

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
MAIN EXAMINATION  
MAY 2016**

**TITLE OF PAPER: DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

**COURSE CODE: ECON 307**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION 1 (ONE) AND ANY  
OTHER **THREE** QUESTIONS**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS  
BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR.**

### **Question 1 (Compulsory) Total marks (40)**

- a) Outline the main arguments for and against the idea that rapid population results in serious development problems for the developing world. (10 marks)
- b) Do you support the statement that poverty is strongly related to social characteristics? Explain, using examples from Swaziland. (10 marks)
- c) Empirical evidence has shown that health and education are interrelated in the development process of any country. Explain this link. (10 marks)
- d) Discuss the environment relationships to poverty, population and economic growth. (10marks)

### **Question 2**

- a) Discuss the environmental difficulties posed by urban slums in Swaziland. Use examples to support your points. (10 marks)
- b) Outline any TWO policy responses set up by the government to deal with the problems you have presented in part (a) above. (5 marks)
- c) Discern between size distributions and functional factor share distribution of income. (5 marks)

### **Question 3**

- a) Deliberate on the various causes of urban giantism. (10 marks)
- b) Discuss the importance and features of the urban informal sector in developing countries. (10 marks)

### **Question 4**

- a) Land reform, supportive policies and integrated development objectives form a bigger part of people oriented agricultural and rural development strategy. Discuss, using situation in Swaziland (15 marks)
- b) Outline the role of women in agriculture. (5 marks)

### **Question 5**

Discuss the policy options that can be used by both developed and developing countries to ensure that the environment enhances economic development. Outline how the developed countries can contribute to global environmental improvement (20 marks)