

# Future Directions in Social Development

*James Midgley and Manohar Pawar*



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James Midgley • Manohar Pawar  
Editors

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This book emerged from informal discussions among colleagues participating in the conference of the Asia-Pacific Branch of the International Consortium of Social Development in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in June 2012. The Conference theme focused on the opportunities that had become available to social development scholars and practitioners as the future of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals was being considered. As the United Nations contemplated a new set of goals, participants at the conference vigorously discussed the issue of what future directions social development should take to enhance its contribution to the wellbeing of the world's population. As a result of these discussions, the idea for an edited collection on the topic gradually took shape and, after a positive reception from Christina Brian and Ambra Finotello at Palgrave Macmillan, colleagues with expertise in different social development fields were approached to write the book's chapters. We are grateful to them for responding so positively to our invitation to share their thoughts and vision about social development's future directions. They have contributed a set of outstanding chapters and we thank them for working with us so diligently and patiently. In particular, we thank Professor David Cox for his guidance and review of some of the chapters in the book. We are also grateful to the leadership of the Asia-Pacific Branch of the International Consortium of Social Development for organizing the Yogyakarta conference and supporting our efforts. It was pleasure to work with Christina and Ambra at Palgrave Macmillan and subsequently with Sara Doskow and Chris Robinson. Thanks also to the copyediting team at SPi Global for her efficient copy editing and to Dhanalakshmi Jayavel for managing the production of this book. We appreciate their professionalism and friendliness in successfully managing this project.

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PART I

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Social Development: History and Context

## Social Development Forging Ahead

*James Midgley and Manohar Pawar*

Since the term social development first emerged in the 1950s, social conditions in the developing world have improved significantly. Although poverty and deprivation have not been eradicated, incomes have risen, and the basic needs of hundreds of millions of families have been met. Many more children than ever before attend school, and literacy rates have increased. Many millions of people also have access to modern medical services and because of investments in public health and maternal and child care, life expectancy has soared. These improvements have come about because of the great variety of projects and programs sponsored by governments, nonprofit organizations, international development agencies, local communities, and families themselves. They include, for example, the proliferation of community-based projects, the installation of safe water supplies, the construction of schools and clinics, the adoption of policies that enhance the status of women, the introduction of national

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level cash transfer programs, and many other interventions. Because they seek to combine economic and social welfare objectives within a multifaceted development process, they are loosely referred to as social development. Comprised of an eclectic set of programs and projects, social development interventions have been implemented around the world and have contributed positively to peoples' welfare.

Despite these achievements, it cannot be claimed that social development has adequately addressed the social problems facing the developing nations. Indeed, many social development writers believe that progress has been uneven and that welfare gains have not been equally distributed. For example, reductions in the incidence of global poverty have taken place largely in East Asian countries while smaller declines have been recorded in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Central America. However, even in East Asia, many rural families and urban migrants continue to experience deprivation. Similarly, there are significant international differences in improvements in health care, education, and housing. These are accompanied by huge disparities in access to the social services within countries. Generally, access to health care and high quality schooling is significantly higher in urban than rural areas and in many urban informal settlements, the quality of schools and medical services is poor. Although there is a close link between economic development and social wellbeing, the absence of government interventions designed to promote peoples' welfare has resulted in a situation of distorted development in many countries where the benefits of growth accrue disproportionately to political and commercial elites. Generally, governments that have sought to address this problem and have combined economic growth with social welfare policies have most successfully raised the standards of living of their citizens. On the other hand, government indifference and corruption has been accompanied by economic stagnation and widespread poverty in many countries of the Global South.

It is in this context that the editors and contributors to this book seek to identify the future directions that social development should take to ensure widespread prosperity for the world's peoples. Their task is motivated by a normative concern to identify those social development interventions that should be prioritized to achieve this goal. This involves the identification of new initiatives as well as the strengthening or refocusing of existing programs. It also involves an analytic assessment of social development's likely future direction resulting from changing social needs, innovative policies, and economic and political events. Both normative

and analytical assessments have direct implications for social development theory and practice pointing to the need for new forms of practice as well as conceptual frameworks that can inform the activities of nonprofits, community groups, governments, and international organizations concerned with promoting social development. Toward that end, it may be relevant to summarize what kind social development knowledge has been created and disseminated so far.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE CREATION AND DISSEMINATION

Social development is an idea and it is a practical idea. Without an idea it is hard to see how any action would result. To understand the social development knowledge and its dissemination so far, it is important to look at the concept of social development, the value orientation of social development and theoretical developments concerning social development, and these are respectively discussed below.

