



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

JUNE EXAM 2019

COURSE: DEVELOPMENT STUDIES 1A

TIME: 2 HOURS

MODULES: SOUTH AFRICA, AFRICA AND THE WORLD

MARKS: 100

SUBJECT CODES: OWS1A11
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DATE: 29 MAY 2019

TIME: 16:30

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO PARTS, EACH WITH TWO SECTIONS.

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE (30 points), comprised of:
SECTION A: SOUTH AFRICA (15 points)
SECTION B: AFRICA (15 points)

PART 2: ESSAY QUESTIONS (70 points), comprised of:
SECTION A: SOUTH AFRICA (35 points)
SECTION B: AFRICA (35 points)

ANSWER BOTH PARTS.

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

ANSWER THIS PART ON BLACKBOARD.

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SECTION A

1. Which of the following coal power stations are currently being or recently been constructed by the South African government?

- A. Kusile and Medupi
- B. Eskom's Lonmin and Nomalanga
- C. Pelindaba and Emonti
- D. Ekomani and Hammanskraal

2. Fill in the missing words in the following statement.

In addition to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), the Growth, Employment and Redistribution programme (GEAR) and the National Development Plan (NDP), government also adopted the New Growth Path and _____ to stimulate domestic demand, exports and interaction with global economy.

- A. Industrial policy action plans
- B. The constitution
- C. Advice from the Unions
- D. The Democratic Alliance (DA) economic policies

3. Fill in the missing words in the following statement.

The use of different sources of energy such as wind, solar water heaters, small hydropower dams and geothermal is referred to as _____

- A. Carbon intensive energy
- B. Renewable energy
- C. Appropriate energy
- D. Non-renewable energy

4. Fill in the missing word in the following sentence.

Financial inflows increased after 1994 and there was a _____ recorded in South Africa's financial reserves.

- A. Decrease
- B. Deficit
- C. Anomaly
- D. Surplus

5. 93 per cent of electricity generated in South Africa is generated through this Source.

- A. Hydro
- B. Diesel
- C. Coal
- D. Nuclear

6. Fill in the missing words in the following sentence.

GEAR policies promoted _____ through which it is easy to fire and hire employees.

- A. Tightening of labour laws
- B. Labour market flexibility
- C. Minimum wage policies
- D. Employee protection plans

7. In addition to other countries, South Africa also experienced global financial shocks that resulted in a recession from which year?

- A. 1994
- B. 2008
- C. 2016
- D. 2000

8. Fill in the missing words in the following sentence.

Parliament and _____ are responsible for holding the executive accountable for non-delivery of services to the people?

- A. President
- B. Speaker of parliament
- C. Chapter 9 institutions
- D. Mayor

9. Land redistribution has been one of the top five priorities of the African National Congress (ANC) since which of the following year?

- A. 1994
- B. 2005
- C. 2009
- D. 2011

10. Since the South African Constitution is a product of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA), it has been criticized for being which of the following?

- A. Too progressive
- B. Liberal
- C. Neo-liberal
- D. Nationalistic

11. Fill in the missing percentage in the following sentence.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) aimed to transfer _____ of land owned by white farmers to dispossessed black South Africans.

- A. 30%
- B. 15%
- C. 50%
- D. 70%

12. Fill in the missing number in the following sentence.

More than _____ children, pensioners and people with disabilities received social grants since 1994 in South Africa.

- A. 20 million
- B. 16 million
- C. 30 million
- D. 10 million

13. According to Youth Commission Act of 1996, youth is regarded as young people between which of the following years?

- A. 16 and 35 years
- B. 15 and 25 years
- C. 18 and 30 years
- D. 13 and 22 years

14. Residents of Carolina, within Gert Sibande municipality in Mpumalanga province, initiated litigation against the Ministry of Water and Environment for violating which of the following?

- A. Their right to healthcare
- B. Their right to a green environment
- C. Their constitutional right to access water
- D. Their right to education

15. Which of the following protects the Nkandla homestead against loss, damage and disruption?

- A. Promotion of Access to Information Act of 2000
- B. National Key Points Act 102 of 1980
- C. Protection of State Information Bill of 2013
- D. Constitution, Act 108 of 1996

[15]

SECTION B

1. What intellectual wrote: "Imperialism leaves behind germs of rot which we must clinically detect and remove from our land but from our minds as well."?
 - A. Fanon
 - B. Garvey
 - C. Gramsci
 - D. Freire
2. Colonialism had all of the following impacts EXCEPT:
 - A. Loss of confidence in own culture or self
 - B. Building of schools, clinics, and other infrastructure
 - C. Weak political institutions left behind
 - D. Universal suffrage
3. Ghana became independent in 1957. Who was its independence leader and first president?
 - A. Kenyatta
 - B. Nkrumah
 - C. Mobutu
 - D. Savimbi
4. Colonialism in Kenya is described as:
 - A. British, indirect rule
 - B. British, settler rule
 - C. Portuguese, settler rule
 - D. French, direct rule
5. As a colonial power, the French ruled through direct rule. It was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. Bringing French customs, clothing and food to Africa
 - B. Linking the economies of African countries to the French currency
 - C. The inclusion of Africans in the French legislature
 - D. Educating people in French
6. All of the following are true statements about post-independence leaders in Africa EXCEPT:
 - A. Leaders in Africa are often blamed as a cause of socio-economic problems.
 - B. Leaders in Africa were often forced to align themselves with either the US or the USSR during the Cold War, which affected the aid the country received.
 - C. Many African leaders were educated in the US and expected to bring lessons of its success to Africa.

