

THE UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION SKILLS
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION: 2008
KWALUSENI CAMPUS

TITLE OF PAPER	ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION SKILLS
COURSE CODE	ACS 1
TIME ALLOWED	THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS	WRITE THE NAME OF YOUR FACULTY ON THE ANSWER SCRIPT ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
TOTAL MARKS	100

This examination paper contains 8 pages including the cover sheet.

DO NOT OPEN UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE
INVIGILATOR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

No escape from sea for Pakistan's child fishermen

1 A year in an Indian jail hasn't put 13-year-old Rasool Baksh off returning to Pakistan's Arabian Sea coast and going back to sea. He was arrested in 2004 for fishing in Indian territorial waters near the disputed Sir Creek, between India's Gujarat state and Pakistan's Sindh province.

2 Released last year as part of a hesitant peace process between the nuclear-armed neighbours, Baksh has not seen his life change.

3 "It was hard in the Indian jail but fishing is our business. It has been passed to us down the generations. We can't do any other job so we take the risk," Baksh says.

4 He and his relatives stock up their wooden boat with food, fuel and ice and set sail from their village in Thatta district 100km east of Karachi in Pakistan. They hope for a good catch but all of them know they could end up in jail.

5 Baksh is a member of an estimated 50,000-strong force of children working in the fishing industry along Pakistan's 1,125km coastline.

6 "I can't read or write. From childhood I have only seen my father, uncles and brothers catching fish. I like following them," says Baksh, his teeth stained from chewing a betel nut and tobacco concoction known as gutka.

7 Child labour is widespread in Pakistan. A government survey in 1997 counted 3.3 million children working in different industries. No survey has been done since.

8 For many fishing families, children are essential workers in an industry that is being increasingly squeezed by foreign competition.

9 Children go out to sea with their older relatives in small, slow boats where they have to compete with big, deep-sea trawlers. The government has given permits to trawlers from South Korea, Japan and China to fish off Pakistan, but not within 65km of the coast. But Mumtaz Mandhrio, an official at the Pakistan fishermen's forum, says trawlers come well inside that limit and devour fish stocks.

10 Amjad Baloch, 12, says he sometimes has to stay out at sea for 40 days to ensure a good catch.

11 "I'm not scared of doing it," says Baloch, who lives in Mubarak, a village near Karachi of 7,500 people with no power, gas, or source of clean drinking water. It has a primary school but no teacher.

12 Despite the grim conditions, Baloch laughs and plays pranks on a beach where he sorts out nets in preparation for his next voyage.

- 13 Dada Ibrahim, 14, dressed in a dirty blue *shalwar kameez*, says he loves fishing as it brings him money, and that means freedom.
- 14 "If we don't go out and help our families we would starve," he says. If he is lucky, Ibrahim says he can earn 1,000 to 1,300 rupees (\$16 to \$18) on a trip to sea that might last two weeks.
- 15 The fishermen's forum says many fishermen can't afford to send their children to school because they are in debt to boat owners.
- 16 Saifullah Chaudhary, an official with the UN International Labour Organisation (ILO), says the government is trying to eliminate child labour and is focusing on the fishing industry.
- 17 The ILO has started projects in fishing villages to teach children to read and write, improve health and try and provide alternative employment. But Chaudhary says it will take time before children stop heading out to sea for a living.

Reuters

Questions Each question carries 5 marks, except 9, which has 10 marks.

- 1 What two things do Baksh (¶ 1), Baloch (¶ 10) and Ibrahim (¶ 13) have in common?
- 2 What country does Baksh come from?
- 3 Who are the nuclear-armed neighbours (¶ 2)
- 4 Why was Baksh sent to prison?
- 5 Why do boats carry ice? (¶ 4)
- 6 "Foreign competition" (¶ 8). Give one example of this.
- 7 What sort of thing is a "shalwar kameez"? (¶ 13)
- 8 How does it seem do the children feel about working at sea?
- 9 The following phrasal verbs are used in the passage:
 - a. put off (¶ 1)
 - b. stock up (¶ 4)
 - c. end up (¶ 4)
 - d. sorts out (¶ 12)
 - e. heading out (17)

Here are five definitions. Match the verb to its correct definition. Answer with the letter and number only: e.g. a.1, b4etc.

- 1 to organise things and put them in order
- 2 to go out in the direction of a particular area such as the mountains, the coast etc.
- 3 to make someone lose interest in or enthusiasm for something
- 4 to find yourself in a place or situation that you didn't intend or expect to be in
- 5 to fill something with food, water etc with the intention of using it later

QUESTION 2

WRITING AN ESSAY

45 Marks

There have been many articles in The Times of Swaziland on the increasing number of ritual murders in the kingdom. Write a letter to the editor of the paper stating your views on the matter

QUESTION 3

SUMMARY

(30 MARKS)

Read the following passage and then write about one page in response to the instructions that follow.

Rough trade: Diamond industry still funding bloody conflicts in Africa

By Paul Kelbie

The global diamond trade is continuing to fund vicious civil wars in countries such as Ivory Coast and Liberia, despite international efforts to blacklist stones from regions at war.

