



Notes - DVA 1501 UNIT 01 - 03

Development Studies (University of South Africa)



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INTRODUCTION TO

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES:

DVA1501

UNIT 01:

(1) Define the concept of “development” and describe the history of colonialism in Africa.

- Oxford learner’s dictionaries, the term “development” means “the steady growth of something so that it becomes more advanced [and] stronger”.
- The UNDP (2021a) defines development as “a multidimensional undertaking to achieve a higher quality of life for all people”.
- UNDP human development is defined as “the process of enlarging people’s freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live”.
- Development is concerned with how ‘developing countries’ can improve their living standards and eliminate absolute poverty, the emphasis on development has increasingly moved away from what the ‘experts’ say ‘development’ is, to what people seeking ‘development’ want it to be.

1.2 Independence Effects after Decolonisation:

1. Many Africans lost their land or were unable to live off their land as a result of colonial policies.
2. As a result, they started to work on European farms or moved to urban areas where they were used as cheap labour in European industries such as mining. Working conditions were bad and often workers were paid with food.
3. The most fertile lands were taken by settlers for farming cash crops such as rubber, cocoa, coffee, tea, cotton and tobacco.
4. Since the focus was on producing cash crops for exportation and not food crops, many Africans experienced famine.
5. Additionally, Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops to benefit themselves. They were also not allowed to trade amongst themselves

Negative Impacts of Colonisation:

1. Resource depletion
2. Unfair taxation
3. A lack of industrialisation
4. Breaking up traditional African societies and values.

Positive Impacts of colonisation:

1. It brought advanced medicine to Africa
2. Established infrastructure, and missionaries introduced literacy



Explain the origins of the terms “First World”, “Third World”, “North” and “South”.

First World - consisted of the capitalist countries headed by the US and included the former colonisers and other capitalist countries in Europe. (NORTH)

Second World - headed by the Soviet Union and its allies, such as Romania, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Albania and Bulgaria. (NORTH)

During the Cold War, the two groups of countries struggled for the attention of the former colonised countries to garner their support for their political and economic ideologies and to get them “on their side”.

Third world - Latin America, Asia and Africa, did not want anything to do with either the First World or the Second World. They took up a third stance, or a third position, in international politics because they wanted to find their place in the world system where they belonged to neither the First (capitalist) World nor to the Second (socialist) World. They formed the Non-aligned Movement (NAM). They were newly independent countries that had similar characteristics – they had been colonised and had, as a result, been deprived of privileges and oppressed for long periods. They also had strong anti-colonial feelings. (SOUTH)

North Countries - The Capitalist First World countries of the West and the old Second World countries are grouped in one category. Most of the OECD countries, except Australia and New Zealand, are in the northern hemisphere hence developed countries are called the North.

South countries - The Third World countries are mainly grouped together in another category.

If the Second World of state socialism has indeed vanished into an historical limbo, what meaning or purpose can now be attributed to a Third World, defined in contrast to it? None, certainly, if the Third World had been nothing more than the creation of the Cold War politics, the group of neutrals who wished a plague on the house of both capitalism and socialism. Third World concept was always more complex than that. The political cement, which held the Third World together, was never merely a passive hatred to the two competing Cold War ideologies. It was the collective experience of colonisation and reasonable fear of neo-colonialism.

Explain the terms “developed countries”, “developing countries”, “less developed countries”, “least developed countries” and “underdeveloped countries”.

Developed countries: Industrialised countries that have mature and sophisticated economies, advanced technological infrastructure, diverse industrial and service sectors and good-quality healthcare and education systems. They are also usually seen as democratic.

Developing countries: countries that have not achieved a significant degree of industrialization relative to their populations, and have, in most cases, a medium to low standard of living. There is an association between low income and high population growth.

Underdeveloped countries: countries that have less stable economies, less democratic political regimes, greater poverty, malnutrition, and poorer public health and education systems

(The UNDP uses the Human Development Index as an indicator of whether a country is developed or developing)

- (4) Discuss the relative strengths and weaknesses of using economic and human development statistical indicators to describe the state of development in a country.