- D. Independence leaders in Africa often expressed powerful ideas of the importance and potential for development in their country and sometimes across Africa.
7. Resource curse refers to:
- A. A country being cursed by having few resources from which its citizens can benefit.
 - B. A country's wealth in natural resources causing conflict.
 - C. A country being cursed by having such extensive resources that they cannot reap their benefit fully.
 - D. Resources that should be left in the ground and, when mined, their use is cursed.
8. The majority of deaths and injuries in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the 1990s-2000s and in Mozambique in the 1980s were as a result of:
- A. War declared with neighbouring countries
 - B. Guerrilla warfare
 - C. Terrorist attacks
 - D. Low level violence against civilians
9. Sub-Saharan Africa has been described as experiencing a "wave" of democratic change in the 1990s. Question by this raised include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. How much real change has occurred when some politicians are "recycled" (they were once part of the ruling party that was authoritarian).
 - B. There may have been elections but this is superimposed on countries that continue to operate more like authoritarian regimes, referred to as "hybrid regimes".
 - C. Elites may be liberalising so that they can maintain enough control to continue to benefit economically.
 - D. Structural changes to African economies have been far-reaching and shift the balance of power to fulfil populist aims.
10. Trade barriers can be argued to undermine the competitiveness of business or to protect local businesses or farmers. They do NOT include the following:
- A. Subsidies
 - B. Tax havens
 - C. Tariffs
 - D. Quotas
11. All of the following factors need to be taken into account when considering the issue of debt sustainability EXCEPT:
- A. Whether the country providing the loan has a history of forgiving debts
 - B. Revenue gained from exports and taxes

- C. The amount of debt in relation to present and forecasted economic performance
 - D. Seeking grants instead of loans
12. Conditionality refers to conditions that countries were forced to adhere to in order to gain funding support. This was a feature of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) in the 1980s. Which of the following is an accurate statement:
- A. Conditionality was recognized as immoral after its devastating effects in SAPs, and is no longer used.
 - B. The African Union made a stand against any form of conditionality, which has been one of its successes.
 - C. Conditionality become less explicit and a more subtle form of conditionality was introduced through the good governance agenda.
 - D. None of the above.
13. The claim is made that the following activities help African countries economically. However closer inspection shows that they have negative social and/or environmental impacts on poor people. This statement applies to which of the following:
- A. Mining and resource extraction
 - B. Building dams
 - C. Large scale agriculture
 - D. All of the above
14. One of the main factors that prevents SADC or ECOWAS from being able to meet their aims of working together economically is:
- A. There is a low level of trust between countries to hand over legal power or control over its economic policies
 - B. There is dissatisfaction that countries do not pay their dues and cannot contribute to an economic union.
 - C. Corrupt leaders may use this as an opportunity to expand their reach into other countries.
 - D. All of the above
15. African economies often depend on a single commodity. This is:
- A. Desirable because it ensures that the country's efforts are all directed toward a common goal
 - B. Undesirable because it makes the country highly vulnerable when commodity prices rise and fall
 - C. Desirable if it addresses the dire employment challenges faced by many African countries
 - D. Desirable because it is straightforward compared to the demands of manufacturing

PART 2: ESSAY QUESTION

ANSWER SECTION A AND SECTION B IN THE BOOKLETS PROVIDED.

SECTION A

ANSWER 1 **(ONE)** OF THE FOLLOWING 4 **(FOUR)** QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

1. . Discuss the major hindrances preventing young people from getting employment in South Africa.
2. Access to justice remains elusive to the poor. Discuss.
3. South African leaders have claimed that xenophobia does not exist, and that cases of attacks against foreigners stem from criminal elements. Discuss.
4. South Africa is still undergoing a recession. Discuss.

[35]

SECTION B

ANSWER 1 **(ONE)** OF THE FOLLOWING 4 **(FOUR)** QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

Question 1

Define European colonialism in sub-Saharan Africa. Discuss different forms of colonial rule and their long term impacts, using examples from one or more of the following countries: Ghana, Mozambique, DRC, and Kenya.

Question 2

Critically assess three generations of independent political leadership in one or more of the following countries: Ghana, Mozambique, DRC, and Kenya.

Question 3

What are the economic challenges faced by African countries today? Discuss using concepts including post-colonialism; resource curse; foreign direct investment; and trade, debt and aid. Illustrate your points with examples from Ghana, Mozambique, DRC, and/or Kenya.

Question 4

Time magazine and *The Economist* used the concept of “Africa Rising” to describe the continent in the 2000s. Explain and critically assess the factors that made this description applicable, or not.

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Part 2: 70 marks total
