

DVA1501

(489538)

October/November 2018

Introduction to Development Studies

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST

MISS A KHAN
MR MS MOSEKI
PROF L CORNWELLMS K LOURENS
MS TV MTHIMKULU

SECOND

Closed book examination

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue

PLEASE READ ALL THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- ❖ **This examination question paper consists of 7 pages plus instructions for completion of a mark reading sheet only.**
- ❖ **This paper is for 2018 students, supplementary students and aegrotat students.**

There are two sections in this examination paper:-

- **Section A consists of 25 multiple-choice questions, you must answer ALL in a mark reading sheet given to you.**
- **Section B consists of three essay questions, you must answer only ONE in your answer book.**

SECTION A: Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

Answer **ALL** 25 of the multiple choice questions below Put your answers **on the mark-reading sheet**, which you have been given

1 Which of the following would lead to sustainability?

- 1 increasing awareness about protecting the environment
- 2 increasing mineral extraction and deforestation
- 3 increasing energy consumption and pollution
- 4 increasing population growth

2 Which paradigm on human rights was criticised for oversimplifying, romanticising and essentialising particular cultures, histories and geographies?

- 1 cultural relativism
- 2 the theory of natural rights
- 3 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 4 the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

3. Which definition about basic needs is FALSE?

- 1 Basic needs can be defined as those things that a person cannot do without
- 2 Basic needs can be viewed objectively in terms of minimum specified quantities
- 3 Basic needs are optional day-to-day requirements
- 4 Basic needs include shelter, food, clothes, the air that we breathe and water

4. BRICS includes which of the following countries?

- 1 Burundi, Russia, Indonesia, Chile and Switzerland
- 2 Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
- 3 Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, Cuba and Sudan
- 4 None of the above

5 The theory of natural rights is a precursor to the universalist theory of human rights This theory is sometimes called the Athens-to-Washington-narrative of human rights, because it .

- 1 originated in Athens and was later used in Washington
- 2 traces the origins of human rights to the Greek city states and locates the maturation of human rights in Washington
- 3 analysed the natural rights of the Greek people in Athens before it was used to analyse the rights of the Greek community in Washington
- 4 focuses on the rights of the Greeks and Americans simultaneously

6 Nowadays, most basic needs have to be paid for, because ..

- 1 not all basics are locally produced
- 2 everything has been commoditised
- 3 no government can give hand-outs (free things)
- 4 75% of the population is employed

7 Which one of the following statements about "stereotyping" is FALSE?

- 1 Stereotyping is a positive thing as it enables us to classify countries easily according to whether they are "rich" or "poor", or "developed" or "underdeveloped" and therefore everyone can understand what it means when we use the terms
- 2 Stereotyping paints a deceptive picture, as not everybody who lives in the North is rich or hardworking, and not everybody who lives in the South is poor or lazy
- 3 When we distinguish among countries by making generalisations based on emotional images, the indicators we use are stereotypes
- 4 Stereotyping is negative, as this has an adverse effect not just on those who are typified, but also on those who do the stereotyping

8 When was the term "sustainable development" first used officially internationally?

- 1 at the Rio de Janeiro United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992
- 2 at the Johannesburg Summit in 2002
- 3 in a report called "Our Common Future" published by the World Economic Forum in 1987
- 4 at the Stockholm United Nations Conference in 1972

9. Technocentric approaches to sustainable development are also ..

- 1 Gaianist, holistic and cooperative
- 2 Interventionist, holistic and cooperative
- 3 Interventionist, managerialist and holistic
- 4 Interventionist, managerialist and competitive

10 Which statement is an accurate understanding of the "downward spiral" of natural resource management?

- 1 There is a weak relationship between the environment and the people
- 2 Poor people exploit natural resources in their environment to survive, and this degradation leads to a worsening of their livelihood conditions
- 3 Poor people destroy their environment because they are naturally self-destructive and lack education on how to take care of their environment
- 4 Increasing poor people's access to natural resources will not end the poor's deprivation trap

11 "Poverty is essentially a social concept and not always a material phenomenon " This statement is .

- 1 true, because as a concept, the meaning of what poverty is, is shaped by the values of the people who construct it and use it as a concept
- 2 true, because poverty is subjective and its meaning therefore depends on the values, interests and views of those who construct it and use it as a concept
- 3 untrue, because even unstable definitions like those of poverty can have some articulation with which most people would agree
- 4 true, because the idea of poverty is prone to contestations

12. An advantage of democracy is that it ...

- 1 allows freely-chosen models of development
- 2 does not vary from situation to situation
- 3 brings societies up to modern standards
- 4 permits resistance to elite strategies of integration

13. The goals adopted as Millennium Development Goals in 2000 were

- 1 Developing global partnerships for development
- 2 Ensuring access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all
- 3 Improving maternal health
- 4 Promoting gender equality and empowering women

14 Which one of the following is a pillar of sustainable development?

- 1 Increased levels of saving for all
- 2 Increased consumption expenditure
- 3 Social, economic and environmental development
- 4 Green transport plans for cities

15. Which one of the following statements about the "Third World" is FALSE?

- 1 They are a group of countries that want to belong to neither the First (capitalist) nor the Second (socialist) World
- 2 With the collapse of the so-called socialist bloc or "Second" world, the term "Third World" became irrelevant
- 3 They are the Asian, African and Latin American countries that became independent from their former colonial rulers during the previous century
4. They have a collective fear of neo-colonialism