ECONOMIC INDICATOR	
<p>1. GDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gross domestic product of a country, that is, the total value (in money) of its economic output (i.e., all the things its people grow, make and sell). covering the production of consumer goods and services, government services and investment goods GDP is usually used as an indicator in the form of GDP per capita, which refers to GDP divided by total mid-year population 	<p>1.1 DOES NOT :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Indicate whether a country is dependent on one industry (skills, location, fluctuations) 2) include the income from the informal economy and unpaid work (e.g., subsistence farming, bartering) 3) tell us about the rural economy of a country 4) include remittances from migrant workers (people working outside the borders of their own countries) 5) record the negative costs of economic growth, like pollution and environmental damage 6) tell us how wealth is distributed in a country or who spends it and what it is spent on
<p>2. GNP :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gross national product GNP is basically the same as GDP. ✓ Includes a country's income from foreign investments, in other words, how much companies in the country earn from their business in other countries. ✓ GNP per capita is GNP divided by the total mid-year population 	<p>2.1 IT DOES NOT :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It still does not tell us about how income is distributed in a country. 2) It tells us nothing about the quality of life experienced by the majority of the population of a country. 3) As mentioned above, rising levels of GDP or GNP indicate increasing levels of wealth within a country, but that does not necessarily tell us if improved social conditions are experienced, for instance, better education and healthcare. 4) It does not reflect output and income from unreported cash transactions (cash-in-hand work). 5) It also does not tell us how much money is made from illegal activities, such as drug sales and the selling of counterfeit goods. 6) What is actually produced in developing countries does not always have a monetary value. For instance, subsistence farming still constitutes a significant proportion of the productive activities in poor countries, but it is not counted. 7) It reflects gender bias. It does not reflect the unpaid work done by women, such as domestic work and childcare <p>2.2 STRENGTHS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) it is easily calculated (compared to social indicators) 2) it takes income generated abroad by industry into

	<p>account and therefore it is usually seen as a more accurate measure of economic development than GDP</p> <p>3) it also highlights rising wealth or contraction within a country</p>
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
<p>3. HDI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human development index A combined score of the indexes of these three indicators is calculated to produce a figure between 0 and 1, calculated to three decimal places. The nearer a country is to 1, the higher its assumed level of human development Very high human development – 0,898 High human development – 0,753 Medium human development – 0,631 Low human development – 0,513 	<p>3.1 INDICATORS :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Long and healthy life - The indicator that is used to measure a long and healthy life is life expectancy. Knowledge - There are two indicators for knowledge, namely, mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling. MYS - the average number of completed years of education of a country's population, excluding years spent repeating individual grades. EYS - a measure of the number of years of schooling a child at the start of his or her education is expected to receive, if current rates of enrolment are maintained throughout the child's life. Decent standard of living - Before 2010, a country's GDP per capita was used to indicate a decent standard of living; this was replaced with GNI per capita
<p>4. U5MR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under 5 Mortality Rate The death rate of children younger than five years is based on death and birth data. It indicates the probability of a newborn dying before its fifth birthday. 	<p>4.1 LIMITATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> lack of reliable and accurate death and birth data to calculate it, especially in less developed countries. The rate is expressed as deaths per 1 000 live births. <p>4.2 A high U5MR is usually linked to factors such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to safe water and sanitation Undernutrition Poverty A lack of available, accessible and good-quality primary healthcare services Poor educational attainment of parents (especially mothers)

UNIT 02 : MULTILATERAL (JOINT) ORGANISATIONS:

Describe the history and the development of the UN system.

After the First World War, the League of Nations was formed in 1920, the purpose of the League was to provide a platform where countries could get together and talk about their problems so that war could be avoided but currently is :

- 1.To maintain international peace and security
 - 2.To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples
 - 3.To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems
 - 4.To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
 - 5.The League also focused on global social and health problems.
- The countries that won the war replaced the League of Nations with the United Nations. The purpose of the UN was the same as that of the League, namely, to avoid war and to improve global social and health conditions.
 - The countries that joined the UN signed the Charter as an international treaty. UN members are obliged to uphold the laws in this treaty. The Charter protects the sovereign equality of member states and forbids the use of force (Power) in international relations.

Describe the mandates and the roles of the major UN organisations.

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- This historical document contains a series of economic, social and cultural rights, such as the:
 - right to work
 - free choice of employment and favourable conditions of work
 - protection against unemployment
 - social security
 - an adequate standard of living
 - education and free participation in the cultural life of the community
- The basics of the theory of natural rights are that all human beings are equal and have inalienable rights (rights that cannot be taken away by anyone).
- Universalist human rights perspective that the UN adopted is based on the principle that human rights are rights that human beings possess by virtue of being human, irrespective of such distinctions as sex, gender, ethnicity, race, religion, age and generation. What is emphasised is the common issue of the equality of human beings. People are born equal and with rights.
- **Criticism:** While they derive their theory from that of naturalists, who believed in natural human rights, they also accept that human rights are rooted in Western civilisation and Western philosophy.

