



**SOCIAL WORK LICENSURE EXAMINATION 2026**



**Area 1:**

**Human Behavior and Social Environment**

**SOCIAL CHANGE AND  
DEVELOPMENT**

# OBJECTIVE OF THE LECTURE

1. Define what is Social Change
2. Define Development concepts
3. Understand the Social Change and Development Theories
4. Understand Social Developments
5. Understand the Approaches in Social Development
6. Understand Social Movements

# WHAT IS SOCIAL CHANGE?

- refers to the alternation in society in terms of value systems, social organization, and practices.
- According to Kingsley Doris, social change is meant only such alternations as occur in social organization i.e. the structure & functions of society”
- M.E. Jones: “Social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of, any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organization”



# WHAT IS SOCIAL CHANGE?



- refers to the alteration or modification of cultural, social, economic, and political structures within a society (Ogburn, 1950).
- It encompasses shifts in societal norms, values, behaviors, and institutions over time, driven by various factors such as technological advancements, cultural shifts, economic developments, and social movements (Haralambos & Holborn, 2008).

# WHAT IS SOCIAL CHANGE?

## Social Change means:

- Transformation in social life
- Change in social structure and way of life
- Shifts in values, behavior, and institutions



# IS SOCIAL CHANGE NEUTRAL?



# IS SOCIAL CHANGE NEUTRAL?

- Social change is a value-neutral concept because it simply refers to changes in society without judging them as good or bad.
- Two concepts commonly related to it are evolution and progress.
- **Evolution** means gradual and continuous change in structure.
- **Progress** refers to change toward a desired goal and therefore involves value judgment.
- This shows that not all social changes are progressive, even if they bring transformation in society.



# CHARACTERISTIC OF SOCIAL CHANGE?

**1. Universal Phenomenon** - Social change is called a universal phenomenon because it happens in every society. No community remains completely the same forever. Whether in a small group or a large nation, people's way of life, beliefs, relationships, and institutions change over time.

**2. Frequency** - The frequency of social change means that change happens regularly, although not always at the same speed. Some changes take many years to happen, while others happen very quickly. Because of modern technology, communication, and scientific progress, social change can now happen more often.

# CHARACTERISTIC OF SOCIAL CHANGE?

**3. Response** - refers to how people react to social change. At first, a new change may seem strange, difficult, or even unacceptable. Many people may resist it in the beginning, but over time, it can become accepted, normal, and part of everyday life.

**4. Predictability and Control** - this characteristic means that social change can be either planned or unplanned. Some changes are controlled, such as laws, policies, or government programs. Other changes are uncontrolled and happen unexpectedly because of natural events, crises, or other forces beyond human control.

# CHARACTERISTIC OF SOCIAL CHANGE?

**5. Impact** - means that social change can produce different effects on society. Some changes improve people's lives and bring progress, while others may create problems or negative consequences. The result depends on the purpose of the change, the situation, and how society responds to it.

# CONCEPTS RELATED TO SOCIAL CHANGE

**1. Evolution** - this is the gradual and continuous increase in the complexity of society. It happens as people pass knowledge from one generation to another, leading to larger and more organized communities over time.

**2. Transformation** - this refers to large-scale changes in society or in an entire culture or social system. It often involves major improvements or shifts, such as changes in social status, rights, or institutions.

**3. Diffusion** - this is the spread of cultural elements from one group or society to another. These may include ideas, values, practices, fashion, knowledge, or symbols.

# CONCEPTS RELATED TO SOCIAL CHANGE

**4. Progress** - this means improvement in people's well-being. It is usually seen in better quality of life, education, health care, income, employment, and participation in society.

**5. Adaptation** - this is the adjustment of individuals or groups to fit new social, cultural, or environmental conditions. It involves changing behavior, beliefs, or attitudes in response to new situations.

**6. Reform** - this refers to positive change made within the existing social system. It aims to improve society, especially the condition of marginalized groups, through laws, movements, or policy changes.

# CONCEPTS RELATED TO SOCIAL CHANGE

**7. Innovation** - this is the creation of new or improved ways of doing things. It may be a new product, service, or process that helps solve social problems and improve life.

**8. Revolution** - this is a major and historical change in society that brings fundamental changes in the social or political system. It is usually radical and may involve overthrowing an old system and replacing it with a new one.



# FORMS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

**1. Evolutionary Change** - a slow and continuous change in society. It develops step by step over time because of social, economic, political, and technological developments.



**2. Revolutionary Change** - a sudden and radical change in society. It often happens during crisis, conflict, or social unrest, and may lead to the collapse of old systems.



**3. Reformative Change** - A planned, deliberate, and gradual change that aims for social improvement. It is usually carried out through laws, welfare policies, or organized movements.



# FORMS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

**4. Reactive Change-** a change that happens in response to external events such as disasters, war, economic problems, or pandemics. It is often unexpected and unplanned.

**5. Proactive Change** - a planned and directed change made to create a better future. It is done in advance by leaders, reformers, or institutions with a clear goal in mind.

**6. Analogical Social Change** - a type of change caused by technology or innovation. It can be seen in the way the internet, social media, and e-commerce changed communication, behavior, and relationships.



# FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIAL CHANGE

**1. Scientific Advancement and Rational Thinking** - scientific advancement brings new knowledge, technology, and tools that change how people and society live and work. Rational thinking means using logic and evidence instead of blind belief or superstition. These help solve social problems, improve health and life, and promote fairness and justice.



**2. Demographics** - Demographics refer to changes in the size and composition of the population. When the population changes, society also changes. For example, an aging population may increase the need for health care and retirement support, while a large youth population may affect employment, poverty, and crime.

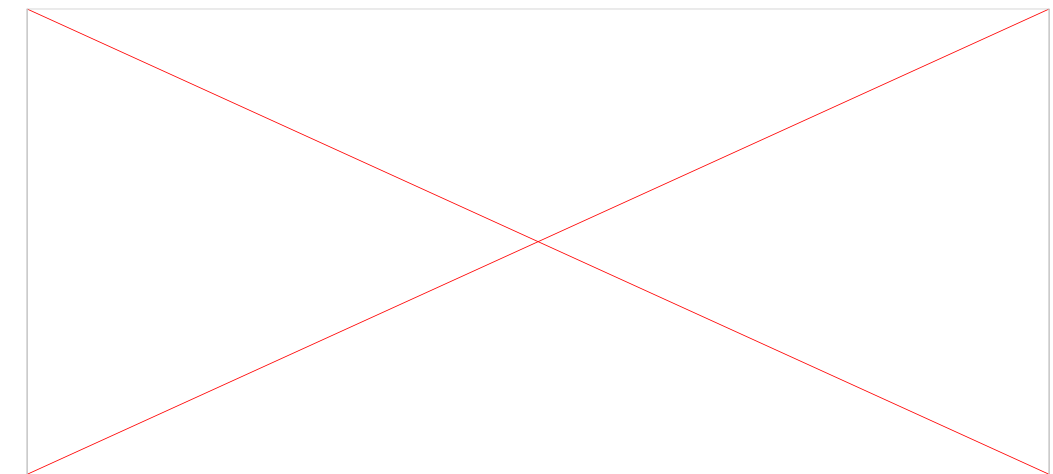


# FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIAL CHCANGE

**3. Economy** - the economy affects many parts of society, such as jobs, migration, poverty, consumer behavior, and political stability. Economic crises or recessions can create hardship, inequality, and changes in the way people live and spend.



**4. Environment** - environmental factors like natural disasters, climate change, and changes in the ecosystem can cause social change. These can affect housing, infrastructure, livelihoods, and government policies.



**5. Politics** - Political changes, such as becoming more democratic or more authoritarian, can change laws, policies, power relations, social attitudes, and the well-being of the people.



# FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIAL CHCANGE

**6. Culture** - culture affects social change through changes in values, beliefs, family structure, marriage practices, and gender roles. When cultural views change, society also changes.

**Globalization** - Globalization increases connection between countries and societies. It leads to the spread of ideas, values, practices, and lifestyles, which can create cultural diffusion, cultural mixing, and even new cultures or subcultures.

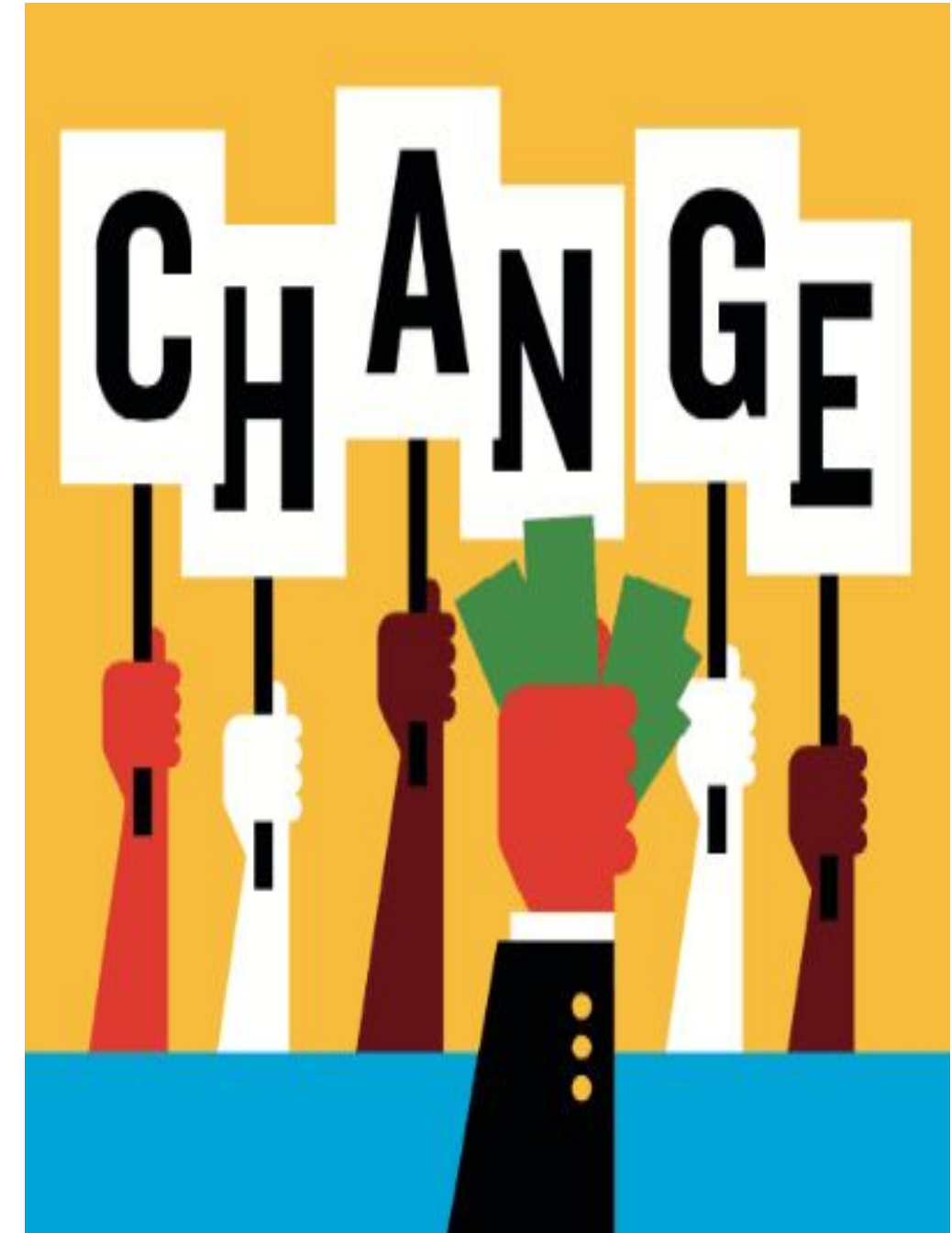
**Historical Events** - Major historical events like wars, revolutions, disasters, and social movements can leave long-lasting effects on society. These events often bring major and lasting social change.



# PATTERNS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

# PATTERNS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

- 1. Linear Change** - involves continuous, cumulative, development, often leading to permanent transformation, such as technology advancement
- 2. Cyclical Change** - is repetitive and follows patterns, such as economic booms and recessions.
- 3. Dialectical Change** - blends linear and cyclical patterns, creating a spiral of progress that combines elements of repetitions with forward momentum.



# SOURCES OF SOCIAL CHANGE

# SOURCES OF SOCIAL CHANGE

**1. Invention** - Creation of new tools, technologies, or practices that benefits individual and society at large.

**2. Discovery** - Involve recognizing or uncovering elements that were previously unknown or unappreciated.

**3. Conflict** - Social Conflicts, whether political, ideological, religious, or ethnic serve as a powerful force for change.

**4. Ideology** - these are systems of social or political philosophy that guide actions and change (ex. neoliberalism)

**5. Social Consciousness** - Awareness of social and economic disparities motivates individual to demand change



# SOURCES OF SOCIAL CHANGE

**6. Paradigm Shift** - When dominant worldviews change, altering societal values and actions. For an example, shift of view of natural resources from infinite to finite has spurred sustainable practices and conservation efforts.

**7. Geopolitics and Globalization** - Complex interactions between geographical, political, and economic factors influences societal dynamics. For an example, conflict in middle east.



# DEVELOPMENT



# DEVELOPMENT

- The term development came into English through the French word *développer*, which originally meant to unfold or unwrap.
- It was later adopted into English to define economic and social progress.



# DEVELOPMENT

- A process of social transformation that seeks to meet people's material needs and enhance their capabilities and growth as human being.
- Micheal Todaro, defined development as multi-dimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of poverty.



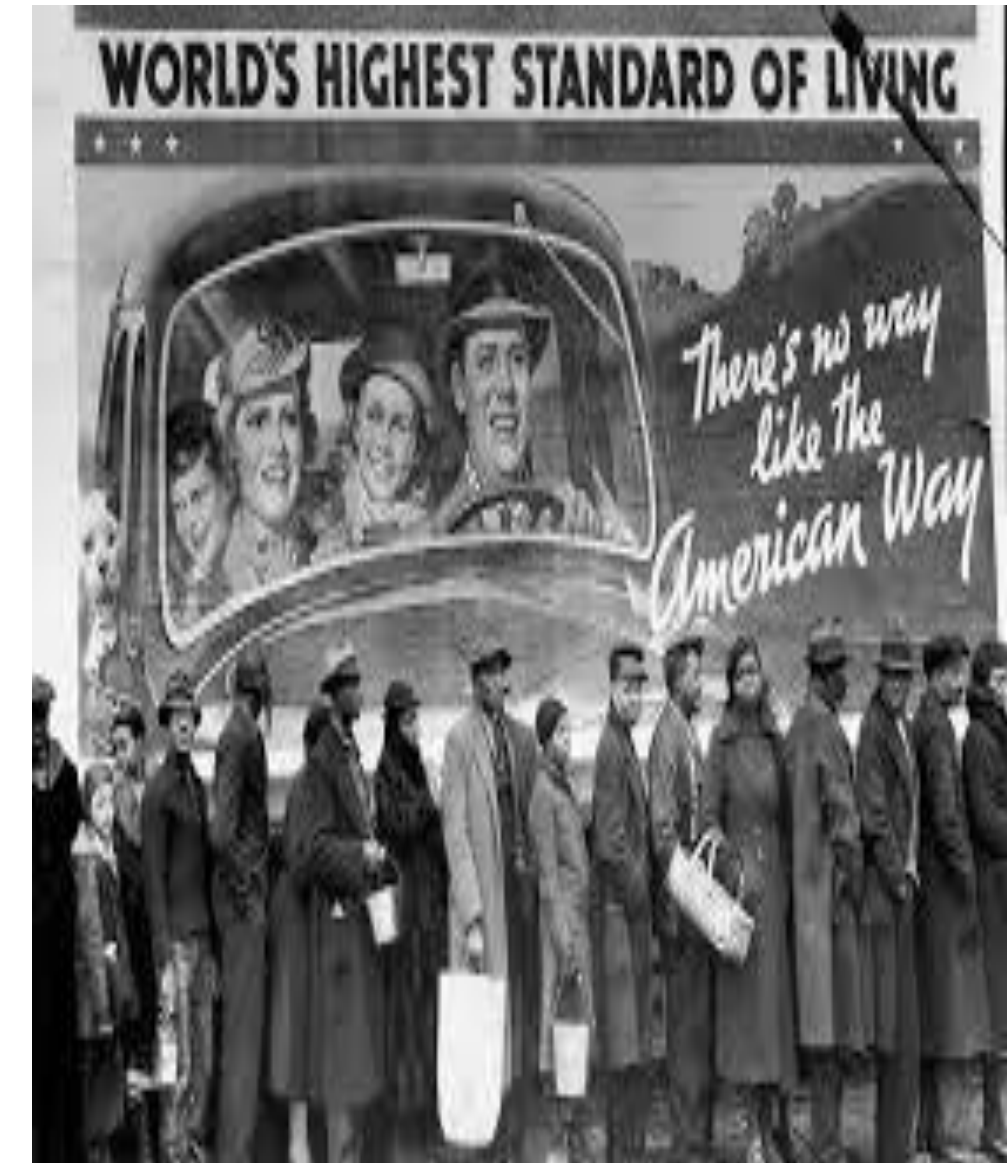
# Meaning and Evolution of Development

# Meaning and Evolution of Development

- Development is not a fixed concept. Its meaning has changed over time depending on global conditions, political ideologies, and social needs.
- Development was first understood mainly as economic and social progress.
- Over time, it expanded to include human rights, social justice, inclusiveness, and sustainability.
- Today, development is seen as a multidimensional and contested concept.

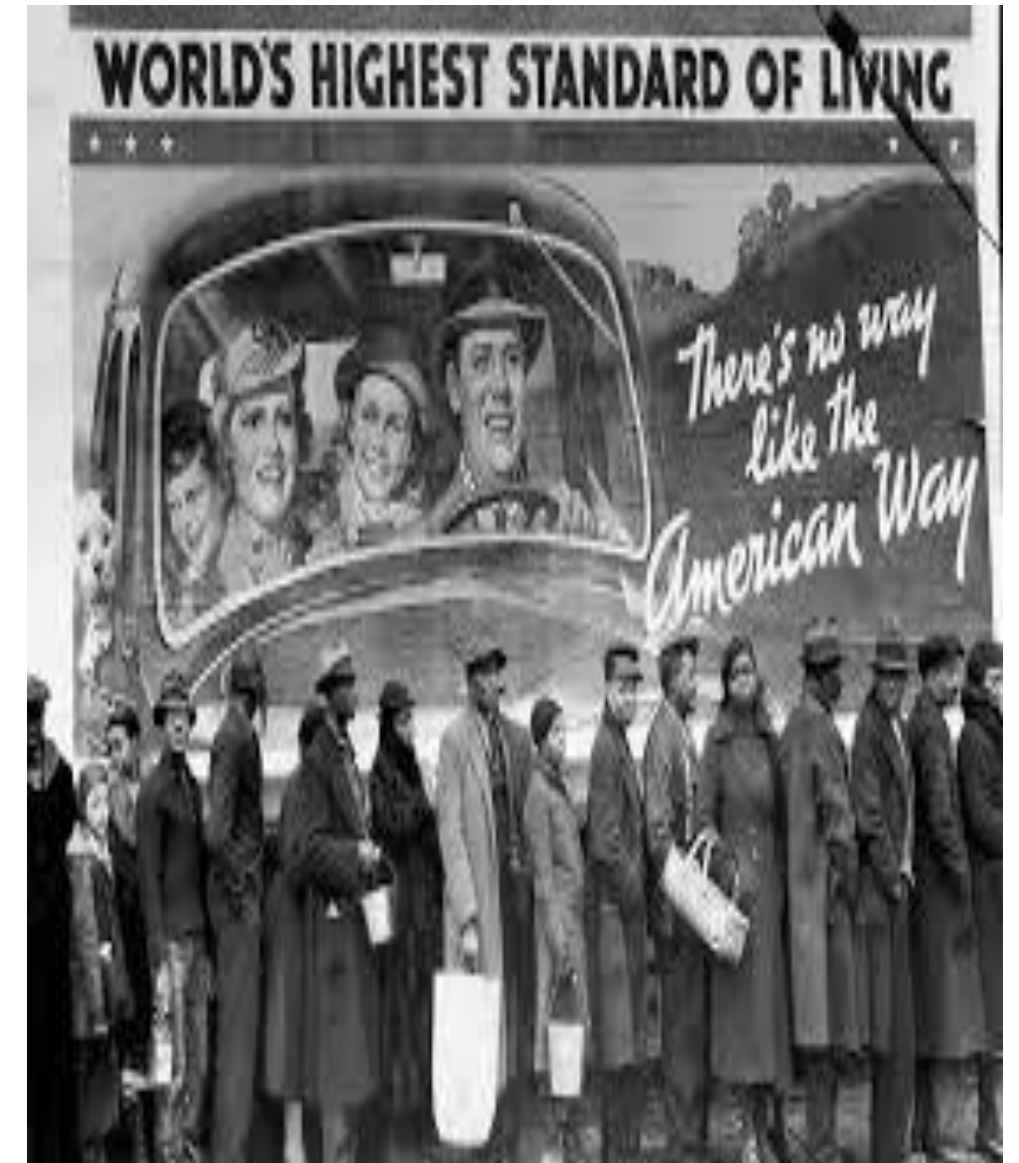
# Development After World War II (1945–1950s)

- The concept of development became more important after World War II.
- The postwar period was marked by decolonization in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- It was also the period of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- Development became part of global efforts to rebuild societies and influence newly independent nations.
- Newly independent countries were encouraged to pursue development to overcome poverty and backwardness.