### *Understanding Social Development*

In our earlier research, we analyzed some definitions in terms of three categories (see Pawar, 2014; Pawar & Cox, 2010). One type of definition mostly focuses on planning and linking social and economic development (e.g., see Barker, 2003; Gore, 1973; Midgley, 1995). Second, some definitions focus on structural change and transforming societies (e.g., Mohan, 2010, 2011, 2015; Pathak, 1987; Todaro, 1997). A final category of social development definitions is mostly about realizing human potential, meeting needs and enhancing quality of life (Billups, 1994; Cox, Pawar, & Picton, 1997; Davis, 2004; Hollister, 1982; from Lowe, 1995; Meinert & Kohn, 1987; Paiva, 1982; Pandey, 1981). Although all three perspectives are crucial, the way the concept of social development has evolved and is evolving over recent times reveals two important trends, both of which I believe will provide clear future directions for social development in terms of its understanding and practice.

Firstly, irrespective of how social development is defined, from the very beginning, at least in some quarters (e.g., United Nations, World Bank, many national governments), the concept of social development has been misconstrued and misunderstood as possessing a binary form, juxtaposing social development and economic development. This kind of understanding

and approach has resulted in perceiving social development as different from economic development, and such a perception has led to a greater emphasis on economic development, so that only if and when the economy permitted and prospered, would any thought be given to social development. Moreover, if there were any economic vulnerabilities or pressures, the priority would then be to cut social development expenditure to uphold the economic development targets and outcomes. Many myopic minded people, particularly those who have been brainwashed with ideologies of market and liberal conservatism, have tended to prioritize economic development often to the neglect of social development. However, based on decades of developmental experiences, the realization seems now to be emerging that although economic development is important, it remains but one integral part of social development, instead of social development versus economic development as with much previous thinking. Social development, in terms of investment in comprehensive human and community development, and economic development go hand-in-hand. Social development inherently includes economic development. This crucial change in the mindset is emerging and should lead the way into the future.

A second misunderstanding and misperception of social development is that social development is relevant only to developing countries/regions and not to developed countries/regions; the developed world has nothing or little to do with it in outcome terms (Pawar, 2014). However, the way globalization is impacting on all countries and the manner in which the world generally is evolving and developing, this demarcation between South and North seems to be disappearing. The nature and magnitude of problems and needs in both developing and developed countries, at least in some pockets in many of them, are similar, if not often almost identical (see distorted development by Midgley, 1995). Thus, there is a growing consensus that social development is applicable to and needed by both developed and developing countries. On the basis of this realistic perspective, a good understanding and a forceful trend is emerging that social development is universal. These two trends in understanding social development in our view indicate a significant progress in social development thinking. We expect these trends to spread deeper and wider in the coming years.

### *Value Orientation*

In his chapter entitled 'Ethics of Social Development', Dean (2010) rightly argues that social development is essentially an ethical project. While discussing an approach to social development, Pawar and Cox (2010) (see also

Pawar, 2014) have pointed to some inherent values in social development, such as respect for people, holistic human existence, pluralism, nature, rights and obligations, equality, and social justice, which are often omitted from discussions of social development. For example, as stated in Chap. 2, in 1995 the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development focused on the three important goals of poverty alleviation, full employment and social integration, and ten commitments (enabling environment; poverty; employment; social integration; human dignity; education; resource development; linking structural adjustments to these commitments; resource allocation and efficient use; cooperation and partnership). As mentioned in the declaration, these goals and commitments were based on the following principles (UN, 1995).

25. We heads of State and Government are committed to a political, economic, ethical and spiritual vision for social development that is based on human dignity, human rights, equality, respect, peace, democracy, mutual responsibility and cooperation, and full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of people. Accordingly, we will give the highest priority in national, regional and international policies and actions to the promotion of social progress, justice and the betterment of the human condition, based on full participation by all.

