



Dva1501 exam 169456119

Development Studies (University of South Africa)



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QUESTION 3

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Introduction

Basic needs can be interpreted in different ways, but they can be viewed objectively in terms of minimum specified quantities of such things as food, clothing, Shelter, water and sanitation, which are necessary to prevent ill health, Undernourishment and so forth.

Definition of basic needs

A basic need can be defined as things that a person cannot live without for example Shelter, water, clothes, the air that we breathe and food. Below are the examples in explanation form.

Water

Every human needs water to survive. The human body needs water in all cells, organs and tissues. Water in a human body helps to regulate body temperature and maintain body functions. Water is important for keeping body tissues moist. Water keeps parts of the body like our eyes and mouth hydrated and moisturized.

Shelter

We need shelter in our everyday life, it is a place that can protect us from the elements, keep us warm and safe.

Food

Food is a basic need that we cannot survive without it. When you eat your body obtains fuel and nutrients it needs to accomplish various bodily tasks. We need food in order to have energy to survive.

Definition of Development

Development might mean different things to different people. Development is about improving and providing for basic needs in order to ensure the improvement of livelihoods and a life of dignity for the poor.

Linking development and basic needs

The most important aspect of development is to bring positive change. This implies the right to improvement and advancement of Economic, Social, Cultural and Political conditions. Improvement of quality of life means implementing change that ensures every person a life of dignity that helps realise all people's needs.

These changes must include eradicating and alleviating widespread of poverty, unemployment and inequitable social conditions as well as improving human wellbeing by integrating social development, economic development and environmental conservation and protection. Water, food, transport, education, shelter, clothing and security are the most basic needs people need in order to live a fulfilling life.

The only thing that brings development is people's ability to access basic needs which would ensure they are not undernourished, they are secure in their homes, they have access to information through education and when their health fails, there is a health care system that is able to help them.

How failure to Satisfy basic needs affects development.

Failure to satisfy basic needs may lead to poverty, not having access to healthy food may cause illness and poor nutrition, unable to access health care and cannot afford education for some or all children. The greater the rate of poverty, the higher the rate of unemployment, failure to provide or satisfy education as a basic need leads to high rate of unemployment and the development of the country is affected.

Conclusion

Basic needs are the things we need in our every day life without them our lives are incomplete, less dignified or not dignified at all.

Section B

1. What is decolonial theory and how does it attempt to redress the injustices of colonialism?

A theoretical framework that takes into consideration the systematic nature in which oppressive policy affects the lives of formerly colonized people. It calls for an examination of the oppressive hegemonic narratives that are rooted in colonial practices and incorporates the voice and narratives of those oppressed peoples in conversations that ultimately affect the creation of policy.

Decolonial theory reveals that colonial structures of power, knowledge and subjectivity are inextricable from the contemporary world. As a result we are forced to re-think the foundations of modernity and the contours of key philosophical and social political problems that shape our present.

2. Discuss the Gross Domestic Product as a tool to measure poverty and the Gini Coefficient measure as a tool to measure inequality

Gross Domestic Product is one of the most widely used measures of an economy's output or production. GDP is an accurate indicator of the size of an economy and the GDP growth rate is probably the single best indicator of economic growth, while GDP per capita has a close correlation with the trend in living standards over time.

The link between population, GDP and poverty could occur in two directions. The first, which is widely accepted by social scientists, is that as GDP per capita improves & the poverty rate falls, the population growth diminishes as well.

The Gini Coefficient is based on the comparison of cumulative proportions of the populations against cumulative proportions of income they receive and it ranges between 0 in the case of perfect inequality. Gini Coefficient measures the inequality among values of a frequency distribution such as the levels of income.

3. Discuss Sen's Capability approach and Sustainable development as approaches towards human centered development.

Sen's Capability approach is a moral framework. It proposes that social arrangements should be evaluated primarily according to the extent of freedom people have to promote as well as achieving functions they value. Sen's Capability approach is defined by its choice of focus upon the moral significance of individuals' capability of achieving the kind of lives they have.

4. How the World Bank, World Trade Organisation and International Monetary Fund Contribute to poverty and inequality.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank share a common goal. The World Bank promotes long term Economic development and poverty reduction by providing technical and financial support to help countries implement reforms or projects such as building schools, providing water and electricity, fighting diseases and protecting environment.

The IMF analyzes inequality trends and supports countries in designing policies to tackle inequality.

The IMF's extensive work on inequality is reflected in its policy papers and a large body of cross-country and country specific analytical work.

5. The consequences of poverty are visible throughout the South Africa landscape. Then explain how these issues negatively impact on development.

Issues that resulted in poverty in my community include inadequate access to clean water and nutritious food, little or no access to livelihoods or jobs, lack of infrastructure and poor education. This affects development because poor infrastructures, unemployment, lack of basic services and income reflect on the lack of education they are the impacts of poverty in development. Lack of education affects development because in my community there is a high rate of unemployment and also high rate of crime.