SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ASSIGNMENT

Course Code: - BSW 128
Total Marks – 100

Note:

(i) Answer any **five** of the following questions in about **500 words** each.
(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Economic development is not the same as social development. Why? 20

2. Discuss the constitutional basis of planning in India. 20

3. List the indigenous system of medicine in India. 20

4. How does HIV/AIDS spread in a population, and recount some of the common myths on HIV/AIDS infection? 20

5. What are the essential ingredients of primary health care services? 20

6. How did the adoption of the WID approach affect developmental programmes for women in India? 20

7. Enumerate the various programmes (including health) which have been initiated by the Government of India for women and girls. 20

8. What do you understand by the concepts of status and role? How do they apply to women's situation? 20

1. Economic development is not the same as social development. Why? 20

Answer

Economic development and social development are closely connected, but they do not mean the same thing. Economic development mainly concerns the growth and improvement of a country's productive activities, employment, income and use of resources. Social development is a wider process. It asks whether people are living healthier, safer and more dignified lives and whether everyone has a fair chance to progress. A country can become richer without bringing similar improvement in the lives of all its citizens.

Difference in their focus

Economic development includes expansion of agriculture, industry, trade, transport, technology and services. It is often discussed through national income, per capita income, productivity, investment and employment. For example, opening factories may increase production and create jobs. These are important achievements, especially in a developing country where poverty and unemployment are major problems.

Social development is concerned with the quality of people's lives and relationships in society. It covers education, health, housing, nutrition, sanitation, social security, gender equality, participation and freedom from discrimination. Its aim is not merely to produce more goods but to make sure that people are able to use opportunities and enjoy their rights. Therefore, economic expansion is one part of the development process, not its complete meaning.

Growth may be unequal

When an economy grows, the additional income may go mainly to a few companies, wealthy groups or prosperous regions. A city may have large shopping centres and modern offices while nearby settlements continue to lack clean drinking water and affordable health care. In such a situation the economic figures look encouraging, but social development remains weak. The question is not only how much wealth is created; it is also who benefits from it.

Social development especially considers the position of groups that face disadvantages, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, persons with disabilities, older people, women and children in difficult circumstances. Their access to schools, jobs, public services and decision-making matters. Policies such as scholarships, social protection and accessible services are needed