Similarly, the values-base of the declaration of the MDGs included dignity, freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, and shared responsibility (UN, 2000). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, discussed in Chap. 3) are not only based on such values and clearly grounded in human rights, but also explicitly state them in the goals. For example, people and dignity, equality, inclusiveness, wellbeing, peace, justice, and sustainability are the values to be followed and achieved in the coming years (UN, 2015). Klein (2014) is arguing for some different principles and values because in his view the existing economic and environmental goals have not resolved the sustainability issue. Increasingly many people are becoming conscious of such values and using their vision of the appropriate values-base to critique and question various policies and programs (e.g., see the critique on MDGs), and for seeking changes to them. This trend also needs to be strengthened in the coming years.

### *Theories*

The third aspect of knowledge creation and dissemination is theoretical developments concerning social development. In our earlier writing, we have argued that there is no social development theory or paradigm in a

strict positivist sense (Midgley, 1995; Pawar, 2014). As social development is an interdisciplinary subject, like social work and management, its knowledge-base comes from a range of other disciplines, though some may still argue that social development has its own theory. A review of existing literature suggests that social development is at a pre-theory stage and, at this stage, the development of clear concepts, variables, probable relationships among them, and of the values, ideologies and goals that influence them, are important. From this perspective, 'social development theories', in a non-rigorous sense and as an example, may be summarized in terms of, for example, Midgley's (1995, 2014) institutional perspective or institutional structuralism and Pawar's (2014) social development approach, measuring development through indices and broader developmental theories.

Midgley (see Chap. 5, 1995; Chap. 12, 2014) in his two popular books on social development constructed a theory known as institutional perspective (1995)/institutional structuralism (2014) in order to understand and further social development. This is an important contribution because it tries to synthesize or integrate the best elements of different ideologies and theoretical and practice positions. Pointing out that social development efforts are fragmented, due to skewed ideological/theoretical influences such as individualist and liberal, free market and corporatism, collectivism/socialism/communism and the state, the institutional structuralism approach draws on the best elements of these and similar ideologies and influences, rather than altogether rejecting any of them, mobilizes different social institutions (private, public, community, civil society) and agents, and advocates the use of a range of practice strategies (e.g., development of human and social capital; employment policies; micro-enterprise and assets; and social protection measures). It assigns the vital role to the state to proactively manage the range of ideologies, institutions, and agents (managed pluralism). It also acknowledges the challenges that lie in the way of institutional structuralism, but believes in its efficacy.

From a practice perspective, Pawar and Cox (2010, see also Pawar, 2014) have developed seven composite variables and theorized how social development may be achieved through an appreciation of these. Their social development approach, on the one hand, shows the significance of the links between current conditions, values, processes and goals, and, on the other hand, changing or transforming those conditions by using plans and strategies that accord with these values and processes to achieve goals

at all levels (international, national and, within the nation, regions, states/provinces, districts, the lowest administrative unit of governance, and grassroots level communities and villages). This framework or approach also covers several dimensions (e.g., cultural, political, economic, ecological, education, health, housing, equity groups, and citizens and their institutions) and it must include gender as well. It particularly emphasizes the significance of, and indeed desperate need to practice, this approach at the local level in villages and communities, as this level has been neglected and its needs usually greater than at other levels. This also shows how the following and similar theories may be employed within this social development approach.

Another crucial theoretical contribution to social development comes from a research tradition of standardized development of indices, especially in terms of income and poverty levels, employment, health, education, housing, gender, sanitation, safe drinking water, carbon foot print, governance and so on. Despite some limits of such indices, they provide a basis for some understanding of current conditions, for a comparison among nation states and regions, and an aid to setting goals. One of the popular sets of indices is the Human Development Index (HDI) produced by the United Nations Development Program since 1990 in its Human Development Reports. Regarding Mahbub ul Haq's pioneering work on HDI, Sen (2008) stated that Mahbub ul Haq wanted to change the world—not merely to measure it. About 40 years ago, Haq (1973) stated:

The objective of development must be viewed as a selective attack on the worst forms of poverty. Development goals must be defined in terms of progressive reduction and eventual elimination of malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, squalor, unemployment, and inequalities. The concerns for more production and better distribution should be brought together in defining the pattern of development.