2. The International Criminal Court (ICC)

- UN's International Criminal Court was founded in 2002 and is an intergovernmental organisation and international tribunal.
- The ICC prosecutes genocide, war crimes and human rights violation.
- Crimes fall within the jurisdiction of the ICC are :
 - ✓ **Genocide** - Any acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group
e.g. Killing members of the group. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.
 - ✓ **Crimes against humanity** - acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack.
e.g. Murder, Extermination, Enslavement
 - ✓ **War crimes** - war crimes are grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, which are any of the following acts against persons or property
e.g. Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly
- **Criticisms** - Most of its cases focus on Africa, creating the impression that it is biased and

unfair in its operation.

3. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Its main focus is to eradicate poverty, to reduce inequalities and exclusion and to build resilience so countries can sustain progress. Furthermore, the UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and it is responsible for publishing the annual human development report.
- UNDP helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities and institutional capabilities and to build resilience in order to sustain development results.
- UNDP encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women, minorities and the poorest and most vulnerable.

The Sustainable Development Goals:

- The UNDP oversees the international effort to achieve the global Sustainable Development Goals. These goals originated in 2000 with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. (MDGs)
- The formulation of the MDGs was an attempt to set targets for global human-centred development to be achieved by 2015. The UNDP was tasked with overseeing this global project.
- The MDGs were an attempt at setting international, time-bound targets for development. The UN has described the MDGs as the most successful antipoverty movement in history
- **The MDGs were as follows:**

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Achieve universal primary education.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women.
4. Reduce child mortality.
5. Improve maternal health.
6. Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability.
8. Develop a global partnership for development.

- **MDGs Criticism :**

1. Their apparent pro-poor focus was undermined by the fact the data on goal achievements tended to mask inequalities inside countries.
 2. Some goals were prioritised over others, thereby neglecting to fully address cross-cutting structural reasons for inequality or poor health outcomes. Therefore, although some health-related targets were met, major problems in national healthcare systems were not addressed. This meant that sudden outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, could not be dealt with efficiently.
 3. MDGS tended to follow a blueprint, "one-size-fits-all" approach to development. Countries that had poor development indicators to start off with, or that were plagued by severe conflicts, had weaker abilities to achieve the MDGS than others.
 4. The achievement of most MDGS relied heavily on the financing of enabling programmes
 5. The attainment of the MGDS relied heavily on data collection and analysis for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation, in many cases at the expense of the achievement of actual development goal
- On 25 September 2015 the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit adopted the SDGs. The new goals have to be achieved by 2030.

- Which are to :
 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
 6. Ensure the availability and the sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Etc. a total of 18 were created.
- SGDs Progress :
 - ✓ Some gains were visible: the share of children and youth out of school had fallen; the incidence of many communicable diseases was in decline; access to safely managed drinking water had improved; and women's representation in leadership roles was increasing.
 - ✓ The number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise, the natural environment continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate, and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions.
 - ✓ Due to Covid-19, an unprecedented health, economic and social crisis is threatening lives and livelihoods, making the achievement of Goals even more challenging: Health systems in many countries have been driven to the brink of collapse. The livelihood of half the global workforce has been severely affected. More than 1.6 billion students are out of school, and tens of millions of people are being pushed back into extreme poverty and hunger, erasing the modest progress made in recent years.
 - ✓ COVID effects :
 1. It has exposed and exacerbated existing inequalities and injustices. In advanced economies, fatality rates have been highest among marginalized groups.
 2. In developing countries, the most vulnerable – including those employed in the informal economy, older people, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, migrants and refugees – risk being hit even harder.
 3. Across the globe, young people are being disproportionately affected, particularly in the world of work. Women and girls are facing new barriers and new threats, ranging from a shadow pandemic of violence to additional burdens of unpaid care work.

