

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**BACHELOR OF ARTS (SOCIAL SCIENCE) YEAR 3**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: DECEMBER, 2017**

**TITLE OF PAPER: RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

**COURSE CODE: PA 305**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS**
- 2. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS OF TWENTY FIVE (25) MARKS EACH**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR**

1. The causes of poverty are multi-dimensional. Discuss this and give an account on how poverty develops, what accounts for its persistence and what specific measures can be taken to eliminate or reduce it.

(25 Marks)

2. Macro-economic changes and policies can affect the rural poor. Explain the three major ways in which policies can affect the rural. Discuss the key policy components needed to reduce rural poverty.

(25 Marks)

3. According to Dependency Theorists, poverty is not natural but "an engineered position". It was a result of a protracted capitalistic dominance by the metropolis. Similarly, the poverty and underdevelopment in most rural areas in Africa is a result of the inhibiting relationship between them and the urban areas." Discuss.

(25 Marks)

4. What are the reasons for the drastic changes in world agriculture? Discuss the most common agrarian reform and rural development strategies that were effected by developing countries in response to these challenges.

(25 Marks)

5. African countries have engaged in a number of strategies and interventions to promote rural development. Discuss the how the following strategic interventions were used to promote rural development:

- Agricultural cooperatives
- Rural Finance Institutions and markets
- agricultural extension

(25 Marks)

6. Make a comparative analysis of agrarian reform strategies undertaken by two countries of your choice in the Southern Africa region.

(25 Marks)

7. Discuss the African Experience of the role played by women in rural development in general. Using Swaziland as an example, give examples of the strategies used to empower women to participate more effectively in rural development.

(25 Marks)

8. The Rural Development Areas Programme (RDAP) was initiated during the colonial period. What are the key contributions of the RDAP and the challenges of this programme? What further contributions have more recent strategic interventions have been made through the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan?

(25 Marks)