One may see the echo of Haq's spirit in the MDGs and SDGs. Human development indices have helped to shift the narrow preoccupation with economic indicators, such as Gross National Product and per capita income, to human capacity building indicators such as education, health and status of women. Sen's (2001) work on development as freedom, choice and capability development is closely linked to the HDI/approach in its formulation of concepts and underlying theory (Haq, 2011). This paradigm shift in human development thinking has

contributed to governments initiating or reinvigorating policies and programs focusing on human capacity development, although a lot more needs to be accomplished in this area.

In addition, there are several discipline based theories, which may be considered broadly as development theories, and that are applicable to understanding some aspects of social development progress, or lack of it, and/or distorted development, in different countries and regions. For example, the theories of liberalism, nationalism, Marxism, communism (see Cox & Pawar, 2013), modernization, dependency, and world systems (So, 1990) may be relevant. We have categorized all such relevant theories into two groups described as endogenous and exogenous theories. Theories that attribute the current conditions to internal factors, such as culture, tradition, subsistence farming, ignorance, lack of resources, leadership, governance, the level of use of technology, lack of innovation and so on, may be treated as endogenous theories. Modernization theories clearly fit here. Theories that attribute the current conditions to external factors, such as exploitation by industrialized countries in the west, international trade and aid regulations set by the international agencies (e.g., IMF and WB, WTO) and globalization may be regarded as exogenous theories. Dependency and world systems theories have clearly argued that these external factors are the cause of current and deteriorating conditions in the world. In reality, however, the causes of conditions that cry out for social development are a combination of both types of theories—clearly evident, for example, in the causes of climate change, and such conditions exist in many countries, both developed and developing, albeit to different degrees. Some of these theories are complex and controversial and still evolving, with supporters constantly correcting their positions as a response to critiques and new evidence (see Pawar, 2014; Pawar & Cox, 2010).

The dissemination of all such theoretical and practical knowledge is important and occurs through different channels such as institutions, conferences, books, and journals specifically devoted to social development. For example, several UN organizations (e.g., the Research Institute for Social Development and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and social development research centers in universities. Oxfam has published a journal entitled *Development in Practice* since the 1990s. The Asian and Pacific Association of Social Work Education has changed its journal name to *Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*. In India, the Rajagiri College of Social Sciences initiated a

new journal known as *Rajagiri Journal of Social Development*. In Africa, the *Journal of Social Development in Africa* has been published out of the school of social work in Zimbabwe since 1985. Both Indian and American encyclopedias on social work have a chapter on social development. Along with the popularization of the social development concept by the UN, several scholars (e.g., Cuyvers, 2001; Gore, 1973, 2003; Jones & Pandey, 1981; Midgley, 1995, 2014; Midgley & Conley, 2010; Patel, 2005; Pawar & Cox, 2010; Hugman, 2015) and UN organizations (e.g., the Research Institute for Social Development and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) have published on the social development theme. Specifically, focused tertiary level courses/programs on social development are few and far between, though in a small number of social work/human services/development courses/programs social development is taught as a single subject or infused into relevant subjects.

Overall, a brief summary of social development knowledge creation and dissemination in terms of concepts, value orientation, and theories shows that there are no clearly established social development theories. The institutional perspective or institutional structuralism, the social development approach, measuring development through indices, and broader developmental theories provide crucial clues and point toward further theoretical work. Drawing on such rudimentary work, it is important to focus on constructing social development theories in the future, and we believe that this is possible. Equally important is how this knowledge has been applied in terms of state and organizational responses to practice and to achieve social development.

It was mentioned earlier that social development consists of an eclectic set of programs and projects implemented by many different agents around the world. This eclecticism reflects the way social development has evolved in a largely incremental and some would say haphazard fashion over the years. Social development's lack of coherence also reflects the way it has evolved academically. Although courses and research agendas in social development have been established at many universities, more need to be done to enhance the subject's academic standing and theoretical sophistication. However, it should be recognized that the social development literature has expanded rapidly in recent years and that international academic conferences devoted to debating key issues in the field are now held regularly. This has resulted in more vigorous assessments of the effectiveness of different interventions. Efforts have also been made to ground these interventions in theory and to link them to wider conceptual

frameworks that can inform practice. These developments are indicative of a commitment to strengthen social development as a recognized academic subject. In addition, innovative scholarship in the field is exerting a greater influence on practice. For example, social development practice has been informed by academic inquiry into the respective contribution of households, communities, markets, and the state and there is a far greater understanding today of the way these different agents engage in social development effort and of the impact of their involvement.

