacts an economy and that economic growth is impossible without them.
- According to the three conditions outlined by neoclassical growth theory, an economy must grow. They are **technology, capital, and labor**. On the other hand, Neoclassical growth theory clarifies that short-term equilibrium is distinct from long-term equilibrium, independent of all three conditions.

Development according to the Endogenous Growth Theory

- A **macroeconomic growth theory** called endogenous growth theory highlights the value of improving elements unique to an economy and its population.
- Instead of exogenous causes where technology and scientific advancements are independent of economic forces, endogenous growth theory emphasizes the importance that **population expansion, human capital, and the investment** in knowledge play in generating macroeconomic growth.
- If government actions increase market competition and foster product and process innovation, it can increase an economy's growth rate

THEORY	MEANS TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Classical Theory of Development	Division of labor: Liberation
Neoclassical Theory of Growth	Labor, Capital, and Technology
Endogenous Growth Theory	Population expansion, human capital, investment in knowledge

CONCEPTIONS AND DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- It's an investment in expanding an economy and boosting the prosperity and quality of life for all inhabitants, not just a jobs program.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- 1. Birth and Death Rates.** Crude Birth and Death Rates (per 1000) can be used as a general indicator of a country's healthcare and educational systems, albeit these figures do not provide a complete picture of a country's status.
 - The data provided by both birth and mortality rate provides a projection for future changes in the population. If the birth rate is higher than the death rate, we can assume that more people are being added to the population than being taken away. Conversely, if the death rate is higher than the birth rate, this means that the population is possibly experiencing a decline.
 - The implication of these data can be applied in various ways. These numbers provide policymakers a head start in cases of population problems that occur in the future.

- 2. Human Development Index.** The World Health Organization (WHO) defines HDI as the measure of a nation's average performance in three fundamental facets of human development: health, knowledge, and standard of living.
 - The following indicators are what the WHO uses to measure Human Development Index:
 - i. a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth;
 - ii. knowledge, as measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling; and
 - iii. a decent standard of living, as measured by GNI per capita in PPP terms in US\$.

INDICATORS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

- The HDI draws attention from media, nongovernmental organizations, and policymakers and shifts the emphasis from traditional economic statistics to human consequences. It was developed to underline again that, rather than economic growth, an essential factor in determining a nation's level of development should be its people and their capacities.
- The HDI is also used to examine national policy decisions and understand how two nations with comparable income per person can achieve vastly different levels of human development.

2. ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Economic growth defined as an increase in people's real income, is characterized by a rise in the ratio of people's income to the prices of the things they can purchase, resulting in decreased poverty.
- Economic development cannot take place without economic growth.

Economic growth is a subset of economic development.

including investment income, regardless of where that income was generated. It also includes funds obtained from overseas, such as grants for economic growth and international investments

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH:

1. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the total monetary or market worth of all the finished goods and services produced within a nation's borders during a specific period. It thoroughly assesses a country's economic health as a broad indicator of domestic production.
 - a. When domestic producers sell more products and services to foreign nations than domestic consumers buy from foreign consumers, that nation's gross domestic product (GDP) tends to rise.
2. **Gross national product (GNP)** measures the total value of all finished goods and services owned by a nation's residents, regardless of whether those goods were made there.
 - a. GNP reflects how its citizens contribute to the nation's economy, whereas GDP measures the local/national economy. While ignoring location, it takes citizenship into account. It's crucial to understand that the GNP excludes the output of foreign residents because of this
3. The **Gross National Income (GNI)**, the gross national income per capita (GNI per capita, formerly GNP per capita), is the gross national income divided by the midyear population and converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. The figure is the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and foreign-source revenue.
 - a. Gross national income (GNI), a substitute for the gross domestic product (GDP), is regarded by certain countries as a more reliable estimate of a country's wealth.
 - b. GNI measures the overall revenue that a country's citizens and businesses have generated,

Measure of Economic Development	Definition
Gross Domestic Product	GDP measures the total market value of all completed products produced in a nation during a specific time period.
Gross National Product	Includes all corporate and resident revenue, whether spent domestically or internationally. Additionally, it includes foreign-sourced subsidies and taxes.
Gross National Income	GNI is the entire amount of revenue a nation receives from its citizens and enterprises, whether they are based domestically or abroad.

