

Final examinations

Diploma in international humanitarian and development studies



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**FINAL EXAMINATION IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Answer all questions in this section

1. **How can development be measured?**

It is very difficult to measure development, however to understand if the Country is developed or developing the below indicators are used to measure the extent of development

Population Growth. Occupational Structure of the Labor Force. Urbanization., Consumption per capita, Infrastructure, Social Conditions. literacy rate. life expectancy. health care. infant mortality, poverty level and others.

UN uses human development index to measure development and it mainly aims at three main indicators as education, economics and health other indicators of measuring development includes Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP) ...GNP per capita., Birth and death rates,

1. **What is participatory development? How can it be achieved?**

Participatory development is a process through which stakeholders can participate, influence and share control over development initiatives, and over the decisions and resources that affect themselves.

This approach can be achieved through community participation/involvement as it  is very crucial because it creates awareness among stakeholders on how funds/resources are being used and get to decide on their wellbeing, also when communities participate, transparency and accountability of the leaders increases hence having projects of quality standards as it encourages and involves the end users of the project to take over the control of the change themselves hence it is sustainable approach to development because it strengthens the civil societies , economies and empowers the groups and individuals thus influences public policies and check on government powers and balances

1. **Explain the role of government in economic development**?

Government provides major roles in economic development of a country. Among which includes provision of infrastructures, promotion of equity, increase efficiency, provide law and orders in a Country, provide public goods and services, stabilize economy and maintain competitions.

1. **In your own assessment, is economic growth a necessary precondition of development?**

Economic growth is a necessary pre- condition when a country needs development. for examples measuring of gross domestic product to understand if the country is growing slowly or fast this allows government to know people’s level of poverty, income per capita of households and the business men and also creation of jobs

Economic growth therefore improves people’s standard of living by increasing their wealth leading to more people employed and also leads to extra tax income for government spending

1. **With reference to examples, explain how colonialism impacted on social and economic development.**

The colonization of Africa by Europeans have had both negative and positive impact on social and economic development of Africa and South Sudan in particular.

Socially, the colonists had dramatically had negative impact of cultural traditions of many communities, not only that, but without considering tribes and languages the Europeans drown the boundaries cutting or annexing different tribes in different Courtiers and communities and this has created division and disunity amongst the communities till tomorrow.

Economically, the colonialists grabbed all the rich lands for their investment (plantation) and settlement for Europeans and locals are ordered to sell their labor cheaply to them or force full recruited in deferent European enterprises and mining sectors.

During this period, all production was monopolized by Europeans, and African were only paid small incentives or wages in relation to their labor

However, Most African also benefited from the European way of doing things more special the industrialization, mining, knowledge and the entrepreneurship

for example, South Africa followed on a smaller scale by Southern Rhodesia, acquired a substantial manufacturing sector by the time most of the rest of Africa achieved independence.

Most people were employed (low cost of black labor helped,) but only in unskilled jobs because the skilled ones were reserved for whites and the choice of technique was generally capital-intensive.

Manufacturing industries grown, and African entrepreneurship has driven changes in the choice of products and organization of productions during and after colonial rule.

This has been the case in West Africa, whose pre-colonial economies tended to be regarded as more market-oriented than those of the other major regions of Sub-Saharan Africa.

The colonial impact on African entrepreneurship and on the markets in which they operated later turned to a large-scale enterprises and most lands were lost for Europeans being individual settlers or corporations.

The colonist also raised the State capacities and explained the role of government in economic development and nature of the authority that each state wish to take and the ways of getting revenues

1. **Discuss the role of NGOs in International development.**

NGOs have major and positive roles to play in development processes, some of these roles includes articulation of universal policies and perspectives to meet public interest and infusion of alternative perspectives in local policies, NGOs use fresh and alternative approaches to solve problems as they always relay on fresh information as a source of its power,

NGOs also advocate for change and influence stakeholders to take action against an issue or influences stakeholders to adopt right ways of doing things in relation to development. They also encourage direct participations of the communities and the stakeholders in problem identification, analysis and resource allocation which acts as empowerment for community to own and take over the initiated change,

NGOs serves public interest rather than individual interest and they also use bottom up approached to top down approaches.

NGOs provides job opportunities and also allocate resources to solve issues. NGOs have access to reach all the areas rather than the government.

However, NGOs need to be regulated by local norms or laws and not by the international laws so that they activity can easily be monitored and measured as per the terms of the project

1. The Sustainable Development Goals focuses on seventeen areas for change. Identify three of these goals. How will achievement of these three goals change the current state of development?

