

**UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
HOWARD COLLEGE CAMPUS
EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2011**

**SCHOOL: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
LEVEL: III
MODULE: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND DEVELOPMENT
CODE: GEOG330**

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 300

**INTERNAL EXAMINERS: PROF B. MAHARAJ AND MS L. CLARK
EXTERNAL EXAMINER: PROF C. SEETHAL,
UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer THREE questions.
All questions carries equal marks.**

1. Do you agree with the view that the developing world will follow patterns of urban growth and development of the First World? Discuss with reference to a critical assessment of the various theoretical interpretations of urbanisation in the developing world.
2. Rural-urban migration is a human response to the geography of uneven development. Critically assess the different factors influencing rural-urban migration, and the key policy approaches to address this challenge.
3. Neo-liberal structural adjustment reforms impose severe costs for the urban population and exacerbate social problems in so far as they imply cuts in public expenditures, privatisation and job losses. Critically assess this statement with reference to examples.
4. Do you agree with the view that urban management of environmental problems in the developing world is inadequate and unsustainable, and often pushed onto the poor themselves? Discuss with reference to examples.
5. Men and women experience the city differently, thus an analysis of urban problems requires an explicit consideration of the needs of women and the challenges they encounter in cities. Critically analyse this statement, referring to examples.
6. Initially the informal economy was seen as a transitory phenomenon, with the expectation that informal workers would move into the formal sector. However, the informal sector is not a transitory phenomenon but rather a dynamic zone making substantial contributions to income and output. Do you agree with this view? Discuss with reference to examples.
7. Critically assess the different policy options (ranging from the conservative to the progressive) to address urban housing problems in the developing world, referring to examples.

**UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
HOWARD COLLEGE CAMPUS
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION: DECEMBER 2011**

**SCHOOL: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
LEVEL: III
MODULE: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND DEVELOPMENT
CODE: GEOG330**

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 300

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**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer THREE questions.
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1. Residents in informal settlements are repeatedly subject to government projects which attempt to eradicate or restrict illegal occupation and bring space into conformity with prescribed conduct. Critically assess alternate policies to housing the poor, referring to examples.
2. Current work cannot afford to ignore the contributions of critical theoretical approaches to understanding urban processes in the developing world. Critically assess the different theories that have been advanced to explain urbanisation processes in the developing world.
3. What is the future for cities and towns in the developing world? Are they socially, politically, administratively, economically and environmentally sustainable; or are they in crisis, which can only worsen in the future? Discuss with reference to examples.
4. Crime and violence are development issues. Urban environments that exclude some members of society from the benefits of urbanisation and participation in decision-making and development encourage crime. Discuss with reference to examples.
5. Urban problems in the developing world in most instances are the result, not of the slow, incremental accumulation of poverty, but of the “big bang” that occurred with debt and structural adjustment in the late 1970s and 1980s. Critically evaluate this statement, referring to examples.
6. Some researchers 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.
7. Citizens in the developing world have few employment opportunities. Hence, some researchers view the informal sector as the panacea to unemployment problems in the developing world. Do you agree with this view? Discuss with reference to examples.