DICHOTOMY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (WAGLE, 2020)	
ECONOMIC GROWTH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Economic growth is a rise in the economy's key economic indicators. Economic growth is the increase in the volume of commodities and services an economy produces.	The quantitative and qualitative transformation of an economy. Economic development is the lowering and eventually eliminating poverty, unemployment, and inequality in an environment of expanding economic activity.
Increase in real national income / national output.	Improvements in life expectancy, health care, and other living standards and quality measurements, such as literacy.
Economic growth focuses on the production of goods and services. Economic growth is one-dimensional since it solely considers how much people earn.	Economic development focuses on the distribution of resources. Economic growth is multidimensional since it prioritizes increasing income and raising the population's standard of living.
Short-term. Measured in specific periods.	Long-term/ continuous. Does not have a specific time period to measure.
Increase in production	Increase in productivity
The means of development	The ends of development
Concerned with the increase in economic growth.	Concerned with the structural changes in the economy.
Economic growth does not guarantee the removal of poverty and inequality	Economic development = Economic growth + standard of living
A relevant metric in assessing progress in developed countries	Economic development is linked to the ending of poverty and inequality
	A relevant metric in assessing progress in developing countries

3. INCREASED WELFARE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- Some literature has emphasized that **increased welfare and human**

development is the **ultimate goal of development**, with economic growth as an instrument towards enhanced human development.

- This concept argues that **income growth** will expand the **capacities** and options available to **households and governments**, and **economic expansion will advance human development**.

- Similarly, human development is also seen as having a significant effect on economic growth.

"If a central element of economic growth is allowing agents to discover and develop their comparative advantage, an increase in the capabilities and functionings available to individuals should allow more of them to pursue occupations in which they are most productive. In this sense human development can be seen as the relaxing of constraints which may have interfered with profit maximization. Furthermore, although human development represents a broader concept, many of its elements overlap significantly with the more traditional notion of human capital. Thus, to the extent that human development is necessarily correlated with human capital and human capital affects the economic growth of a nation, human development is bound to have an impact on economic growth."

-Ranis, 2004 (pp. 5-6)

4. MODERNIZATION

1. In Sociology, modernization is moving from a traditional, agrarian, rural society to an industrial, secular, metropolitan society. Industrial society is modern society. Society must first become industrialized to be modernized.
 - The concept of modernization emphasizes the role of technology in forwarding development. The transition of society from its former agrarian characteristic to an industrialized one is motivated by the existence and emergence of new technologies that have revolutionized society.
 - Technological advancement and population growth increase wealth, increasing the middle class. A growing middle class creates the social foundation for democracy

5. ELIMINATION OF DEPENDENCY

- The concept of dependency elimination was parallel to the general discussion of dependency theory. Bill Warren was

among the many authors who talked about this phenomenon

HOW IS DEPENDENCY ELIMINATED, ACCORDING TO WARREN?

- Warren maintained that even though the industrialized countries initially imposed the capitalist mode of production onto the economies of the periphery from the outside, over time, it will eliminate dependency or enable a development out of dependency. In other words, imperialism has created the conditions for its demise.
- Warren believed that the 1960s and 1970s were favorable for the growth of national capitalism in the Third World. In this context, he referred to the East-West confrontation, which, in his opinion, may be very advantageous for all dependent countries. He also mentioned the struggle between numerous transnational firms and between the various industrialized nations, and he made the case that these kinds of competition might also be used to encourage more independent national development.
- The main issues in these countries were their internal circumstances, particularly a very strong tendency to follow utterly idiotic agricultural policies that neither brought about the essential land reforms nor connected the rural economies to the vibrant capitalist metropolitan economies.

6. PARTICIPATION DEVELOPMENT (PD)

- This is a procedure by which organizations and communities decide on their development goals and create solutions that best meet their primary needs through open discussion and consensus. The participants are in charge of putting a solution into action
- The JICA study group viewed participatory development as a type of development that **increases sustainability** and **self-reliance** and

strives to achieve social justice by raising people's participation.

BASIC VIEWPOINTS OF PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT (JICA, n.d.):

To fully understand PD, it is best to keep in mind these features:

- Self-sufficient, sustainable development cannot be achieved by substituting locally driven development initiatives for all centrally-run government initiatives.
- Directly increasing the number of individuals who participate does not result in self-sufficient, sustainable development; instead, it is vital to improve the quality of participation and enable its sustainability.
- Fostering an environment that encourages participative growth to prevent participation from becoming momentary.

DISCUSSION 2: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Participatory Development

- seeks to engage local populations in development projects (1970s)
- important part of the **"basic needs approach"** to development
- *"to give the poor a part in initiatives designed for their benefit" in the hopes that development projects will be more sustainable and successful if local populations are engaged in the development process."*

Perspectives of PD: Social Movement

1. Defines participation as the mobilization of people to eliminate unjust hierarchies of knowledge, power, and economic distribution
2. Empowerment participation is when primary stakeholders are capable and willing to initiate the process and take part in the analysis. This leads to joint decision making about what should be achieved and how

3. Dialogue identifies and analyzes critical issues, and an exchange of knowledge and experiences leads to solutions
4. Ownership and control of the process rest in the hands of the primary stakeholders

Perspectives of PD: Institutional Perspective/Project-based perspective

- defines participation as the reach and inclusion of inputs by relevant groups in the design and implementation of a development project.
- uses the inputs and opinions of relevant groups, or stakeholders in a community, as a tool to achieve a pre-established goal defined by someone external to the community involved.
- four key stages of a development project: Research Stage, Design Stage, Implementation Stage, Evaluation Stage that are defined in later sections of this article.