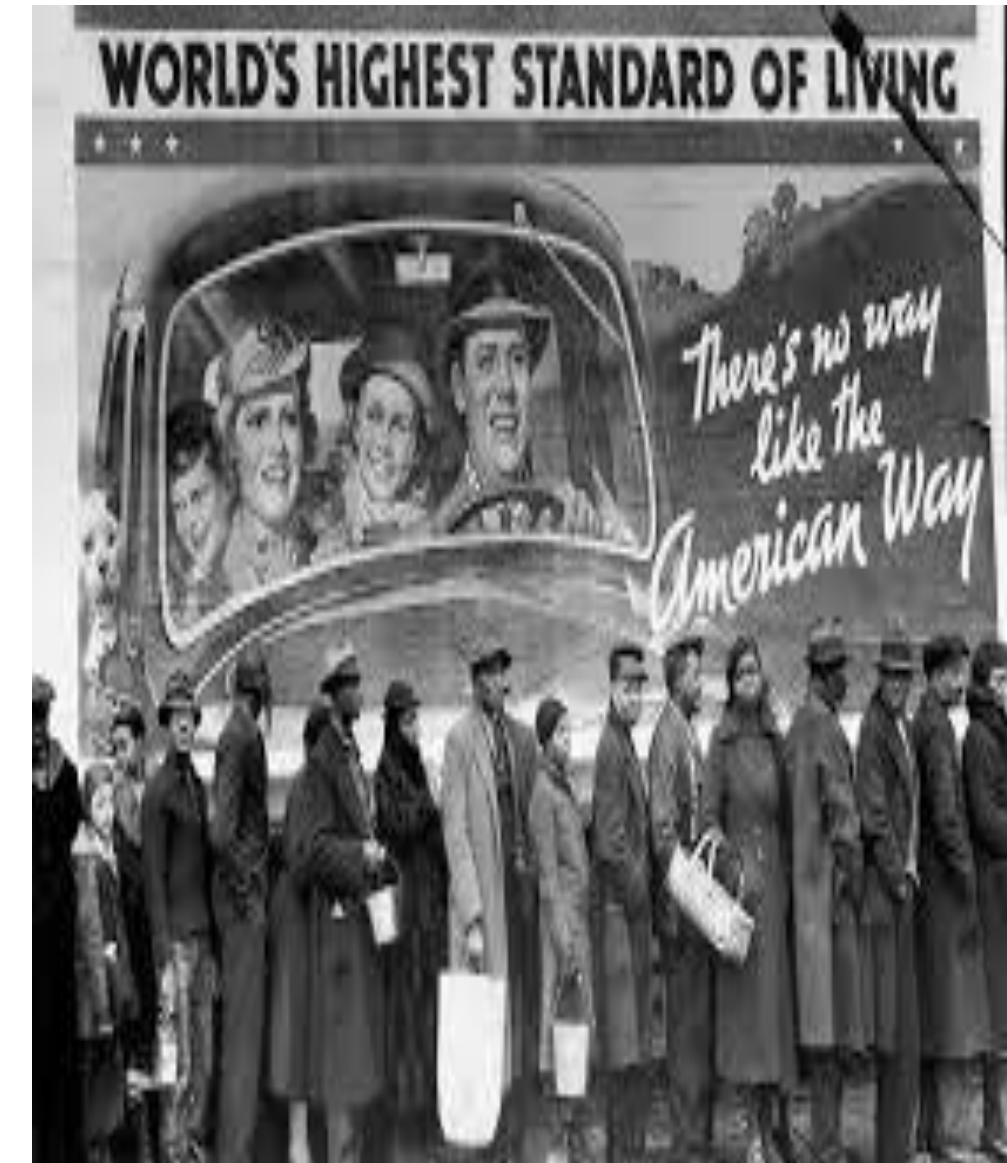
# Early Meaning of Development

- Development was closely linked to economic growth and westernization.
- Development was often measured by industrialization, modernization, and economic growth.
- Western countries were treated as the model for progress.
- The goal for many newly independent countries was to catch up with industrialized Western nations.
- Development also became a field of study to explain underdevelopment and propose solutions.



# Limitations of Early Development Thinking

- The early growth-centered view of development was later criticized.
- Too much focus was placed on economic growth alone.
- Important concerns such as inclusiveness, equality, and environmental protection were often neglected.
- Natural resources were heavily used, sometimes at the expense of future generations.
- Because of this, people began to question whether economic growth alone could truly represent development.



# Broadening of Development (1970s)

- In the 1970s, development thinking began to expand beyond economic growth.
- Greater attention was given to social justice, participation, human rights, and the needs of marginalized groups.
- Environmental concerns also became more visible in global discussions, especially after the 1972 Stockholm Conference.



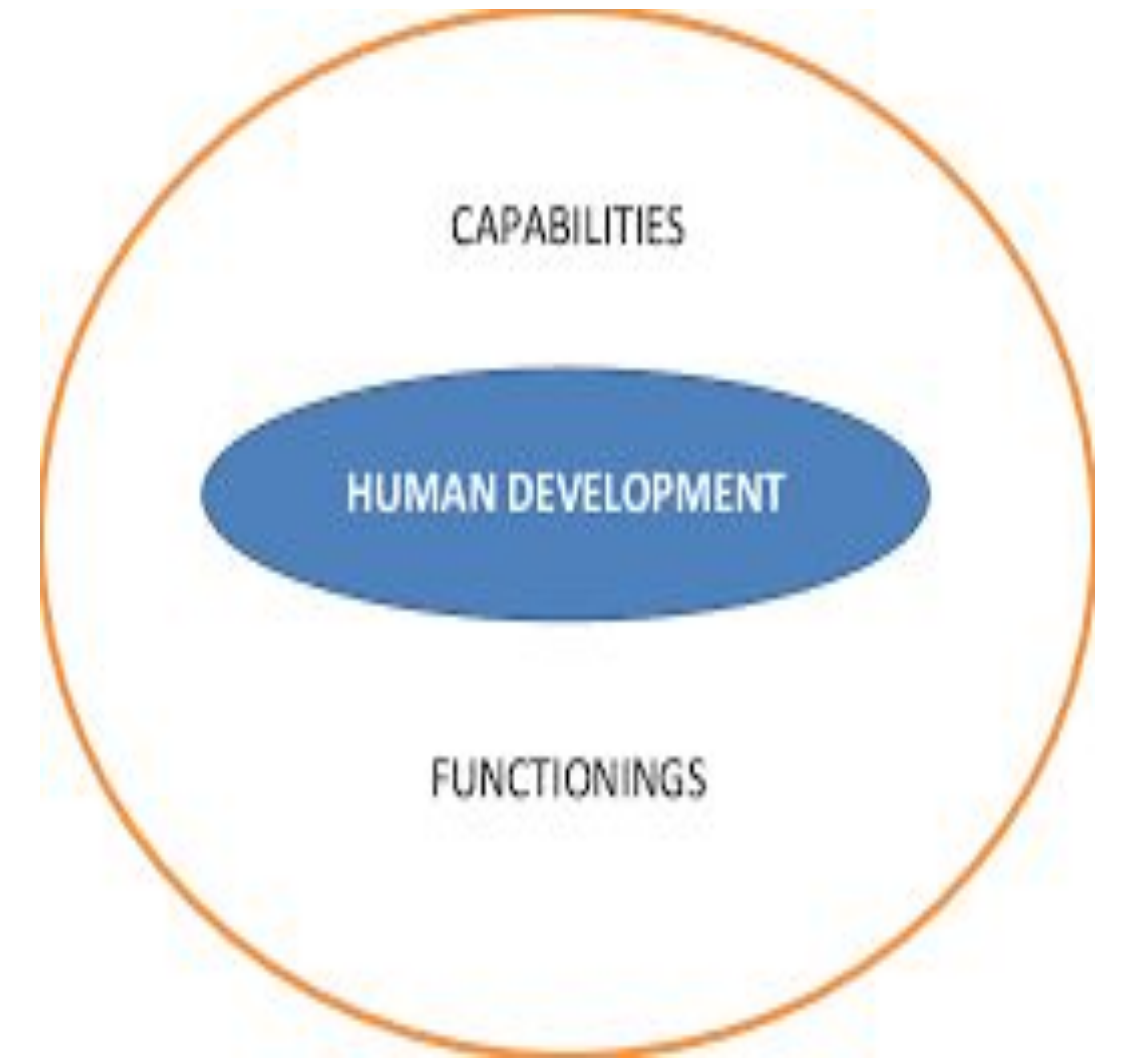
# People-Centered and Sustainable Thinking (1970s–1980s)

- Development increasingly came to be seen as people-centered and more holistic.
- The focus shifted toward improving human life, not only increasing production or income.
- Sustainability also became a major concern as people questioned development models that damaged nature and endangered future generations.



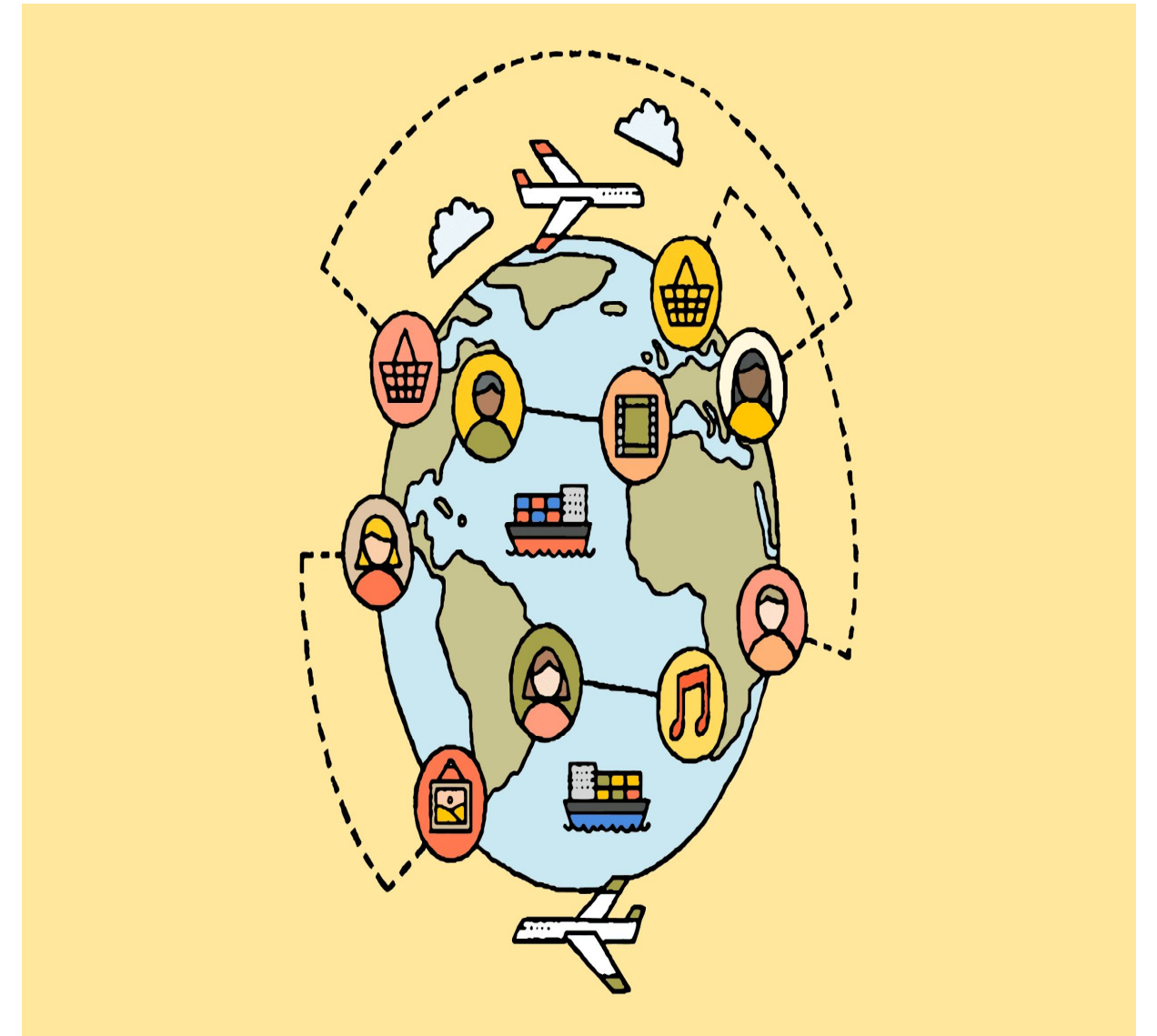
# Human Development Approach (1990)

- A major turning point came with the 1990 Human Development Report of UNDP.
- Development was presented as the enlargement of people's choices, not just economic growth.
- This made human well-being, opportunity, and capability central to development.



# Neoliberal and Globalization Era (1980s–1990s)

- In the 1980s and 1990s, globalization and neoliberal ideas pushed development toward market-based solutions.
- Policies such as liberalization, deregulation, privatization, and free trade became influential.
- The market was viewed as a key driver of efficiency and growth.



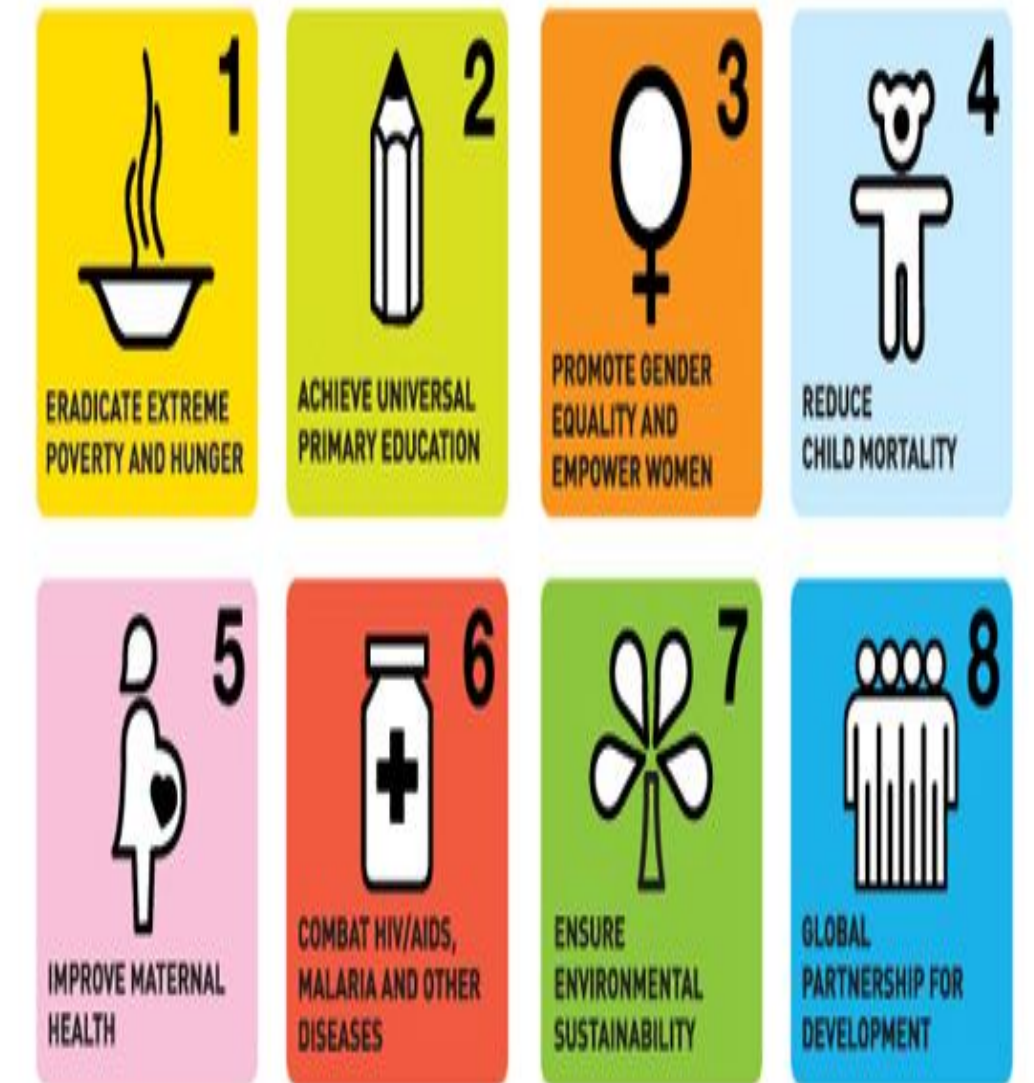
# Contemporary Meaning of Development (1990s–present)

- From the 1990s onward, development has been understood in broader terms.
- It now includes economic, social, political, and environmental dimensions.
- Development is seen as a process of meaningful and sustainable change in human life.



# Global Development Agenda (2000–2015)

- From 2000 to 2015, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) shaped the global development agenda.
- They focused on poverty reduction, education, health, gender equality, and international cooperation.



# Sustainable Development Goals (2015–2030)

- Since 2015, development has been guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda.
- The SDGs are described by the UN as universal, integrated, and indivisible.
- They balance the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development.



