



NELSON MANDELA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING

QUALIFICATION: Bachelor of Town and Regional Planning	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTAR	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: ISP620S	COURSE NAME: Introduction to Society and Planning
SESSION: January 2019	PAPER: Theory
DURATION: 3 hours	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY / SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.4. Answer in full sentences; not only bullet points or phrases.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS: Pens, ruler, pencil and eraser.

THIS MEMORANDUM CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

Explain the following concepts/terms:

- (a) Utopia (3)
 - (b) Social movement (5)
 - (c) Complementary region (3)
- [11]**
-

Question 2

In their efforts to address social hardships towards the end of the 19th Century, sociologists pioneered work in establishing the planning discipline.

Provide four reasons why their contribution to the planning profession is significant.

[4]

Question 3

List five characteristics in a table to demonstrate the difference between what placemaking **IS** versus what it **IS NOT**.

[10]

Question 4

Namibia is governed in a framework of a representative democratic republic.

- (a) Describe the six key elements of a modern democracy. (6)
 - (b) Explain the paradoxical nature of a representative democracy (5)
- [11]**
-

Question 5

In the article “*How we shape our cities, and then they shape us*”, Sevtsuk (2012) describes the effects of the built environment on its inhabitants.

Briefly discuss the desirable benefits urban form and the life in cities has for its inhabitants.

[9]

Question 6

Urban sprawl can be described as the rapid, uncontrolled and excessive spatial expansion of human populations.

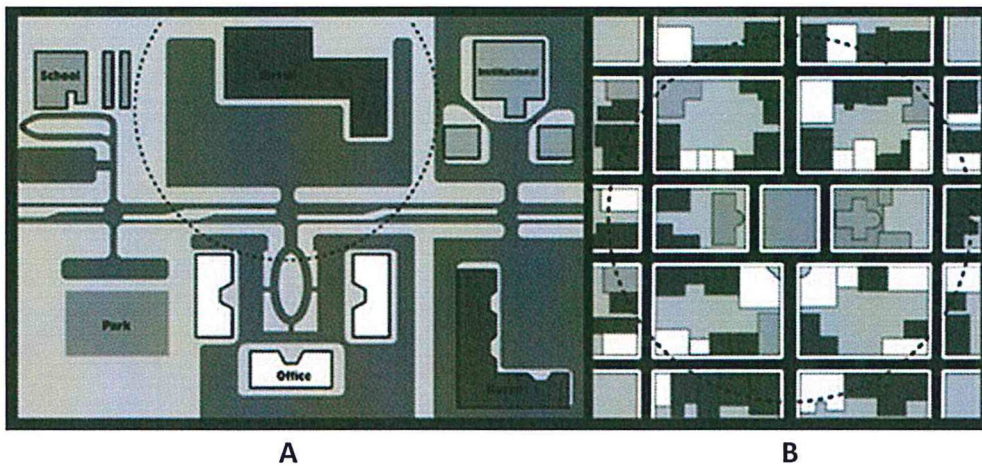
Briefly discuss the three main forces economists believe are responsible for urban sprawl.

[6]

Question 7

In his TEDx talk on *The Walkable City*, Jeff Speck outlines his theory on how to get people to walk.

Name the two contrasting models (depicted as A and B in the image below), which have been used throughout history by planners to build communities, AND discuss their main characteristics.



[9]

Question 8

“Modernism” started as a planning movement in 19th Century when capitalist industrialisation transformed cities.

- (a) Describe four characteristics that would best describe the modernist movement. (4)

- (b) During the 1970s postmodernism emerged as a critique on the failures of modernism. Describe four characteristics that would best describe the postmodern movement. (4)

[8]

Question 9

In *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, Jane Jacobs (1961) introduced ground-breaking ideas about how cities function, evolve and fail, maintaining that diversity is a key condition in city building.

Briefly discuss the four conditions she promoted to generate exuberant diversity.

[12]

Question 10

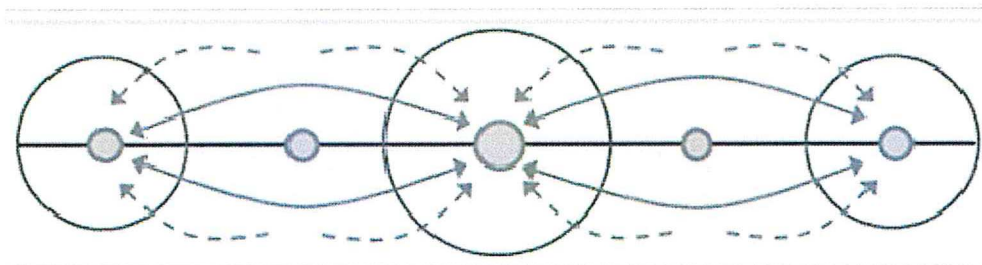
Clarify the difference between intra- and inter-regional planning.

[6]

Question 11

John Friedmann's Core-Periphery Model of regional development helps to explain why some regions enjoy considerable prosperity, whilst others display all the signs of regional deprivation.

- (a) Clarify the meaning of a "resource frontier region". (3)
- (b) Identify (1 mark) and describe (4 marks) a Namibian region currently in the stage of development as shown in the figure below. (5)



[8]

Question 12

The fundamental concept of growth poles is that they exploit agglomeration economies and spill-over effects to spread resulting prosperity from the core of the pole to the periphery.

- (a) Elaborate this statement by explaining the basic economic concept of polarisation. (3)
- (b) Explain briefly why the Growth Pole Theory has been considered as an attractive policy tool in regional planning. (3)

[6]

TOTAL

[100]

THE END