

<u>SUBJECT</u>	DEVELOPMENT STUDIES – Supplementary Exam		
<u>CODE</u>	OWS 1A11, DEV1A11, DEVEX1A, DEV1AA1		
<u>DATE</u>	29 May 2018	<u>TIME</u>	08:30 – 10:30
<u>DURATION</u>	2 hours	<u>TOTAL MARKS</u>	100

<u>EXAMINERS</u>	Dr S Nojiyeza Larry Onyango Dalitso Materechera
<u>NUMBER OF PAGES</u>	8 pages

<u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>	ANSWER BOTH SECTIONS A AND B SECTION A MUST BE ANSWERED IN THE ANSWERBOOKS PROVIDED, AND SECTION B ON BLACKBOARD
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SECTION A

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

Part 1

Answer any two (2) questions.

Clearly indicate the number 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 the government in land redistribution in South Africa [15]

Question 2

Discuss the strengths of urbanization in South Africa [15]

Question 3

Briefly discuss youth development initiatives that have taken place in South Africa since 1994 [15]

Question 4

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

Question 5

Discuss policy contradictions in the South African 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 number 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 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 are the leaders and did they rule? (a-h below)
- Briefly describe three factors – other than leadership – that explain the failure of African countries to draw themselves out of poverty (1 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 Democratic republic of Congo, Kenya, Ghana or Mozambique)
- b) European power under colonialism: _____
- c) Describe the nature of the colonial power in this country:

- d) leadership during post-independence period: _____
- e) How did this person rule?

- f) How long did this person rule? Did the nature of his rule change?

- g) Leader today: _____

- h) How does this person rule?

i) Three factors:

j)

1.

2.

3.

Question 2

During the post-colonial period during 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, providing figures if possible.
- b) Explain how each can be a cure.

Using 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 – describe type of support: [1 paragraph]

1b) Development aid – explain how can be a cure: [1 paragraph]

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

2b) Foreign investment – explain how can be a cure: [1 paragraph]

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

3b) Trade – explain how can be a cure: [1 paragraph]

Question 3

Choose three social or environmental issues in Africa (5 marks for each issue) from the following: water services, sanitation, dams, agriculture, land grabs, mining, energy extraction, malaria, HIV/AIDs, NIMBY, female genital mutilation, or education.

- a) Describe the issue.
- b) What impact does it have on the people, the country, and/or economy?
- c) What is the state of local and global activism around this issue?
- d) What are the barriers of 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 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 stations that the South African Government is constructing.		a. Renewable energy
2. The energy mix involving wind, solar water heaters, small hydropower dams and geothermals 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 urbanisation 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 the 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 (2000-2006) benefits of Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 and Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2004 were extended to African foreign nationals. T F

3. Which of the following statement about capital flow in the form of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Africa is FALSE:

- a) It is rising strongly, to more than \$20 billion per year in 2000-2008.
- b) It is concentrated in certain countries and certain sectors.
- c) Africa's relative global share of FDI is large, rising to 30% in recent years.
- d) It is coming from a range of new sources, such as China.

[2]

4. Foreign investment also has risks. Which of the following is NOT a risk:

- a) Foreign companies usually take their profits out of the country.
- b) Foreign companies can demand stricter labour and environmental protection.
- c) Foreign firms may not actually create new jobs, but import their own workers.
- d) Foreign companies control key sectors of the economy and get involved in influencing policy.

[2]

5. Which of the following is NOT a barrier to domestic entrepreneurship?

- a) Access to credit
- b) Skill levels
- c) Extortion from local officials
- d) Microfinance schemes

[2]

6. Conditionality refers to:

- a) During colonialism, the conditions set by each colonial power for countries to be granted independence.
- b) In one party states, the condition of supporting the leader to gain economic and political favour.
- c) In democratisation, the conditions set by the United Nations for free and fair elections.
- d) In Structural Adjustment Programmes, the conditions that countries were forced to adhere to in order to gain funding support.

[2]

7. Causality refers to:

- a) Identifying one thing that relates to another.
- b) Identifying the causes of a particular problem.
- c) Establishing a direct relationship in which one thing causes the other.
- d) Establishing that African development is complex and certain developments can have a few causes.

[2]

8. Which country was NOT a colonial power in Sub-Saharan Africa?

- a) Portugal
- b) France
- c) Belgium
- d) Spain

[2]

9. Indirect rule refers to which of the following:

- a) African subjects were ruled through assimilation, in which the English colonialists tried to introduce English culture and practices into the local population.
- b) African subjects were ruled by French colonialists who settled in the country and established practices comparable to those in their home country.

- 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 Not 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 B: [40 marks]

TOTAL EXAM: 100 MARKS

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