# Elements, Characteristics, Dimensions of Development

# Elements of Development

- Development may be understood in three main senses:
  - as a **vision of a desirable society**
  - as a **historical process of social transformation,**
  - as **deliberate efforts by governments, organizations, and social movements to improve society.**



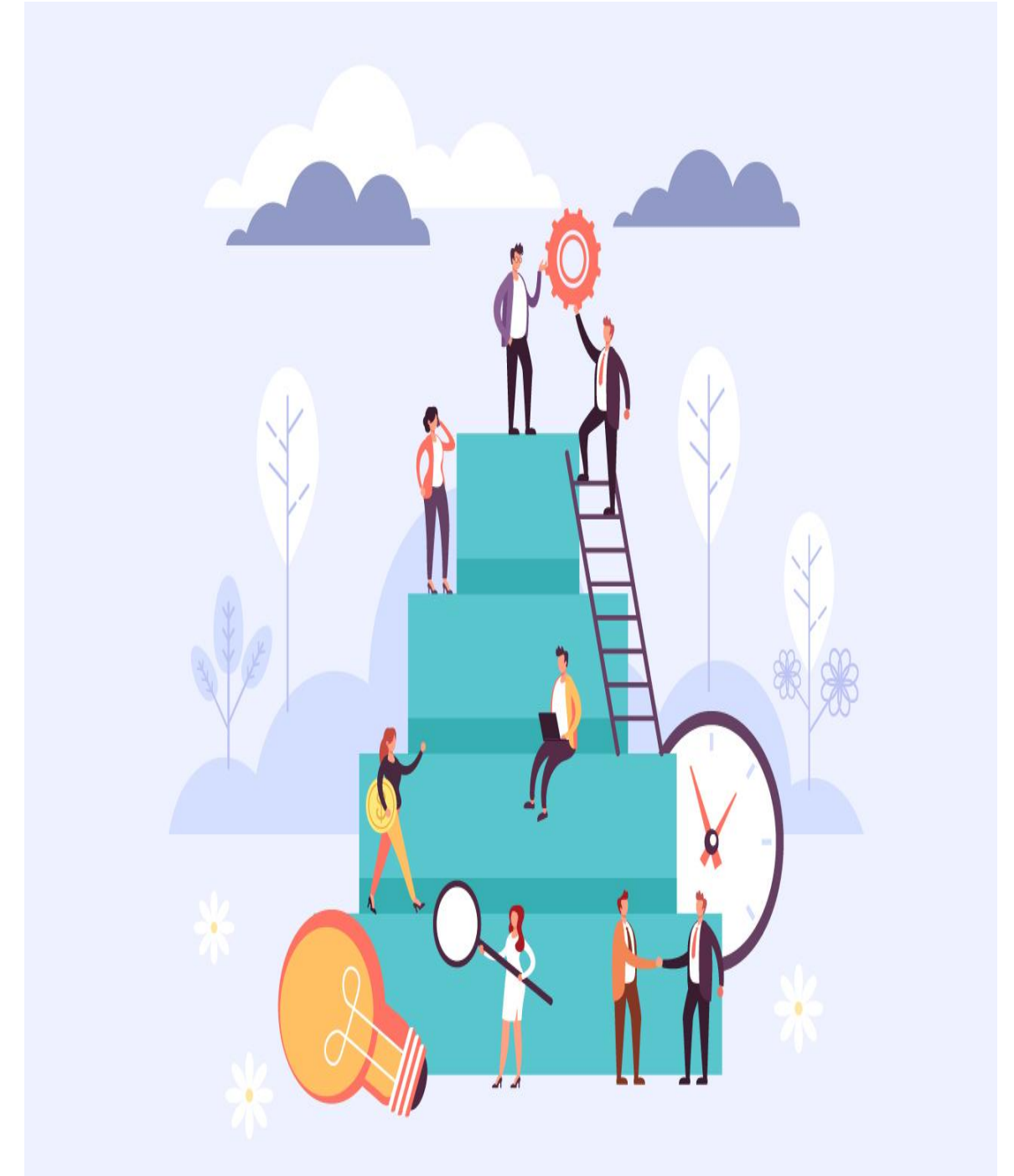
# Development as a Vision

- Development can be seen as an ideal condition that societies aim to achieve. In this sense, it refers to the image of a better society marked by improved living conditions, opportunity, and well-being.
- Measures such as income, health, and education are often used to assess progress toward that vision.



# Development as a Historical Process

- Development is also a long-term process of change in which societies transform over time.
- It does not happen instantly but unfolds through changes in economic structure, institutions, technology, and social life.



# Development as Deliberate Effort

- Development also involves planned action. Governments, civil society groups, development agencies, and communities create programs and policies to improve education, health, livelihoods, and social welfare.



# Characteristics of Development

## 1. Sustainability and Inclusiveness

Development should meet present needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It should also include the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized so that development benefits are shared more fairly.



# Characteristics of Development

## 2. Holistic and Multidimensional Development

Development should not focus only on income or production. It should improve the economic, social, political, environmental, and human well-being aspects of life. This is why a single economic measure is not enough to explain development.



# DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

**1. Economic Dimensions** - focuses on a country's ability to create wealth, jobs, and better living conditions. Common indicators include GDP or GNI per capita, unemployment, poverty, purchasing power, exports, and foreign investment.

**2. Social Dimension** - focuses on people's quality of life, especially health, education, equality, and access to basic services. Common indicators include life expectancy, infant mortality, literacy, schooling, and access to health and social services.

# DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

**3. Political Dimension** - refers to the quality of governance and public institutions. Common indicators include political stability, rule of law, government effectiveness, accountability, and control of corruption.

**4. Environmental Dimension** - focus on whether development is sustainable and environmentally responsible. Common indicators include carbon emissions, forest cover, air and water quality, biodiversity, waste management, and energy use.

# DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

**5. Cultural Dimension-** the role of culture in identity, heritage, creativity, and social cohesion. Common indicators include cultural participation, heritage preservation, creative industries, and cultural tourism.

**6. Psychological or Subjective Well-Being Dimension-** focuses on how people feel about their lives, including mental health, life satisfaction, and happiness. Common indicators include subjective well-being, emotional well-being, and mental health status.

# Characteristics of Development

## 3. Participatory, Self-Reliant, and Empowering Development

Development is stronger when people and communities participate in decision-making. Participation encourages ownership, self-reliance, local problem-solving, and empowerment.



# Characteristics of Development

## 4. Dynamic Development

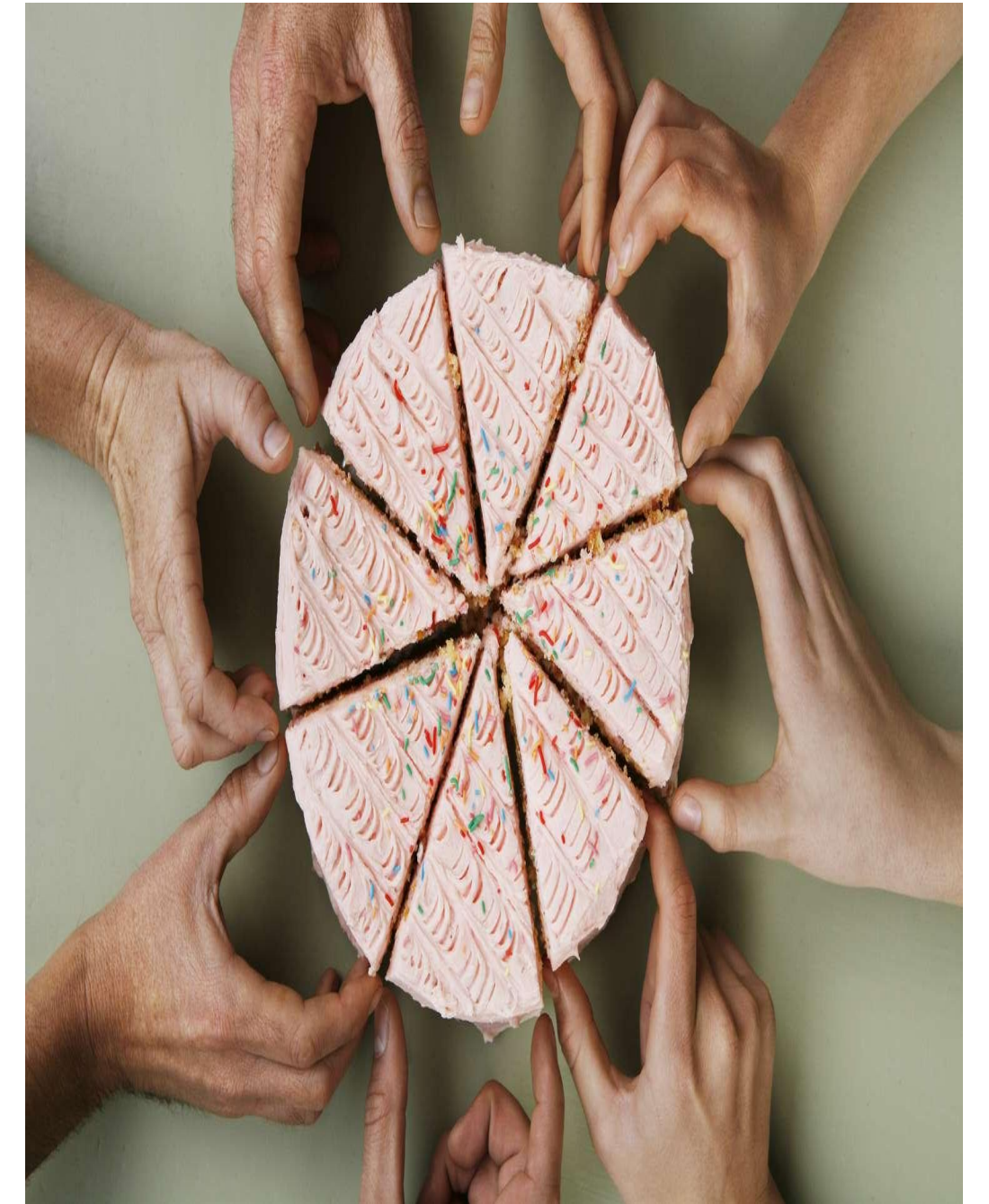
Development is a continuous and adaptive process. It must respond to changing social conditions, technology, globalization, and environmental challenges.



# Characteristics of Development

## 5. Distributive Justice

Development should also address inequality and poverty by promoting fairer distribution of opportunities, services, and resources. This gives importance to justice, inclusion, and equal life chances.



# **SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT THEORIES**

# EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

- Explains social change as a gradual, continuous, and directional process
- Society moves from simple, traditional, and less differentiated forms to complex, modern, and more differentiated forms
- Assumes that change usually happens in successive stages
- Change is often associated with: progress, civilization, development, increasing specialization

## Key theoretical illustrations:

- **Comte** – society develops through the theological, metaphysical, and positive stages
- **Durkheim** – society moves from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity

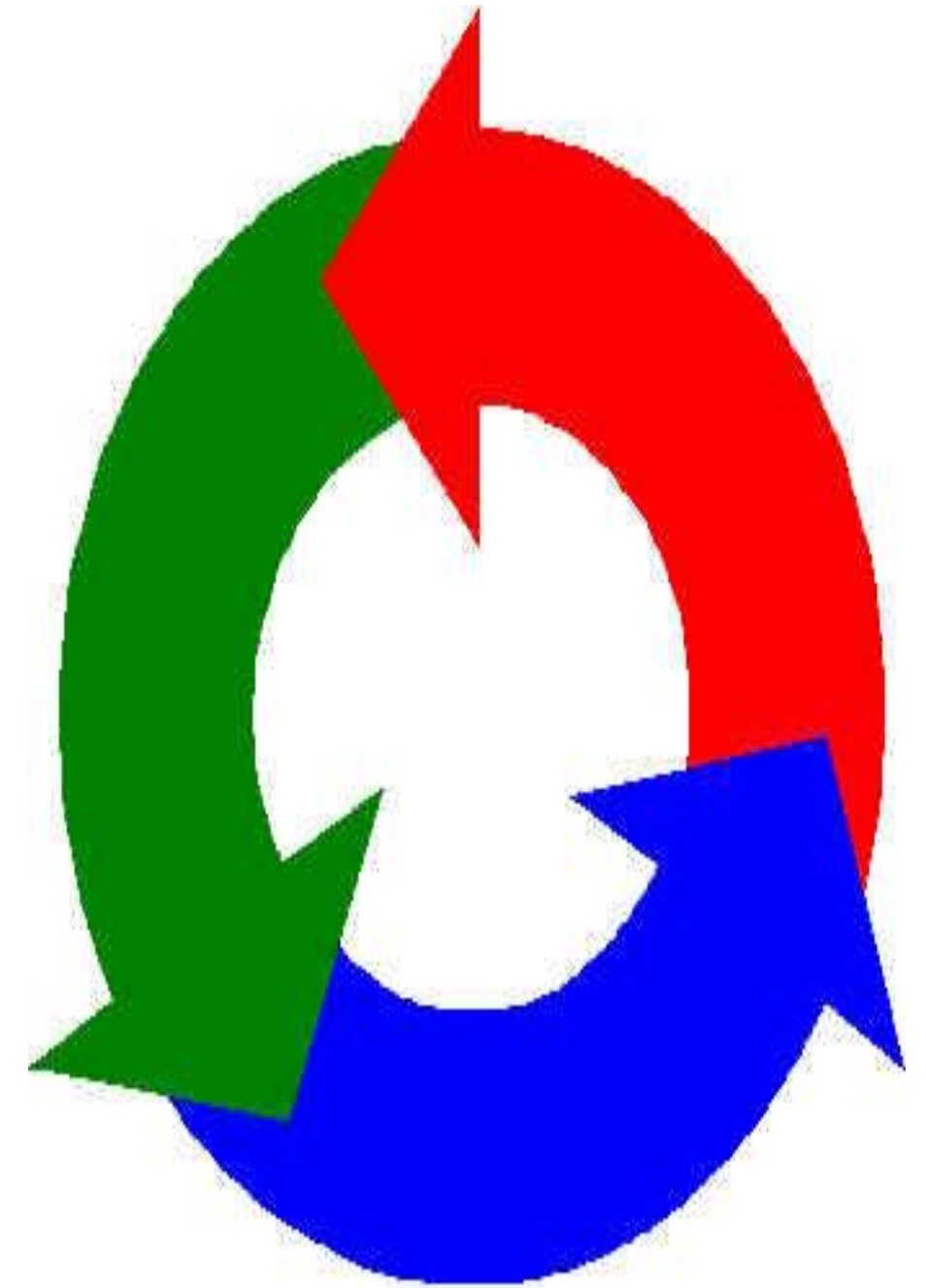


# CYCLICAL THEORIES

- Explain social change as a repeating pattern, not a straight line of progress
- Societies and civilizations pass through stages: (1) Birth, (2) Growth, (3) Maturity, (4) Decline, (5) Decay)
- Unlike evolutionary theory, cyclical theories do not assume permanent progress
- They suggest that societies may rise and fall repeatedly over time

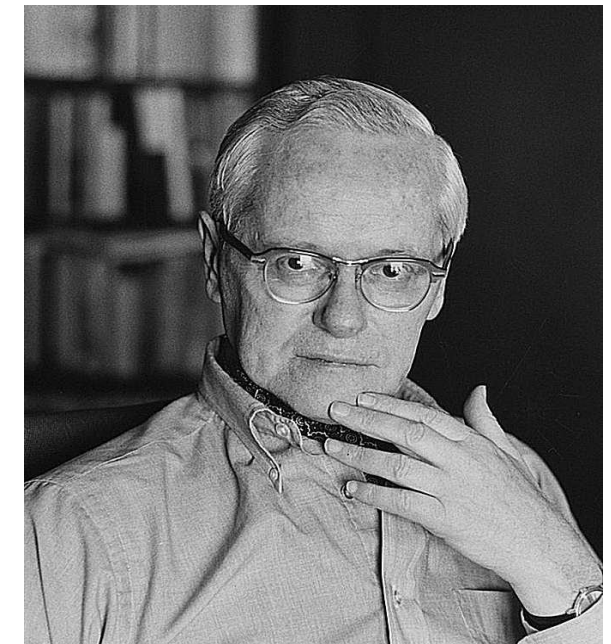
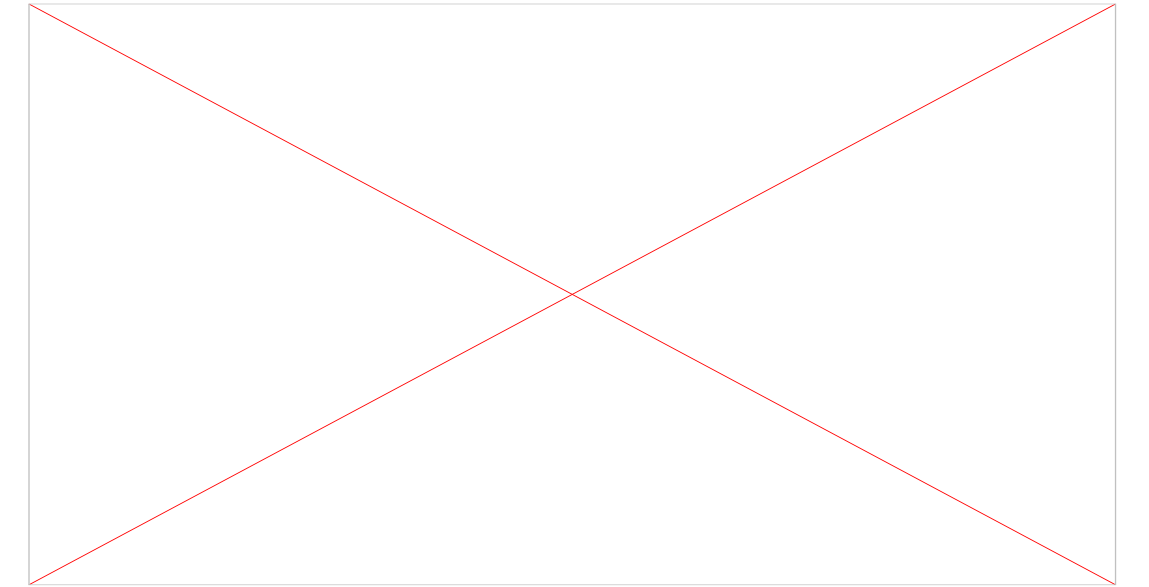
## Thinkers of Cyclical theories:

- **Spengler** – civilizations have life cycles similar to living organisms
- **Pareto** – political change happens through the circulation of elites
- **Sorokin** – societies move between ideational, sensate, and idealistic cultural patterns



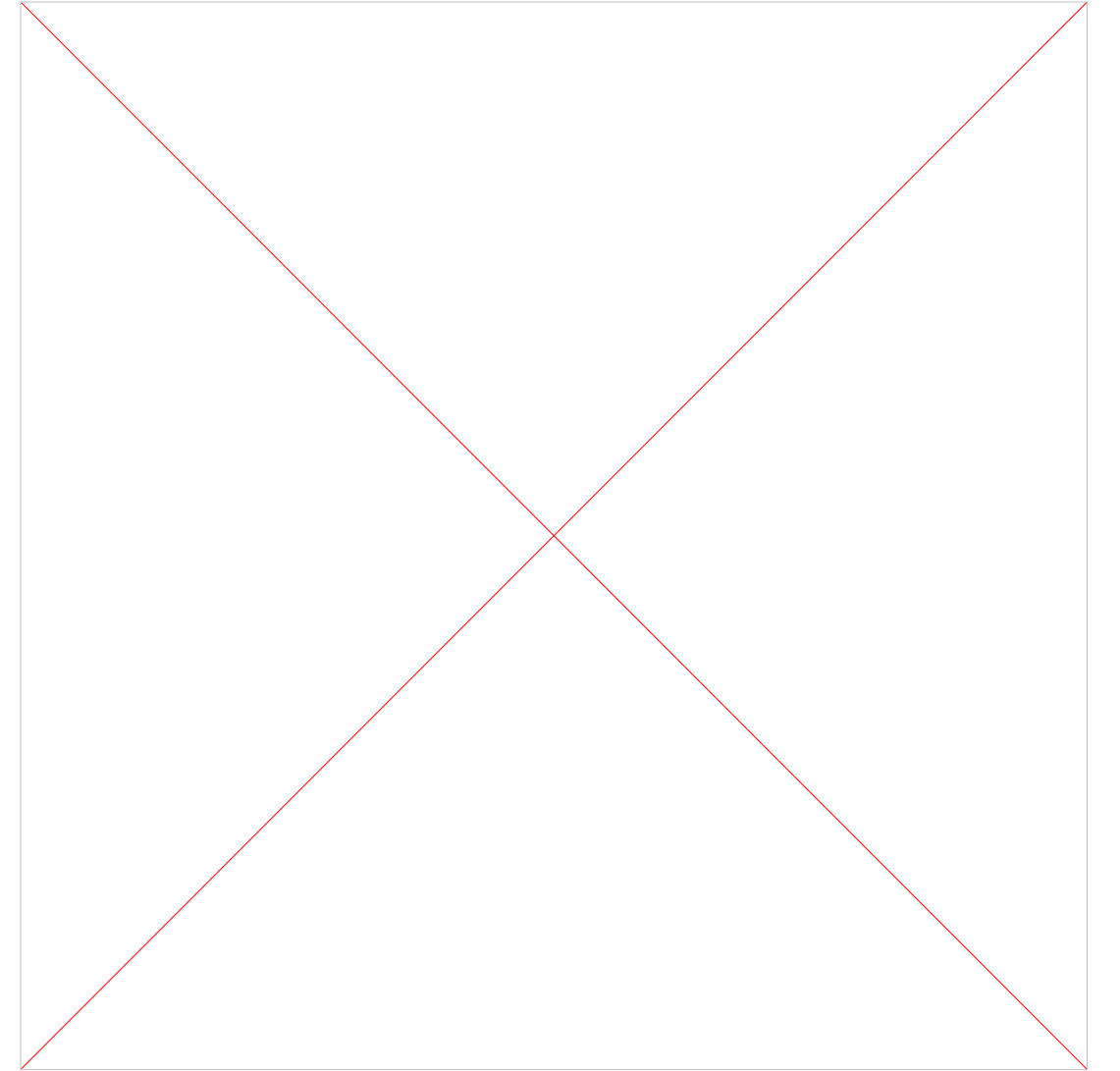
# STRUCTURAL - FUNCTIONALISM

- It explain why society functions the way it does by focusing the way it does by focusing on the relationship between the various social institutions that make up society.
- Interconnections in different aspects of society; disruptions in interconnections cause social change



# Émile Durkheim

- Durkheim's theory explains that society is held together by social facts, such as laws, customs, morals, and shared beliefs, which exist outside the individual and influence behavior.
- He believed that social order is possible because people are connected by social solidarity and collective norms.
- In this way, society is more than just a group of individuals; it is an organized moral and social order.



