



DVA 1501 Exam 01

Development Studies (University of South Africa)



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(100 marks)

Annexure A: HONESTY DECLARATION: 2021

1. I know that plagiarism means taking and using the ideas, writings, works, or inventions of another as if they were one's own. I know that plagiarism not only includes verbatim copying, but also the extensive use of another person's ideas without proper acknowledgement (which includes the proper use of quotation marks). I know that plagiarism covers the use of material found in textual sources and from the Internet.
2. I acknowledge and understand that plagiarism is wrong.
3. I understand that my portfolio must be accurately referenced.
4. This portfolio is my own work. I acknowledge that copying someone else's assignment or portfolio, or part of it, is wrong, and that submitting identical work to others constitutes a form of plagiarism.
5. I have not allowed, nor will I in the future allow, anyone to copy my work with the intention of passing it off as their own work.
6. I understand that my answer will be submitted to Turnitin for checking and that I can be awarded 0% if I have plagiarised.
7. I confirm that I have read and understood UNISA's Policy for Copyright and Plagiarism - https://staff.unisa.ac.za/static/intranet/Content/Policies/Teaching.%20Learning%20Community%20Engagement%20and%20Student%20Support/Documents/copyrightinfringement_and_plagiarism_policy_16nov05.pdf

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DVA1501

INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

QUESTION 1 QUESTION 4

03/11/2021

Question 1

by Mensah Castro (2004) explains the concept of sustainable development as a process involving solutions that can improve human welfare without affecting environmental degradation and thus improving the well-being of the people so development can be sustainable if the current needs are met without affecting the generations to meet their own needs and also it has to be an ongoing process of evolution where that future generation also makes room for the following generation after them to meet their own needs. For sustainable development to be successful we as the current generation need not overuse the resources available because the generation after us would still need those resources to also sustain themselves. sustainable development is not something that can be done easily it may require a massive educative effort so that humans are made aware of the need to manage resources wisely to archive maximum benefits at the minimum cost and by not only fulfilling their own needs today but including of their children tomorrow and the future generation in this regard I will be going into details specifically about one of the problems affecting sustainable development which is pollution and the types of pollution which affects our ecological systems

Pollution

can be defined as the contamination of air soil and water by releasing harmful substances and chemicals into the environment (Miller 2005/4/35) defines pollution as the presence of chemicals in the atmosphere in a high concentration high enough to affect climate and harm organisms and materials (Lele 1991) points out very clearly that the main concern of sustainable development is caring for the natural environment and reversing the current destructive patterns in society that threatens all forms of life on our planet. Problems in the ecosystem are caused by pollution which is a threat to global sustainable development I am one of the people who believe that remedies for handling pollutions problems are available only if sufficient capital scientific and administrative manpower from experts are made available especially in developing countries people do not intentionally seek to cause pollution and disposing of waste material or products into the environment is seen as the most

convenient and inexpensive which this is part of the problems causing pollution including the household air pollution from solid fuel used for cooking and heating is one of the human activities which harms the atmosphere, people, organisms and the whole ecosystem. The different types of pollution will be explained in more detail on the following sub- headings and its effect in sustainable development:

air pollution

it is a mode of transport for pollution mainly because in cities and urban areas there are many factories and cars producing carbon monoxide sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides prevailing winds spread air pollution to the atmosphere the sources of air pollutants have many health impacts on humans and the ecosystems on which is our livelihood depends industrialized countries have made an impact in developing countries by producing toxic waste which ends up in our environment for example our seas rivers and dams get contaminated by chemicals factories release which ends up in the sea and fishes consume those chemicals which we also consume these fish that leads to sickness or worse people could die the health effects caused by air pollution may include struggle in breathing wheezing coughing and aggravation of current respiratory and cardiac conditions these effects can result in increased medication increased doctor or emergency room visits more hospital admissions and premature death sources of air pollution major artificial sources caused by human beings of air pollution include smoke from power plants factories incinerators furnaces etc the exhaust of vehicles and automobiles like cars buses bikes airplanes ships etc chemicals like pesticides and fertilizers and dust from farming and other agricultural practices fumes from paint hair spray varnish aerosol sprays and other solvents waste deposition in landfills which generates methane which also contributes to global warming major natural sources of air pollution include dust from natural sources usually barren land methane emitted by the digestion of food by animals for example cattle smoke particulate matter and carbon monoxide from wildfires volcanic activity which produces sulphur chlorine and ash particulates.

Water pollution

is the contamination of water bodies for example lakes rivers oceans and groundwater by pollutants discharged directly or indirectly into water bodies without adequate treatment to remove harmful mixtures major sources of water pollution include industrial chemicals and effluents nutrients wastewater sewage etc effects of water pollution several waterborne diseases such as cholera typhoid diarrhoea etc are produced by the pathogens present in polluted water affecting human beings and animals alike water pollution affects the chemistry of water the pollutants including toxic chemicals can alter the acidity conductivity and temperature of the water it also kills life that inhabits water-based ecosystems like fish birds plants.

