Materialien zu:

Wiebke Keim
Vermessene Disziplin
Zum konterhegemonialen Potential afrikanischer und lateinamerikanischer Soziologien


Im Weltmaßstab gesehen erscheinen die afrikanischen und lateinamerikanischen Sozialwissenschaften als peripher. Doch entstehen hier aus der Auseinandersetzung mit lokal relevanten gesellschaftlichen Fragestellungen originelle, eigenständige Bereiche der soziologischen Forschung und Lehre, die als konterhegemoniale Strömungen konzeptualisiert werden.

Wiebke Keim (Dr. phil.) promovierte an den Universitäten Freiburg und Paris IV-Sorbonne.


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„WITS KLAUSURFRAGEN“
6. Klausurfragen Industriesoziologie an der University of the Witwatersrand, chronologisch für ausgewählte Jahrgänge


Quelle: Universitätsarchive der McCullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand

Klausurfragen 1971

Oct.-Nov. 1971
BA and BA Social Work

Industrial Sociology 1 – Paper 1 (Examiners: Prof. O. Wagner, Prof. H. Lever, K. Jubber, S. Pryke, E. Zucker)

Answer 4 questions, 2 from A and 2 from B!

Section A:

1. Discuss critically the contribution of Frederick Taylor to the understanding of work motivation.
2. To what extent will automation solve the major problems of industrial societies?
3. Discuss the problems experienced by the worker in modern industrial societies when he (or she) reaches old age.
4. Discuss the following statement: „The most persistent indictment of industrial society is that it has resulted in the alienation of industrial man“. (Faunce)

Section B

5. Show in what ways the conjugal or nuclear family „fits” the economic needs of industrial society.
6. What are the principal effects that industrialization has had on social stratification in modern society?
7. What conditions do you feel are required for the industrial development of any undeveloped society?
8. To what extent do you feel „communism” has been realized in modern Russia? Compare present Russia, as an industrial state, with any one modern „western” nation.

Industrial Sociology 1 – Paper 2 (Examiners: Prof. O. Wagner, Prof. H. Lever, K. Jubber)

Answer 4 questions, at least one form each section.

Section A:

1. What are the characteristic features of group dynamics?
2. Describe three of the following studies:
   a) Lewin’s experiment on the changing food habits
   b) Coch and French’s study of the effect of group discussion on the learning of new tasks
   c) Maier and Solem’s experiment on the effect of a discussion leader on the quality of group thinking
   d) Maier’s experimental test on the effect of training on discussion leadership
   e) French’s study on the re-training of an autocratic leader.
3. You are the chief personnel officer of an establishment employing more than twenty African workers. You have come to the conclusion that channels of communication between your African staff and yourself are necessary and so you examine two alternative ways of creating this communication. You look at the procedures
provided for in law and you also consider creating your own informal channels. Sub questions: i)-viii) (...)

Section B:

4. Discuss the work culture of the informal organisation in industry.
5. Evaluate the statement: „It is not possible to construct an industrial organisation which can simultaneously maximize the achievement of both managerial and worker goals“. 
6. Outline Weber’s theory of authority structures and relate this to his theory of bureaucracy.
7. Drawing on relevant research findings, attempt to provide an explanation for the observation that strike proneness varies from industry to industry in any give country.

November 1971
BA and BA Social Work

Industrial Sociology 2 – Paper 1 (Examiners: Prof. O. Wagner, Prof. H. Lever, Dr. A. Archibald)

Answer four questions:

1. Personality tests have always been enshrouded in an atmosphere of doubt in their application to personnel selection. Critically examine the various methods of personality assessment which are available (...).

2. Describe the selection tests you would apply in attempting to evaluate the skills, abilities and training potential of a group of computer programmers.


4. What is your opinion of the view that the Coloureds are the most alienated workers in South Africa today?

5. Discuss the impact of industrialization on either the Cape Malays or the South African Chinese.

6. „The future form of industrial society will be determined more by developments in the humanities than in the physical sciences“. Discuss.

November 1971
BA and BA Social Work

Industrial Sociology 2 – Paper 2 (Examiners: Prof. O. Wagner, Dr. A. Archibald, K. Jubber)

Answer 4 questions:

Section A

1. Discuss: „An examination of existing theories, as well as an empirical study of trade unionism, shows that trade union phenomena are too complex to be placed under the rubric of one theory without serious distortion or over-simplification“ (Schneider).

2. Outline the major characteristics of the labour movement in a country you have studied.

3. Modern mass communications theory and practice draws heavily on sociology. Discuss some of the contributions made to this field by sociology.

Section B

4. Discuss some of the problems and prospects of advanced industrial society.
Online-Anhang zu: Keim, Vermessene Disziplin, 2008

„WITS KLAUSURFRAGEN“
6. Klausurfragen Industriesoziologie an der University of the Witwatersrand, chronologisch für ausgewählte Jahrgänge

5. Evaluate Kahn and Wiener’s concept of „post-industrial society“.

6. „Industrial sociology’ is a non-name for a non-subject”. Discuss.

Klausurfragen 1975

November 1975
BA and BA Social Work

Industrial Sociology 1 – Paper 1 (Examiners: Prof. H.F. Dickie-Clark, Prof. T. Dunbar Moodie, P. Dixie, A. Ellers)

Answer 4 questions, 2 from Section A, 2 from section B

Section A: Introduction to Industrial Sociology

1. „An understanding of the difference between folk and feudal societies is of crucial significance in interpreting the effects of present-day industrialization and urbanization in many parts of the world”. (Sjoberg, Folk and Feudal Societies, 1952). Discuss this statement referring to South African examples.