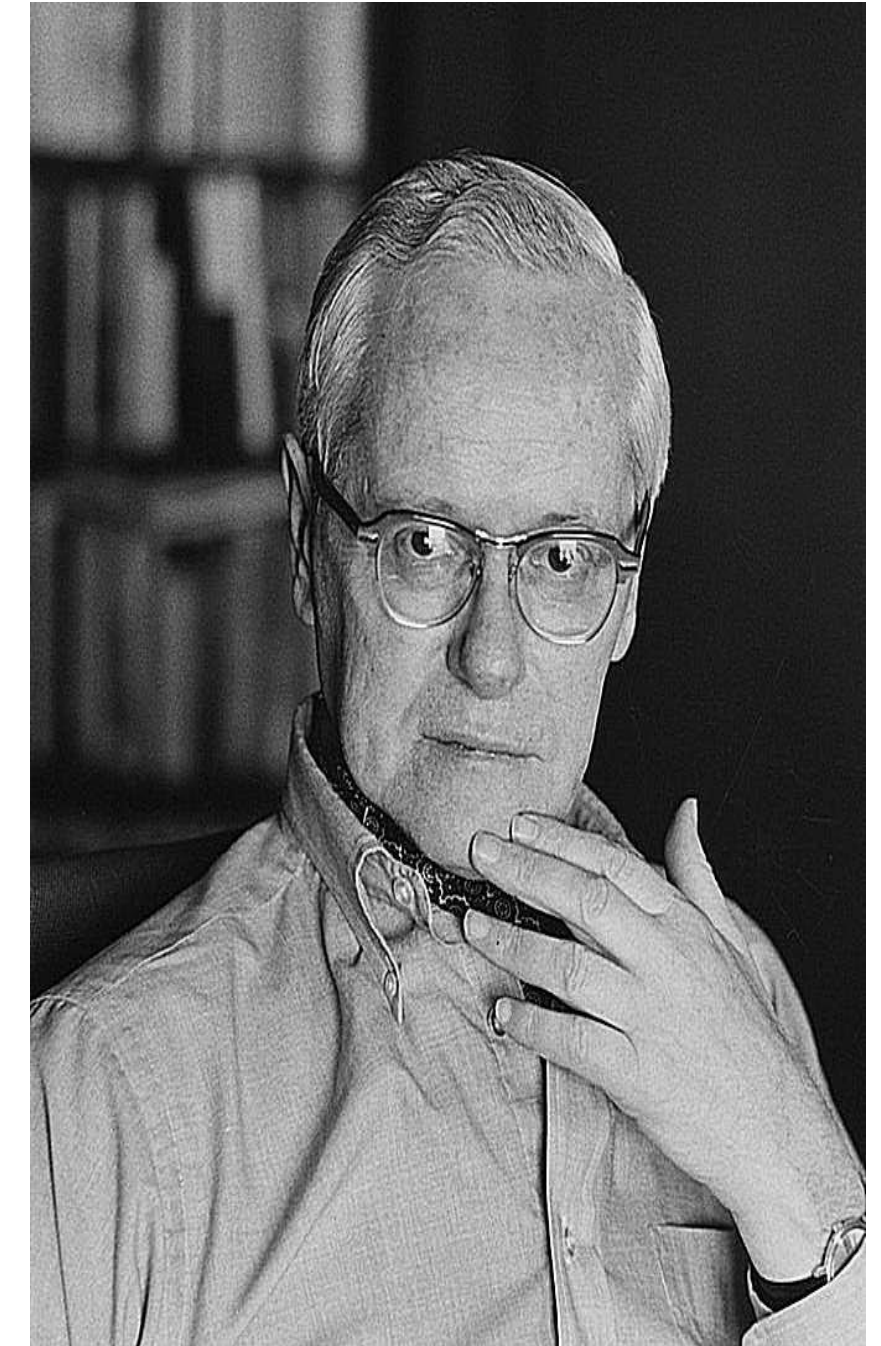
# Talcott Parsons

- Parsons explained society as a social system made up of interrelated roles, institutions, and values. He believed that society remains stable because its parts work together and because shared values are institutionalized in social life.
- Argued that every society must perform four basic functions in order to survive: **adaptation, goal attainment, integration, and latency or pattern maintenance.**
- His theory focuses on system order, balance, and continuity.



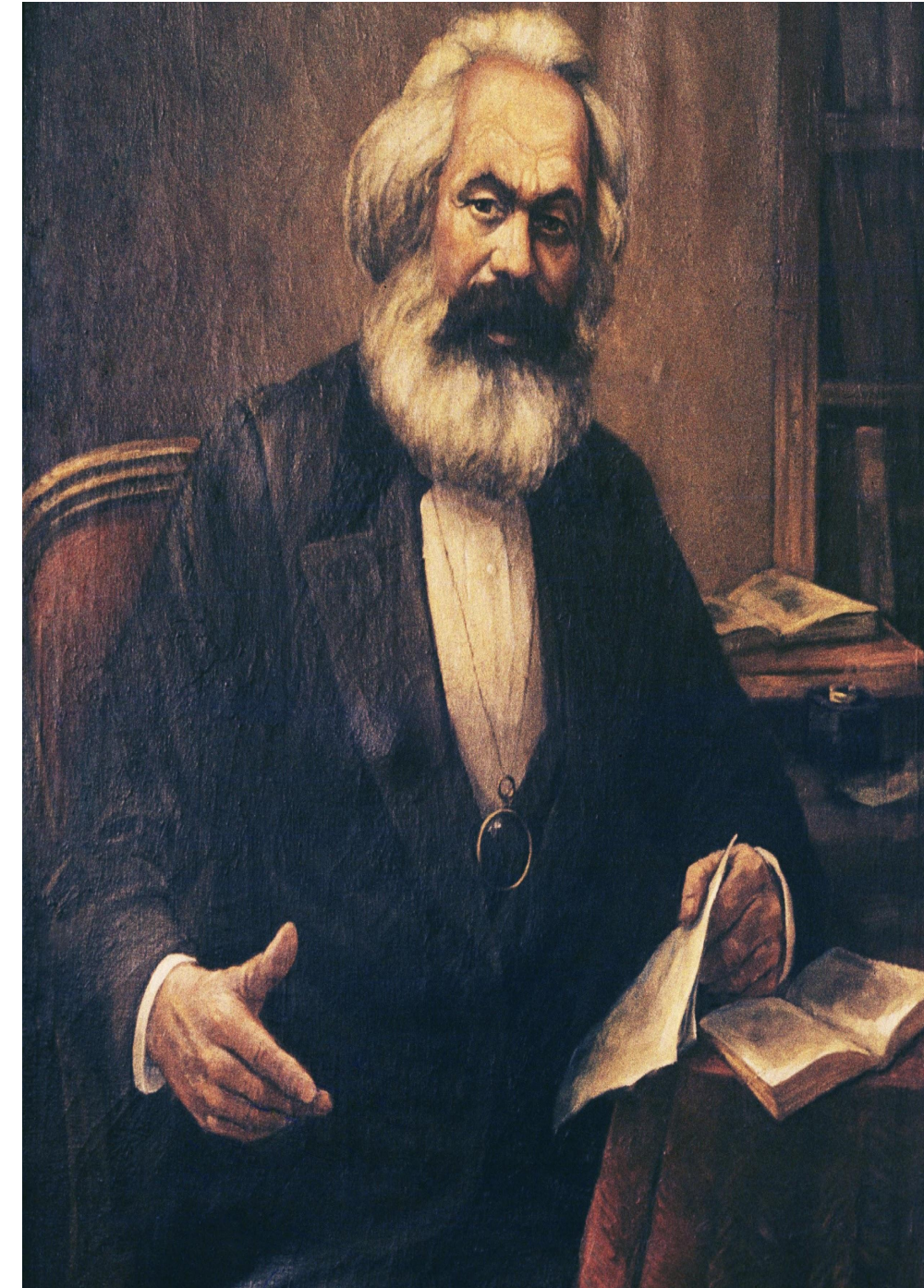
# Robert K. Merton

- Refined structural functionalism by making it more specific, practical, and empirically useful
- Argued that social institutions do not always have the same effects for everyone
- Introduced:
  - **Manifest functions** – intended and recognized consequences of an institution or action
  - **Latent functions** – unintended and often unrecognized consequences
  - **Dysfunctions** – negative consequences that disrupt or weaken the social system
- Showed that a social structure may be functional for one group but dysfunctional for another



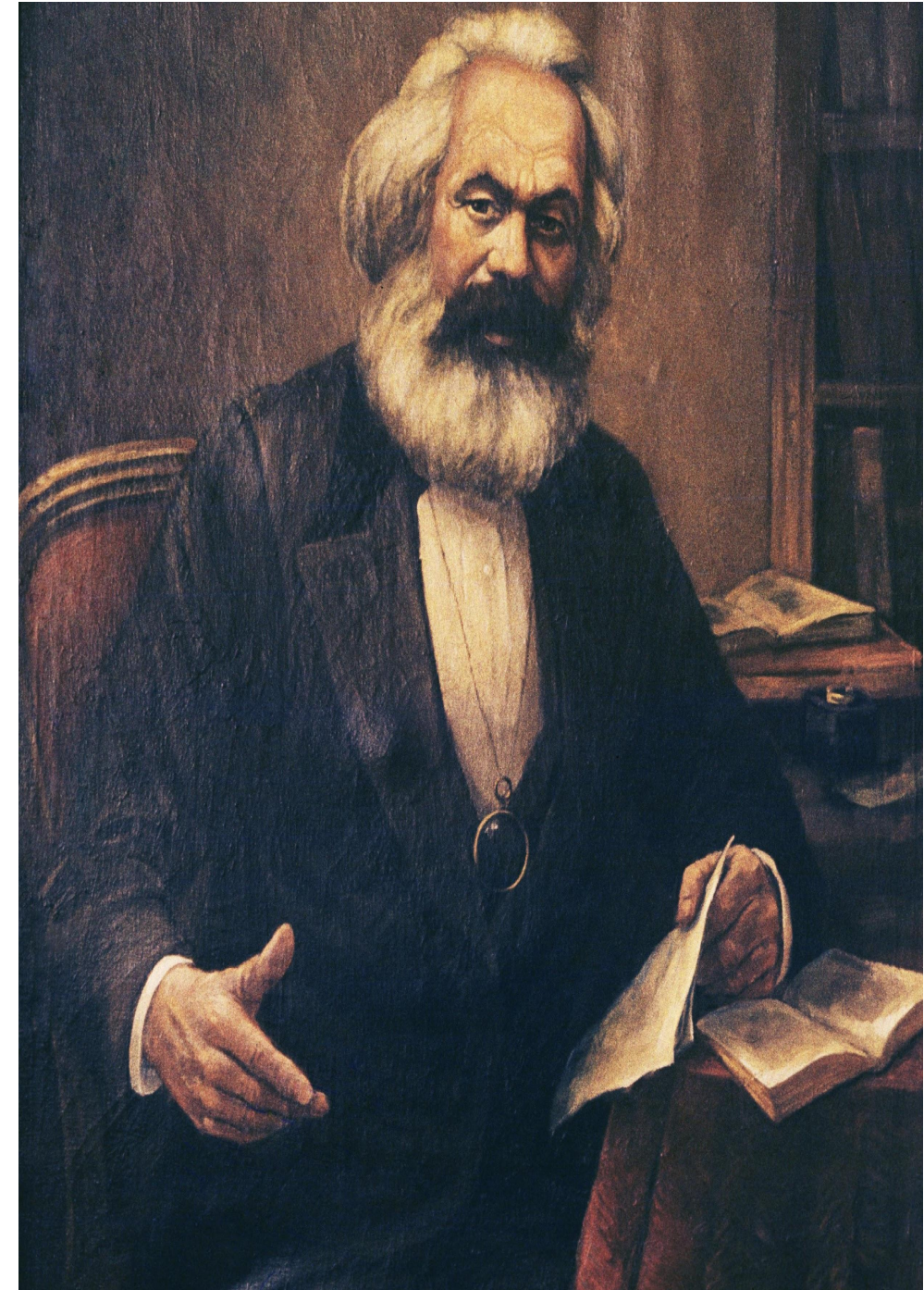
# CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE

- Developed by Karl Marx
- Society changes because of contradictions in the economic structure and the struggle between social classes.
- Under capitalism, the main classes are the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production, and the proletariat, who depend on selling their labor.
- Marx believed that the mode of production, shaped through history, influences social relations and institutions.



# NEO-MARXIST THEORY

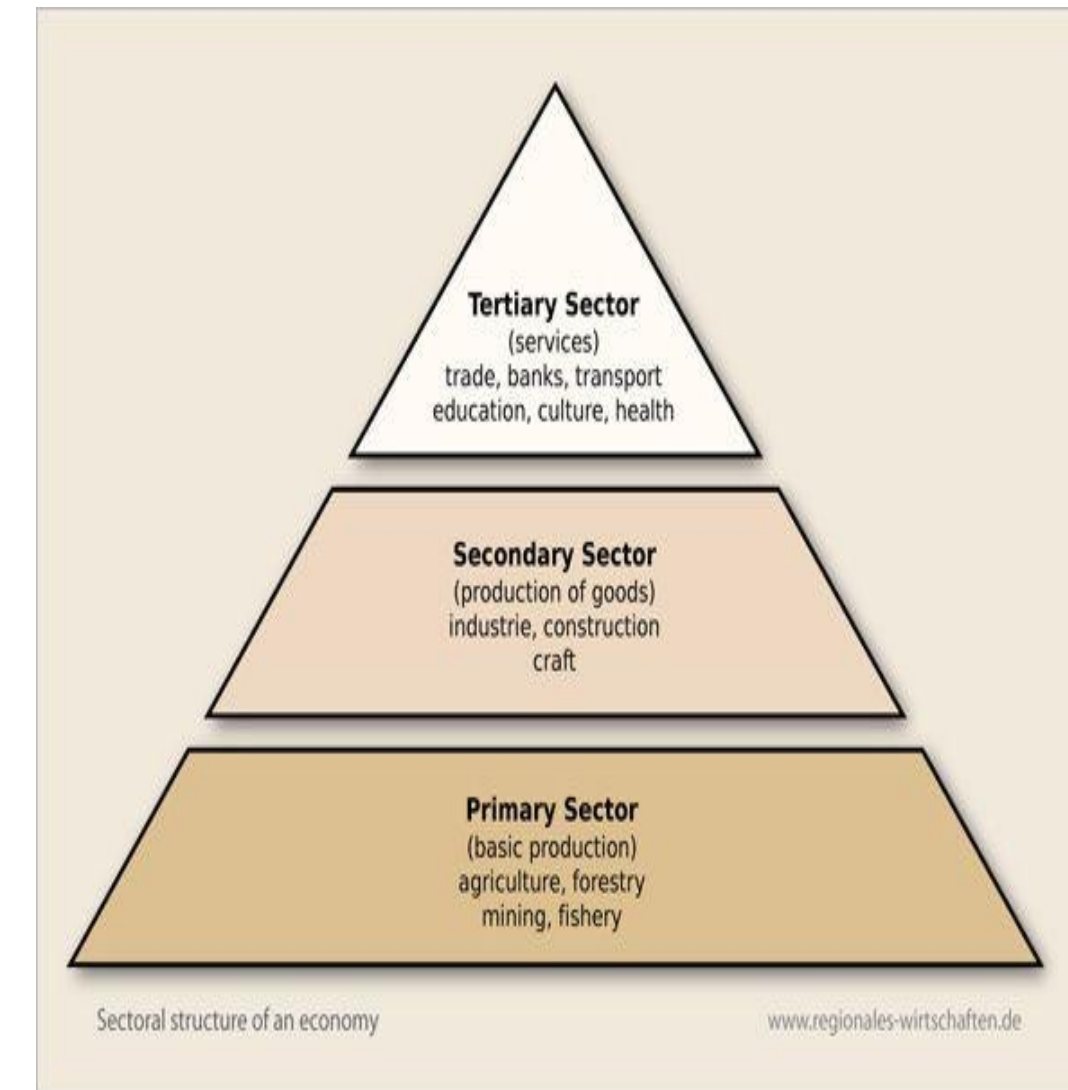
- Explains that inequality continues not only through economic control, but also through the ideas, institutions, and power structures that shape society.
- It shows that capitalism can be maintained through schools, family, religion, media, law, and the state, which may help make unequal conditions appear normal.
- In this view, class is not only about income. It is also about who controls resources, who makes decisions, and who benefits from the labor of others.
- Social change happens when people become aware of these unequal structures and work together to challenge unfair systems.



# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THEORIES

# THREE SECTOR THEORY (Allan Fisher, Colin Clark, and Jean Fourastié.)

- Explained that economic development is seen in the movement of labor and production from the primary sector, to the secondary sector, and then to the tertiary sector.
  - **Primary sector** - involves getting resources from nature, such as farming, fishing, mining, and forestry.
  - **Secondary sector** - involves making or processing products, such as manufacturing, construction, and factory work.
  - **Tertiary sector** - involves providing services, such as trade, transportation, education, health care, tourism, and banking.
- Nelson N. Foote and Paul K. Hatt used the terms quaternary and quinary sectors to further classify advanced service activities.
  - **Quaternary sector**- knowledge and information work.
  - **Quinary sector** - high-level services and decision-making.



# Modernization Theory

Modernization theory is a development perspective that explains how societies move from being traditional to becoming modern, industrialized, and more developed. It became important after World War II, when many newly independent nations were looking for ways to achieve economic growth and social progress. In this view, development is seen as a process of change that countries pass through over time.



# Modernization Theory

The rise of modernization theory was shaped by three significant historical events.

- First, after World War II, the United States emerged as a global power and took a major role in rebuilding war-torn Europe.
- Second, the spread of communism, especially through the influence of the USSR, created a Cold War rivalry that pushed the U.S. to promote capitalist development in other regions.
- Third, the disintegration of European colonial empires created many newly independent nations that needed models for economic and political development.