Stages of a Participatory Development Project from an Institutional Perspective

Research Stage	Design Stage	Implementation Stage	Evaluation Stage
the development problem is accurately defined All relevant stakeholders can be involved in this process. research around the development problem can include: studying previous experiences, individual and community knowledge and attitudes, existing policies and other relevant contextual information related to socio-economic conditions, culture, spirituality, gender, etc.	defines the actual activities helps to secure the ownership and commitment of the communities involved Active participation by local citizens and other stakeholders aims to enhance both the quality and relevance of the suggested interventions.	is when the planned intervention is implemented Participation at this stage increases commitment, relevance and sustainability.	For a meaningful evaluation, indicators and measurements should be defined in a participatory process at the very beginning of the initiative involving all relevant stakeholders.

Features of Participatory Development

Passive participation (participatory by information)	Participation by Consultation	Participation by collaboration	Participatory development
• is the least participatory of the four approaches. • Primary stakeholders of a project participate by being informed about what is going to happen or has already happened. • People's feedback is minimal or non-existent • Their participation is assessed through methods like head counting and contribution to the discussion	• is an extractive process, whereby stakeholders provide answers to questions posed by outside researchers or experts. • Input is not limited to meetings but can be provided at different points in time. • keeps all the decision-making power in the hands of external professionals who are under no obligation to incorporate stakeholders' input	• forms groups of primary stakeholders to participate in the discussion and analysis of predetermined objectives set by the project. • require an active involvement in the decision-making process about how to achieve it. • incorporates a component of horizontal communication and capacity building among all stakeholders—a joint collaborative effort	• is where primary stakeholders are capable and willing to initiate the process and take part in the analysis. • leads to joint decision making about what should be achieved and how. • While outsiders are equal partners in the development effort, the primary stakeholders are primus inter pares, i.e. they are equal partners with a significant say in decisions concerning their lives. • Ownership and control of the process rest in the hands of the primary stakeholders.

OBSTACLES TO PARTICIPATION

Below are a few of the obstacles that hamper participation:

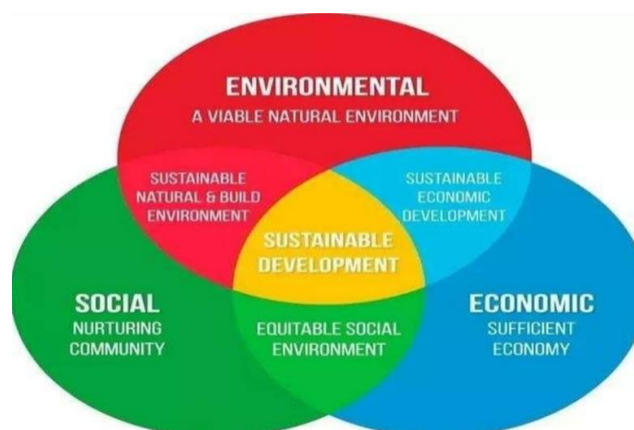
- Lack of time
- Caste discrimination
- Hesitation and fear
- Lack of information
- Poor hesitate to speak out in front of rich people
- The illiterate hesitate to speak out in front of education
- Patriarchal society: women's participation is low
- Lack of understanding about the importance of participation
- Language differences
- Health problem
- Inappropriate space
- Environmental factors

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- The **Brundtland Report** defines Sustainable Development as a **“development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”**
- The concept of sustainable development integrates environmental stability and economic development in its goals to envision and realize a future that takes economic development without compromising environmental stability. It includes two ideas: the idea of need, which refers to the basic needs of the

world's poor, to which top priority should be given, and the idea of restrictions placed on the environment's capacity to meet existing and future needs by the level of technology and social structure.

- The main objective of sustainable development (SD) is the long-term stability of the economy and environment; this can only be accomplished by incorporating and acknowledging economic, environmental, and social issues throughout the decision-making process.



What are the SDGs?

- The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a set of **17 global goals** adopted by all member states of the United Nations in 2015 as part of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. They serve as a blueprint to create a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous world by **2030**.

Purpose: The SDGs aim to:

- End poverty in all its forms.
- Protect the environment and combat climate change.
- Promote peace, justice, and equality.
- Ensure economic growth that benefits everyone.
- Improve health, education, and quality of life.

