Q1- mid-term exam

## Write an essay in which you show the meaning and history of development. Give 4 examples from peer reviewed articles.

- Development which means progress has been changed overtime in terms of policies and practices.
- Development can go back as far as the Neolithic time (three thousand years ago) when human being settled down and started cultivation of crops instead of gathering food as well as domestication of animals instead of hunting.
- Such process is called subsistence economy since people were producing food crops in small farms to satisfy the need of the family consumption and this goes on for centuries.
- A major change in the development process took place with the commencement of the **industrial revolution** in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Hence development is becoming a combination of both agriculture and industry.
- Industrial development relied heavy on manufacturing of agricultural crops.
- The expansion of industry and the need for **raw materials has led to colonization** in order to supply the European factories with raw agricultural materials mainly cash crops such as cotton, coffee, tea and sugar cane.
- These crops have been supplied through **plantation** which means cultivation of cash crops in large-scale agriculture in the developing countries.
- It should be noted that development of the western countries depends mainly on industrialization.
- In the 1960s, such successful experience of development in the west when transferred to the developing countries is called **top-down approach**.
- Unfortunately, top-down approach failed by the 1980s.
- As a result, scholar and academicians seek an alternative policy that succeeded in the developing countries based on the local knowledge and experience which called Bottomup approach.
- Bottom-up approach is based on people's knowledge, culture and experience and how they use this knowledge in development.
- At present, **participatory approach** is thought of as a rational policy of development.
- It is based on the combination of the western scientific knowledge with the local people knowledge in the developing countries.

## References