# Modernization Theory

Modernization theory has two major heritages:

- **The evolutionary theory**
- **The functionalist perspective.**

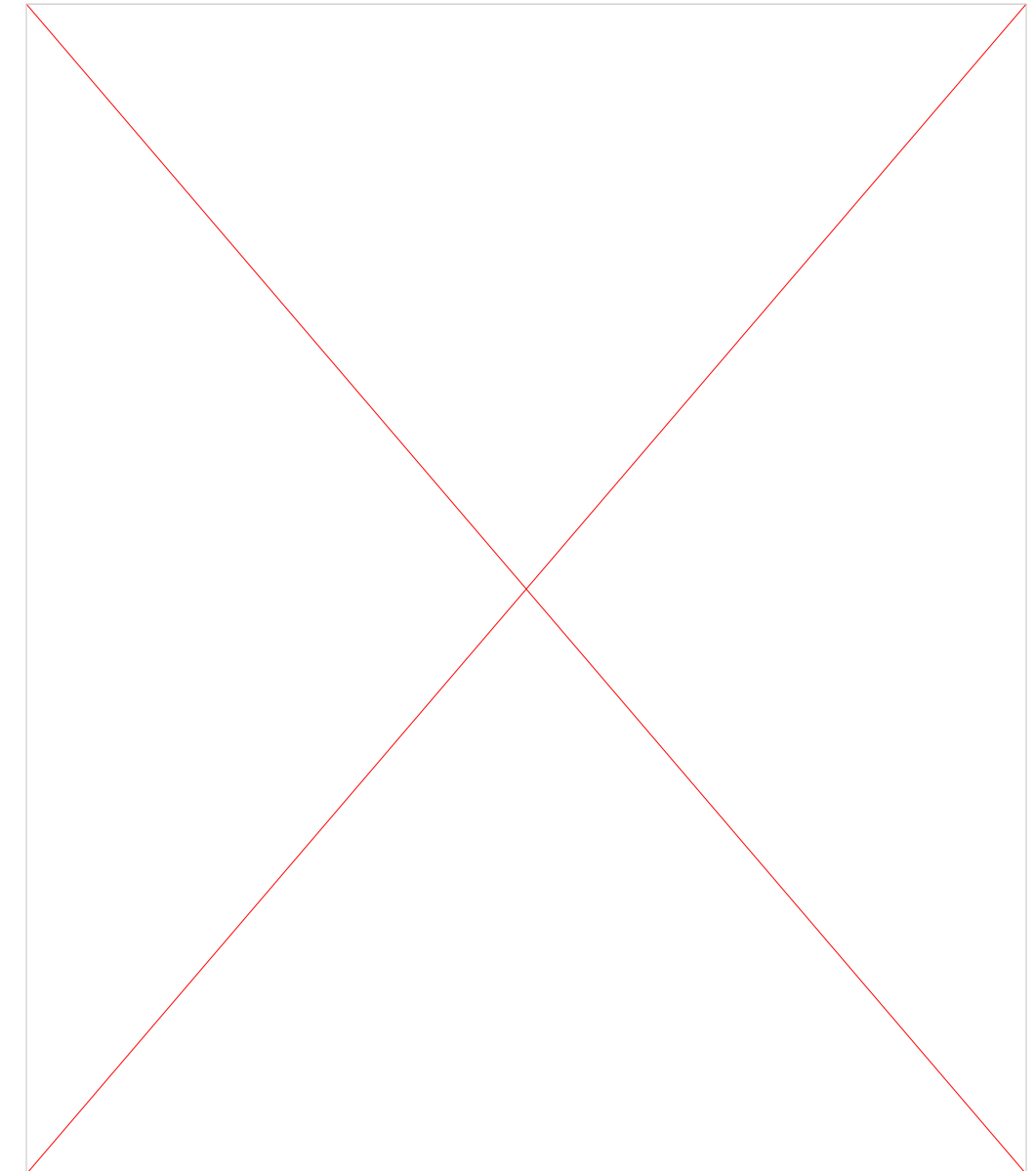
These two shaped how modernization theory understands social change. The evolutionary theory explains where society is moving, while the functionalist perspective explains how society remains organized while change is happening



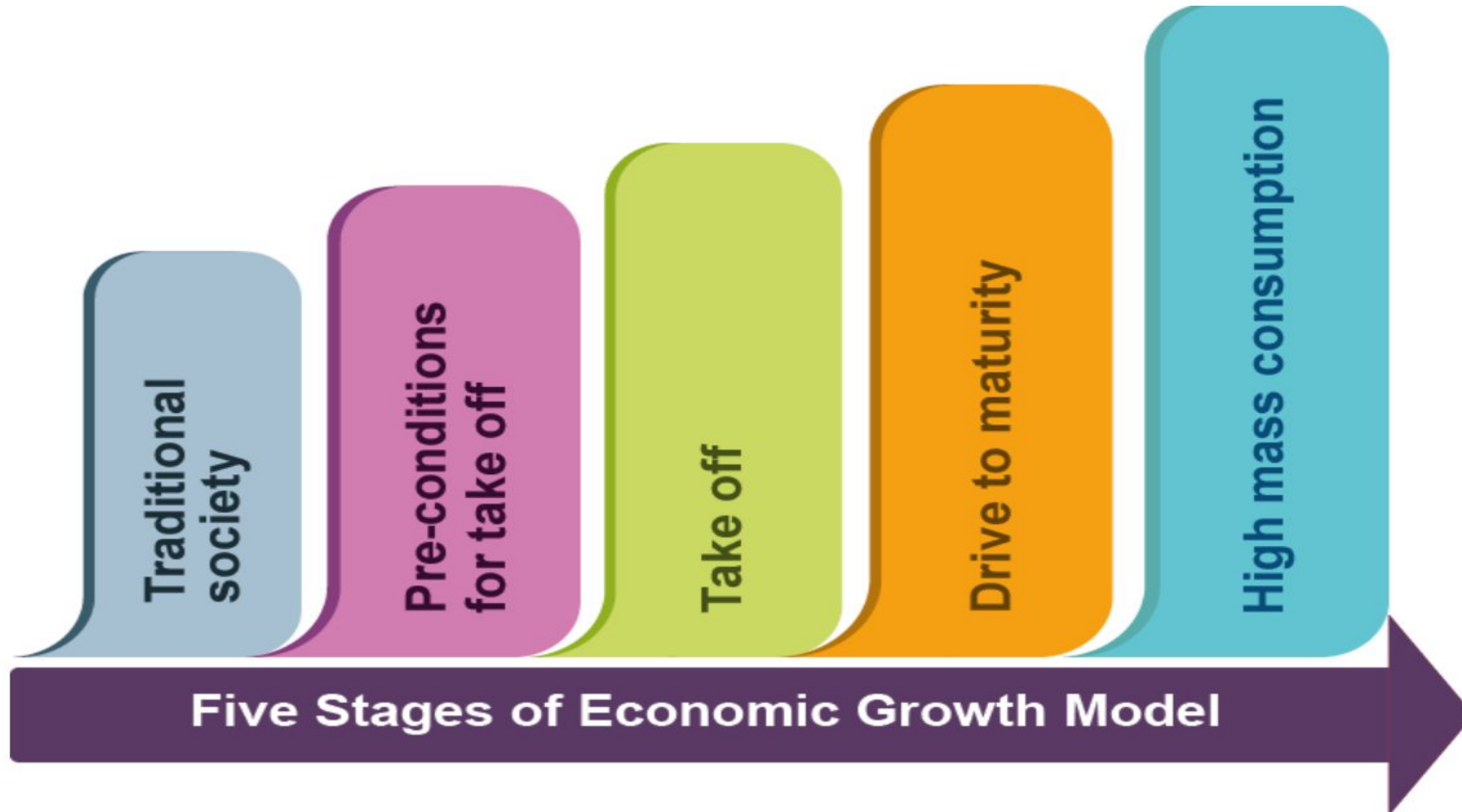
# Modernization Theory

## W.W. Rostow and the Stages of Economic Growth

One of the major thinkers of modernization theory is W.W. Rostow. He explained development through his book *The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto* published in 1960. Rostow argued that all nations pass through five stages of development in order to become developed.



# W.W. Rostow and the Stages of Economic Growth



# Stage 1: Traditional Society

This is the earliest stage. Society is mainly agrarian, meaning people depend mostly on farming and traditional ways of living. Productivity is low, and science and technology are not yet highly developed. Social life is strongly influenced by tradition and custom.



# Stage 2: Precondition for Take-off Society

At this stage, society begins preparing for development. There is growing interest in investment, infrastructure, education, and technology. The old system starts to change, and conditions are slowly created for economic growth.



# Stage 3: Take-off

- This is the stage where growth begins more rapidly. Industry expands, production increases, and modernization starts to become visible. According to Rostow, this is the turning point where a country begins to move strongly toward development.

Three conditions must be satisfied:

- (i) the rate of productive investment rises from about 5% to at least 10% of national income/NNP;
- (ii) one or more substantial manufacturing or leading sectors develop with high growth rates;
- (iii) a social, political, and institutional framework emerges that supports expansion of the modern sector.



# Stage 4: Drive to Maturity

In this stage, modern technology spreads to many sectors of society. The economy becomes more diversified, industries grow stronger, and the country becomes more capable of producing different kinds of goods and services



# Stage 5: Age of High Mass Consumption

This is the highest stage in Rostow's model. Society now has high production, high income, and wider access to goods and services. Development is reflected in better living standards and expanded consumption.



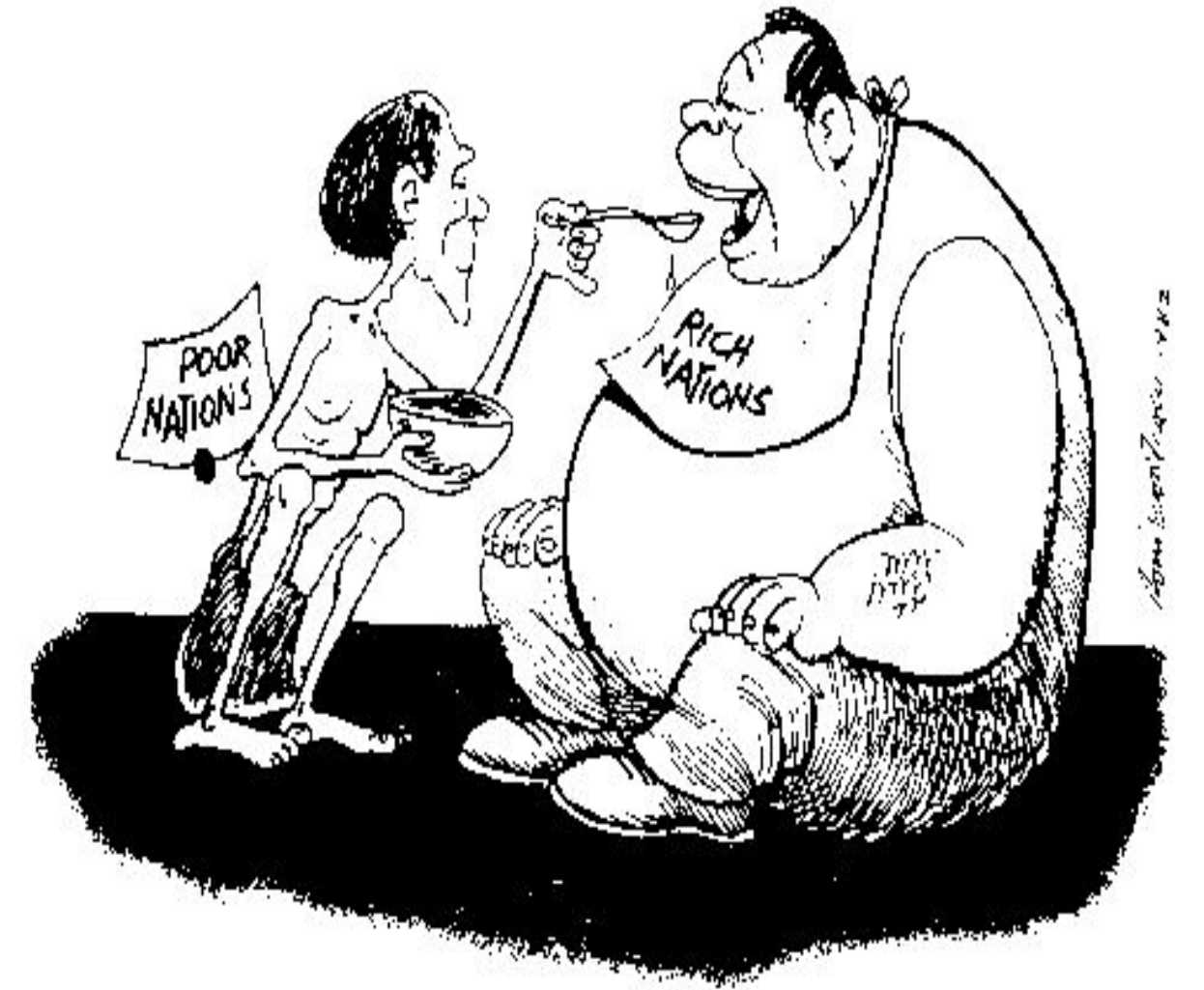
# Dependency Theory

- Dependency Theory explains that many poor countries remain underdeveloped because of their unequal relationship with rich countries in the global economy.
- It became prominent in Latin America from the late 1950s to the 1970s, especially through the ideas of Raúl Prebisch and ECLAC.
- The theory says the world is divided into:
  - **Core** – rich, industrialized countries that control capital, technology, and trade
  - **Periphery** – poor, developing countries that provide cheap labor, raw materials, and agricultural products



# Dependency Theory

- Because of this unequal exchange, wealth flows from the periphery to the core, making development difficult for poorer countries.
- It also critiques Modernization Theory by arguing that poor countries are not simply “behind.” Instead, they are underdeveloped because of the same global system that made rich countries wealthy.



# André Gunder Frank: Development of Underdevelopment

- Poor countries are not underdeveloped because of internal weakness alone.
- Their condition was shaped by colonialism and foreign domination.
- Underdevelopment is a historical result of capitalism, not an original condition.
- Frank explains this through the metropolis–satellite model, where wealth moves from poor areas to rich centers.
- He argues that poor countries develop more when their ties to the center are weaker.



# Cardoso and Faletto: Dependency and Development

- Underdevelopment is not simply backwardness; it is a historical condition shaped by class relations, political struggle, and a country's position in the international capitalist system.
- They argue that dependency and development can exist at the same time. A country may industrialize and grow, but still remain dependent on foreign capital.
- In this new dependency, multinational corporations invest directly in local industries. This creates growth, but key control remains external, especially in technology and finance.
- Dependency is not only external. Some local elites also benefit from foreign capital, so dependency is supported from within.
- As a result, development is usually uneven and unequal: some sectors become modern, while others remain poor and marginalized.



# Cardoso and Faletto: Dependency and Development

- **Critique of ECLA** - They criticize ECLA for focusing too much on trade, industrialization, and import substitution while giving less attention to class relations and political conflict.
- **Critique of Frank** - They criticize Frank for making dependency seem too one-sided. For them, growth and industrialization can still happen under dependency.
- **Critique of Modernization Theory** - They reject modernization theory because poor countries are not simply "behind." A country may modernize, but still remain dependent and not fully autonomous.



# Proposed Measures to reduce or stop dependency

## Prebisch / ECLA

- Import-Substitution Industrialization (ISI)
- Replace imported goods with domestic production.
- Protectionist Policies
- Strategic Use of Exports

## André Gunder Frank

- Weaken or break ties with the metropolis
- Pursue autonomous development
- Reject Western models and explanations
- Use a historical-structural understanding

## Cardoso and Faletto

- Rejecting bourgeois nationalism
- Cultural awareness and social participation
- Addressing the technology gap
- Mobilizing social movements

# World-Systems Theory

- Developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, explains that countries should not be studied separately because all are connected through one global capitalist system.
- Instead of focusing on individual nations, the theory looks at the world-system as the main unit of analysis.
- It argues that the world economy is organized through a single division of labor, where countries perform different roles in an unequal structure.



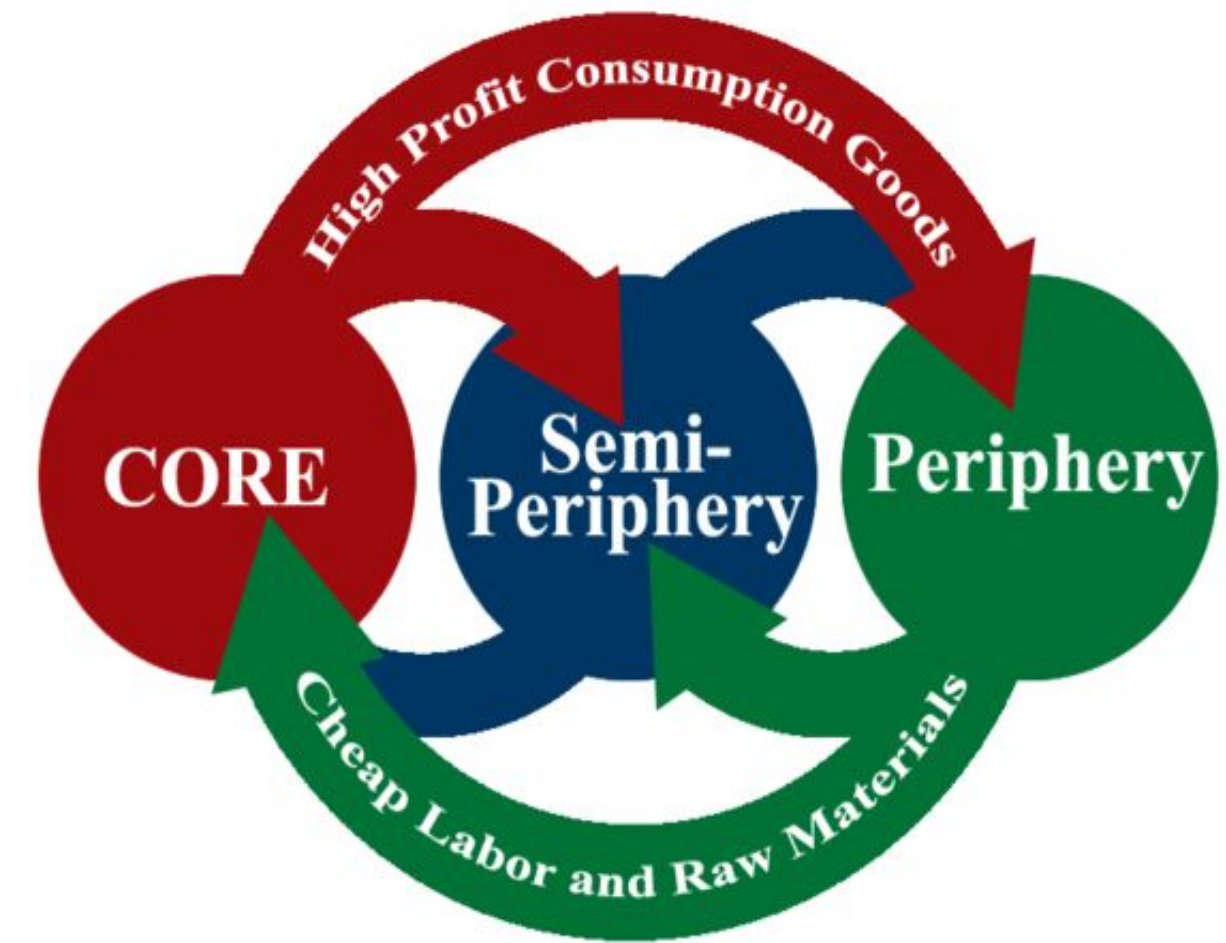
# World-Systems Theory

- Developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, explains that countries should not be studied separately because all are connected through one global capitalist system.
- Instead of focusing on individual nations, the theory looks at the world-system as the main unit of analysis.
- It argues that the world economy is organized through a single division of labor, where countries perform different roles in an unequal structure.



# World-Systems Theory

- The world-system is divided into core, periphery, and semi-periphery.
- Core countries are rich and powerful, with advanced industries, strong economies, and major control over global trade.
- Periphery countries are poorer and less developed, often dependent on exporting raw materials and cheap labor.
- Semi-periphery countries are in the middle, having some features of both core and periphery, and they help stabilize the system.
- Because of unequal exchange, wealth and benefits tend to flow toward the core, which keeps global inequality in place.



Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

# Contradiction of Capitalism

- Wallerstein argued that the capitalist world-economy contains internal contradictions that may eventually lead to its decline.
- One major contradiction is that capitalism tries to maximize profit by lowering wages and costs, but at the same time it needs mass demand, meaning people must have enough income to buy goods and keep the economy running.



# GLOBALIZATION

- refers to the closer integration of the world's countries and peoples.
- It is driven by lower transportation and communication costs, as well as the removal of barriers to the flow of goods, services, capital, and knowledge.
- Although it was expected to bring prosperity and development, it has also become controversial because many people believe its benefits have not been shared fairly.



# PROMISES OF GLOBALIZATION

Supporters of globalization believe it can improve life in many ways:

- It helps countries grow through international trade
- It gives developing countries greater access to knowledge, technology, and information that were once difficult to obtain
- It can support health, education, and infrastructure projects through foreign aid and international cooperation, such as irrigation systems, schools, and health programs.