Noise pollution

is an extreme and offensive ecological noise that disturbs the activities of human or animal life noise pollution in the form of unwanted sound can harm physiological and psychological health noise pollution can cause annoyance and aggression hypertension high-stress levels hearing loss sleep disturbances and other harmful effects.

Sustainable development does not replace ideas which are available on development especially with regards to pollution, but it provides us with the important ways and approaches that can be utilised while reserving the natural resources at a cheap price for future generation and the generation after them. So, it is important to eliminate pollution as it is the environmental issue which disrupt our universe and the planet at large. Let's learn new ways of avoiding the pollution which in the end affects the sustainable development of our planet.

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QUESTION 3

The word development means the act of a process that will result in the end results being developed or again, I can argue that since the word development is very broad it can be defined by a specific way in which you need to define something in it. For example, I can identify policies, programs, and projects, which will be used by coming up with a plan to make the world a better place especially for the poor. (Wolfgang Sachs proclaims) "The idea of development stands today like a ruin in the intellectual landscape. Its shadow obscures our vision." In contrast, Daphne Thuvesson has written, "As the existing system crumbles around us, new and exciting alternatives are sprouting up in the rubble." So, in the following essay, I would be discussing development with the topics that follow: Economic growth, modernization, dependability, human well-being, and positive change in a democracy. And I will also be explaining in-brought details so an understanding can be developed especially after sharing my understanding with the word development.

Development as economic growth

Economic growth can be raised to as the growth that is seen in the fiscal value of all the possessions and amenities produced in the economy during a period dated. It is a type of quantifiable amount that reflects the probable rise in the figure of professional businesses taking place in the economy. The rise in the nation's production of goods and services is solid and continuous and may be triggered by an improvement in the excellence of education, improvements in technology, or in any way if there is rate addition in goods and services which is produced by every sector of the economy. It can be measured as a percentage increase in real gross domestic product. Where a gross domestic product (GDP) is adjusted by inflation. GDP is the market value of final goods & services which is produced in an economy or nation. It can be measured in rappings of the rise in the cumulative market value of extra goods and services formed by using economic notions such as GDP and GNP. Economic development is a narrow concept

DEVELOPMENT AS MODERNISATION

Discusses a body of theory that became prominent in the 1950s and 1960s in relation to understanding issues of economic and social development and in creating policies that would assist economic and social transitions in poorer countries. The various components of modernization theory received critiques from the outset but their influence within policy-making endured for a significant period. The set of theories that tried to interpret the process of modernization in the 1950s and 1960s was by no means a coherent set of ideas. It argues that the most significant contributions in modernization theory came from economic theorists, on the one hand, and sociologists, on the other. The aim is to reevaluate modernization theory and to re-examine this literature in terms of two categories.

DEVELOPMENT AS DEPENDENCY

Dependent development is one of the major ideas underlying the dependency theory. This form of development has historically concerned the efforts to export primary resources from countries that are resource-rich but industry-poor. Instead of

looking at the nations of the world and treating their economic labor equally, it makes the case that developed nations can force unequal exchanges on developing nations. This in effect stunts the economic growth and development of the nations which are dependent on the more industrial nations, which also happen to be more prosperous and economically advanced.

DEVELOPMENT AS HUMAN WELL-BEING

the human development approach focuses on improving the lives people lead rather than if economic growth will lead, automatically, to greater opportunities for all. Income growth is an important means to development, rather than an end. human development is about giving people more freedom and opportunities to live lives they value. In effect this means developing people's abilities and giving them a chance to use them. For example, educating a girl would build her skills, but it is of little use if she is denied access to jobs, or does not have the skills for the local labor market. The diagram below looks at aspects of human development that are foundational (that is they are a fundamental part of human development); and aspects that are more contextual (that is they help to create the conditions that allow people to flourish). Three foundations for human development are to live a healthy and creative life, to be knowledgeable, and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Many other aspects are important too, especially in helping to create the right conditions for human development, such as environmental sustainability or equality between men and women.

DEVELOPMENT AS POSITIVE CHANGE IN DEMOCRACY

Democracy is a good thing because it facilitates free human choice, and it furthers the good of political participation. But the answer to the latter question is an empirical one, and there is debate within the development field about the effects of electoral democracy on the development process. Some argue, for example, that the experiences of Korea, Taiwan, or Indonesia show that a strong authoritarian state is better able to engineer a successful process of economic development than an electoral democracy such as India (because of its ability to discipline fractious

demand groups). This chapter will consider both the normative and the empirical sides of these questions. It will argue, first, that democracy is inherently desirable; second, that the empirical record of authoritarian developing states is about as mixed as that of democratic states; and finally, that only democratic institutions give any promise of tilting economic development policies toward the interests of the poor.

In essence development plays a very important role in everything we do in the world because it creates an opportunity for growth, learning, expansion and improvement. Yet there's still lots of challenges especially when we still having developing countries and inequality

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