2. Compare and contrast any two of the following theorists’ interpretations regarding social change in the industrial revolution: Marx, Weber, Smelser.

3. Durkheim stressed that, despite a highly developed organic solidarity, modern society still needed a common faith, a common conscience collective, if it was not to disintegrate into a heap of mutually antagonistic and self-seeking individuals. Discuss.

4. „We find in Langa that a community has emerged with characteristics very similar to those of urban communities in other countries”. Wilson and Mafeje, Langa, 1963. Discuss this statement.

5. Write an essay entitled: Family structure and social mobility in industrial society.


7. „An important aspect of contemporary modernization which has a definite impact on the particular course this process takes in a society, is the role of deliberate large scale state planning. Such planning implicitly uses a ‘theory’ or model in terms of which society is reconstructed‘. Van Zyl Slabbert, Modernization and Apartheid, 1970. Write an essay on the role of the Whites as a modernizing elite in SA.

8. „Without a purposeful decentralized policy, the major expansion of economic activities – and therefore the creation of employment opportunities – will take place in the existing developed centre. For economic, social and political reasons, however, it is necessary that economic development should also take place within or near the areas with large Non-White population concentrations, particularly Bantu”. White Paper Report of Inter-departmental Commission on the Decentralization of Industries, 1971. Laying stress on „social and political reasons“ argue for or against the above thesis.

Section B: Sociology of economic life

9. Critically discuss the role of values and ideologies in the theories of Marx and Weber on capitalism.

10. According to Smelser, ideologies are sometimes used to justify existing social arrangements. Discuss the changes in managerial ideologies in Britain, America and Russia.

11. Discuss the social consequences of automation for labour and production relations.
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6. Klausurfragen Industriesoziologie an der University of the Witwatersrand, chronologisch für ausgewählte Jahrgänge

12. Discuss the role of state planning, modernizing elites and ideologies in countries undergoing industrialization.

13. Discuss the most important changes in labour and production relations during industrialization of underdeveloped countries.

14. Discuss the methodological problems associated with the study of modernization.

November 1975
BA and BA Social Work

Industrial Sociology 1 – Paper 2 (Examiners: Prof. H.F. Dickie-Clark, Prof. T. Dunbar Moodie, A. Eilers, D. O’Meara)

Answer 4 questions, 2 from each section.

Section A: South African Labour History

1. „Social classes in the Marxian sense of relationship to the means of production exist by definition, as they must in any capitalist country, but they are not meaningful social realities. Clearly pigmentation, rather than the ownership of land or capital, is the most important criterion of status in South Africa”. P. van den Berghe, South Africa. Discuss.

2. „African opposition in South Africa has taken many forms – from primary resistance through to mass nationalist movements. Yet a constant and debilitating feature of this opposition has been a divergence of interests between the various class forces in the African population”. Discuss in general terms or with reference to one or more specific organisations.

3. „The causes and significance of single ‘events’ in history are more often than not both obscure and open to varying interpretations. Occasionally, however, one event seems to crystallise the contradictions and conflicts of an entire stage of social development and the reactions to it point the way to the future development of a particular social formation”. Either compare the significance of the 1922 „Rand Revolt” with the 1846 African miners’ Strike, or discuss the significance of one of these two events.

4. „As an ideology, Afrikaner Nationalism explicitly downplays class divisions, emphasizing those of race, ethnicity and culture. Yet it is relatively simple to point to the class basis of its support”. Examine the incorporation of Afrikaans-speaking workers by Afrikaner Nationalist ideology, with special reference to the significance of this incorporation in the 1948 General Elections.

5. „The supply of labour to the South African Gold Mines, and the mechanisms of control over that work force, have always been a function of conditions in the ‘Reserves’ and the nature of the incorporation of the ‘Reserve economies’ into the overall South African economy”. Discuss.

Section B: Complex Organizations

6. Critically evaluate Weber’s theory of bureaucracy and discuss its relationship to his ideas on capitalism.

7. Critically evaluate Etzioni’s „compliance theory” and discuss its potential usefulness in the analysis of organisations.

8. Discuss the role of informal groups in complex organisations.

9. Discuss the following statement: „The increasing employment of outside professionals by industrial organizations will eventually lead to strain”.
10. Critically evaluate any two theories on management and discuss the most important assumptions underlying these theories.

November 1975
BA and BA Social Work
Industrial Sociology 2 – Paper 1 (Examiners: Prof. H.F. Dickie-Clark, Prof. T. Dunbar Moodie, J. Cates, L. Douwes-Dekker)

Answer 4 questions, 2 from each section.

Section A: Sociology of Occupations

1. The meaning of work may be studied from a) an historical approach (…) b) a comparative approach (…) c) by contrasting work with non-work (…). Discuss the meaning of work from these three perspectives, citing relevant studies.

2. Provide a definition of ‘profession’. Would a scientist or a college professor be included within your definition? Explain what is meant by professionalization and by deprofessionalization. Discuss these trends.

3. The concept of career offers a moving perspective on occupational life. What is meant by the terms „vertical and horizontal mobility“, „spiralist“, „Sponsorship“, „cohort versus continuous systems“, „commitment“, „identification“, „anticipatory socialization“?