4. The World Health Organisation (WHO)

- The WHO was one of the first organisations that was established by the UN. Its constitution was adopted in 1946 and it started operating in 1948.
- The WHO works worldwide to provide universal health coverage, to protect people from health emergencies and to serve the vulnerable. In respect of universal health coverage, the WHO focuses mostly on primary healthcare.
- In respect of health emergencies, the WHO identifies, mitigates and manages risks, focuses on the prevention of emergencies and supports the response to crises e.g. COVID 19

5. The United Nations Environment programme (UNEP)

- UNEP is the global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.
- UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and [to] encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.
- UNEP focuses on climate change, ecosystem management, environmental governance, resource efficiency, chemicals and waste, and the impact of disasters and conflicts on the environment

6. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- It was created in 1946 to provide relief to children in countries devastated by World War II
- UNICEF works in more than 190 countries and territories "to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence"
- It focuses on :
 1. Promoting policies and expanding access to services that protect all children
 2. Trying to reach the most vulnerable children to help reduce child mortality
 3. Supporting quality learning for children
 4. Reducing child poverty
 5. Assisting children during emergencies
 6. Empowering girls and women
 7. Working with partners in every sector to co-create innovative solutions that accelerate progress for children and young people

7. UN Women

- UN Women was established by the UN in 2010 to accelerate progress in relation to meeting women's needs globally and to focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- Focuses on :
 1. Boosting women's opportunities in leadership and political participation.
 2. Investing in women's economic empowerment.
 3. Ending violence against women.
 4. Supporting women's full and equal representation and participation in peace and security initiatives.
 5. In respect of humanitarian action, ensuring women are included in decision making about the forms of assistance and protection they need.
 6. Making sure that women's needs and priorities are reflected in countries' national plans, policies, institutions and budgets.

7. Through its youth and gender equality strategy, seeking to empower both young women and young men as partners in achieving gender equality.
8. Amplifying the voices of women and girls with disabilities.
9. With respect to the Sustainable Development Agenda, specifically Goal 5 of the SDGs, focusing on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.
10. Achieving gender equality, guaranteeing women's rights and empowering them to reduce their risk of contracting HIV and AIDS.

8. The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

- The ILO accomplishes its work through three bodies: the International Labour Conferences, the Governing Body and the International Labour Office.
- The ILO "brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member states to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men"
- The ILO is the only tripartite UN agency; all standards, policies and programmes of the ILO require discussion and approval from not just governments but also employers and workers.
- The main aims of the ILO are to "promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues"

9. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

- The focus of this new organisation was to conduct agricultural and nutrition research and to provide technical assistance to boost production in agriculture, fisheries and forestry.
- It has a council and has four committees that focus on world food security in the areas of agriculture, commodity problems, fisheries and forestry.
- The main objective of the FAO is to defeat hunger and to achieve food security.
- The organisation also wants to ensure that all people have regular access to enough high-quality food so that they can lead active, healthy lives.
- In 1960 the UN Assembly and the FAO established the UN World Food Programme.
- The WFP is currently the world's largest humanitarian organisation and focuses on giving food assistance to people facing severe food crises, especially in regions affected by conflict, disasters and the impacts of climate change. Aid can be in the form of food, cash, nutritional supplements and school feeding schemes. Lately, the WFP has also been assisting communities whose food support has been negatively affected by Covid-19.
- Two documents were adopted during the first Summit, namely, the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action.
- According to the FAO, the objective of the Summit was to renew global commitment at the highest political level to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, and to achieve sustainable food security for all people.

10. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- Was established in 1950 to assist Europeans who had to flee their homes because of the war.
- Asylum-seekers are people who seek international protection
- Internally displaced people are people who seek safety in other parts of their country
- Refugees are people fleeing conflict or persecution
- Stateless people are people who do not belong to any country
- Returnees are people who have fled their country or region but are able to return home
- The organisation provides protection, shelter and health and education services to these people and assists with their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement in

another countries.

- The primary purpose of the UNHCR is to “safeguard the rights and well-being of people who have been forced to flee. Together with partners and communities, to ensure that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another country. [The UNHCR] also strive[s] to secure lasting solutions”
- Refugees cannot be returned to a country where they face threats to their life or freedom. All member countries are expected to ensure that the rights of refugees are respected and protected and can be held accountable for failing to meet this obligation under international law

Describe the origin and the functions of the World Bank, the IMF and the World Trade Organisation, respectively.