Arguably, the most significant effort to promote a coherent, global commitment to social development came from staff at the United Nations in the 1990s who were able to persuade the organization's leadership that the anti-statist, market liberal tide of the 1970s and 1980s should be countered with a recommitment to a state centered approach that would mobilize sizable public resources to enhance social wellbeing around the world. This resulted in the World Summit of Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995 and the adoption of the Copenhagen Declaration which set specific social development targets which the world's government in concert with the international development agencies and nonprofits would meet. As is well known, the Summit was succeeded five years later by the Millennium Summit at which the General Assembly adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which has since provided a coherent basis for international social development effort. The Goals have contributed to the popularization of social development, the introduction of a plethora of community-based social development projects, the creation of national social development agencies in many countries and a clearer understanding of what social development entails. They have also fostered academic inquiry in the field.

The Goals created a specific agenda for social development which has shaped the programs and projects adopted by governments, nonprofits, and international donors around the world. They also facilitated more systematic outcome research to determine the extent to which concerted action by these agents have resulted in improvements in standards of living, nutrition, maternal and child health, education, shelter, and international cooperation among others. It is on the basis of these studies and of debates about the Goals and their impact that many scholars have found gaps and limitations which, they believe, point to the future directions that social development should take. In 2015, the MDGs were superseded by the SDGs adopted by the General Assembly in New York. The new Goals are much broader the original MDGs and cover many areas that were believed to have been neglected. The MDGs, critics claimed, were

too modest and too narrowly focused on a handful of priority areas. The new SDGs are much more ambitious but have now been criticized for seeking to address too many issues with the result that social development effort will lack specificity and direction. Obviously, a balance needs to be found between being too limited and being too ambitious.

In discussing the future directions social development should take, the contributors to this book make reference to the gaps in the MDGs and the way the SDGs seek to broaden the social development agenda in the years to come but they are not framed by these efforts or narrowly focused on the way the Goals expose gaps or provide new opportunities for future social development. Instead, they draw on their own expertise to identify the future directions social development should take or is likely to take. However, there is an obvious overlap between critical assessments of the limitations of MDGs and the commentaries of the authors of the chapters in this book. For example, the issue of gender oppression has been widely discussed by critics who contend that the Goals adopted a very limited definition of gender rights and that a much more focused comprehensive analysis is needed. This view is reflected in this book. On the other hand, the Goals were silent on the issue of peace which the book's chapter on this subject contends should be at the forefront of social development effort. Similarly, issues of aging and the rapid expansion of social protection in the Global South are two areas in which greater focus is needed in the future.

The book hopes to contribute to ongoing efforts among social development practitioners to enhance the wellbeing of people everywhere and to support academic endeavor in the field. It seeks also to promote a wider discussion of the way social development should evolve in the future. The topics identified in the following chapters are not intended to be a definitive statement that prescribes future directions but rather to provide an opportunity to examine the issues and think critically about the opportunities that social development practitioners and academics may have to move the field forward in the years ahead. Hopefully, it will simulate critical reflection and facilitate wider debates about what social development can and should achieve.

### THE SCOPE OF THIS BOOK

The book has three parts. Part 1 of the book consists of three chapters, including this chapter. The second by James Midgley provides an historical overview of social development's evolution since the Second World

War, the way different academics have sought to conceptualize and define the field and how practitioners have sought to implement social development theories and values. It shows that social development practice has been informed by different theoretical approaches which have different implications for the way the term is defined. It also discusses the role of the international agencies in promoting social development focusing on the Copenhagen Summit of 1995 and the adoption of the MDGs which, as noted earlier, made a major contribution to promoting a coherent approach to social development that has significantly shaped practice around the world. The third chapter in Part 1 by Manohar Pawar provides a summary of social development achievements as well as shortcomings and implementation problems. It draws extensively on the outcome research into the MDGs to review global, regional and national level achievements since the turn of the century. Its analysis of achieved and unachieved targets sheds light on future directions. The chapter also takes account of recent developments concerning the SDGs.

Part 2 of the book has nine chapters which form the core of the book. These chapters are concerned with the critical issues that the editors and contributors to this book believe social development should address to enhance current development efforts and to identify new areas which require attention. Accordingly, the chapters seek to move the discussion beyond achieving minimum standards to examine the need for innovations that make a wider contribution to social wellbeing.