4. What is meant by the „decomposition of capital and labour”? Do you think events in the real world over the past fifty years or so have served to negate the analyses of Durkheim and Marx with reference to the division of labour?

5 Simmel proposes that conflict is distinct from hostility, can revitalise existing norms and contribute to the emergence of new norms. Critically discuss this proposition in relation to events in industrial relations since 1973.

6. Idenburg argues that managerial authority in the work situation requires to be legitimised. Discuss whether a process of legitimization is taking place among urban African workers.

7. Define the concept of workers’ participation and discuss it in relation to: a) the relevant clauses in the Bantu Labour Relations Act; b) the proposed amendments of these clauses; and c) the implementation of these clauses.

8. Discuss the nature of conflict between management and worker and the relevance to the work situation, of any four of Simmel’s propositions on conflict, as formulated by Coser.

November 1975
BA and BA Social Work
Industrial Sociology 2 – Paper 2 (Examiners: Prof. H.F. Dickie-Clark, Prof. T. Dunbar Moodie, S. Kahn, E. Zucker)

Answer 4 questions, 2 from each section.

Section A: Problems of labour in South Africa

1. „For there to be conflict in the field of labour, management and labour must have dissimilar views of a common area of activity“. Using the theory of value, discuss the proposition.

2. „The ICU was a ‘flash-in-the-pan’ organization, with no basis in the prevailing political-economic climate of
Online-Anhang zu: Keim, Vermessene Disziplin, 2008

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6. Klausurfragen Industriesoziologie an der University of the Witwatersrand, chronologisch für ausgewählte Jahrgänge

the time. By contrast, “economistic” trade unions are firmly rooted in the conditions of the period in which they operate”. Critically evaluate.

3. The 1930s, 40s and the early 50s saw two types of White Trade Unions in SA vying with each other for supremacy. Referring to no less than 2 and no more than 3 specific unions, trace the history of these two styles of Unionisms, and relate what happened in: a) the unions and coordinating bodies, b) the particular industry and c) the broader society.

4. Why is there, or is there a fundamental difference of (class) interest between White and Black workers in SA?

Section B: Future of Industrial Society

5. Write an essay on a particular post-industrial trend that you have studied in depth.

6. Evaluate Ehrlich’s proposition that „It is certainly clear that if population growth proceeds much further the probabilities of wars will be immensely increasing“.

7. Technology is amoral; it is only man who can determine whether or not the implementation of his technological inventions will be beneficial to society. Discuss.

8. It is likely that technological innovation will increasingly contribute to the disruption of urban society. This trend will manifest itself mainly in socio-pathological phenomena. Comment on this view.

Klausurfragen 1979/80

January 1980 (Aegrotat Examinations [?])
BA and BA Social Work

Industrial Sociology 1 – Paper 1 (Examiners: Dr. Belinda Bozzoli, P. Dixie, External: Prof. M. Murphree)

Section A: Theories of industrialism

1. Saint Simon increasingly became a critic of laissez-faire liberalism. Why was this? What did he propose in its place?

2. In what ways may Comte be considered a conservative reactionary?

3. Write an essay titled „Herbert Spencer – Demystifier or Dogmatist – or both?” Refer to Spencer’s sociological understanding of the emergence of industrial society.

4. „Marx gives brilliant account of that most improbably of circumstances – the unification of a disparate mass of isolated producers into a political force within a specific mode of production”. Discuss.

5. Durkheim’s central thesis in The Elementary Forms of religious Life is that no society, including modern, secular, industrial, scientific, technological society can exist without, or independently of, religious forms of sentiment and action. What did Durkheim mean by religion?

6. Is bureaucracy inevitable in modern industrial society? Give an account of how you think Max Weber would respond to this question.

Section B. Sociology of development

7. „The starting point of underdevelopment theory is the period in which any given region of today’s ‘third world’ began to be incorporated into a permanent relationship with the expanding capitalist economy”. (Leys).
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<td><strong>Does the example of Kenya’s conquest of Britain at the turn of the century support this assertion?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8. To what extent is Arrighi’s critique of the dual economy thesis of relevance to the Kenyan case?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>9. Are large multinational firms a force for development or underdevelopment? Refer to Kenya.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>10. Why do many theorists of underdevelopment deem it important to analyse the processes of decolonisation? Refer to Kenya.</strong></td>
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**Answer 2 questions from A and 2 from B**

**Section A: South African Labour History**

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<th>1. To what extent would an examination of the labour history of the gold mines between 1890 and 1924 demonstrate a fundamental conflict of interest between African and white workers?</th>
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<td>2. „It has been argued that the only section of the ICU’s membership which was capable of being effectively organised was the African urban working class, and it is in their failure to organise this group that the C can chiefly be criticised”. Discuss.</td>
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<td>3. „The victory of the Nationalist/Afrikaner parties in 1948 must be seen as the reaction of Afrikaans-speaking workers, farmers and petty bourgeoisie to developments highlighted by the 1946 mine-workers strike”. Discuss.</td>
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<td>4. What were the recommendations of the Botha commission and why and how did the Nationalist government respond to them?</td>
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<td>5. „The policy of the GWU on ‘Afrikaner nationalism’ is seen clearly in its response to the 1938 Voortrekker Centenary Celebrations. A crude socialist response might have been to condemn the whole affair as a propaganda exercise, staged by the Nationalists”. Discuss.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. „Recognition creates …responsibility… experience proves that organisation in the open, made sober by recognition, is a very different thing from organisation which has to fight against contempt or antagonism… moreover the trade union official is more likely to take the business point of view and examine the situation calmly than the workman who has some personal grievance troubling his mind”. (Government Commission of Inquiry). Would an analysis of the origins and experience of the functioning of the 1924 Industrial Conciliation Act warrant this frank comment from a Government Commission?</td>
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**Section B: Production and Organisations**