BRENTWOODS ORGANISATIONS:

- The conference was officially known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, but it is popularly referred to today as the Bretton Woods Conference.
- They aimed to rebuild the damaged economies of Europe. The meeting was also a response to the pre-war economic depression and trade barriers.
- The Bretton Woods Conference led to the creation of the two most important organisations that manage the world economy today – the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), also known as the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

WORLD BANK (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD))

- ✓ World Bank was founded to provide loans to European countries to help rebuild their economies after the devastation of the war.
- ✓ Its aim was “to improve the capacity of countries to trade by lending money to war-ravaged and impoverished countries for reconstruction and development projects.
- ✓ The World Bank consists of two institutions:
 1. **the IBRD** - which lends money to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries
 2. **International Development Association (IDA)** - which provides interest-free loans (called credits) and grants to governments of the poorest countries.
- ✓ These institutions are collectively known as the World Bank Group. They are as follows:
 - A. **The International Finance Corporation (IFC)** - It helps developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing investment, mobilising capital in international financial markets and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.
 - B. **The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)** - This institution promotes foreign direct investment in developing countries to support economic growth, to reduce poverty and to improve people’s lives.
 - C. **The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)** - This institution provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration in respect of investment disputes.
- ✓ The World Bank group focuses almost exclusively on development now and has become the largest development institution in the World.

✓ The World Banks Timeline:

1. In its early days, the World bank focused mostly on funding infrastructure projects such as ports, power plants and highways for which it was ensured a return on its investment. The granting of loans came with strict conditions, and the World Bank monitored projects closely to ensure that they were on track.
2. After the 1970s the World Bank focused on projects in developing countries and started to fund social services and other sectors.
3. In the 1980s the World Bank lent money to developing countries to help them pay off the debts that they had accrued from taking loans from private banks.
4. It then started to focus more on funding environmental projects and NGOs and today its focus is on funding projects that can help countries meet the SDGs. Its priority areas include climate change, pandemics (such as Covid-19) and forced migration

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- **The idea behind the establishment of the IMF was that it would create a stable climate for international trade by harmonising its members' monetary policies and maintaining exchange stability.**
- It works to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
- **The IMF's mission enables countries (and their citizens) to buy goods and services from one another and is essential for achieving sustainable economic growth and raising living standards.**
- **The IMF's Three Main Roles Economic surveillance:**
 1. **Provide member countries advice** on adopting policies to achieve macroeconomic stability, accelerate economic growth, and alleviate poverty.
 2. **Lending** - Make financing available to member countries to help address balance of payments problems, including foreign exchange shortages that occur when external payments exceed foreign exchange earnings.
 3. **Capacity development** - Deliver capacity development (including technical assistance and training), when requested, to help member countries strengthen their economic institutions to design and implement sound economic policies.

Criticism on The World Bank & the IMF:

- Bank and Fund's policies have failed to achieve their stated objectives and instead support an economic order that benefits elites and private sector interests at the expense of poor and marginalised communities
- deny their role in creating the social, political and economic conditions that have led to the frustration and disenfranchisement that brought us here

The World Trade Organisation (WTO)

- one of aims of the Bretton Woods Conference was to establish an international trade organisation to facilitate a multilateral trading system where rules can be negotiated to make trade as fair as possible.
- The WTO's main goal is to "help trade flow smoothly, freely, fairly and predictably" by :
 1. administering trade agreements
 2. acting as a forum for trade negotiations
 3. settling trade disputes
 4. reviewing national trade policies
 5. assisting developing countries in trade policy issues through technical assistance and training programmes
 6. cooperating with other international organisations

Criticism of the WTO :

1. Free trade benefits developed countries more than developing countries.
2. Most favoured nation principle - It means a local firm is not allowed to favour local contractors. It is argued this gives an unfair advantage to multinational companies and can have costs for local firms and the right of developing economies to favour their emerging industries.
3. Failure to reduce tariffs on agriculture. Free trade is not equally sought across different industries
4. Diversification - criticised for being unfair and ignoring the needs of developing countries.
5. Environment - Free trade has often ignored environmental considerations,
6. Free trade ignores cultural and social factors - criticise the WTO for enabling the domination of multinational companies which reduce cultural diversity and tend to swamp local industries and firms.
7. The WTO is criticised for being undemocratic - It is argued that its structure enables the richer countries to win what they desire; arguably they benefit the most.
8. Slow progress - Trade rounds have been notoriously slow and difficult to reach an agreement

UNIT 3: The history of development and development theories

Explain the theories of modernisation, dependency, postdevelopment and decoloniality.

Modernisation theory: Development was seen as modernisation, where the indigenous value systems of “backward” developing countries would be replaced by Western values and belief systems which, focused on boosting industrial production and economic growth.