Human rights campaigners warn, in the approach to Valentine's Day, that an international system of regulating the gem trade is being systematically bypassed. Millions of men, women and children are being killed, injured and made homeless as a result. According to a Global Witness and Amnesty International report released today, "conflict diamonds" from Liberia are being smuggled into neighbouring countries for export, and stones from strife-torn Ivory Coast are also finding their way on to the British and other European markets.

In Liberia, a bitter eight-year civil war, which has killed more than 200,000 people and displaced more than a million, has been fuelled by the illegal diamond trade. Diamonds from Ivory Coast are smuggled to Mali and sold on the international market to provide millions of dollars in revenue for rebel factions such as the Forces Nouvelles.

Amnesty International and Global Witness are calling on the public to protest against the international trade in conflict diamonds. Shoppers are being urged to ask sales staff at jewellers where their diamonds come from and whether the areas are conflict-free.

Under existing guidelines retailers should be able to provide a copy of their company policy on conflict diamonds and a written guarantee from suppliers about the origin of the stones.

"Despite some progress, we are still concerned that the UK diamond industry is falling short in combating the trade in conflict diamonds," said Tom Fyans, Amnesty International UK economic relations manager, who claimed that a recent survey revealed only 18 per cent of stores could provide any assurance.

Since 2003, following a big international campaign highlighting the consequences of the trade in conflict diamonds, an international certification scheme called the Kimberley Process has been in place, which means a certificate, guaranteeing diamonds as conflict-free, should accompany all shipments of rough diamonds to and from participating countries.

In addition all sectors of the diamond industry, including high-street retailers, agreed to a voluntary system of warranties to ensure diamonds continue to be tracked right up to the point of sale. "All the diamond producing countries, the traders and the retailers

voluntarily agreed to provide guarantees to the point of sale so that consumers can walk into a high street shop and be sure they are getting a good, clean diamond," said Sarah Green, spokeswoman for Amnesty International, yesterday. "Unfortunately what was agreed has not been followed through. We know that a lot of conflict diamonds are creeping into the system and many retailers are not bothering to make warranties available.

"When we carried out a street-level survey only 18 per cent of stores could provide a copy of their conflict diamond policy and 22 per cent admitted they had no policy at all."

In the past warlords and rebel groups in countries including Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone have used billions of dollars of profits from the sale of diamonds from the mines they control to buy arms and fund devastating wars.

According to Amnesty International and the campaign group Global Witness, rough diamonds mined in rebel-held areas of Ivory Coast and Liberia are still being traded.

The illegal stones are smuggled out of conflict areas and into neighbouring countries where they are either sold on the black market or mixed in with legitimate Kimberley-certified diamonds and passed off as being sourced from elsewhere.

"Diamonds have provided funding for several brutal conflicts in Africa, resulting in the death and displacement of millions of people," says a report compiled by Global Witness into the continuing illegal trade. Four months ago a Global Witness investigation into the trade discovered that diamonds were being smuggled out of Ivory Coast by rebel agents to Mali and Guinea where they were sold to international traders.

Hundreds of labourers are being forced to work in diamond pits in three villages - Seguela, Bobi and Diarabala - in the north of the country to extract up to 300,000 carats a year worth more than \$25m (£14m).

In addition Global Witness claims that international terrorist groups including al-Qa'ida have infiltrated diamond trading networks to raise funds for their cause and launder huge amounts of money.

Among the areas targeted by al-Qa'ida is believed to be the illegal operations in Liberia, which was used as a conduit for diamonds mined by the rebel group the RUF during the war in Sierra Leone which was responsible for the deaths of at least 50,000 people and the mutilation, rape, torture and abduction of thousands of others. So far more than 200,000 lives have been lost in Liberia as a result of the conflict there.

"Things have got a lot better since the Kimberley Process was set up in 2003 but there is still a lot that can be done," said Susie Sanders of Global Witness, who said that at one time it was estimated that one in six diamonds was a conflict diamond but now, with the stricter controls in place, that percentage is now very small.

"We want people to help put pressure on the retailers who, in turn, will put pressure on their suppliers to end once and for all the trade in conflict diamonds," said Ms Sanders.

"Diamonds may be expensive, but they shouldn't cost lives."

Ask before you buy

Every consumer can help ensure diamonds never again fund conflict by asking four simple questions. Before buying a diamond, shoppers should ask the sales person the following:

1. How can I be sure that none of your jewellery contains conflict diamonds?
2. Do you know where the diamonds you sell come from?
3. Can I see a copy of your company's policy on conflict diamonds?
4. Can you show me a written guarantee from your diamond suppliers stating that your diamonds are conflict-free?

"They should be only too pleased to help you," says a campaign guide from Amnesty International and Global Witness. "If they aren't, try somewhere else, and tell them why."

10 February 2006

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Question

What, according to the passage above, is wrong with the diamond trade? Answer in about one page, using your own words. Do not copy sentences from the text.