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<td>10. „Taylorism dominates the world of production; the practitioners of ‘human relations’ and ‘industrial psychology’ are the maintenance crew for the human machinery”. Discuss the role of Taylorism in the development of management theory.</td>
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<td>11. How useful is it to describe compounds as „total institutions”?</td>
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### Section A: Trade unions under capitalism

1. What effect did the changing labour process have on the ‘labour aristocracy’ in mid-nineteenth century Britain?

2. “Trade unions daily demonstrate Michel’s ‘iron law of oligarchy’”. Discuss.

3. Do Marxists have contempt for “pure-and-simple” trade unionism?

4. Could a liberal-pluralist give a convincing defence in favour of trade unions against:
   a) those who argued against trade unions on the grounds that they intruded into a private contractual relationship
   b) those who argued that liberal pluralism was merely a sophisticated form of “managerialism”?

5. “Larry was being taught how to ‘handle’ men; no one was teaching him to ‘represent’ them”. Evaluate the role of shop-stewards in Halewood and Chemco.

### Section B: Industrial Relations

Answer 1 question from I and 1 question from II

I.
1. Analyse the institutionalisation of industrial conflict in a „free enterprise society” and the relevance of this process to workers.
   Or
2. There is no collective bargaining in South Africa. Discuss this statement in relation to the operation of wage regulating instruments.

II.
3. Discuss the nature of paternalism in employment practices and to what extent corporations have adopted a strategy incorporating that approach since 1973.
   Or
   Or
5. The Wiehahn Report (…) has entrenched the initiative for industrial relations structures and processes in the hands of the employer. Discuss.
## WITS Klausurfragen

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### November 1979

**BA and BA Social Work**

**Industrial Sociology 2 – Paper 2 (Examiners: Dr. Belinda Bozzoli, Ari Sitas, Halton Cheadle, External: Prof. M. Murphree)**

Answer 4 questions, at most 2 from section A and two from section B. Section C is optional.

### Section A: Origins of the State in SA

1. “The boer war cannot be reduced simply to the economic needs of a mining industry – even Marxists have to develop more refined explanations than that”. Discuss.

2. Critically examine Davies’ argument that white unskilled labour was rejected by the post Boer war mining industry primarily because of its high cost to capital. What are the implications of his argument and your critique for the more general understanding of divisions in the work force under capitalism?

3. What political factors would you refer to in developing an explanation of what Hobart Houghton refers to as the “take-off” of the South African economy in the 1930s?

4. In what way was the 1948 National Party victory a help and/or hindrance to businessmen?

### Section B: Division of Labour

5. a) Management and indeed control over the labour process in the Soviet Union resembles some of the worst features of the capitalist organisation of production. Declarations about worker control or power are illusory and merely hide the fact that it is technique that governs. Critically discuss.

Or

b) “Transforming the social relations of production without the necessary technological infrastructure of a country is a utopian dream as the case of the Chinese Cultural Revolution clearly indicates”.

6. a) „Job-enlargement”, „job enrichment” and „responsible autonomy” arrangements in industry clearly indicate that the actual democratisation of production processes and factory hierarchies has started. It is only a question of time before it spreads”. Discuss.

Or

b) As an industrial sociologist you have to reorganise the job-enlargement scheme of either Donelly Mirrors or Chem.Co. How would you go about it in order to provide a more egalitarian sharing of powers in the plant?

7. a) ChemCo workers are internally divided. They lack solidarity, are isolated from one another, are stratified by a grading system, lack experience of active trade unionism, and certainly lack any radical political tradition”. Critically discuss the reasons for such a situation.

Or

b) „The question of class divisions and class conflict pales into insignificance wherever the racial or sexual division of labour manifests itself in industry… Indeed racial and sexual relations and conflict appear as primary most of the time”. Discuss, using examples from the texts or experiences you are familiar with.

8. a) The trouble with ‘technicist’ arguments about the rise of the factory is that they ‘attribute to machinery the powers over humanity which arise in fact from social relations…’. Critically discuss whether Braverman is right in his assessment or whether he is underestimating the importance of technology and science in a factory.

Or

b) According to Taylor, scientific management brings about a fourfold situation: a) producing a very much larger output per man, as well as an output of better and higher quality; b) enabling any company to pay much...
### Klausurfragen 1986

**November 1986**  
**BA and BA Social Work**  
**Industrial Sociology 2 – Paper 2 (Examiners: Dr. Belinda Bozzoli, Dr. D. Hindson, J. Hyslop, External: M. Roux)**

Answer 4 questions, 2 from either A or B (depending on your option), 2 from C

### Section A: Class, Community and Conflict (Dr. Belinda Bozzoli)

Answer Question 1 and one other question:

1. a) „Proletarianisation underpins, but is not synonymous with, class formation”. With special reference to the work of Mike Davies, and case studies of American working class formation, examine the various ways in which the complex and differential processes of proletarianisation shape the formation of a working class and affect its cultural character.  
Or  
b) „To understand what working class cultures are it is necessary to ask questions about the kinds of communities in which they are embedded”. Discuss with reference to British and American examples and to Stedman-Jones in particular.