# DISCONTENTS OF GLOBALIZATION

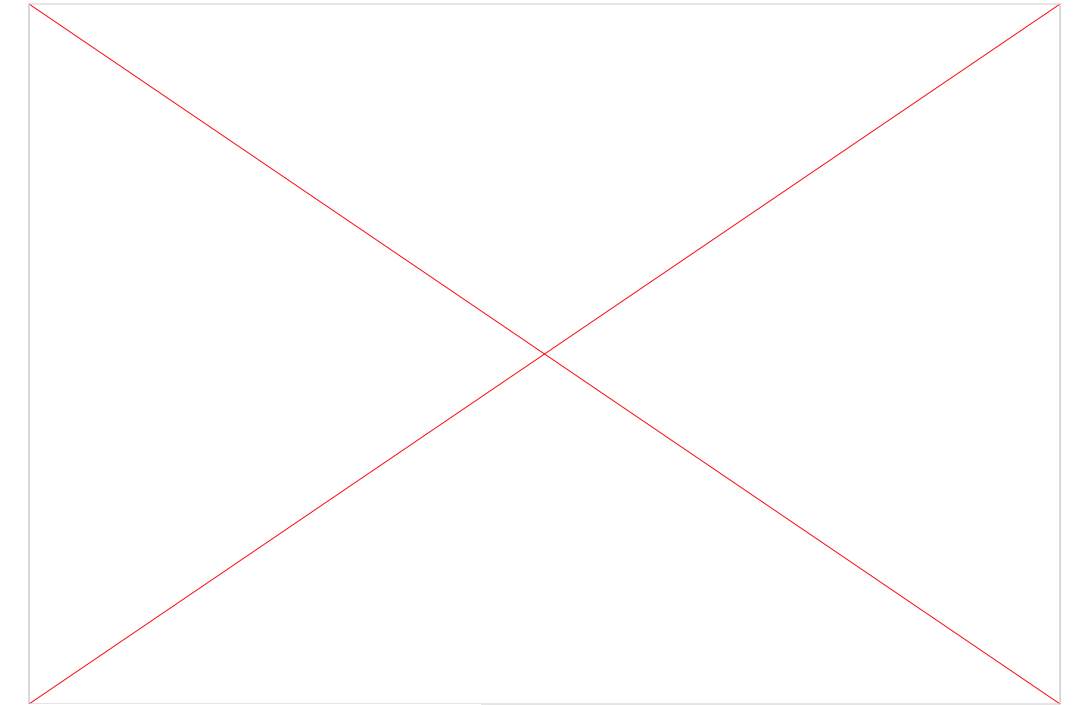
Despite these promises, many critics argue that globalization has failed to improve the lives of the poor for the following reasons:

- Trade rules are unfair
- Economic instability
- Social and cultural disruption
- It often prioritizes commercial interests over the environment, democracy, labor rights, human rights, and social justice.



# ROLES OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- Globalization is strongly shaped by international institutions such as the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**, **World Bank**, and **World Trade Organization (WTO)**.
- However, critics argue that these organizations are dominated by powerful countries and often promote policies like liberalization, privatization, and deregulation that benefit advanced economies more than developing ones.
- Through loan conditions and policy pressures, they may also limit the economic independence of poorer countries.



# NEOLIBERALISM

- a set of economic, political, and social arrangements that prioritise market relations and a reduced role for the state, while placing the responsibility for well-being on the individual
- It is frequently characterised as a revival or a radical descendant of economic liberalism, based on the conviction that free, self-regulating markets are the most efficient way to allocate resources



# NEOLIBERALISM

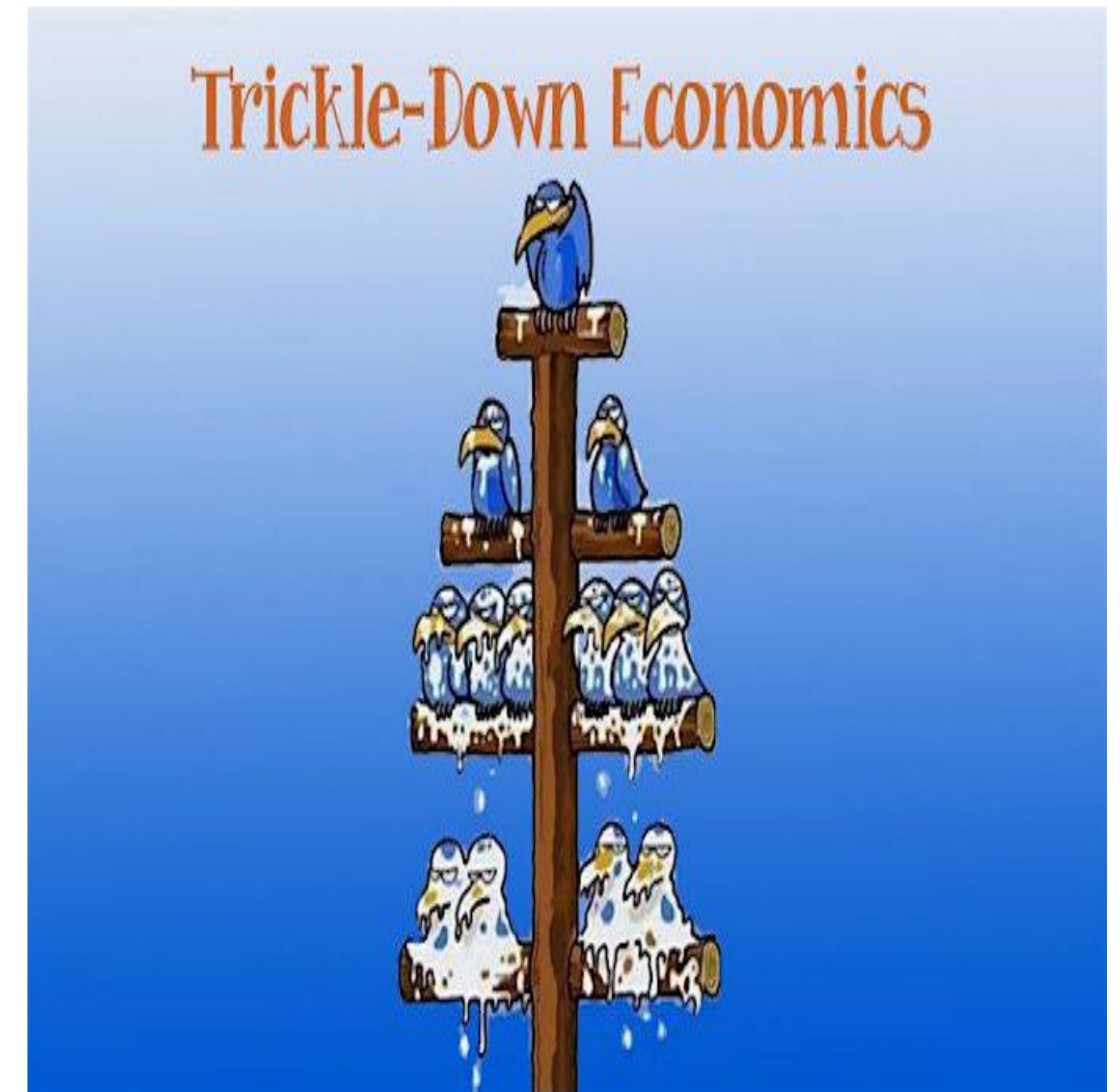
## Core Principles:

- **Market efficiency** – the belief that open and competitive markets are the best way to promote development
- **Privatization and deregulation** – selling state-owned enterprises and reducing government control over industries
- **Individual responsibility** – expecting individuals to manage their own success, employment, and risks
- **Minimal state intervention** – limiting the state mainly to protecting markets, private property, and monetary stability



# TRICKLE-DOWN EFFECT

- The trickle-down effect is closely associated with neoliberalism
- It is the belief that when wealthy individuals and large businesses gain more wealth through tax cuts, deregulation, and market-oriented policies, the benefits will eventually spread to the rest of society through investment, job creation, and economic growth.



# NEOLIBERALISM

**Critics argue that neoliberalism has produced serious negative effects.**

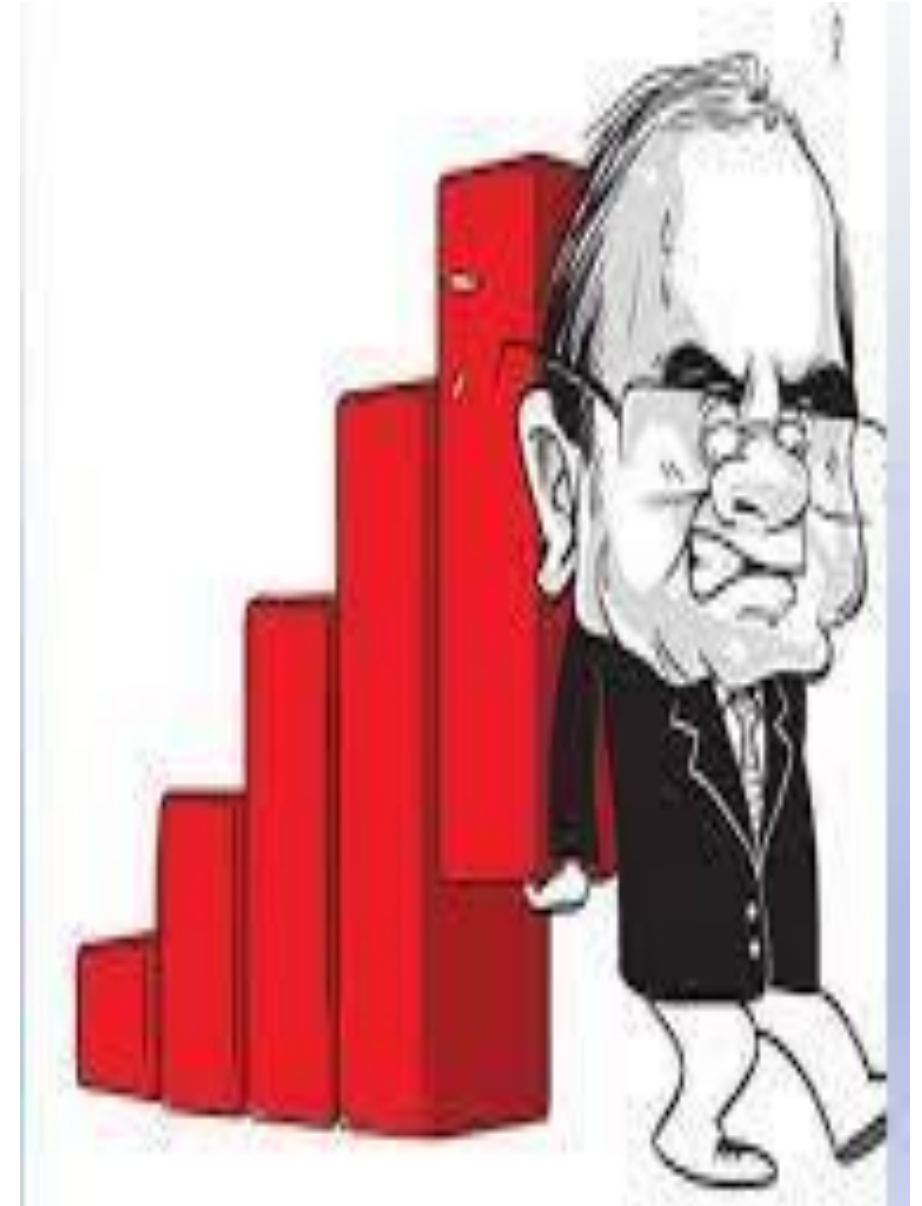
- **Increased inequality** – wealth becomes more concentrated among the rich
- **Social dislocation** – weaker social protection and less social cohesion
- **Environmental degradation** – deregulation may allow corporations to avoid environmental protections
- **Marginalization of vulnerable groups** – some people become treated as “disposable” through exclusion, migration pressures, policing, and incarceration



# OTHER THEORY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## 1. Big Push Theory

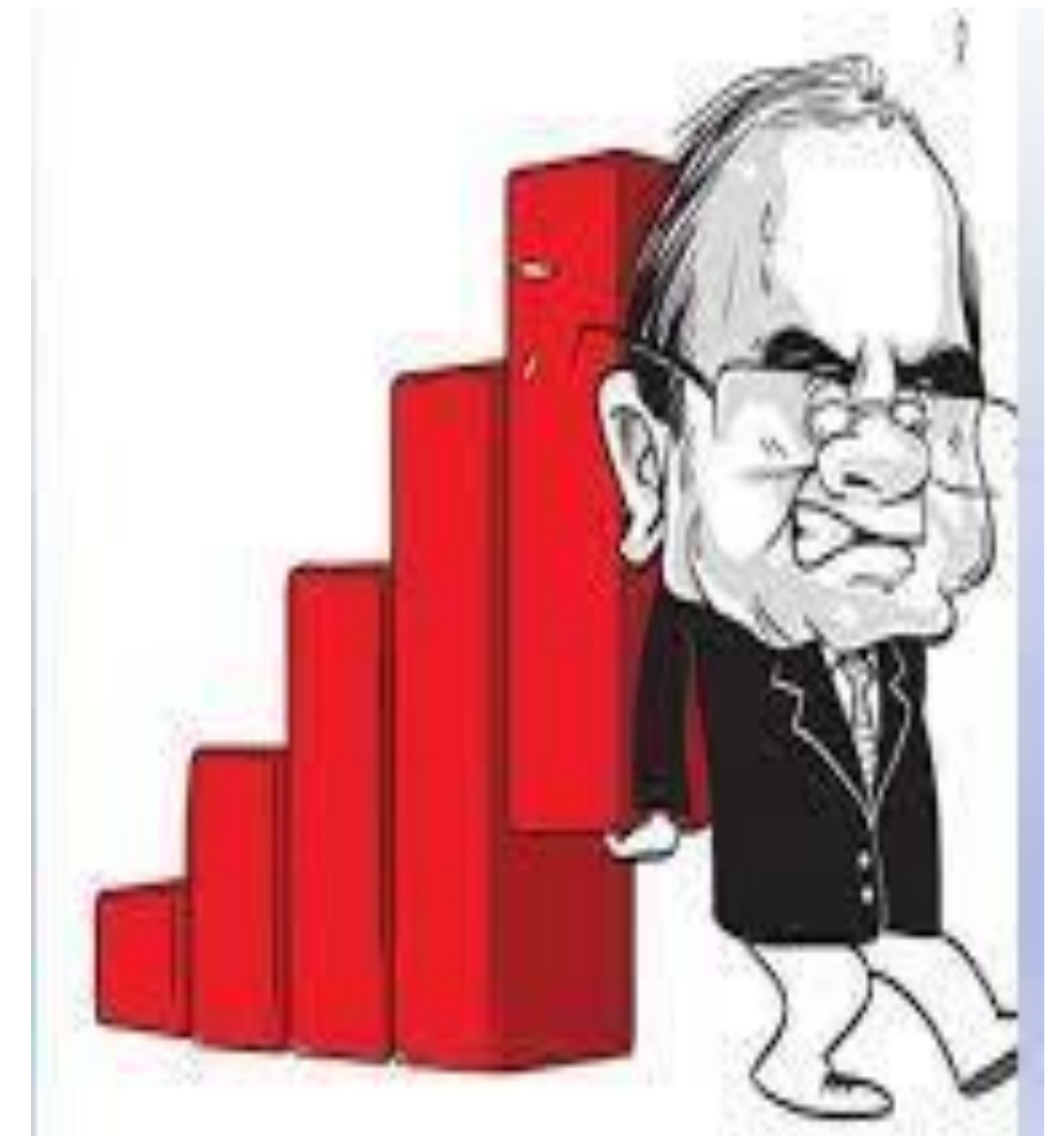
- Associated with Paul Rosenstein-Rodan (1943).
- Developed as a response to the problem of underdeveloped economies being stuck in low-level equilibrium or poverty traps.
- A development theory that argues poor countries may need a large, coordinated, simultaneous investment effort to escape stagnation and start rapid growth.
- Development may not happen gradually.
- Some economies need a minimum critical push to overcome initial barriers.
- Investment must occur across several sectors at the same time, not one by one.



# OTHER THEORY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## Main Criticisms of Big Push:

- May underestimate the role of institutions, governance, and political incentives.
- Central planners may lack local knowledge.
- Evidence for poverty traps and aid-led takeoffs is weaker than the simplest theory suggests.
- Large investment alone does not guarantee lasting development.



# Arturo Escobar: Post - Development Perspective

- Escobar's work is influenced by postmodern and post-structural ideas because he critiques development as a discourse shaped by power and knowledge.
- Development is a discourse shaped by power and knowledge.
- It often defines poor countries as "underdeveloped" and promotes Western models of progress.
- Escobar argues for alternatives to development rooted in local culture, community autonomy, grassroots movements, and people's own ways of defining change.



# **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES**

# SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- a process of planned change aimed at improving the wellbeing of society as a whole, not just elite groups.
- A dynamic multifaceted process designed to enhance the quality of life for all citizens. It is about facilitating sustainable development by addressing both social and economic challenges (Midley, 2014).



# FEATURES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. **Planned Social Change** - intentional, coordinated actions designed to foster growth
2. **Universal Scope** - promotes wellbeing of all people emphasizing that social progress should be inclusive.
3. **Interdisciplinary Focus** - uses interdisciplinary approach allows for more holistic intervention.
4. **Process-Oriented** - an ongoing process progressive change, no endpoints.



# VARIANTS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES

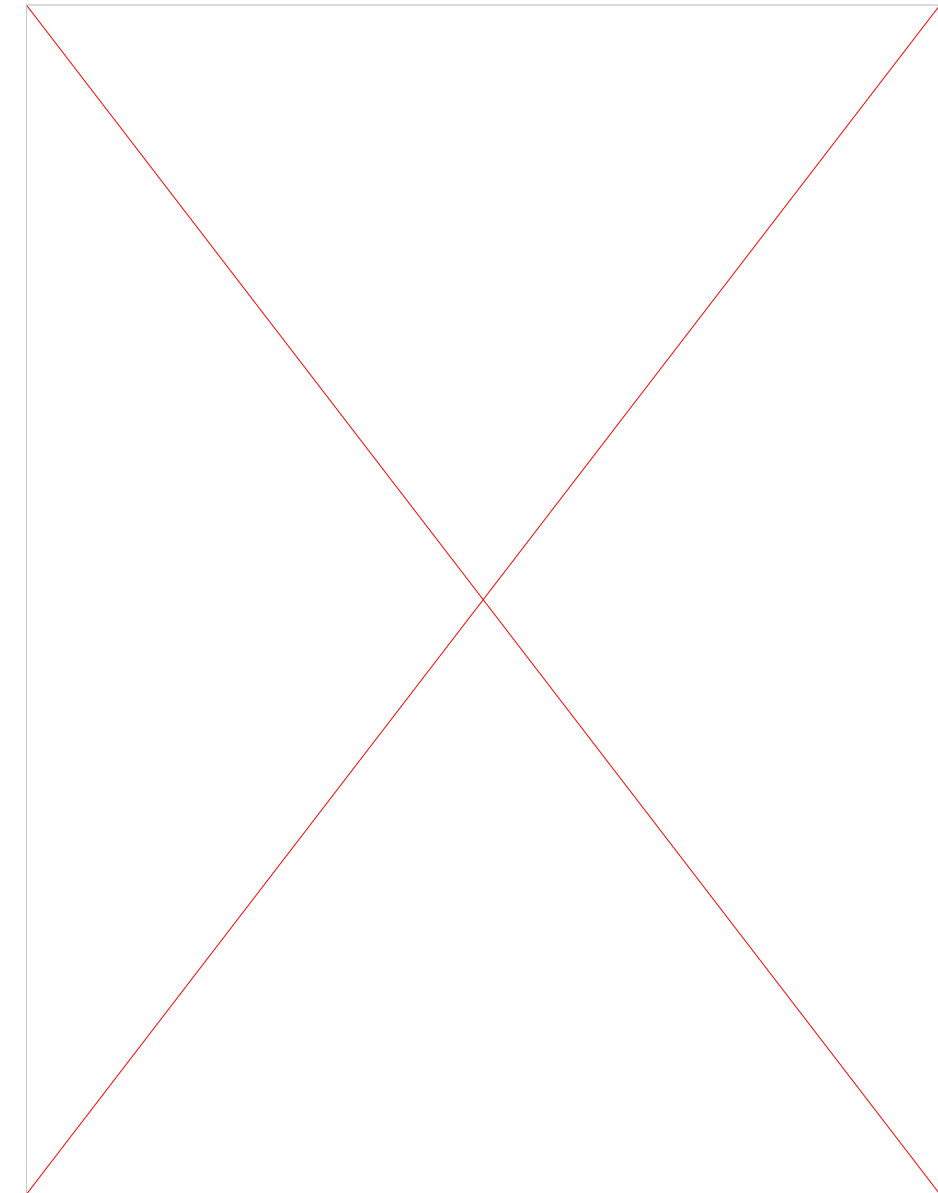
# BASIC NEEDS APPROACH

- Argues that development should begin by directly meeting the minimum requirements for survival and decent living.
- It was introduced by the International Labour Organization in 1976 and became an important way of addressing absolute poverty in developing countries.
- Instead of assuming that income growth will automatically improve life, this approach asks whether people actually have enough food, shelter, water, health care, clothing, and education.
- It also recognizes that development must include non-material needs, such as participation, security, self-reliance, and a sense of purpose.



# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

- Known proponent, Mahbub ul Haq
- Emphasizes expanding people's choices specially in terms of leading a long and healthy life, receiving education, and having access to resources for a decent standard of living
- Human Development Index (HDI) is developed to measure human development,
- Key Indicators: Life Expectancy, Adult literacy rate & enrollment ratios for primary, secondary, and tertiary education, Standard of Living
- Additional Indices: Gender-related Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM), and Human Poverty Index (HPI).

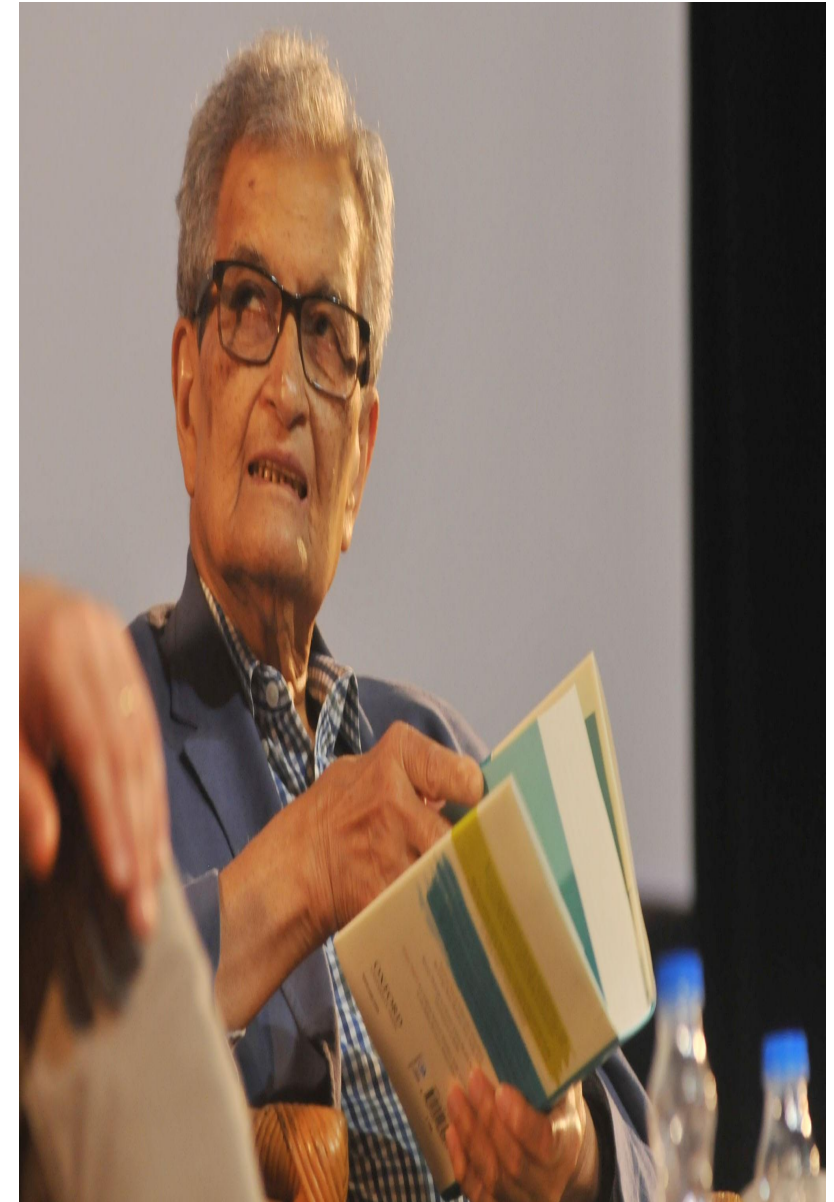


# CAPABILITY APPROACH

- Developed by Amartya Sen
- Emphasizes expanding people's opportunities and freedoms, enabling them to achieve the outcomes they value.
- Removing the barriers to human capabilities, such as access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities

## Important concepts:

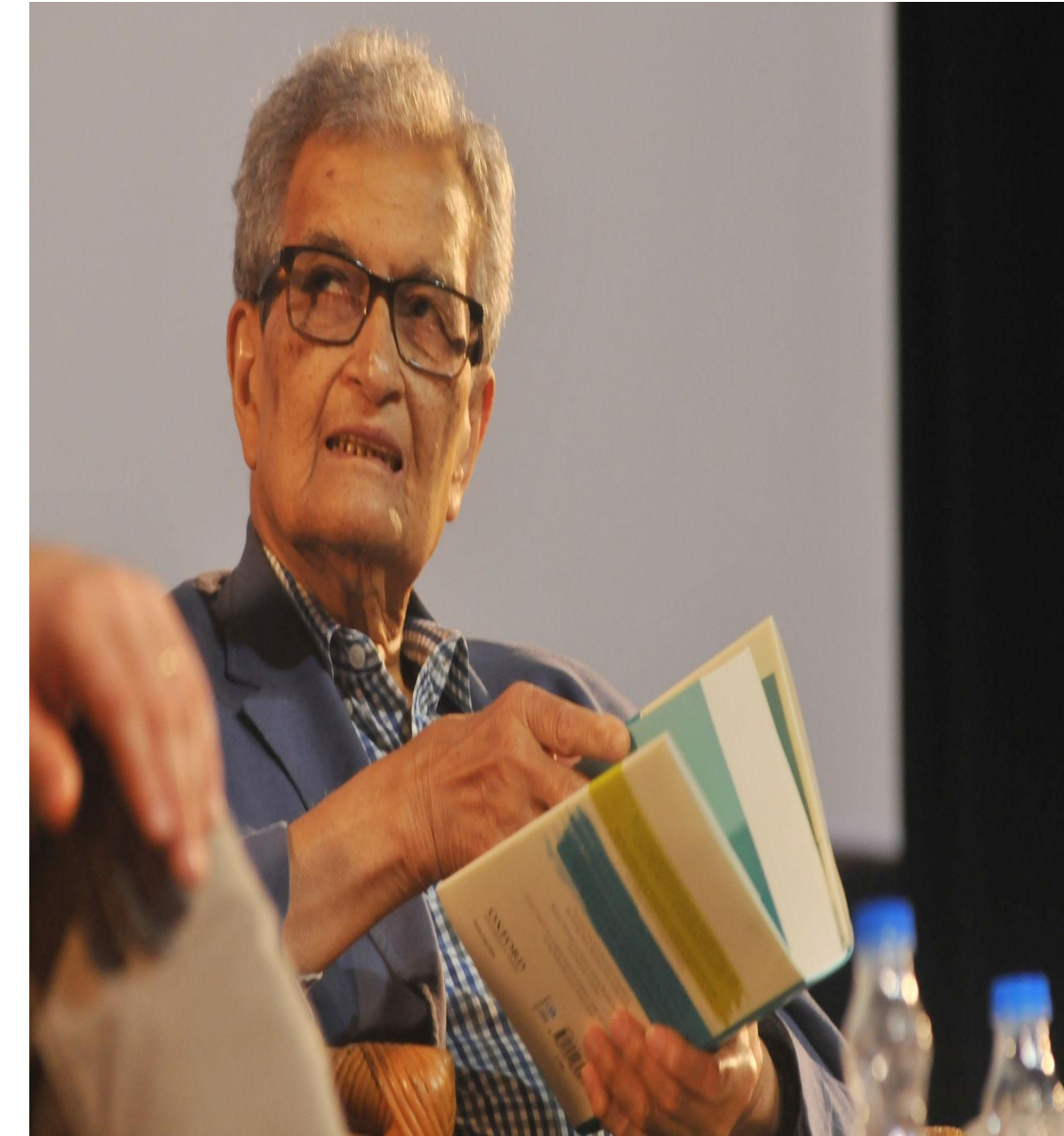
- **Functioning** - the valuable "beings and doings" of a person, such as being healthy, nourished, educated, safe, or employed.
- **Capability** - the freedom to achieve these functionings.
- **Agency** - the ability of a person to pursue goals that he or she values.



# DEVELOPMENT AS FREEDOM

Sen argued that development should be understood as a process of expanding the substantive freedoms that people enjoy. The followings are the themes of development as freedom:

1. Development means expanding freedom
2. Poverty means lack of capability
3. Development removes “unfreedoms”
4. People are active agents
5. Institutions support human capability



# HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED PERSPECTIVE

- Treats development as a matter of rights, duties, justice, and accountability.
- It seeks to ensure that poor, excluded, and marginalized people are not merely given assistance, but are empowered to claim their rights.
- At the same time, it strengthens the capacity of institutions and authorities to perform their duties as duty-bearers.
- This approach is grounded in the idea that development must respect human dignity, and that all people are entitled to civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.



# HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED PERSPECTIVE

## Actors in Human Rights:

- **Rights-holders** – the individuals or groups entitled to claim rights
- **Duty-bearers** – the actors responsible for respecting, protecting, and fulfilling rights, especially the state

## Categories of Human Rights:

- **First-generation rights** – civil and political rights
- **Second-generation rights** – economic, social, and cultural rights
- **Third-generation rights** – collective, environmental, and intergenerational rights

## Core Principles of HRBA

- Universality and inalienability - Equality and non-discrimination
- Indivisibility - Participation and inclusion
- Interdependence and interrelatedness - Accountability and rule of law

# HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED PERSPECTIVE

## Core Principles of HRBA

- Universality and inalienability
- Indivisibility
- Interdependence and interrelatedness
- Equality and non-discrimination
- Participation and inclusion
- Accountability and rule of law

## Obligations of Duty-Bearers

- Respect – do not interfere with rights
- Protect – prevent others from violating rights
- Fulfill – take action to realize rights
  - Facilitate – create conditions, policies, and systems for rights
  - Provide – directly give assistance or services when needed

# Gender and Development Approach

- It looks at how development affects women and men differently and seeks to make gender concerns an integral part of planning, implementation, and evaluation.
- It goes beyond older approaches that looked only at women in isolation.
- Instead, it examines gender relations, unequal access to resources, unequal power, and the social roles that place women in disadvantaged positions. Its ultimate goal is gender equality.



# IMPORTANCE OF GENDER IN DEVELOPMENT

- Men and women do not always have the same access to education, health care, income, land, employment, and political participation.
- In many societies, women experience disadvantages such as:
  - Lower literacy rates,
  - Less access to land and resources,
  - Limited leadership opportunities,
  - Unequal political representation, and
  - Greater burden in unpaid family care work.

These inequalities affect development because they limit people's ability to participate fully in society.

# APPROACHES TO WOMAN AND GENDER IN DEVELOPMENT

**1. Women in Development (WID)** - The WID approach emerged in the 1970s. It argued that women were often excluded from development programs.

- Its goal was to integrate women into development activities and improve their access to resources.
- However, WID was criticized because it focused mainly on including women without changing the larger social, economic, and cultural structures that created inequality.

# APPROACHES TO WOMAN AND GENDER IN DEVELOPMENT

## 2. Women and Development (WAD) -

Argued that women were never really outside development. Women had always contributed through work inside and outside the household.

However, WAD was also criticized because it focused more on global economic inequality and gave less attention to patriarchy and unequal gender relations.

# APPROACHES TO WOMAN AND GENDER IN DEVELOPMENT

**3. Gender and Development (GAD)** - The GAD approach developed in the 1980s. It focuses not only on women, but on the relationship between men and women.

GAD examines gender roles, division of labor, access to resources, control over power, and social expectations. It seeks to challenge unequal roles and promote shared responsibility and equal participation.

# MEASURING GENDER EQUALITY AND INEQUALITY

- 1. Human Development Index (HDI)** - Measures the general level of human development in terms of health, education or knowledge, and standard of living.
- 2. Gender-related Development Index (GDI)** - Measures the differences between women and men in human development, particularly in health, education, and income.
- 3. Gender Inequality Index (GII)** - Formerly known as Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM Measures). It measures gender inequality in three important areas: reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation.

# MEASURING GENDER EQUALITY AND INEQUALITY

- 1. Human Development Index (HDI)** - Measures the general level of human development in terms of health, education or knowledge, and standard of living.
- 2. Gender-related Development Index (GDI)** - Measures the differences between women and men in human development, particularly in health, education, and income.
- 3. Gender Inequality Index (GII)** - Formerly known as Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM Measures). It measures gender inequality in three important areas: reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation.

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF GAD IN THE PHILIPPINES

## INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

### **CEDAW or the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women**

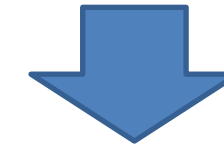
- An international human rights standard for eliminating discrimination against women.

Other important global agreements:

1. Beijing Platform for Action or BPfA
2. Sustainable Development Goal 5 or SDG 5

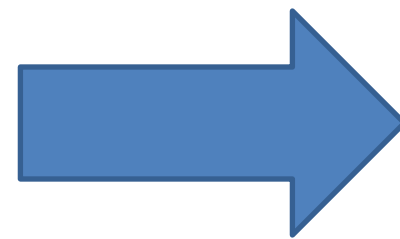
## LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN PH

**1987 Philippine Constitution  
Article II, Section 14**



**Republic Act No. 7192 or  
Women in Development and  
Nation-Building Act**

**Republic Act No. 9710 or  
Magna Carta of Women (local  
version of CEDAW)**



# GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- Gender mainstreaming is a strategy used to make sure that gender issues are continuously recognized and addressed in development work.
- The concerns, needs, and experiences of both women and men should be considered in every stage of government and institutional action.
- It ensures that gender concerns are included in:
  - Policy-making
  - Planning
  - Budgeting
  - Implementation
  - Monitoring
  - Evaluation

# Participatory Development

- Prioritizing active involvement of communities in the development process. Development is people-driven, communities play key role in identifying and solving the issues that affect them most.
- It emphasizes not only the goal of development, but also the process, meaning people should be involved in the preparation, planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs that affect their lives.
- It emerged from dissatisfaction with the blueprint or top-down approach, where experts planned development with little meaningful participation from the people themselves.

# Functions of Participation

1. **Cognitive** – helps discover new knowledge systems, especially local knowledge that outsiders may ignore.
2. **Political** – helps empower the powerless and promote more equitable societies.
3. **Instrumental** – helps make projects work better by using better methods and local involvement.
4. **Social** – gives development greater legitimacy and helps connect development to people's real needs.

# TYPES OF PARTICIPATION

1. **Passive participation** – people only join because they are told to.
2. **Participation in information giving** – people give information or answer questions, but do not influence decisions.
3. **Participation by consultation** – people are consulted, but outsiders still decide the problem and solution.
4. **Participation for material incentives** – people join because of rewards like food, cash, or benefits.
5. **Functional participation** – people participate to help achieve goals already set by outsiders.
6. **Interactive participation** – people actively help analyze, plan, and decide actions together.
7. **Self-mobilization** – people take initiative on their own and stay in control of decisions.

# Empowerment Approach

- Focuses on increasing the power and agency of marginalized groups, helping them to take control of their own development and to influence the political, economic, and social decisions that affect their lives.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- The definition highlights two central ideas:
  - The essential needs of the poor, which should be given highest priority
  - The limitations imposed by technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- The key principle of sustainable development is the integration of economic, social, and environmental concerns into all aspects of decision-making.
- Development should not focus only on growth or income. It must also protect society and the environment at the same time.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2015-2030

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the global development agenda under the 2030 Agenda, adopted in 2015. They guide development by balancing the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of life.
- The SDGs promote collective action by all countries. They are built on the ideas of the right to development, human rights and social inclusion, convergence in living standards, and shared responsibilities and opportunities.
- Characteristic of SGD Framework: (1) inclusive, (2) universal, (3) integrated, (3) locally focused, (4) technology-driven

