



AFRICA UNIVERSITY

(A United Methodist-Related Institution)

Investing in Africa's Future

COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL SCIENCES

1st SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2019

COURSE CODE

ANE218

COURSE TITLE

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE OF EXAMINATION

November 2019

TIME

3 Hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. Do NOT write your name on the answer sheet.**
- 2. Use answer sheets provided.**
- 3. Answer all questions in Section A, two questions in Section B, and one question in Section C.**
- 4. Read and understand all questions and instructions before you answer.**
- 5. Begin your answer for each question on a new page.**
- 6. Credit is given to neat presentation of answers.**

Answer all questions in Section A, two questions in Section B, and one question in Section C.

Section A. Answer all parts of all questions in this section. (20 marks total)

1. What proportion of sub-Saharan Africa's population lives in rural areas? (1 mark)
2. What are the three dimensions of rural development? (3 marks)
3. Identify each of the following groups of initials associated with rural development by writing what the initials stand for and/or explaining what each refers to in the context of rural development. (2 marks each, 6 marks total).
 - a. ASM
 - b. CBNRM
 - c. PRA
4. Match each of the following ideas to the theory (Dependency Theory, Globalisation Theory, or Modernisation Theory) it best describes. (1 mark each, 5 marks total)
 - a. Development is a gradual, internal, linear, single path process.
 - b. The development of urban areas within a country comes about because urban elites exploit rural areas, leaving them underdeveloped.
 - c. National governments should control the planning, policy-making, and implementation of development.
 - d. Capital is hypermobile and production decentralised.
 - e. Local regions which can link themselves to worldwide commodity markets will show the most successful economic development.
5. Table Interpretation. Countries X, Y, and Z are all located in sub-Saharan Africa. Study the limited amount of data presented about them on the table and answer the questions which follow. (1 mark each, 5 marks total)

Country	Fertility Rate	% of population employed in agriculture	Gini Index score
X	1.4	7%	.38
Y	5.8	82%	.43
Z	4.7	54%	.57

- a. Which country probably has the highest proportion of its population living in rural areas?
- b. Which country probably has the longest life expectancy?
- c. Which country has the most unequal distribution of income?

- d. What does it mean to say that Country Y's fertility rate is 5.8?
- e. Which country probably has the highest GNI per capita?

Section B. Short Essays. Answer two of the following questions. (10 marks each, 20 marks total)

- 6. Why do most Western NGOs now consider bottom up approaches to be more appropriate than top down approaches to rural development? What problems are often encountered in implementing bottom up approaches?
- 7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of tourism and other amenity-based strategies as ways to promote rural development?
- 8. What are the types of "shocks" or "risks" that rural people are subject to? What are some of the ways in which they respond?
- 9. What are the characteristics of rural regions most likely to be successful in rural development?
- 10. How does large-scale mining typically affect rural communities?

Section C. Long Essay. Answer one of the following questions. (20 marks)

- 11. The first goal listed on the United Nations list of Sustainable Development Goals is "To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger." Drawing from all parts of the course, explain why this goal has proven especially difficult to achieve in rural Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 12. What lessons for the future can be learned from the various successes and failures, past and up to the present, that have been made to promote rural development in sub-Saharan Africa?
- 13. Considering past history and current trends, opportunities, and threats, what do you think rural development will be like in Africa in 2050? Will there be a need for rural development at all? If so, what will be the major concerns of rural development? Which institutions, organizations, or people will be involved in it? If there is no longer a need for rural development, what factors will have brought about that situation?