2. a) „It is not consciousness that determines being, but being that determines consciousness” (Marx). Critically discuss with reference to case studies of aspects of working class culture (e.g. family relations, workplace culture, leisure) with which you are familiar.  
Or  
b) „Ethnicity can be a factor which works in harmony with class interest at certain times for certain material and historical reasons”. Critically discuss by reference to particular case studies of „ethnic communities” in Britain or the USA.

3. a) „Class is a relationship not a thing”. What does Thompson mean by this statement? (…)  
Or  
b) How do Williams’ notions of „hegemonic”, „alternative” and „oppositional” cultures apply to cases of working class culture and ideology with which you are familiar?

4. a) „We need to steer a path between judgementalism and romanticism in our examination of working class culture”. Discuss. (…)  
Or  
b) „Men make their own history, but not in ways of their own choosing” (Marx). Has this statement, which combines both voluntarism and determinism, been effectively applied to the examinations for working class culture in any case studies with which you are familiar?

5. Why is there no socialism in the USA?
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Section B: Theories of Capitalist Development (Dr. D. Hindson)

Answer 2 questions.

1. How have different economists approached the question of „wealth“ and „value“?

2. What is „capitalism“? Why is a definition of this term important in understanding the evolution of economic though?

3. What was the mercantilists’ conception of wealth and its source? What influences account for this view?

4. „Labour is the Father and active principle of wealth, as Lands are the Mother“. Explain the theory of value underlying this conception of wealth and how it differs from mercantilism.

5. What were the major contributions of the Physiocrats to economic thought?

6. „It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest“. In Adam Smith’s view, how did the actions of atomised individuals lead to the growth of the wealth of nations?

7. How did Ricardo derive a theory of rent from a labour theory of value? What circumstances in the political economy of England at the time influenced his thinking?

8. Do you agree that Marx was merely a minor post-Ricardian?

Section C: Research Methods (J. Hyslop)

Answer 2 questions.

1. If contemporary South African social researchers want to make their work more relevant to the needs of the community, how can they go about it?

2. What are the strengths and limitations of either newspapers or official statistics as sources for social research?

3. Is it possible to integrate material derived from oral history interviews into an understanding of the structural features of a society?

4. How would you go about organising a large scale national survey of political attitudes in SA? Be sure that your answer takes account of the practical difficulties likely to arise from contemporary social conflicts.

5. Outline how you would go about a study of student sub-cultures at Wits, and identify the difficulties you might experience. Outline some of the themes you would like to explore.

6. Is there anything wrong with the Positivist model of social investigation, and, if so, what is the alternative?

November 1986
BA and BA Social Work

Industrial Sociology 3 – Paper 3 (Examiners: Prof. D. Archibald, Prof. J. Keenan, External: M. Roux)

Answer 2 questions from the option you studied

Metatheory (Prof. Archibald)

1. Assess Alexander’s attempt at a comprehensive metatheoretical programme for the future of sociology.
2. „We must bear in mind the standards of explanation and understanding which we apply in the natural sciences if we are to arrive at a balanced assessment of the successes and difficulties of the social sciences” (Ryan). Discuss.

3. Account for Kuhn’s great influence in recent thinking about social science.

4. What is of use in Winch’s extreme relativism?
   Or
   Discuss the strengths and limitations of interpretation in the social sciences, using the term in the sense proposed by Charles Taylor and Clifford Geertz.

5. What would justify the assertion of ideology?
   Or
   Is it possible to transcend sociology of knowledge?

Reform, Reproduction and the Rural Areas (Prof. J. Keenan)

Answer 2 questions

1. Discuss the extent to which the Bantustans still function to reproduce and supply the capitalist sector of the South African economy with ‘cheap’ labour.

2.
   a) Over the last year or so there has been a dramatic escalation of popular resistance in some Bantustan areas against the structures of the apartheid state. Outline, with reference to specific areas, the issues that have generated this increased resistance as well as the forms of political organisation and leadership that have been associated with it.
   Or
   b) To what extent do you consider that the South African government’s recent ‘reform’ policies have provoked the upsurge of popular resistance against the structures of the apartheid state currently being experience in most Bantustan regions. Illustrate your answer with reference to specific examples.

3. Discuss with reference to specific examples, the contemporary role(s) played by tribal/community authorities chiefs and ‘headman’, in South Africa’s Bantustans.

4.
   a) Discuss the validity and possible implications of the assertion that the role of a government pursuing monetarist politics, at least in their extreme forms, can be limited, with the exception of national defence, to little more than the management of the money supply.
   Or
   b) „Where the legal and political institutions give land, capital and control of labour to one section of the population, market forces will only consolidate that power”. Discuss within the context of SA.
   Or
   c) Discuss the extent to which the ideology of ‘neo-conservative’ economics, or the New Right, as it is sometimes called, has legitimized the nature of both the South African government’s ‘reform’ and ‘repressive’ policies/strategies since 1977/78.

5. Critically evaluate the nature and validity of much of the evidence put forward by the South African government to claim that its ‘reforms’ have lead to an improvement in the overall standards of living of the country’s black (African) population.

