



UNIVERSITY
OF
JOHANNESBURG

SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CODE OWS1A11, DEV1A11, DEVEX1A, DEV1AA1

DATE 4 JUNE 2015

TIME 16:30–18:30

DURATION 2 hours

TOTAL MARKS 100

EXAMINERS Dr S Nojiyeza
Professor M Galvin

NUMBER OF PAGES 8 pages

INSTRUCTIONS ANSWER BOTH SECTIONS A AND B
SECTION A MUST BE ANSWERED IN THE ANSWER BOOKS PROVIDED, AND **SECTION B** ON BLACKBOARD

SECTION A

THIS SECTION MUST BE ANSWERED IN THE ANSWER BOOKS PROVIDED.
ANSWER PART 1 IN ONE BOOK, AND PART 2 IN ANOTHER BOOK.

Part 1

Answer any two (2) of the following questions.

In the answer book, clearly indicate the numbers of the questions you are answering. [You should spend about 20 minutes on each question, and write just over one page on each question.]

Question 1

Discuss policy gaps and challenges faced by government in land redistribution in SA. [15]

Question 2

Discuss the strengths of urbanisation in South Africa.

[15]

Question 3

Briefly discuss youth development initiatives that took place in South Africa since 1994. [15]

Question 4

Discuss causes of the looting and xenophobic attacks directed at foreign owned businesses in South Africa. [15]

Question 5

Discuss policy contradictions in the South African government's climate change mitigation strategies. [15]

Total Section A Part 1: [30 marks]

Part 2

Answer any two (2) of the following questions in a separate answer book.

In the answer book, clearly indicate the numbers of the questions you are answering. [You should spend about 20 minutes on each question, and write just over one page on each question.]

Question 1

Leadership is often used to explain the failure of African countries to draw themselves out of poverty and "develop". Using the example of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Ghana or Mozambique, do the following:

- Explain what types of leaders the countries had during colonialism, during the post-independence period, and today. Who were the leaders and how did they rule? (a-g below)
- Briefly describe three factors – other than leadership – that explain the failure of African countries to draw themselves out of poverty. (h below)

Use the structure provided below in your answer book; write in your answer book the letter of the topic you are answering. [You should spend about 20 minutes to write just over one page for this question.]

- a) Country name: _____ (choose from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Ghana or Mozambique)
- b) Leader during colonialism: _____

c) How did this person rule?

d) Leader during post-independence period: _____

e) How did this person rule?

f) Leader today: _____

g) How does this person rule?

h) Three factors:

1.

2.

3.

[15]

Question 2

During the post-colonial period through the present, Western countries have provided support to African countries through: 1) development aid, 2) foreign investment and 3) trade.

a) Explain what each type of support entails.

b) Explain how each can be a curse rather than a blessing.

Use the structure provided below in your answer book; write in your answer book the letter of the topic you are answering. [You should spend about 20 minutes to write just over one page for this question.]

1a) Development aid – type of support: [1 paragraph]

1b) Development aid – curse or blessing: [1 paragraph]

2a) Foreign investment – type of support: [1 paragraph]

2b) Foreign investment – curse or blessing: [1 paragraph]

3a) Trade – type of support: [1 paragraph]

3b) Trade – curse or blessing: [1 paragraph]

[15]

Question 3

Describe three social or environmental issues in Africa (5 marks for each issue) in terms of:

- a) What is the issue?
- b) What impact does it have on the people, the country, and/or the economy?
- c) What is the state of local and global activism around this issue?
- d) What are the barriers to greater activism?

Use the structure provided below in your answer book; write in your answer book the letter of the topic you are answering. [You should spend about 20 minutes to write just over one page for this question.]

- 1a) Social/ Environmental issue 1 – describe issue:
- 1b) Social/Environmental issue 1 – impact:
- 1c) Social/ Environmental issue 1 – state of activism:
- 1d) Social/ Environmental issue 1 – barriers:
- 2a) Social/ Environmental issue 2 – describe issue:
- 2b) Social/ Environmental issue 2 – impact:
- 2c) Social/ Environmental issue 2 – state of activism:
- 2d) Social/ Environmental issue 2 – barriers:
- 3a) Social/ Environmental issue 3 – describe issue:
- 3b) Social/ Environmental issue 3 – impact:
- 3c) Social/ Environmental issue 3 – state of activism:
- 3d) Social/ Environmental issue 3 – barriers:

[15]

Total Section A Part 2: [30 marks]

Total Section A: 60 marks

SECTION B

ANSWER THIS SECTION ON BLACKBOARD – spend about 40 minutes on this section. Should there be a power failure, answer this section on this hard copy of the exam paper. Write down your name and student number in the section below. Submit the exam paper with your answer books at the end of the exam.

NAME:

STUDENT NO:

Question 1

Match the statement in List A with a corresponding answer in List B. Attempt each of the following questions on spaces provided on your blackboard.