The five stages of economic growth and modernisation:

1. Every society starts out as a society where subsistence agriculture is practised.
2. It then goes through a stage where the preconditions for take-off are established. Agriculture now becomes more productive and raw materials are exported.
3. Then take-off happens where urbanisation and industrialisation increase and technical skills improve.
4. In the end, the economy becomes more diversified and a “drive to maturity”

The link between development & Modernization: Both concepts were about economic growth, and both contained a distinct notion of linear ‘progress’ as measured in terms of the industrialized nations’ standards. However, certain differences do come to light, Modernization contained a much stronger claim to remake both entire social orders and individual lives. Whereas development aimed at infrastructure, modernization was about social organization and was thus more heavily interfering and reliant on social development and planning.

Dependency theory: Dependency theorists criticised modernisation theory heavily and believed developing countries have unique features and structures and are in a core–margin relationship with rich countries in a way that impedes their development. By:

- the terms of trade between rich countries and poor countries are skewed in favour of rich countries.
- Poor countries export raw materials cheaply but must import manufactured products from rich countries at a high price.
- the relationship of exploitation that existed during colonialism was perpetuated in the modern development era, thus unbalancing the world into rich and powerful core regions and poor and dependent marginal regions.

Post-development theory: is a response to the modernization theory, but also criticised the whole idea of development itself. They believed Development efforts were a Western construct where Western economic, social and political restrictions were imposed on developing countries. Post development scholars had a problem with:

- ✓ the way in which the local culture and values of people were ignored or seen as backward. They argued that cultural diversity and priorities should be respected.
- ✓ They were also negative toward people-centred alternative development and argued that even these development initiatives were based on Western ideas of what constituted development. They argued that traditional societies should be left alone.

Decoloniality theory: Decoloniality is a theory that highlights the continued dominance of Western ways throughout the world. It reminds us that we are still in an age of colonialism, although it operates somewhat differently from the old form of colonialism. It calls for a new world order where everyone's humanity is recognised. It emphasises that colonialism destroys knowledge systems wherever it finds itself – colonial powers prioritise their own knowledge systems over all others and denigrate all else; they posit themselves as being universal when they are not. Colonial mediums of power are a set of knowledge of biases that consist of four types:

- **The first is control of economy** which manifests itself through dispossessions, land appropriations, the exploitation of labour, and control of African natural resources.
- **The second is control of authority** which includes the maintenance of military superiority and monopolisation of the means of violence.
- **The third is control of gender and sexuality** which involves the re-imagination of 'family' in Western middle-class terms and the introduction of Western-centric education which displaces indigenous knowledge.
- **The last is control of subjectivity and knowledge** which includes mental colonisation and the re-articulation of African subjectivity as inferior and constituted by a series of 'deficits' and a catalogue of 'lacks'.

UNIT 04: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Discuss the concept of sustainable development and key issues relating to it.

Sustainable Development - "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" . A dynamic equilibrium in the process of interaction between a population and the carrying capacity of its environment such that the population develops to express its full potential without producing irreversible, adverse effects on the carrying capacity of the environment upon which it depends"

Approaches to sustainable development:

- ✓ Ecocentrics - "deep green" ecologists, see themselves as being subject to nature, rather than in control of it. They lack faith in modern technology and the bureaucracy attached to it.
- ✓ Technocentrics - imperialists, have absolute faith in technology and industry and firmly believe that humans have control over nature

Describe the relationship between development and the environment.

▪

Describe the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation.

- poverty leads to environmental deterioration and environmental deterioration worsens the rate of poverty. Poverty is the major cause of environmental degradation and when the environment is degraded, the existence and the survival of humans become threatened.
- People rely on the environment for food, water, shelter and even medicine.
- The carrying capacity of the environment or an ecosystem is the Tolerance Level of that system without damaging it. Every ecosystem has its resources that are used for economic development, for survival and for habitat creation.
- Environments and ecosystems have the ability to recover the loss of their resources by regenerating them over periods of time that are temporary and by not exceeding the Tolerance Level damage limit.
- Through poor environmental management strategies, they can actually lower the carrying capacity of a region, thus depleting the natural resources in the long run. Often, such depletion – characterised by deforestation, desertification and soil erosion – is a direct result of population pressure.
- The limits of natural systems are exceeded, they are degraded, which results in their overall carrying capacity being diminished. A rapidly growing population beyond the limits of carrying capacity of a region leads to a sudden and catastrophic collapse.

UNIT 05: BASIC NEEDS & DEVELOPMENT

Define “basic needs”.

- Basic needs can be defined as those things that a person cannot do without.
- 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 that are necessary to prevent ill health, undernourishment and so forth.

Explain why different people in different communities have different needs

Discuss the link between basic needs and development, and how the failure to satisfy basic needs affects development.

Identify which needs are the most urgent.