6. Discuss, with reference to specific examples, the developments that have taken place in ‘homeland’ agriculture since 1977, and the extent to which these developments have led to the increased politicisation and conscientisation of the populations in those areas.
**Industrial Relations and Labour Law (Dr. Duncan Innes)**

Answer 2 questions:

1. Give a brief description of the most important pieces of industrial legislation which were passed in SA between 1924 and 1926 and explain their implications for a system of free collective bargaining in the country.

2. Explain why you think the Nationalist government which came to power in 1948 failed to follow the recommendations of both the Fagan and Botha commissions of enquiry regarding statutory recognition of trade unions for black workers; and outline the alternative policy which was adopted by the government.

3. Discuss the reasons for the so-called Durban strikes of 1973 and consider their impact on industrial relations in SA over the next decade.

4. It has been argued that, by granting statutory union recognition to black workers, the Wiehahn Commission paved the way for the collapse of apartheid. Explain why you agree or disagree with this proposition.

5. Do trade unions have a role to play in the ‘liberation struggle’ in SA? If so, clarify precisely the nature of that role; if not, explain clearly why they have no such role.

**November 1986**

**BA and BA Social Work**

**Industrial Sociology 3 – Paper 4 (Examiners: Dr. Beryl Unterhalter, T. Adler, P. Dixie, External: M. Roux)**

Answer 2 questions from the option you studied

**Sociology of Medicine (Dr. B. Unterhalter)**

Answer 2 questions

1. What is your view of the statement that health should not be a commodity to be bought and sold?

2. All the inequalities of society – inequalities of power, status, income and conditions of work – are reflected in the disease patterns of society. Discuss this statement and its application to an understanding of health and disease in SA.

3. „It is the monopolistic nature of the medical profession which legitimates some medical practices and practitioners and defines others as marginal or fraudulent”. Discuss.

4. There are important issues affecting workers’ health that can and should be raised by trade unions. What are these issues and what contradictory responses can be expected from capital and labour?

**The Motor Industry (T. Adler)**

2 questions

1. „Militant unionism, especially in the Eastern Cape, has caused the relocation of the South African motor industry from the Eastern Cape to the P.W.V. Area. It has also been responsible for the increasing automation of the assembly industry in this country”. Discuss.

2. „The South African motor industry is independent of the international motor industry”. Discuss with reference to the ownership and technical links between the South African and multi-national assembly companies.
### Klausurfragen 1991/92

**June 1991**

**BA**

**Industrial Sociology 2 – Paper 1 (Examiners: Dr. Glen Adler, Prof. Belinda Bozzoli, Dr. B. Unterhalter, External: Prof. Ari Sitas)**

Industrial Sociology 2 Paper 1

Answer 2 questions from A and 2 from your option (B, C or D).

**Section A: Sociology of the labour movement (Glenn Adler)**

Answer 2 questions.

1. Is democracy important in a trade union? Is it possible? (Refer to Michel’s` iron law of oligarchy and the writings on shop stewards).

2. „In the immediate Post-Wiehahn period, South Africa’s industrial relations practitioners’ … aim was to institutionalise industrial conflict along classical pluralist lines. The oft-stated intention was the patterning of..."
Online-Anhang zu: Keim, Vermessene Disziplin, 2008

„WITS KLAUSURFRAGEN“
6. Klausurfragen Industriesoziologie an der University of the Witwatersrand, chronologisch für ausgewählte Jahrgänge

union development on the West European model, where unions tend to confine themselves to workplace issues only.” Did South African management achieve its aim in the 1980s?

3. According to Hindson and Crankshaw the racial division of labour which characterised apartheid in the 1960s and 1970s has become blurred in the 1980s and 1990s. What changes do they have in mind, and what do the changes mean for trade unions?

4. Two workers are working side by side on the same assembly line, at the same level of skill. After work one goes home to Diepkloof, the other to Triomf. Are they member of the same class? According to which class theory? Do the differences between them have any implications for trade union organisation?

5. Webster defines industrial relations as a process of control over work relations. Using his definition, how did management control the white women packing house workers at the Zebediela Citrus Estate? Do you think the forms of control were similar to those for Qabula and his fellow workers at Dunlop before the coming of MAWU?

6. Is pluralism a form of co-optation of unions by capital?

7. According to the National Union of Metalworkers’ of SA, „NUMSA should never affiliate to a political party and should always remain oppositional in relation to the state irrespective of the particular party in power“. Keeping in mind our discussion of Chinese socialism, what may be the consequences of union affiliation to a future ruling party in SA?

(Weitere Sections fehlen)

June 1991
BA

Industrial Sociology 3 – Paper 1 (Examiners: Avril Joffe, External: Prof. Ari Sitas)

Industrial Sociology 3, Paper 1

The State, law and industrial relations (Avril Joffe)

Answer 2 questions

1. Critically evaluate the argument that accepting trade unions as legitimate negotiating partner and bargaining according to mutually acceptable and agreed principles and procedures will succeed in reducing violence in industrial conflict.

2. In what way can law be used as part of a working class offensive? Discuss in relation to the Labour relations Act or the Industrial Court.

3. To what extent has COSATU been successful in challenging arbitrary managerial prerogative in the workplace?

4. What explains the radical policy alterations the trade union has undergone in its approach to the industrial council system?

5. Evaluate the impact of the 1988 amendment to the Labour Relations Act on recognition agreements.

6. Cobbett argues that „the union movement needs to stop reacting to managerial and private sector initiatives and to start setting the agenda itself, working actively in the formulation of a housing policy“. Critically assess this statement.

