

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2006**

**TITLE OF PAPER**                      **SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION**

**COURSE CODE**                      **T2P3/IDE-T2P3**

**TIME ALLOWED:**                      **THREE HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS:**                      **100**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS**
- 2. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS**

T2P3 (SUPP), 2006

1. Comment on Karl Marx's definition of religion.
2. "Religion may be an important way in which people express their unity. However, religion can also contribute to social divisions and conflict". Comment.
3. "Religion can be both a conservative force and a cause of social change". With examples, discuss the relationship between religion and social change.
4. Critically discuss the role of *umcwasho* in the prevention of HIV/Aids in Swaziland.
5. Compare and contrast the sociological and feminist approaches to the study of religion.
6. During the drafting of the <sup>national Constitution of Swaziland,</sup> ~~Swaziland's Constitution~~, a clause was included on Christianity as the official religion but this clause was later omitted. Discuss the reasons behind the inclusion and subsequent exclusion of the clause on religion. 2
7. Examine the various ways in which religion has been used to legitimate social and gender inequalities, and show how religion could be used to bring about change in those relationships. *legitimizing*
8. "Claims that our societies are now secular are not true. Both religious activities and belief are flourishing". To what extent is this true of Swaziland?