



## FACULTY OF SCIENCE

### DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES

**MODULE**      **GGR0097&GGR8X97**  
URBAN GEOGRAPHY

**CAMPUS**      **APK**

**EXAM**          **NOVEMBER 2014**

**DATE**    2014.11.13

**SESSION**      12:30 – 15:30

**ASSESSOR(S)**

**PROF. N.J. KOTZE**  
**DR. J.M. ROGERSON**

**EXTERNAL MODERATOR**

**MS. A.E. De Jager**  
(UNISA)

**DURATION**    3 HOURS

**MARKS**    100

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**NUMBER OF PAGES: 2 PAGES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1.      Answer **ONE** question in **SECTION A** and **ONE** question in **SECTION B**
2.      Answer **EACH SECTION** in **SEPARATE** answer book
3.      Number your answers clearly.

## SECTION A

**Answer ONE of the following questions**

### Question 1

“Urban planners and local authorities need to embrace the informal economy – it is the main generator of jobs and livelihoods in most cities in the developing world ... . This will require urban planners and city officials to develop an approach to urban policies, planning and practices that includes – rather than excludes – urban informal livelihoods and the urban informal workforce” (Chen, 2012, p. 19)

Discuss this statement with reference to street traders in Johannesburg and Soweto and the approaches taken by local authorities towards them both during and after the Apartheid period.

(50)

**OR**

### Question 2

Debates on the informal economy are between liberal, neo-classical evolutionary views that policies can be formulated to bring the ‘benefits of development’ to the poor , and radical, neo-Marxist views which often lead to the conclusion that only sharp change can improve the situation of the poor in developing world countries. Critically explain these two different theoretical approaches.

(50)

## Section B

**Answer ONE of the following questions**

### Question 3

By using the Bo-Kaap (Cape Town) as a case study, critically discuss how politics, individuals and urban renewal can impact on an inner-city population.

(50)

**OR**

### Question 4

“During the 1940s and 1950 there was an increase of academic attention in the Nordic countries, USA and Canada in second-home tourism. It had become a movement signifying the dawn of a leisure-oriented and mobile society.”  
(Müller & Hoogendoorn, 2013)

Critically discuss second homes and clarify if it should be seen as a curse or a blessing.

(50)

**SUBTOTAL [50]**

**TOTAL [100]**