7. „A reconstruction accord would be an agreement on an economic strategy for national development … (and)
### Klausurfragen Industriesoziologie an der University of the Witwatersrand, chronologisch für ausgewählte Jahrgänge

**1.** Assess whether the use of management strategies of consent fundamentally challenge the orthodox Marxist thesis of the real subordination of labour.

**2.** Can it be argued that the shift from scientific management to participative management significantly alter the nature of workplace control?

**3.** How does the concept of „labour market segmentation“ deepen our understanding of flexible production?

**4.** „Deskilling remains the major tendential (tendency) presence within the development of the capitalist process“. Evaluate Thompson’s argument in the light of the recent restructuring of work.

**5.** Contrast and compare the distinctive feature of the labour process organised along the lines of Fordism and Japanisation. What conclusions can your draw about their compatibility from the Nissan factory tour?

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**June 1994**

**BA, BCom, BSc, Bproc**

**Industrial Sociology 2 – Paper 1 (Examiners: Dr. J. Hyslop, Avril Joffe, External: Prof. Dr. DM Cooper)**

**Section A Capitalism and modernity (Dr. J. Hyslop)**

(Answer 2 questions)

1. (compulsory): What are the main similarities and differences between Marx and Weber’s conceptions of the transition from „traditionalist“ agricultural society to „modern” capitalist society? Which version do you find more convincing and why?

Answer 1 question from the following:

2. „Edward Said’s concept of ‘Orientalism’ provides a basis for understanding why Marx and Weber’s conceptions of the relation between ‘the West and the Rest’ are inadequate”. Discuss.

3. „Marx and Weber’s work is rooted in Enlightenment thought and therefore suffers from all the typical problems of that outlook”. Discuss.
4. „Their treatment of magic and religion is the weakest aspect of Marx and Weber’s thought“. Discuss.

Section B: The Sociology of the Firm and Industrial Organisation (Avril Joffe).

2 questions

5. (compulsory): It has been suggested that „the perspective of economic sociology is indispensable for understanding a period of discontinuity in which the gap between economic theory and actual economic practices has widened“ (F. Block). Outline those economic practices identified with post-industrial trends, which challenge economic theories and critically evaluate the statement above.

6. „American Big Business meant both efficiency and the pursuit of market control“. Critically evaluate this view with reference to relevant theoretical contributions and empirical material.

7. Explain the interrelation between firm-level choices, social regulations and governmental actions with reference to the recent policy suggestions for the South African industry.

8. In explaining divergent patterns of corporate structure and industrial organisation three distinct but related arguments have been developed: that firms have a choice in how they respond to external pressures; that local historical traditions shape the strategic choices of individual firms and that local politics matter. Critically evaluate these arguments with reference to one or more of the case studies covered in the course (Italy, Japan, South Korea or SA).
„WITS KLAUSURFRAGEN“
6. Klausurfragen Industriesoziologie an der University of the Witwatersrand, chronologisch für ausgewählte Jahrgänge

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<tr>
<th>Section B: The Sociology of Work and Industrial Democracy (Sakhela Buhlungu, Ian Macun)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Critically discuss worker participation with reference to different interpretations and different forms of worker participation. Illustrate your answer with reference to one example in either SA, Yugoslavia or a producer cooperative.</td>
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<td>2. Examine the limits and opportunities for democratising the workplace within the capitalist labour process. Discuss these with reference to theoretical approaches to the labour process and to claims about new production relations associated with post-Fordism.</td>
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<td>3. Outline the experience of worker participation in producer cooperatives or in the Yugoslavian self-management system. Evaluate the problems of participation in one of these experiences and highlight the tensions between economic efficiency and the democratisation of work.</td>
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<td>4. What are the obstacles to the success of worker participation in South African companies? Critically discuss with reference to two of the case studies dealt with in the course.</td>
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<th>Section D: The Sociology of War, Peace and Security (Prof. J. Cock)</th>
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Klausurfragen 1998

**Southern Africa in the Era of Globalisation**

**November 1998**

**1st year**

**BA**

**Internal Examiners**: Sakhela Buhlungu, Dr. O. Chimere-Dan, Dr. D. Fig, Prof. Eddie Webster, External examiners: Prof. J. Lever

Answer 4 questions, 1 from each section

**Section A**: Industrialisation, democratisation and globalisation in Southern Africa (Part 1) Sakhela Buhlungu

1. Why did different „forms of labour“ emerge in SA when industrialisation began? Why did they persist? Refer to the work of Allen.

2. „The black migrant labour system was cheaper for the mines“ (Callinicos, 1994). Who benefited from and who did not benefit from the migrant labour system on the South African mines?

3. „The ICU collapsed because of corruption among the leaders of the union“. Critically discuss.

**Section B**: Industrialisation, democratisation and globalisation in Southern Africa (Part 2) Prof. Eddie Webster

4. Are the differences between Nazi Germany and apartheid greater than the similarities?
### WITS Klausurfragen

6. Klausurfragen Industriesoziologie an der University of the Witwatersrand, chronologisch für ausgewählte Jahrgänge

5. Identify the reasons for the decline of apartheid. Does SA’s transition confirm the notion of an „elite pact“ or does it challenge this explanation of transition?

6. Identify the „winners“ and „losers“ in the new SA. Does the concept of „globalisation“ help us explain this outcome?

Section C: Globalization and Underdevelopment (Part 1) Dr. D. Fig

7. „Increasing globalization helps to expand opportunities for nations and, on average, helps workers in rich and poor countries alike“. Do you agree with this statement taken from the World Bank Development Report (1966)?