16. Which statement about climate change is correct?

- 1 Small farmers in Africa would be the most adversely affected by climate change

- 2 In the future, the incomes of farmers will depend on their access to irrigation facilities
- 3 The poor in developing countries contributes the most to climate change because of their extensive use of firewood
- 4 Climate change is unrelated to population growth

17. Which one of the following statements about “development” is FALSE?

- 1 Early ideas about “development” was dominated by the idea that development is primarily about “economic development”
- 2 Development is a subjective concept, the meaning of which depends on the values, interests and points of view of those who use the term
- 3 Development is about expanding people's freedom to develop their own capabilities and is a multi-dimensional concept
- 4 During the “age of development”, the benefits of economic growth and industrialisation led to a successful “trickle down” of wealth to the poor

18. Which country is geographically in the South, but as an industrialised country, it has the characteristics of the North?

- 1 the Netherlands
- 2 the United Kingdom
- 3 the United States of America
- 4 Australia

19. South Africa is regarded as .

- 1 a high-income country
- 2 a low-income country
- 3 an upper middle-income country
- 4 a poverty-stricken country

20. Which of the following are examples of non-renewable resources?

- 1 nuclear energy and wind
- 2 nuclear energy, oil and coal
- 3 wind, biomass and timber
- 4 oil, coal, biomass and timber

21. Which combination of factors contributes to low literacy levels?

- 1 finance, gender inequality and lack of infrastructure
- 2 finance, lack of infrastructure and non-renewable resources
- 3 gender inequality, non-renewable resources and finance
- 4 gender inequality, lack of infrastructure and non-renewable resources

22 The main problems affecting sustainable development are ...

- 1 desertification, flooding and loss of fertile top soil
- 2 health, loss of soil cover, pollution and ozone depletion
- 3 biodiversity depletion, food supply problems and pollution
- 4 infrastructural depletion, food insecurity and over-fishing

23 Which two African countries extensively use coal as a source of energy?

- 1 Botswana and Zimbabwe
- 2 South Africa and Lesotho
- 3 Zimbabwe and South Africa
- 4 Nigeria and Zimbabwe

24 The underlying cause of a shortage of food or the resources to get food is ..

- 1 dieting
- 2 fasting
- 3 starvation
- 4 food insecurity

25 Which one of the following statements about inequality and poverty is FALSE?

- 1 There is a real and significant difference between inequality and poverty
- 2 Inequality may lead to poverty, and poverty may lead to inequality
- 3 Inequality is measured by GDP, while poverty is measured by the Gini coefficient
- 4 Decreasing inequality is another way to fight poverty

(25 x 2 = 50 marks)

SECTION B: ESSAY-TYPE QUESTION

Answer any **ONE** of the following essay questions. Answer this section in your examination answer book.

Question 1

"Development is a difficult concept to define " Critically discuss this statement by focusing on the following topics

- The classification of countries in terms of development status (North, South and Third World stereotypes)
- The definition of development as
 - 1 Economic growth
 - 2 Modernisation
 - 3 Dependency
 - 4 Human well-being
 - 5 International sustainable development goals
 - 6 Positive change in a democracy

(50 marks)

Question 2

Write an essay in which you

- Define and discuss basic needs, urgent needs and wants and provide examples of each
- Discuss the link between development and access to basic needs
- Explain some of the challenges in securing basic needs

(50 marks)

Question 3

Write an essay in which you

- Define poverty and inequality
- Discuss at least **FOUR** causes of poverty and inequality
- Discuss the tools that are used to measure poverty and inequality

(50 marks)

PART 1: (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT: PSY100 X
STUDIE EENHEID: PSY100 X

1

PAPER NUMBER
VRAESTELNOMMER

2

STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTENOMMER

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

3

DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

4

EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA)
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BY PRETORIA)

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

For use by examination invigilator

Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

IMPORTANT

1. USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
2. MARK LIKE THIS ➡
3. CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
4. ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
5. CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
6. CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
7. CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
8. DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

1. GEBRUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
2. MERK AS VOLG ➡
3. KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
4. VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
5. KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKTE STUDENT-NOMMER VERSTREK HET
6. KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
7. MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
8. MOETNIE VOU NIE

PART 2: (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

MARK READING SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Your mark reading sheet is marked by computer and should therefore be filled in thoroughly and correctly

USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR DAMAGE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

Consult the illustration of a mark reading sheet on the reverse of this page and follow the instructions step by step when working on your sheet

Instruction numbers ❶ to ❿ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

- ❶ Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- ❷ The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE

0	1
---	---

 for the first paper and

0	2
---	---

 for the second. If only one paper, then leave blank

- ❸ Fill in your initials and surname
- ❹ Fill in the date of the examination
- ❺ Fill in the name of the examination centre
- ❻ WRITE the digits of your student number HORIZONTALLY (from left to right). Begin by filling in the first digit of your student number in the first square on the left, then fill in the other digits, each one in a separate square
- ❼ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]
- ❽ WRITE your unique paper number HORIZONTALLY
- NB Your unique paper number appears at the top of your examination paper and consists only of digits (e.g. 403326)
- ❾ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ❿ Question numbers 1 to 140 indicate corresponding question numbers in your examination paper. The five spaces with digits 1 to 5 next to each question number indicate an alternative answer to each question. The spaces of which the number correspond to the answer you have chosen for each question and should be marked as follows [-]

◆ For official use by the invigilator. Do not fill in any information here