World is advancing in un sustainable manner and now societal problems are linked to this approach of wealth accumulation towards economic progress. However, in 2000, UN conference came up with the idea of improving the MDGs to meet sustainable livelihood as the MDGs only focus on economy, social and environmental issues forgetting human development.

The concept of sustainable development was developed in 2012 in Rio +20 during UN conference on sustainable development to replace the 8 MDGs after examining that those goals were not fully achieved as planned and that this needs to be improved because Developing countries are paying back a much higher amount than what they receive in the form of aid as interest repayments and unequal access to the market were realized.

On Sept 2015 world leaders again gathered in United Nations in New York USA to adopt new agenda for sustainable development to end poverty, hunger and inequalities that hinders developments processes and the 193 Countries’ representatives around the world came up with new 17 Sustainable development goals to guide funding and policy for the next 15 years till 2030 and to balance the areas of economy, environment, social issues and human development in replacement to 8 MDGs 2000.

Hence, Sustainable development means creating future opportunities for future generations meaning development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs while focusing on relationships between human and their environment by not destroying the nature/ecology. or is a kind of social development in which livelihoods of the communities are preserved and regulated from outside interferences

and sustainability means process to maintain natural wealth standards meaning resources should be used in a way that do not affect ecology by not over exploiting it and destroying the earths’ capacity/environment. While development means improvement in the modification or use of resources including human and nonliving things to satisfy human needs for sustainable development and improved quality of lives.

Therefore, three identified goal of sustainable development out of the 17 and how it can be change the current development are heighted below: -

**Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss**

1. This can change the current state of development through recognizing the priciples of sustainable development such as improving community’s capacity, inter and intra generational equity and combat gender disparity. It can also change the current state of development through ensuring fair use of earth resources for long term and recognizing relationship between community and environment and the scale of economy that generates technology needs to be regulated. Conduct resource inventory or assessment and enough ecology and encourage more plantations for green development and ensure shared vision and values of development.
2. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

This can change the state of development through inclusiveness, capacity development, encourage equitable distribution of resources, living in harmony with nature, share responsibilities and allow allow them pay for it, use appropriate alternatives which are relevant to nation development, improve politics and stability, consider culture and social traditions, encourage social networks and memberships.

1. No poverty in all forms everywhere

This can change state of current development by use of multi-dimensional approaches or positivity and human development approaches and by creating of job opportunities , opening of learning institutions , encouraging agriculture and other sources of livelihood , awareness raisings, population reduction, conservation of environment , regulating use of natural resources, opening up marketing systems for loans and savings and encourage market and investment which are nature friendly and encourage participatory development

1. **Health issues divide the developing and the developed world. Discuss**

Developed Countries are those Countries whose economy has highly progressed and possess great technology as compared to other nations.

While developing Countries are those Countries with low economy and industrializations or technology.

Health care is very important in the development of a country because health people contributes to the income of a country through hard works which leads to more production and growth, health people, and good nutrition always leads to good lifestyle.

Indeed, health issue has divided developing Countries from developed Countries because of technology in developed Countries to test and treat diseases as compared to developing Countries.

A country with good health care have low poverty level, low death rate, good health care, high employment opportunities, more production, high household income, high population, improved infrastructure and high standard of living as compared to the developing Countries

1. Aid has done more harm than good to those countries most in need of assistance. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Failure of foreign aid to developing Countries**

Foreign Aid have received several criticisms by the developing Countries special in Africa as it is viewed as economic exploitation and self-enrichment.

Foreign Aid remains unfavorable and ineffective as it remains volatile. for example, the case of MFI that allows recipient to adopt measures with harmful effects at a long run and allowing government to withdraw from service delivery making it poor to expand in service delivery

. Aid provides only part-time jobs as workers are only contracted on short term basis and does not have payroll due to the nature of the projects which is always short

Aid is full of neoliberalism and neo-colonist policy behind it **(colonialists left through doors and are now coming back through windows**) You may find out that some of this Aids are a long earned and used assets damped to poor countries who are in capable of making it to allow them slowly come out of that poverty.

**Relief handout promotes laziness and dependence**

This approach to poverty by the developed Countries through long term distribution of relief handouts **(give free service to people of God ideology**) instead of empowering the indigenous to produce for themselves encourages laziness and hinders targeted beneficiary’s capacities to cope up with the change in life and this gives no sustainable result.

