

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK
FINAL EXAMINATION: DECEMBER, 2018

COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PLANNING

COURSE CODE: SWK233

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:
1. THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION PAPER.
 2. SECTION A CONSISTS OF ONE (1) QUESTION, WHICH IS COMPULSORY.
 3. IN SECTION B ATTEMPT ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS.
 4. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS
 5. TOTAL MARKS 100.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR TO DO SO.

Section A: Compulsory

1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the most appropriate answer and write the letter corresponding to it in your answer books.

- 1.1. Liberal ideology teaches that the ideal society is one in which.... **(2 Marks)**.
 - a. The community is accorded primary importance.
 - b. The society is accorded primary importance.
 - c. The individual is accorded primary importance.
 - d. The group is accorded primary importance.
- 1.2. Socialist ideology teaches that the best society is one in which.... **(2 Marks)**.
 - a. The individuality is accorded primary important.
 - b. The communality is accorded primary important.
 - c. The collectivity is accorded primary important.
 - d. None of the above
- 1.3. Which of the following best explains the aim of social development? **(2 Marks)**.
 - a. The aim of social development is to improve the availability of support system in the household that prevents family dysfunction.
 - b. The aim of social development is to improve the availability of support system in the neighbourhood that prevents violence and crime.
 - c. The aim of social development is to improve the availability of support system for individuals to improve their income and education.
 - d. The aim of social development is to improve the availability of support system in the community that prevents negative outcomes before they occur or buffer their impact.
- 1.4. Social development remains largely a process of trial and error experimentation with a high failure rate and very uneven progress. When does this happen? **(2 Marks)**.
 - a. In the absence of development experts.
 - b. In the absence of theory.
 - c. In the absence of social development policy.
 - d. In the absence of social development strategies.
- 1.5. The proponents of social development do not believe that social development occurs naturally. What does it mean? **(2 marks)**.
 - a. It requires intervention by the state or some other external agency.
 - b. It requires artificial simulations.
 - c. It requires approval from donors and UN agencies
 - d. It requires intervention from society to approve the process.
- 1.6. Apocalyptic view has claimed that meaningful social change can only take place if.... **(2 Marks)**.
 - a. Prevailing social system is improved and democratized.
 - b. Prevailing social system becomes willing.
 - c. Prevailing social system is overthrown.
 - d. Prevailing constitution of a country is amended.
- 1.7. Which of the following statement does not holds true? **(2 Marks)**.
 - a. Many analysts argue that income poverty is still a poor indicator for tackling the underlying dimensions of economic security and inequality.

- b. The least widely used indicator of economic well-being and inequality is household income relative to need.
 - c. Status of health, disability, education success, socio-emotional adjustment, mental health and family functioning are outcome measures of inequality.
 - d. Access to capital in an emergency, reliance on neighbourhood, and neighbourhood support for children are social assets.
- 1.8. The institution of polygamy and of bride price, the control of exchange and trade, the monopoly over extortive raids and wars and the institution of forced labour and slavery are examples of **(2 Marks)**.
- a. Social indicators of economic inequality.
 - b. Social indicators of cultural inequality.
 - c. Social indicators of political inequality.
 - d. None of the above.
- 1.9. Which of the following does not belong to the key principles of political governance for social development? **(2 Marks)**.
- a. The rule of law.
 - b. The establishment of a system of check and balance.
 - c. Institutionalized sharing of power.
 - d. Allocation of adequate national budget and proper use of foreign aid.
- 1.10. List four of the seven approaches used to understand poverty. **(4 marks)**.
- a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.
 - d. _____.
- 1.11. One of the following does not belong to the “big five” social policies. **(2 Marks)**.
- a. Health policy
 - b. Insurance policy
 - c. Housing policy
 - d. Social security policy
- 1.12. Which one comes at the lowest hierarchy of social policy? **(2 Marks)**.
- a. Law
 - b. Legislation
 - c. Local authority policy
 - d. Professional/individual practice
- 1.13. Social policy can be seen as.... **(2 Marks)**.
- a. An institutionalized response to economic development.
 - b. An institutionalized response to social development.
 - c. An institutionalized response to social and cultural development.
 - d. An institutionalized response to social and economic development.
- 1.14. Governments should create conditions conducive to the emergence of small-scale enterprises which provide opportunities for poor people to generate the resources they need to meet their own social needs. This statement was made by.... **(2 Marks)**.
- a. Supporters of individualist approach.
 - b. Supporters of statist approach.
 - c. Supporters of communitarian approach
 - d. Supporters of collectivist approach

- 1.15. Which of the following is not true about communitarian populism? (2 Marks).
- Collectivism encourages cooperative endeavours.
 - Communitarian populism requires that resources be jointly owned and managed.
 - Communitarian populism oppose the idea that government should be responsible for development.
 - Communitarianism urges people to collaborate with others to promote their interest within community setting.
- 1.16. Proponents of _____ approach urge local people to take full control over community development activities and rely on their own initiatives. (1 Mark).
- Community development.
 - Collectivist.
 - Community action.
 - Communitarian.

Section B: Answer Any Two Questions.

- Discuss the three (3) types of welfare regimes that influence social policy and give examples.
- Explain the representational, explanatory and normative theories of social development.
- Explain the three (3) Western ideologies that affect social development.
- Examine the sociological, psychological and social work perspectives of poverty.
- Discuss the social, economic and environmental dimensions of social development.