8. In what ways are the dependency theorists critical of views of the modernisation theorists? Are their criticisms valid?

9. Explain the impact of globalization on the state in developing countries. Is it valid to argue that globalization has fundamentally affected the nature of the state in developing countries?

Section D: Globalization and Underdevelopment (Part 2) Dr. O. Chimere-Dan

10. What roles do you think the multinational corporations have played in the development experiences of African countries?

11. Critically assess the view that some African countries have „success stories“ emerging from their structural adjustment programmes. Illustrate your answer with a case study of an African country.

12. It has been argued that globalization is incompatible with the desire of African governments to achieve gender equity. Do you agree or disagree?

Organisations, Movements and Change
November 1998
BA 2nd year

Internal examiners: Franco Barchiesi, Christine Psoulis

External examiners: Prof. J. Lever

Answer 4 questions, 2 from A and 2 from B.

Section A (Franco Barchiesi)

1. (compulsory): Compare and contrast the Taylorist and „Japanese“ forms of organisation of production. Which of the two is the more effective in dealing with non-mass production markets?

2. „Bureaucracy is the most efficient and effective form of modern organisation“ (Weber). Discuss.

3. Critically discuss Foucault’s concept of power as applied to organisations. Do you think it is a useful theory in assisting us to explain the flexible organisation of production?

4. Examine the problems and constraints involved in the introduction of worker participation and cooperation schemes in SA.

Section B: The Sociology of the Labour Movement (Christine Psoulis)

5. (compulsory): Critically evaluate the idea that oligarchy is an inevitable result of trade union growth.
6. Outline and critically evaluate the key features of the optimistic and pessimistic interpretations of trade unions.

7. „The role of the trade union official and shop steward is shot-through with contradiction“ (Tony Lane). Critically examine the role and function of the trade union official and shop steward.

8. Identify the key threats facing the trade union movement by paying particular attention to the emergence of flexi workers.

**South African Industrial Relations in the Context of Globalization**

**November 1998**

**BA 3rd year**

**Internal examiners: Sakhela Buhlungu**

**External examiners: Prof. J. Lever**

Answer 2 of the following questions:

1. According to Teeple (1994) globalization has resulted in „a reduction of unions’ ability to achieve higher wages and benefits for their members“. Critically discuss this assertion. Your answer must include an examination of those free-market or neo-liberal policies which change the balance of powers against trade unions.

2. Adler and Webster (1995) have criticised transition theorists for neglecting the role of popular movements (particularly labour) in democratic transitions. Examine whether or not their discussion represents an alternative approach to the notion of „elite pacting“ suggested by transition theory.

3. „The popular forms of industrial relations in terms of ‘institutions of job regulation’ is unsatisfactory because it carries with it the danger of reification“ (Hyman, 1975). Discuss. Provide a definition of industrial relations which avoids the danger noted by Hyman, making reference to the interests of the key actors in industrial relations.

4. Webster has argued that South African industrial relations has been a „kind of Molotov cocktail“. Discuss the processes and factor which lead to the persistence of the past, on the one hand, those which dictate that SA should overcome this legacy, on the other.

5. a) Does the new Labour Relations Act (1995) represent a challenge to globalization and neo-liberalism or is it simply a capitulation to the dictates of global capital? Discuss (…)

   Or

   b) „The LRA provides fresh opportunities for management and unions to develop a new culture of dealing with one another – to find a way to rise to the industrial challenges facing SA“ (King 1996). Discuss (…).

6. Critically evaluate the opportunities and dangers of corporatism for trade unions, making reference to the history of corporatist institutions in SA.

**The Sociology of Work**

**June 1998**

**BA 3rd year**

**Internal examiners: Prof. Eddie Webster, Sakhela Buhlungu, Bridget Kenny**

**External examiners: Prof. J. Lever**

Answer 2 of the following questions:
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<tr>
<td>1. „Globalization is most advanced in the areas of financial markets and the Japanized organisational paradigm and least advanced in the area of labour migration“ (Waters). Critically evaluate this statement by defining the nature of globalization and examining its impact on the world of work.</td>
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<td>2. Outline and critically evaluate Kraak’s argument that globalization opens up the opportunity for a synergy between scientific knowledge and tacit knowledge.</td>
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<td>3. What is post-fordism? Is work in SA being organised along post-fordist lines? Identify opportunities and constraints in developing a new work paradigm in SA.</td>
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<td>4. Critically discuss the defining features of the informal sector. Your discussion should include Castells’ and Portes’ approach and should use at least three examples of different forms of informal work to elaborate on your definition.</td>
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<td>5. „Affirmative action means a concerted effort on the part of companies to employ and place blacks in positions of operational power” (Makhanya, 1995). Critically evaluate this statement and compare it to the approach adopted by the Employment Equity Bill for addressing the legacy of inequality in the South African workplace.</td>
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<td>6. „Co-determination has significantly changed the way in which employers utilize labour as a factor of production” (Streeck). With reference to the German system of co-determination, critically evaluate this proposition and identify the obstacles and opportunities this system creates in the era of globalization.</td>
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<td>7. What impact is the global restructuring of work having on workers? Your discussion should critically assess whether or not such restructuring holds opportunities for workplace democratisation.</td>
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