**Relief handouts reduces human dignity**

Relief/Aid donations by developed Countries also reduced human dignity for example an old person will be asked to stand in line for long as waiting and it is opposed to self-reliance. What developed and developing Countries need to know of relief distribution is who benefits when the benefactor withdraws and when is it necessary to give relief before deciding for relief/Aid to be dumped to poor developing Countries.

This temporary approach to poverty should be discouraged as it gives no choice to the poorer communities and does not have sustainability in its nature at all.

**Aids are always full of hidden political and economic agenda**

Donors/Aid givers always have their own interest and policies behind the donation indirectly as it is mostly heavily influenced by external conditions or Funds meant to help governments achieve its mandate to combat poverty may be directed by foreign policies of hidden economic or political agenda and are subjected to adhere to conditions hard to meet such as governing system that allows participation and democratic institutions to operate, human rights, security etc

**Aids are forceful, harmful to local economy and always 60% of the aid donation goes back**

Donors always directs the implementer to enforce the above policy on their behalf and yet some of these policies are not favorable to the beneficiaries.

For example, in US AID funding, the implementers are only allowed to purchase assets such as cars only from American Companies hence this does not support growth of local economy. Another example is that they may send more experts to monitor the use of this fund and all are hired expensively at the cost of that project meaning that 60% of the Aid/Donations still goes back to the Country of origin and the intended Country only benefits from 40% of the total Aid this means donations is with aim of creating jobs to that particular Country that donates. Some of these policies for donations/loans is the structural adjustment program by the world back and MFI which only qualifies Countries with Resources to pay back.

**Aid does not promote good governance at all instead it gives country more debts**

Aid flows does not boost good governance in no way instead it hinders coherent government expenditure or the development of sound institutions, accountability in recipient countries

. For example , in Ghana and as in many other African Countries, the history of foreign aid showed a relative fiscal stability at the expense of employment at the era of structural adjustment programs , How, despite the long term relations of Ghana with International monitory fund MFI , Ghana remained solely dependent on cocoa and gold export and this resource is always paid to MFI loans mostly in times of deficit ,high exchange rate and inflation resulting to increased debt and continues browning making the government unable to stabilize the economy of the Country .

**Aid only stabilizes deteriorating poverty but not improving the situation**

**(Aid only promotes short term political and economic interest**)

However, though the aid increases access to social services such as increased enrolment in schools or improved health services, this could not increase number of facilities and improve the quality of services in those facilities hence Aid only stabilizes deteriorating poverty but not improving the situation simply because it can take longer time to realize its impact. hence Aids only promotes the short-term political and economic interests and

**Aid in form of mordent technologies and industrialization decays indigenous technical knowledge**

Another sin and harm of Aid by developed Countries to developing Countries is the modernization and industrialization approach and open door policy on foreign investment which aims at maximizing economic growth through imposition of heavy investments with complex and sophisticated technologies which destroys physical environment through pollutions and also **decays indigenous technical knowledge** .in this approach, people are made to serve economy but not economy to serve people as it is a top down approach without communities consultation for adaptation hence not sustainable .

Some of this investors also courses displacements of the locals, exploits them and their resources too.

In modernization policy, industrialization needs to be socialized rather than endangering people’s life and their resources/environment. With the introduction of industrial revolution, people have abandoned agriculture and only migrate in towns for better jobs (white collar jobs) or the industries might have occupied their lands in the area or have negatively affected the livelihood of people in such an area which has contributed to poverty through hunger. Such industrial countries have uncontrolled migration and un planned expansion of cities/towns resulting to town dwellers, homelessness, and increase people living in slums with poor feeding and sanitation conditions

1. Discuss the relationship between gender and development

Gender inequality has been one of the social concerns in the history of development. And today every individuals and organizations are aware that without the participation of women, the development process will not be as effective and sustainable. Hence many organizations as well as institutions have debated on the issues concerning gender and development, and have made significant improvement to make development gender-equitable.

The differences in gender are mainly differed by the socially constructed roles, behaviors and characteristics that a certain society consider as appropriate for women and men. Today, Societies and the traditional way of life is consequently changing. If a woman is not integrated into the economic life, then the development processes will not be as effective.

Today, studies have examined how the presence of women’s position in power has affected the social construction of gender differences in the development process. A number of women lawyers are now working as associates together with several men in a certain law firm are seen and have changed the way of development processes

Therefore, this shows that women do have the ability and some attributes that are by some means the same as men because once these women enter in the working field, they leave their social identities of being a women and concentrate in their personal and professional identities.

This is evidenced that some organizations have employed and gave equal access to women in several leadership positions because balancing professional men and women in the development processes tends to reduce gender inequality