



LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED9X01)

FINAL TAKE-HOME ESSAY EXAM

EXAMINERS:

DR P BAUR

DR. M.E. BIYASE

DR ZWANE

EXTERNAL MODERATOR:

DR N MKHIZE

• **FINAL ASSESMENT ESSAY due on 15 November 2018**

According to SALGA in an article presented to CoGTA (Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs), Until very recently, the main focus of most municipal LED initiatives was community economic development projects, the majority of which proved unsustainable once donor or public-sector funding disappeared, and so had no real long-term impact on poverty reduction. The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) is now clear that municipalities have a key role in creating a conducive environment for investment through the provision of infrastructure and quality services, rather than by developing programmes and attempting to create jobs directly. Furthermore, there appears to be a level of divergence developing between individual players. Some of these reasons include:

Attitudes towards formal and big business in the metropolitan areas tends to be very different from that in smaller areas. As a general rule, in larger centres there is a greater willingness to work with the private sector. In contrast, in many smaller centres, due largely to historical events, LED officials often see their role as being “on the side of the people” as opposed to the side of formal business. (ii) The larger centres are able to employ people with experience in economic assessment and development, who will generally take a “pro-growth” approach. (iii) Until fairly recently, the Government has tacitly supported the project-based approach to LED through funding mechanisms such as the LED Fund. Although the DPLG’s 2006 LED Framework (see below) now advocates a different approach, the reality on the ground has changed little. The fact remains that it is much easier to design projects than to consider, assess and address structural and institutional barriers to development. A high-level review of a number of randomly selected IDPs for both District and Local Municipalities indicated an overwhelming project focus across almost all but the biggest Metros. (iv) Relatively high levels of employment in the formal sector in larger centres underscore the benefits of a cooperative approach with business. High levels of informal employment

and/or unemployment in smaller and more rural centres tend to encourage a different approach, with government as the key (and often only) provider of development solutions and employment.

ESSAY TOPIC

Critically evaluate the impact of khayelitsha's led project(s) on the household welfare (e.g. job creation, quality of life or any related socio-economic indicator).

• CRITERIA FOR FINAL ASSESMENT ESSAY

The final essay will be due on **15 November 2018**. The essay will be given out in class and discussed by the lecturer.

- *The essay is a written report and should be between 6000 and 6500 words long, including a suitable introduction and a thorough conclusion.*
- *The submission should include an abstract of 300 words.*
- *All text should be in the format of 11 Arial, 1.5 spacing and text aligned to left and right margins.*
- **Harvard Referencing System** must be accurately applied and the use of foot notes is allowed.
- *A proper cover page highlighting the title of your research, your student number and associated surname and initials.*
- *Plagiarism is not tolerated, and if work is not accurately referenced, a heavy penalty will be implemented. Suspicion of plagiarism will result in the essay been rejected.*
- *A turn-it-in report must be submitted with all essay.*

Masters Local Economic Development 2018 Assessment Guidelines – essay

Element		Weight (%)	Excellent (75%+)	Good (60%-75%)	Pass (50%-60%)	Fail(<50)	Maximum mark obtainable per element
1	Introduction (Max 150 words)	5	Clearly identifies essence of report, rationale and specifies main findings and recommendations.	Rationale is identified, findings and recommendations specified. Not as clear as "excellent".	Attempts to provide rationale and gives some indication of key issues. Not entirely clear or persuasive.	Too long or too short. Lacking in clarity and fails to bring out the key issues	5

2	General description & background , aims and objectives	10	Justified. Problems clearly stated and wider relevance clearly identified. Aims clearly established and complemented by objectives. Aims are suitable, feasible and strategic in nature.	Importance of topic clearly stated. Research problem justified. Justification and wider context more limited. Aims and objectives stated but relationship between them not fully articulated. Aims are strategic in nature.	Identifies and locates problem to be researched. Importance not fully explained, recognised or justified. Aims and objectives stated but not entirely coherent. More operational than strategic, too ambitious or limiting in scope.	Fails to locate topic in a theoretical context. Aims and objectives not clear or stated.	10
3	Literature review and the use of theories and concepts	55	Critical review and use of extensive and appropriate literature. Relevance fully demonstrated. Critical review and use of financial management concepts throughout. Evidence of relevance and under-standing is widespread.	Critical review and use of literature but not as extensive as "excellent". Critical review of financial management concepts but not applied throughout as in "excellent". Relevance and use justified.	Literature reviewed but tends to be descriptive rather than analytical. Tendency to list. Rather limited use of financial management concepts. Relevance and application not always clear.	Little use of relevant literature. Literature descriptive rather than analytical. Little evidence of subject area knowledge . No attempt to locate analysis in wide use of concepts.	55

4	Conclusions, implication and recommendations	10	Following logically from findings and add to practice and/or theory. Wider implications drawn out and, where appropriate, recommendations are robust in terms of resources.	Follow logically and some implications for practice/theory are drawn out. Implications likely to be narrow in scope. Recommendations are convincing.	Some attempt to link findings but not entirely consistent. Recommendations are weak.	Weak and do not follow from findings and cannot be substantiated. Recommendations appear to be neither suitable nor feasible.	10
5	References and sources	5	Thorough knowledge and integration of relevant and recent literature. References according to policy. Bibliography according to policy.	Good knowledge of and use of relevant and recent literature. References according to policy. Bibliography according to policy.	Knowledge of relevant and recent literature. Did not make good use of it. References fairly according to policy. Bibliography fairly according to policy.	Lacks knowledge of relevant and recent literature. Bad use of it. References according not to policy. Bibliography	5
6	Overall presentation	15	Diagrams/figures. Technical side outstanding.	Adequate structure with appropriate use of diagrams/figures. Technical side good.	Weak structure; not always coherent or thought out. Reasonable use of diagrams/ figures. Technical side fair.	Poor structure. Dense text with typographical errors. Incorrect or limited use of diagrams/figures	15
Total		100					Total