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2015-2030

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



**4** QUALITY EDUCATION



**5** GENDER EQUALITY




**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



**13** CLIMATE ACTION




**14** LIFE BELOW WATER



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

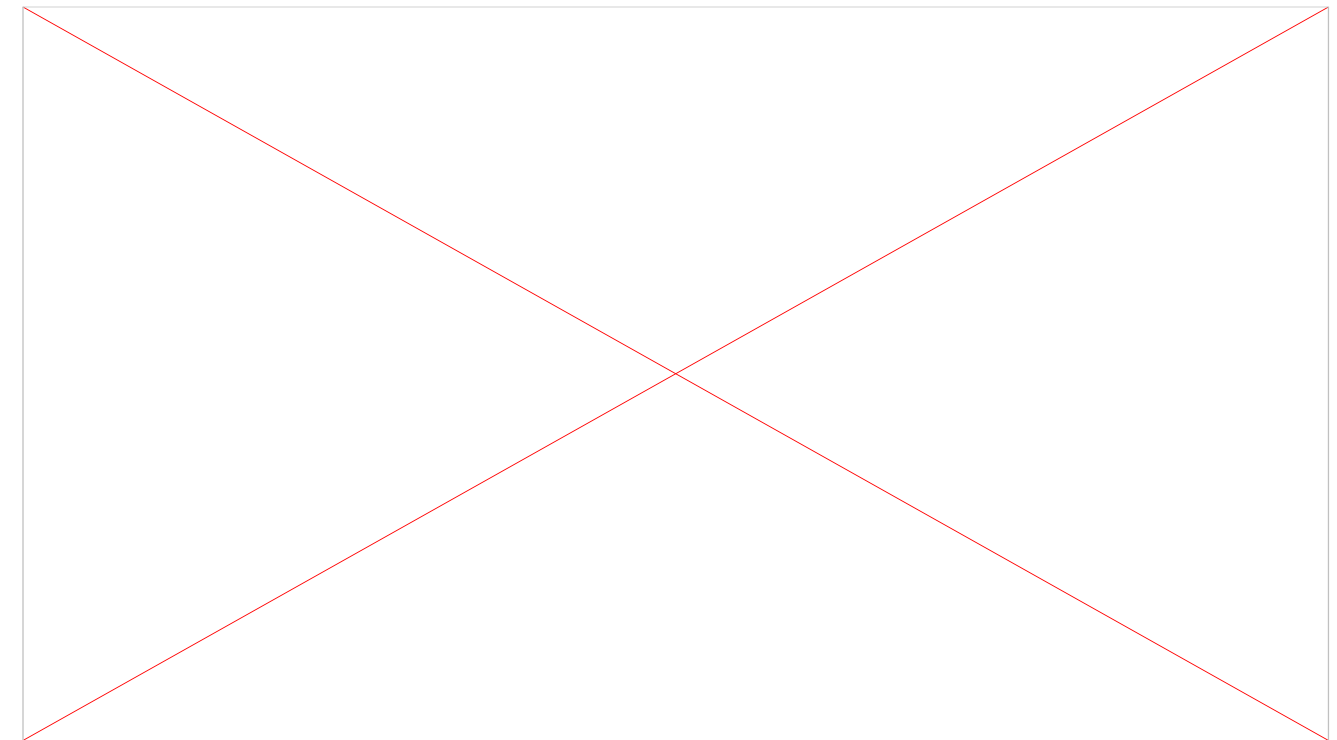


# UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL MOVEMENT



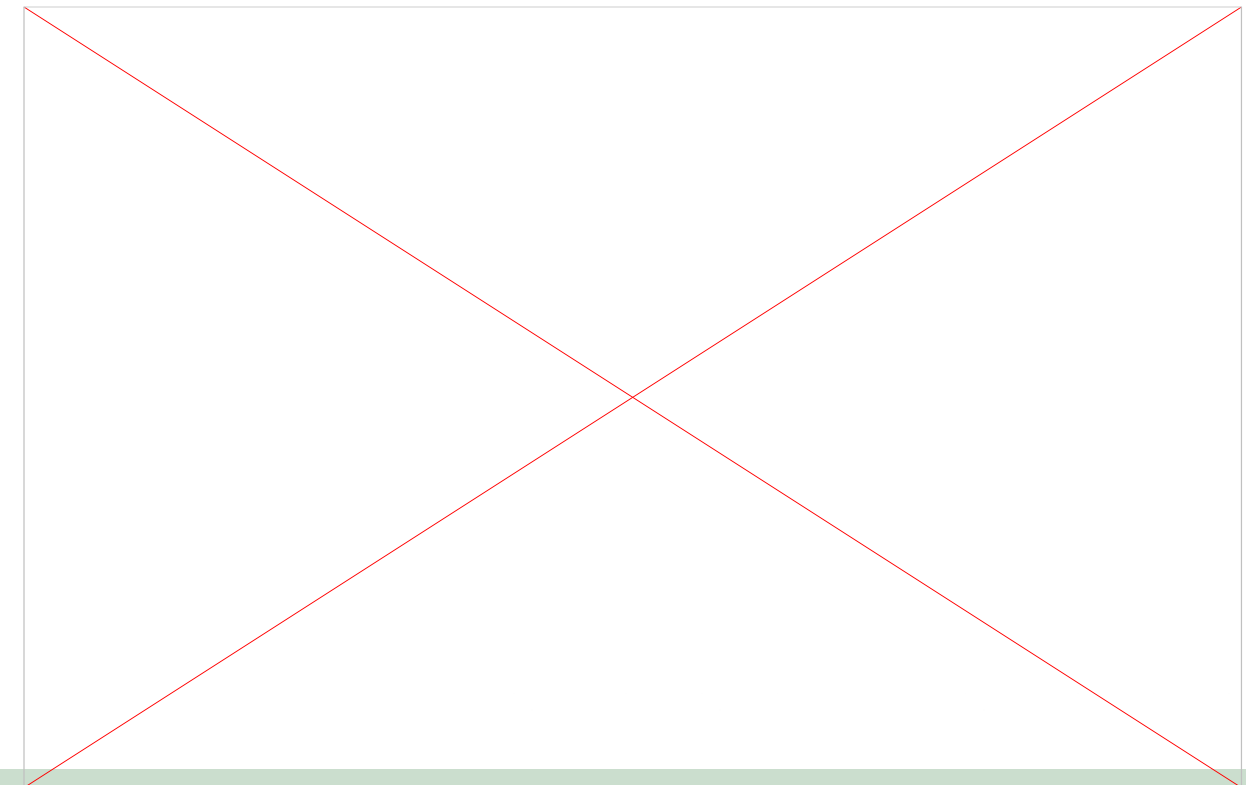
# WHAT IS SOCIAL MOVEMENT?

- it is defined as collective enterprise involving sustained efforts by groups of people to influence or challenge existing structures, laws, or cultural patterns
- Movements involve people acting together to make demands or challenges, often in conflictual relations with clearly identified opponents, elites, or authorities



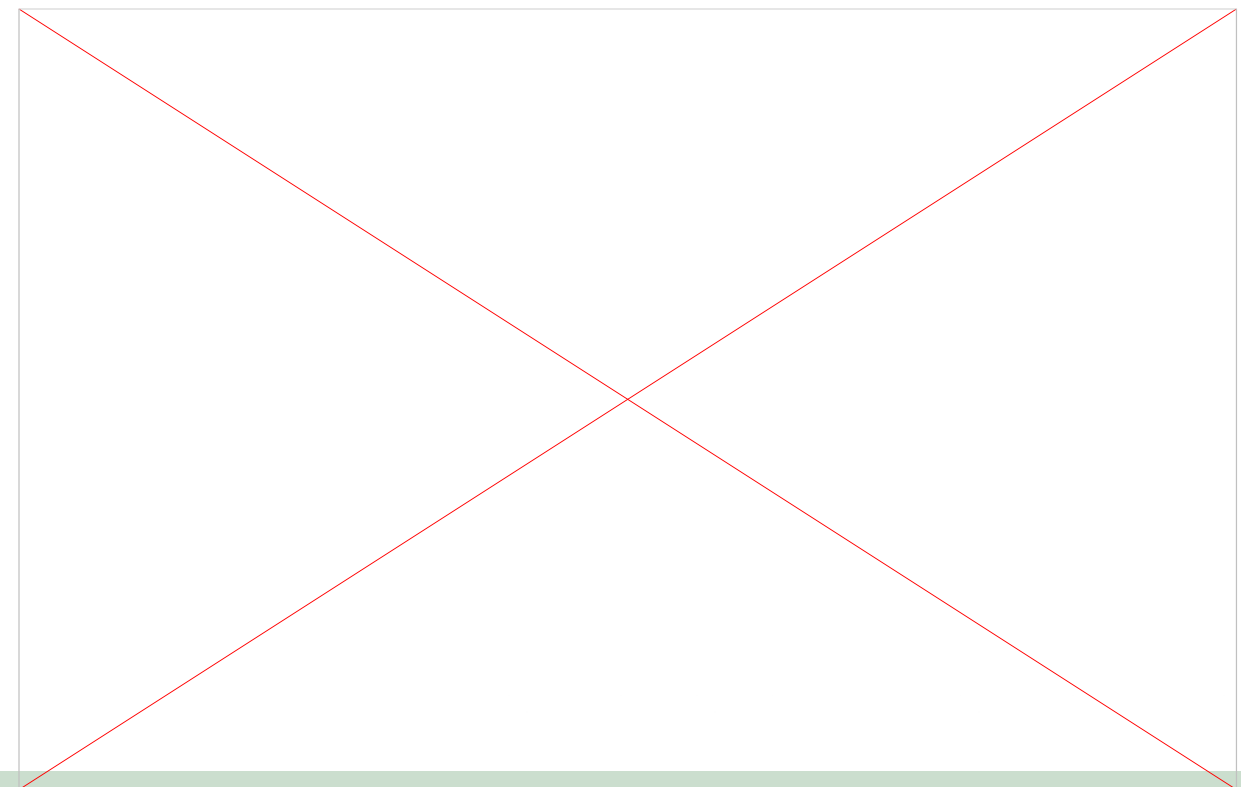
# WHAT IS SOCIAL MOVEMENT?

- Participants share a distinct sense of "we-ness" or common purpose, often linked by social solidarities or dense informal networks
- Rather than being spontaneous or one-time events, social movements operate with some degree of organization and continuity over time



# SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT

- Things like slavery, untouchability, or pollution may exist for a long time, and many people may think they are normal or unavoidable.
- But when a social movement begins, it makes people question these conditions and pushes society to see them as problems that need change.



# THEORIES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT

# MASS SOCIETY THEORY

- Argues that social movements are often formed by individuals who feel isolated, detached, or insignificant in large modern societies.
- Because they lack strong social connections or a sense of belonging, they may be drawn to movements that give them identity, purpose, and inclusion.
- In this view, social movements attract people not only because of grievances, but also because they provide a sense of community and empowerment.



# STRAIN THEORY

- Social movements develop when society experiences structural strain, such as conflicts in values, norms, or social conditions.
- This strain creates tension, and once people develop a shared belief that explains the problem and identifies what must be changed, a social movement can begin.



# RELATIVE DEPRIVATION THEORY

- Ted Robert Gurr argued that social movements arise when people feel deprived because there is a gap between what they believe they deserve and what they actually experience.
- When expectations are high but reality does not match them, frustration grows, and this can lead people to organize and demand change.



# POLITICAL PROCESS THEORY

- Social movements emerge when people develop a shared sense of injustice, have enough organizational strength to mobilize, and encounter political opportunities that make protest possible.
- Its main strength is that it explains not only why people mobilize, but also why movements emerge at particular moments. However, critics argue that it gives less attention to culture, identity, and emotions.



# RESOURCE MOBILIZATION THEORY

- Social movements do not grow simply because people are dissatisfied, but because they are able to gather and use resources effectively.
- These resources may include money, leadership, labor, knowledge, media access, legitimacy, and support from powerful groups.
- The theory views movement participants as rational actors who organize, recruit, and plan collective action. It explains that grievances are common, but movements succeed only when enough resources and organization are available.



# FRAME ANALYSIS THEORY

- Associated with Erving Goffman, David Snow, and Robert Benford
- It explains how movements use collective action frames to define problems, assign blame, suggest solutions, and inspire participation.
- The theory highlights that movements succeed not only through resources and opportunities, but also through their ability to shape people's understanding of reality and motivate collective action.



# REVIATIALIZATION THEORY

- Social movements as deliberate and organized efforts by members of society to create a more satisfying culture or way of life.
- In this theory, people do not simply react to problems; they consciously try to rebuild society according to new values, ideas, or goals.



# NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT THEORY

- NSM theory emerged after 1968 to describe movements (like feminism, ecology, and gay rights) that appeared "new" because they worked outside formal channels and emphasized lifestyle, ethics, and identity rather than the narrowly economic or class-based goals of the "old" labor movement
- This theory often links these movements to a shift toward a post-industrial or postmodern society



# TRADITIONAL VS NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT

## TRADITIONAL SOCIAL MOVEMENT

- Focus on class struggle, economic issues, and institutional change through formal politics.

## NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT

- Focus on identity, culture, values, and everyday life, with a broader and more diverse support base.

# FEMINISM AS SOCIAL MOVEMENT

- Feminism is a worldwide social movement that seeks to raise women's political, economic, and social status and fights for gender equality in all aspects of life.
- It challenges discrimination, oppression, and unequal power relations that limit women's rights, opportunities, and participation in society.

## Four general streams of feminism :

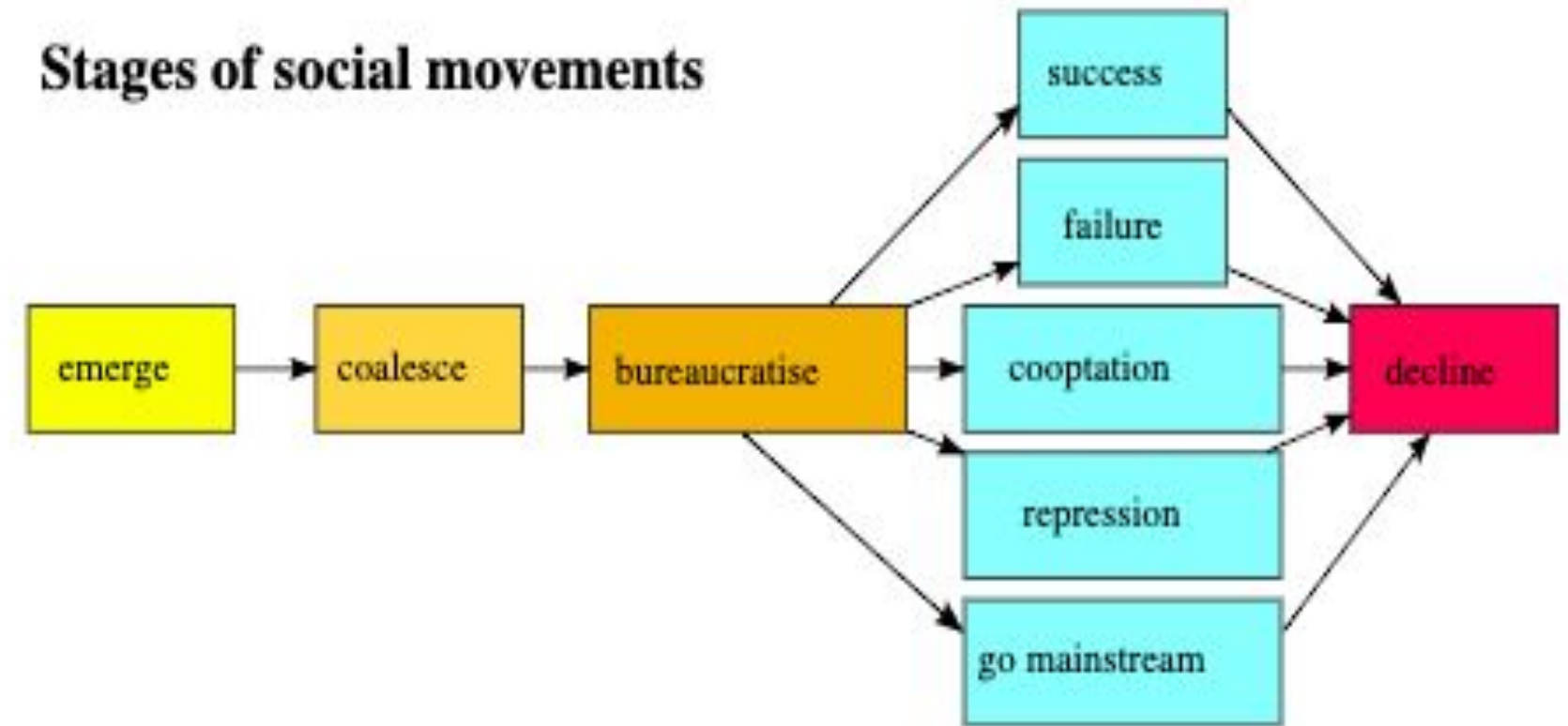
- Liberal Feminism – focuses on legal reforms and equal opportunities
- Marxist Feminism – sees capitalism and class exploitation as causes of women's oppression.
- Socialist Feminism – explains women's oppression through both patriarchy and capitalism.
- Radical Feminism – sees patriarchy or male domination as the primary source of women's oppression.



# STAGES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT

# STAGES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT?

- Social movements do not appear fully developed at once.
- Sociologists describe them as having a life cycle in which they usually pass through a series of stages
- Blumer (1969) and Tilly (1978) explains the stages of Social Movements: preliminary or emergence, coalescence, institutionalization or bureaucratization, and decline.



Adapted from Blumer (1969), Mauss (1975), and Tilly (1978)

# Stage 1: Preliminary Stage / Emergence

- This is the beginning stage of a social movement.
- At this point, people start to recognize that a social problem exists, but there is still little formal organization.
- Public dissatisfaction grows, concern becomes more visible, and some individuals begin to speak out.
- Informal leaders often emerge in this stage, but the movement is still scattered and not yet fully coordinated. The main feature of this stage is awareness of the issue.



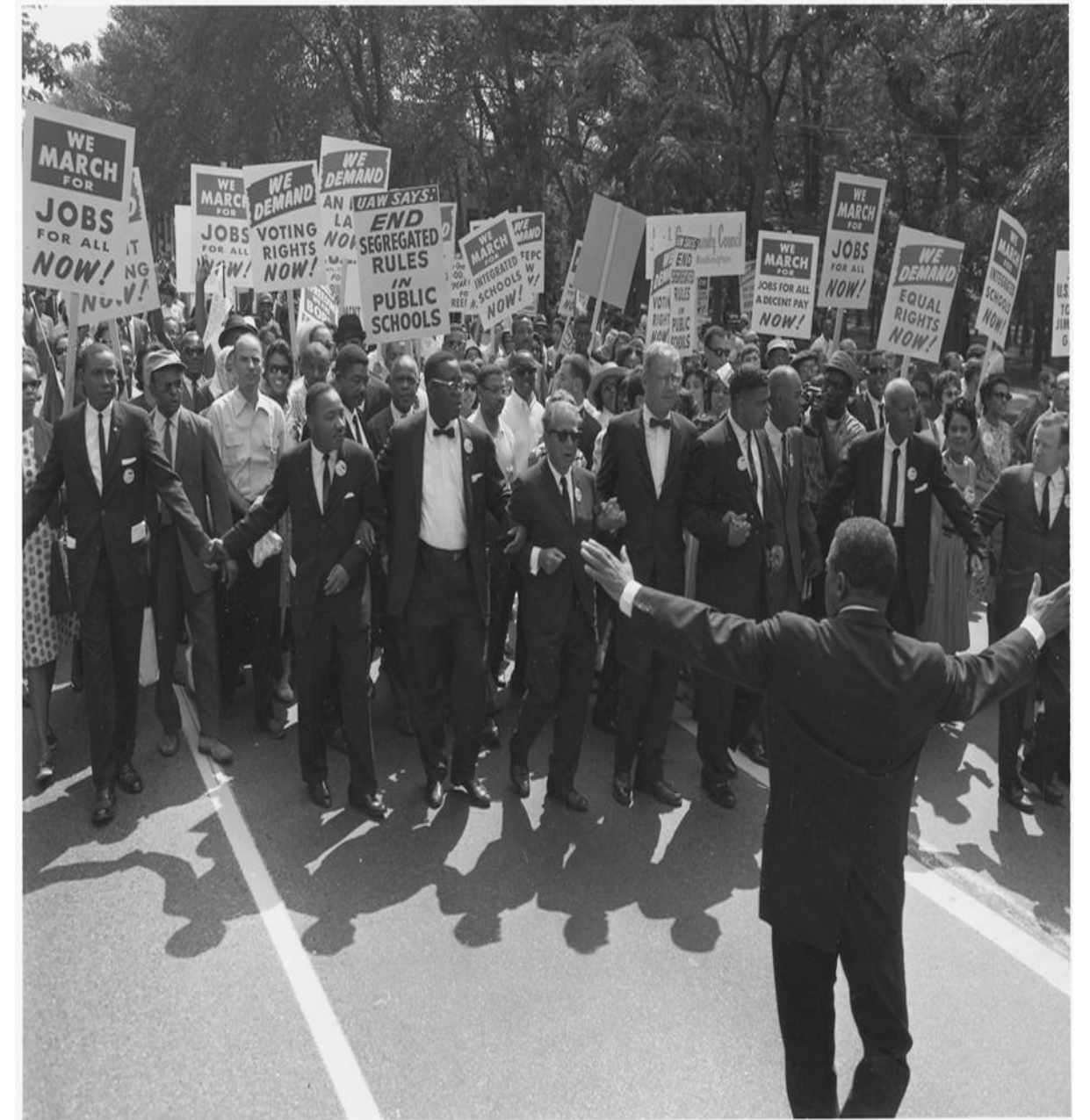
# Stage 2: Coalescence Stage

- In the coalescence stage, the movement becomes more active and more organized. People begin to join together, hold meetings, plan actions, and publicize their cause.
- Protest activities, campaigns, rallies, petitions, and media engagement often become visible during this stage.
- The movement now has clearer goals, stronger leadership, and a more collective identity. The main feature of this stage is organized action.



# Stage 3: Institutionalization / Bureaucratization Stage

- At this stage, the movement becomes more formal and established.
- It may develop official organizations, offices, regular staff, funding systems, and formal procedures.
- Instead of depending only on volunteers, the movement may now work through professional leadership, advocacy groups, or recognized institutions.
- This stage shows that the movement has become stable enough to survive over time. The main feature of this stage is formal organization.



# Stage 4: Decline Stage

- The decline stage does not always mean total failure. It simply means the movement loses its earlier momentum or changes form.
  - Success – the movement declines because it already achieved its goal.
  - Co-optation – leaders or members are absorbed into government or institutions.
  - Repression – the movement is weakened by the state or powerful groups.
  - Internal conflict – disagreements inside the movement reduce unity and support.
  - Failure – the movement declines because it cannot reach its objectives.
  - Mainstreaming – public attention shifts, and people support other issues instead. The main feature of this stage is loss of intensity or transformation.
- The main feature of this stage is loss of intensity or transformation.





## **SOCIAL WORK LICENSURE EXAMINATION 2026**



**THANK YOU FOR  
LISTENING!!!**

# REFERENCES:

ZANORIA ET AL. (2025), Social Change & Development. First Edition