



PATNA OFFICE

Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI)

BSIDC Colony, Off-Boring-Patliputra Road
Patna - 800013, Bihar

Tel: + 91 612 2575649, Fax: +91 612 2577102

E-mail: adripatna@adriindia.org

www.adriindia.org, www.adri25.org

RANCHI OFFICE

Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI)

House no. 219/C, Road No. - 2

Ashok Nagar, Ranchi - 834002, Jharkhand

Tel: + 91 651 2245084, Fax: +91 651 2241509

E-mail: adriranchi@adriindia.org

www.adriindia.org, www.adri25.org

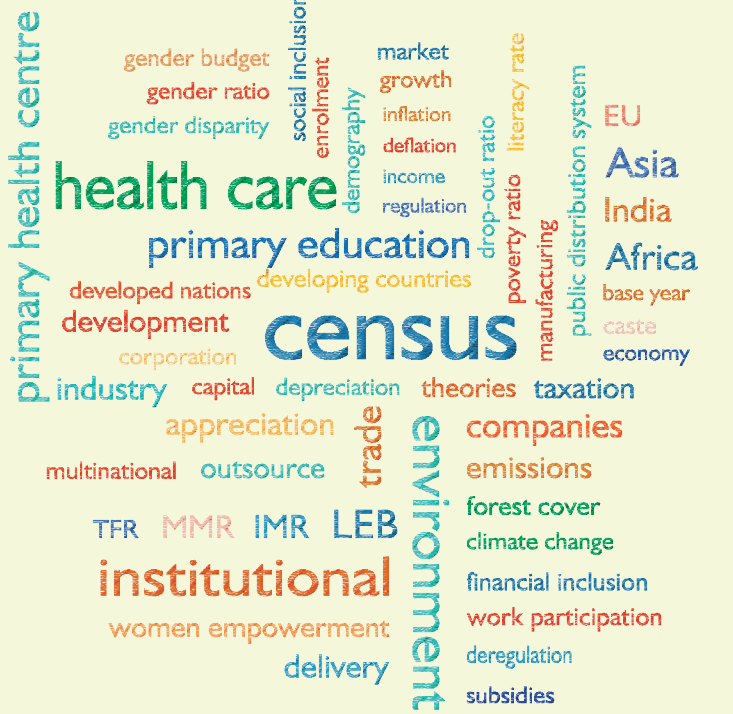


International Conference

**DEVELOPMENT
EXPERIENCE & THEORIES**

MARCH 24-28, 2016





On the achievements of the development agenda, the experience has been extremely varied, both across and within countries. But the overall experience has left doubts, both about the commitments and strategies for development. On the one hand, the number of developing countries that were able to substantially raise at least their material wealth was rather limited. Secondly, human development lagged behind material gains in many countries, growing either moderately or fast. This has led World Development Report 2006 to argue that 'equity has a central place in the interpretation of development experience and the design of development policy'. We now need to inquire not just why some countries grow and others don't, but, hopefully, also work out a typology of growth patterns in different countries.

Towards theorising, there have also been several tangible attempts to comprehend and explain the phenomenon of development from unexplored angles. The initial theories of development were understandably economic correlates, but limitations of those initial theories were gradually revealed through many country experiences. Later, scholars have tried to unveil the non-economic correlates of development process that include, among others, human development, role of institutions, and empowerment of people. But, parallel to the search for theories that view development as an all-encompassing social process, there has also emerged neoliberal thinking on development, emphasising the potential of a market-driven development process. Indeed, development experience of the last quarter century, during which neo-liberalism has rather been dominant, has generated an excited debate about development theories.

Now that nearly six decades have passed since the development agenda was first initiated, analysing development experience and rethinking development economics is a tempting exercise. The proposed conference aims at conducting that exercise, first in an international perspective, and then in an Indian context.



International Conference DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE & THEORIES

MARCH 24-28, 2016

DAY - 1	March 24, 2016 (Thursday) Silver Jubilee Lecture
DAY - 2	March 25, 2016 (Friday) Inaugural Session Working Session - 1 Development Experience in India Working Session - 2 Development Experience worldwide Distinguished Lecture - I
DAY - 3	March 26, 2016 (Saturday) Working Session - 3 Theories of Development – I Working Session - 4 Theories of Development – II Working Session - 5 Development Theories beyond Economics Distinguished Lecture - II
DAY - 4	March 27, 2016 (Sunday) Working Session - 6 Gender and Development Working Session - 7 International Institutions and Development Working Session - 8 Role of State, Market and Civil Society in Development Distinguished Lecture - III
DAY - 5	March 28, 2016 (Monday) Distinguished Lecture - IV Valedictory Session

The agenda of development and efforts of various scholars, both economists and others, to theorize it do not have a long history. Midway through the twentieth century, when the Second World War had ended, paving the emergence of a new international political order, the idea of development was probably first initiated. The international response was wide-ranging, informed by both concern and hope, and one such response was the first Report on the World Social Situation, published by the United Nations in 1952. Since then, the world has witnessed enormous changes – social, economic and political. But have the goals of development that the world set for itself been met? What are the achievements, and where are the deficits? Where do the development theories stand now? Is the present understanding of the phenomenon more comprehensive, or do they only indicate some conceptual inflation? And finally, does development still continue to be a universal social agenda, or has it been replaced by the affirmations of neoliberalism? These questions deserve great attention.