1. **No Poverty** – End poverty everywhere.
2. **Zero Hunger** – End hunger and improve nutrition.
3. **Good Health and Well-being** – Ensure healthy lives for all.
4. **Quality Education** – Provide inclusive and equitable education.
5. **Gender Equality** – Achieve equality and empower women and girls.
6. **Clean Water and Sanitation** – Ensure access to safe water and sanitation.
7. **Affordable and Clean Energy** – Expand access to reliable and sustainable energy.
8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth** – Promote productive employment and economic growth.
9. **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** – Build resilient infrastructure and encourage innovation.
10. **Reduced Inequalities** – Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities** – Make cities safe, inclusive, and resilient.
12. **Responsible Consumption and Production** – Promote sustainable use of resources.
13. **Climate Action** – Take urgent action to address climate change.
14. **Life Below Water** – Protect oceans and marine resources.
15. **Life on Land** – Protect forests, biodiversity, and ecosystems.
16. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** – Promote peaceful societies and accountable institutions.
17. **Partnerships for the Goals** – Strengthen global cooperation to achieve the SDGs

5 Pillars of SDG

1. People
2. Prosperity
3. Planet
4. Peace
5. Partnership

DISCUSSION 3: DEVELOPMENT AS FREEDOM

- The developmental perspective in social work is a theoretical framework that helps social workers understand how individuals grow and change throughout their lives.
- This perspective is crucial in social work as it helps in understanding the individual's behavior in the context of their life stage and experiences.

THE DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE IN SOCIAL WORK FOCUSES ON:

- a. How human behavior changes throughout the life course
- b. How people adapt and stay the same over time
- c. How human behavior is learned from interacting with the environment

Amartya Sen was heavily credited for this concept. In essence, Sen's primary premise is **"a view of development as an integrated process of growth of substantive freedoms that interact with one another," which affirms the dialectical relationship between progress and freedom**

- Sen argues that each of these freedoms promotes the growth of the others, including access to healthcare, education, political dissent, free markets, and equality. Sen favors a dialectical concept of development in which political, economic, and social freedom are "connected with one another and enhance human freedom in general." Sen sees this process of "expanding substantive freedoms" as "both an end and a means of progress."
- "People are only free where they can provide for their basic needs and realize their innate abilities."
- Freedom is both necessary for and helpful to development. Examples of instrumental freedoms include political freedom, access to economic possibilities, social opportunities,

transparency, and security, all of which are distinct yet related

- Sen argues that wealth and income are only significant as a means to an end, not in and of themselves. Thus, poverty is more than just having a poor income; it's also about having few opportunities. On the other hand, development focuses on expanding opportunities rather than just generating money.

Sen emphasizes two reasons why development is defined as freedom:

- **Value of Freedom.** Sen argues that money is only a tool for reaching our ultimate goals, human flourishing, and happiness. On the other hand, freedom is crucial to achieving our goals. In actuality, economic development's goal and value of economic development are to enable freedom.
- **Efficacy of Freedom.** Individual and societal progress depend on people's capacity to make independent decisions. According to Sen, having the ability to make choices for oneself is the best method for people to achieve their goals, like happiness. Sen emphasizes two reasons why development is defined as freedom:
 - Sen claims that ***"no famine has ever taken place in the history of the world in a functioning democracy"***.
 - This is because democratic governments "have to win elections and face public criticism, and have a strong incentive to undertake measures to avert famines and other catastrophes".

FIVE TYPES OF INTERRELATED FREEDOMS

1. Political Freedom
2. Economic Facilities
3. Social Opportunities
4. Transparency and
5. Security

Note: The state has a role in supporting freedoms by providing public education,

health care, social safety nets, good macroeconomic policies, productivity, and protecting the environment.

- **The Role of the Market in Development.** Sen argues that the free market is integral in realizing development. However, contrary to most scholars who see the liberal market space as exclusively a stimulus for economic development, Sen sees the free market's value in the social interaction of people. Sen accepts that open markets may drive economic expansion and advance the nation's economy. He contends that the importance of free markets extends far beyond their use in boosting wealth. The ability to exchange goods and services is an essential component of social contact and is valued in and of itself, regardless of how it affects economic progress.
- **Women and Development.** According to Sen, discrimination against women is a significant barrier to prosperity in developing nations. Due to this attitude, women are denied fundamental rights like political involvement and family planning. Also ignored is how having more women in the workforce affects the economy. Sen contends that through empowering women, not only are women's lives improved but also their communities are made safer and more prosperous.

DEVELOPMENT AS FREEDOM

- Development as Freedom is both the Primary **END** and Primary **MEANS**!