



DVA1501 EXAM Classifying Countries 2022

Development Studies (University of South Africa)



Scan to open on Studocu

DVA1501 PORTFOLIO EXAM

BONGIWE MYEKI

68208960

Introduction to Development Studies

24 October 2022

Section A: ESSAY-TYPE QUESTION

QUESTION 2

Section B: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION

QUESTION 5

Annexure A: HONESTY DECLARATION: Oct/Nov 2022

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

Name: Bongiwe Myeki Student No: 68208960
Signed : B.Myeki Date: 24/October/2022

Classification of countries

Countries are classified based on their level of development, they are grouped according to the characteristics that they have in common. Terms such as developing, poor, and the South are used to refer to countries that share the common characteristics. Countries are either rich or poor, developed, developing or least developed, First, Second and Third World and they are in the North or in the South.

First, Second and Third World countries

People often use the term 'Third World' to describe the poor and developing countries. This term came up with a French demographer called Alfred Sauvy in the year 1952 and the term was seen suitable to describe these countries with common characteristics that it was immediately used in the media in France. In the manner that Sauvy used this term, it was always used with the words "tiers etat" meaning third estate of the French society before the revolution of 1789. This third estate was made up of people who were disadvantaged and deprived of their privileges, the type of people that was in this group was the merchants, civil servants, artisans, peasants and the salaried workers. These people were also politically segregated and were oppressed in every way. The Third world consisting of Asian, African and Latin American countries took a third position in the international politics because they were starting to gain colonial independence from their colonial leaders, therefore they have always wanted to find their own place in the world system so they can belong either to the first world or to the second world. The disparities are such that, in more than one sense, it is logical to talk of separate worlds. But we all live on the same planet and the present environmental crisis with challenges like global warming or depletion of genetic resources affects us all, rich or poor.

The term third world is an old-fashioned and a disrespectful phrase that has been historically used to describe a group of least developing nations according to their economy. This world falls behind the first world and the second world, they are referred to as the developing nation or a low- and middle income nation. Developing nations are under the watch of the International money fund(IMF) and the world bank and they provide global support with the aim to assist in the improvement of infrastructure and economic systems comprehensively. Some of these countries are Kenya, Haiti, Ethiopia, Lesotho and many other nations.

Wealthier countries such as the United States of America and other nations of Western Europe are described as being the first world countries because they are the so-called developed, capitalist and industrial countries. In other words these are the countries that are aligned with the United States of America after world war ii, with political and economic interests. Examples of countries in the first world is North America, Japan and Australia. These countries are also referred to as developed countries.

'Second World' countries is a term used to describe countries that are in between poverty and prosperity, many of these countries are socialist and post socialist states. These countries are also referred to as developing countries and they were once controlled by the Soviet union. The term 2nd world was no longer used in the early 1990s shortly after the end of the cold war. This term has also

been used to cover countries that are more stable and less developed than the first world countries. this term was firstly used to refer to the Soviet Union and countries from the communist bloc and they are the nations that fall between first and third world countries. The list includes countries like Latin and South America, Turkey, Thailand and South Africa.

An emerging country is a country that has some attributes of a developed nation but does not fully meet it's standards. These are the countries that may become developed countries in the future or they were in the past. This type of country becomes more engaged with countries around the world as it develops. Currently, some emerging countries include India, Mexico, Russia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, China and Brazil. These countries are growing from a low income, less developed economy to a modern industrial economy with a higher standard of living.

The terms 'North and the South' when put in a global context, they are the alternatives for developed and developing countries. these terms came about during the 1970s at the same time and in contrast with each other. these are the only two types of economic worlds globally. The global North countries are those that are economically developed societies of Europe, North America, Australia and South Africa amongst many other countries. The South refers to the economically backward and under developed societies of Africa, India, China and Mexico among many others countries. The global North countries are richer, they are technologically advanced, they are politically stable and their population is less and manageable, while the global South countries are the opposite, they are dependent on other countries economically and their population percentage is high.

A country's level of development is based on how big it has developed economically, technologically and the quality of life that people have in that certain economy. Economic factors include income, that is how much money people earn, how secure the peoples jobs are and their standard of living(housing, personal care and mobility). It also includes physical factors such as diet and nutrition, fresh water supply, climate and weather conditions and environmental quality and natural hazards. In terms of quality of life, family and friends, education and health are also considered, psychological factors are included as well these factors include peoples level of happiness, security and their freedom.

Gross National Income (GNI) is a common way of calculating a country's level of development while Gross national Index gives the standard wealth of the citizens of a country, with GNI comparisons between countries can be made. Countries have different population sizes so further calculations needs to be made for comparisons to take place, this involves dividing the GNI by the population of the country to get the GNI per capita. then that value is converted into US dollars for comparisons to take place between countries. Each figure is adjusted based on its income. Based on GNI, countries are put into 3 main groups, that is the high income countries(developed), emerging, and low income countries(developing). Countries with a GNI per capita that is \$1,025 or less in the year 2015, they are considered to be the low income countries. And those with a GNI per capita of \$12,476 are considered to be high income countries.

The death rate of children younger than five years also known as the 'under 5 mortality rate is based on death and birth data, it indicates the death of a newborn baby before reaching the age of five years. The rate is expressed as deaths per 1000 births for richer nations in the same period. U5MR is usually

caused by poor access to safe water and sanitation, undernutrition, poverty, lack of good primary health care and lack of knowledge and education to the parents.

References

S..Ndlovu, M.Ndlovu, K.Makhubedu, K.Sentime, B.Maphosa, S.Mazibuko, G.Du Plessis, N.Zulu.

DVA1401 STUDY GUIDE <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/10/150.html>