

**UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU- NATAL**  
**SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL, EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**  
**DISCIPLINE OF GEOGRAPHY**  
**EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2013**  
**MODULE NAME & CODE: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**GEOG330H2**

**DURATION : 3 HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS: 300**

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**INTERNAL EXAMINER: MS A SOOKDEO**  
**EXTERNAL EXAMINER: PROF S OLDFIELD,**  
**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN**

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**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS.**  
**ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**

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1. Do you agree with the view that developing countries will follow the patterns of urban growth and development of the First World? Critically discuss this statement with reference to at least two different theoretical interpretations of urbanisation in the developing world. (100)
2. Citizens in developing countries are faced with the reality of formal economies which are unable to generate employment for a rapidly urbanising population. Debate the view that the informal economy can provide an alternate path to job creation and social mobility, providing examples. (100)
3. Residents in informal settlements are repeatedly subjected to government projects which attempt to eradicate or restrict illegal occupation. Discuss alternate policies that focus on housing the poor, referring to examples. (100)
4. Men and women experience the city differently, thus an analysis of urban problems requires a precise consideration of the needs of women and the challenges they encounter in cities. Critically analyse this statement, referring to examples. (100)
5. Critically assess the factors influencing rural-urban migration, and the key policy approaches that address these dynamics. Support your answer with examples. (100)
6. Crime and violence are serious problems in cities in the developing world, threatening the quality of life, human rights, social and economic stability and sustainable development. Discuss this statement with reference to examples. (100)
7. Debate the contention that grassroots community organisations and urban social movements in developing countries have revolutionary potential. (100)

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1. Critically assess the view that neo-liberal structural adjustment reforms impose severe costs for the urban poor and exacerbate social problems in terms of cuts in public expenditures, privatisation and job losses. (100)
2. Some argue that the urban poor represent a force for revolutionary change, while others suggest that they are basically conservative in their socio-political views, and focus on survival. Critically assess these contrasting views. (100)
3. Critically assess the different factors influencing rural-urban migration, and the key policy approaches to address this challenge. Support your answer with examples. (100)
4. Building a sustainable city means improving the quality of urban life, including ecological, cultural, political, institutional, social and economic components, without leaving a burden on future generations. Assess the extent to which these goals are being realised in the developing world, with reference to examples. (100)
5. Discuss the realities that shape informal settlements repeatedly subjected to government projects which attempt to eradicate or restrict illegal occupation, and the alternate policy option for housing the urban poor. (100)
6. The informal economy has been understood as both a transitory phenomenon and a dynamic zone making substantial contributions to income and output. Discuss this debate with reference to examples. (100)