The first chapter in Part 2 by David Androff discusses the need for good governance and a recommitment to human rights in social development. Although it is generally accepted in social development circles that human rights and maintenance of good governance are needed to achieve social development, the chapter contends that these issues require much more attention if social development is to be effective. It argues that social development can only be effectively implemented in societies where governments represent their citizens and act on their behalf to bring about social improvements. In many countries, corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency, and violations of human rights have severely impeded implementation efforts. Ways of addressing this challenge and ensuring the achievement of human rights and good governance are discussed.

The next chapter by Manohar Pawar discusses the need to place greater emphasis on the principle of participation in social development in the future. Although the idea of participation was a founding principle on which early community level, social development programs were based,

it has been neglected particularly in the implementation of the MDGs which give more priority to achieve targets than involving local people in deciding priorities and implementing programs. Although well intended, the MDGs lend themselves to the criticism that they have mostly a top-down orientation and follow a bureaucratic path for implementation. The chapter argues for a truly participatory approach that ensures that people are fully involved in decision-making and implementation through participatory methods that constructively engage the poor, community-based organizations, and non-government organizations in decision-making and implementing social development policies and programs. It shows how future social development policy can more effectively draw on participatory initiatives.

The following chapter by James Midgley discusses the global phenomenon of conflict and violence showing that international and national conflict undermines the achievement of social development. Along with the analysis of conflict, it looks at the concept, significance and operation of peace. The author contends that social development policies and programs cannot be effectively implemented without peace and stability. He also believes that social development scholars and practitioners have not adequately addressed the question of conflict and ensuring that efforts to implement the goals take place within a peaceful and stable environment. The chapter shows how this problem may be addressed.

The next chapter by Shahana Rasool Bassadien offers an assessment of the way gender issues have been addressed by social development scholars and practitioners over the years showing that gender has increasingly been recognized as a critically important dimension of social development. Although gender issues were not ignored in the Millennium Declaration, they did not feature prominently and paid little attention to the wider issues of gender discrimination and oppression. Despite higher rate of girl child enrolments in schools, reduced child mortality and improving maternal health, women around the world continue to experience discrimination, unequal power relationships, domestic violence, and untold misery. Future commitments to improve social conditions for all must deal with the challenges of gender oppression, and the goal of attaining complete gender inequality. The chapter reviews the challenge and suggests future courses of action.

In the next chapter, Mel Gray, John Coates and Kate Davies discuss the need for a greater commitment to environmental issues in social development. Although the concept of sustainable development has been associated

with social development for many years, the authors contend that much more needs to be done to integrate the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of the development process. Since the future of humankind is dependent on the adoption of policies that more effectively address pollution, climate change, and the depletion of natural resources, strategies that promote sustainable development should form an integral part of future social development thinking and action.

Next, Raymond Man Hung Ngan points out that issues of population aging have been seriously neglected in social development largely because the proportion of elders in the developing countries has been low and aging issues were thought to be associated with the high income countries of the Global North. The situation is changing rapidly as population aging becomes a global phenomenon requiring attention not only because of the challenges facing elders but because of the contribution they make to social development. Analyzing global aging trends and projections, the chapter discusses policies and programs that promote the inclusion of elders in social development. It argues for a greater emphasis on aging in social development in the future.

In the following chapter, David Cox observes that religion and issues of faith and spirituality are integral to the lives of billions of people around the world today but have been given scant attention by social development writers and practitioners. Drawing on the limited literature on the subject, he discusses the contribution of religion to personal development and wellbeing, welfare provision, inter-group relations and communal harmony, social policy, and the role of faith based organizations. The author pays particular attention to contribution of religion to ethical thinking and the essential role of ethics in social development.

In the next chapter, Sophie Plageron and Leila Patel note that there has been a rapid expansion of government social protection programs in the Global South in recent years largely as the result of the popularization of innovative conditional cash transfer programs. Previously, social protection was given little if any attention in social development circles being viewed primarily as an unaffordable welfare measure with a negligible developmental impact. Since the introduction of conditional cash transfers and related programs in a number of developing countries, social protection's contribution has been acknowledged and it likely that these programs will become much more prominent in the future. The chapter traces the history of social protection, reviews its role in social development, and considers its contribution in the years to come.