

DVA1501

(491751)

May/June 2019

Introduction to Development Studies

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS ·
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Closed book examination

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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 2019 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 on the 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).

- 1. Inequality can be defined as the**
 - 1 uneven access to resources
 - 2 deprivation and limited access to basic needs
 - 3 even and consistent distribution of wealth in society
 - 4 privatisation and liberalisation of the economy

- 2. John Toye argued that the Third World was held together politically by ...**
 - 1 elites who continued the divisions of the colonial era
 - 2 "political cement" deriving from the cooperation of political parties
 - 3 the experience of colonisation and the fear of recolonisation
 - 4 working towards a new Bandung agreement

- 3. Which paradigm on human rights was criticised for oversimplifying, romanticising and essentialising particular cultures, histories and geographies?**
 - 1 Cultural relativism
 - 2 Theory of natural rights
 - 3 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - 4 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

- 4. Absolute poverty is defined as...**
 - 1 the inability of households to meet their basic needs for survival
 - 2 the conditions of life in which basic needs are barely met
 - 3 the lack of the necessary resources to enable people to participate in the normal and desirable patterns of life that exist within a given society
 - 4 the unequal distribution of income, consumption and access to some resources

- 5. Which one of the following is a pillar of sustainable development?**
 - 1 Increased levels of saving for all
 - 2 Increased consumption expenditure
 - 3 Environmental aspects
 - 4 Green transport plans for cities

- 6. Most basic needs now have to be paid for, because ...**
 - 1 not all basic needs 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 is **NOT** suited to describe the relationship between the environment and the people?
- 1 The relationship can best be understood through the concept of ecology
 - 2 People negatively influence the natural environment only through numbers
 - 3 For a complete understanding, we need to consider the anthropogenic (human) effect on the environment
 - 4 Social, economic and political resources are also factors that determine people's access to resources
8. Social justice is connected with the idea of equalising...
- 1 rights and relationships
 - 2 stigmatisation and discrimination
 - 3 rights and opportunities
 - 4 human rights and Western ideologies
- 9 Which combination of factors contributes to low literacy levels?
- 1 Lack of finance, gender inequality, and lack of infrastructure
 - 2 Lack of finance, lack of infrastructure and non-renewable resources
 - 3 Gender inequality, non-renewable resources and lack of finance
 - 4 Gender inequality, lack of infrastructure and non-renewable resources
10. The generation of rights that includes the preservation of nature and the environment for future generations is...
- 1 first-generation rights
 - 2 second-generation rights
 - 3 third-generation rights
 - 4 fourth-generation rights
11. Food insecurity is .
- 1 a conscious decision to reduce food intake
 - 2 a deliberate decision to abstain from food intake for socio-cultural and/or religious reasons
 - 3 a result of insufficient calorie intake
 - 4 a shortage of food and the resources to get food
12. 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 Benin, Rwanda, India, Cameroon and South Africa.

13. A shortcoming of the Human Development Index (HDI) is that it...

- 1 does not give any indication of the distribution of wealth in a country
- 2 does not provide the origins of income generated
- 3 does not reflect on environmental degradation or inequalities within countries
- 4 does not provide information on gendered power relations

14. Which statement best describes modernisation theory?

- 1 Rich nations exploit poor nations in a core-periphery relationship
- 2 Development is complex, multi-dimensional, and based on much more than a person's income
- 3 Modernisation is about expanding people's freedom to develop their own capabilities
- 4 Development is a linear 'progress' as measured in terms of an industrialised nation's standards

15. Which paradigm rejects the idea that human rights must be based on Western values and must be accepted by everyone?

- 1 Theory of natural rights
- 2 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- 3 Cultural relativism
- 4 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

16. Which of the following was one of the goals adopted as part of the Millennium Development Goals?

- 1 Discouraging global partnerships for development
- 2 Ensuring environmental sustainability
- 3 Improving men's health status
- 4 Promoting gender inequality and empowering women

17. The basic needs approach argues that development...

- 1 can be achieved through satisfying needs immediately
- 2 is about improved status through the satisfaction of wants
- 3 means different things to different people and positive development is therefore unattainable
- 4 can be achieved through the eradication of widespread poverty and the provision of and access to basic services

18. Structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) are considered to have played a significant role in exacerbating poverty and inequality by...

- 1 setting preconditions for receiving development aid or loans
- 2 adding on to the sum of all goods and services produced in a country over time, without double-counting products used in other output

- 3 not attaching any conditionalities to loans or aid and making them readily available to all developing countries
- 4 enabling the 'trickle-down effect' of the benefits of economic growth to the poorer sections of the population

19. 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

20 Urgent needs enhance people's ..

- 1 space, which gives them wealth
- 2 freedom, which gives them peace
- 3 freedom, which gives them accessibility
- 4 lives, which gives them dignity

21. Social sustainability refers to...

- 1 the concept of the enterprise supporting jobs and delivering income to communities' in the short term
- 2 stewardship of resources and managing and conserving the environment
- 3 sharing benefits fairly and equitably and respecting the quality of life of communities and of human rights
- 4 the concept of the enterprise supporting jobs and delivering income to communities' in the long term

22. Stereotyping is problematic, because.

- 1 it 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
- 2 it cannot be used to create tangible, quantifiable goals for development initiatives, and to identify alternative approaches
- 3 it enables specific, non-biased indicators to label countries
- 4 it has no effect on those who are typified or those who do the stereotyping

23. Which one of the following statements is NOT APPLICABLE to the concept of "development"?

- 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

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

- 1 true, because the meaning of poverty 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 untrue, because the idea of poverty is fixed and not open to contestations

25. Which one of the following statements does **NOT APPLY** to the 'Third World'?

- 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.

(25 X 2 = 50 marks)

SECTION B: ESSAY- TYPE QUESTIONS

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

Question 1

Write an essay in which you discuss:

- the concept of sustainable development and its dimensions/pillars
- sustainable development concerns that include climate change, population growth, unsustainable consumption and pollution.

(50 marks)

Question 2

Discuss the four human rights perspectives (schools of thought/ theories), their characteristics as well as the criticisms levelled against each of these

(50 marks)**Question 3**

Discuss

- the terms “developed” and “developing” countries, “North” and “South” countries and “Third World” countries
- GDP, The Human Development Index and under-five child mortality as development indicators and highlight their strengths and weaknesses

(50 marks)