[10]

List A	Correct corresponding letter from List B	List B
1. These are the latest coal power station which the South African Government is constructing.		a. Renewable energy
2. The energy mix involving wind, solar water heaters, small hydropower dams and ge-thermals are referred to as		b. Medupi and Kusile
3. 93% of electricity generated in South Africa is through this source.		c. Integrated Resource Plan
4. This policy document outlines the security of supply, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through renewable energy and nuclear energy sources.		d. Fossil fuels
5. The carbon tax levied on direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned by an entity		e. Social capital
6. The carbon tax levied on indirect emissions from a firm's use of purchased electricity, heat or steam.		f. Carbon tax on scope 1
7. This economic policy is based on low-carbon, resource-efficient, socially inclusive, an engine of growth, net generator of decent jobs and poverty alleviation.		g. National Development Plan
8. This economic policy proposes a shift to gas and renewable energy sources including nuclear.		h. Medium Term Strategic Framework
9. This policy document was adopted by cabinet to promote green jobs.		i. National Framework for Sustainable Development
10. Agriculture, fisheries and water are sources of livelihoods in rural areas and are sources of food security.		j. Industrial Policy Action Policy 2
		k. Carbon tax on scope 2
		l. Natural capital
		m. Pelindaba and Pretoria

Question 2

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false, by circulating T (for true) or F (for false). Each question counts ½ mark.

- a. Land redistribution is one of the top five priorities since President Zuma took office in 2009. T F
- b. The RDP target of transferring 30% of land previously owned by white farmers to dispossessed black people was achieved in 1999. T F
- c. President Mbeki succeeded in 2001 to establish a class of black commercial farmers through land redistribution schemes. T F
- d. It was easy for the government to scrap the policy of "willing buyer, willing seller". T F
- e. The Communal Land Rights Act 11 of 2004 granted land ownership in rural areas to traditional authorities. T F
- f. According to the State Land Lease and Disposal Policy of 2013, beneficiaries of land can only own such land after leasing it for 50 years. T F
- g. The ANC government built 2.7 million houses and extended access to electricity, piped water and flush toilets to millions of poor people since 1994. T F
- h. More than 16 million children, pensioners and people with disabilities received social grants since 1994 in South Africa. T F
- i. Overwhelming majority of South Africans welcome the introduction of Rea Vaya, new airports, Gautrain, new football stadiums and e-tolls. T F
- j. Urbanisation resulted in high employment levels and better living standards in South Africa. T F
- k. There are less than 32 million inhabitants who migrated to cities in South Africa between 1994 and 2014. T F
- l. Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni accounted for the smallest number of people who migrated to cities since 1994. T F
- m. One of the contributing factors to migration to cities in South Africa is better incomes, higher value of goods, better accommodation, better universities and financial services. T F
- n. One of the disadvantages of urbanization in South Africa is long and costly journeys to work by poor people. T F
- o. Municipal Infrastructure Grants are allocated according to productive potential and proximity to jobs of recipient cities. T F
- p. According to Youth Commission Act of 1996, youth is regarded as young people between the ages of 16 and 35 years. T F
- q. Challenges facing young job seekers include lack of information about jobs and lack of transport money. T F
- r. The Minister of Home Affairs (1994-1999), Mangosuthu Buthelezi denounced 'illegal aliens' as responsible for criminal activities such as drug trafficking, money laundering and threat to RDP. T F
- s. According to studies conducted by SA Migration Project, all SA citizens agree that immigrants should be deported even if they are legally living in SA. T F
- t. During President Mbeki's era (2000-2008) benefits of Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 and Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2004 were extended to African foreign nationals. T F

[10]

- c) African subjects were ruled through their existing authorities, and English colonialists gave direction to them.
- d) African subjects were ruled through their existing authorities, and French colonialists gave direction to them. [2]
10. Resource curse refers to:
- a) Resources that help African economies grow, but harm the environment.
- b) Materials that are used for household purposes but are culturally or traditionally considered dangerous.
- c) Plentiful natural resources that do not enrich the country, but foster competition amongst individuals and groups to enrich themselves.
- d) None of the above. [2]
11. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, many people have died and been physically and psychologically debilitated as the result of the recent civil war and attacks from Rwanda and Uganda. The number of people who have died is estimated as:
- a) 3 million
- b) 6 million
- c) 600 000
- d) 30 000 [2]
12. In the film *Apartheid Did No Die*, the filmmaker John Pilger is making the point that:
- a) Racial divides still exist between South Africans, which means there is still a low level of apartheid operating in our society.
- b) Until former apartheid torturers are brought to justice, we cannot put to rest what happened and allow apartheid to die in our hearts as well as minds.
- c) Electoral or political democracy was achieved but the lack of socio-economic change means that there has been little change in the realities faced by most poor South Africans.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above. [2]

Total Section A: [40 marks]

TOTAL EXAM: 100 MARKS

--o00o--