



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF REGIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (07BRAR) : BACHELOR OF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING (07BTAR)	
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DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Question 1, consist of multiple-choice questions, you must choose one correct answer from the options provided.3. Read all the questions carefully before answering.4. Number the answers clearly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Which of the following is NOT a key component of rural development? (2)
- a. Infrastructure development
 - b. Agricultural productivity
 - c. Urban migration
 - d. Social inclusion
- 1.2 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) focuses on: (2)
- a. Collecting large-scale quantitative data
 - b. Encouraging top-down planning
 - c. Engaging communities in decision-making
 - d. Using only government data
- 1.3 Which tool is commonly used for mapping resources in rural areas? (2)
- a. Geographic Information System (GIS)
 - b. SWOT analysis
 - c. Questionnaire surveys
 - d. Case studies
- 1.4 What is the primary goal of microfinance in rural areas? (2)
- a. Large-scale industrial investments
 - b. Financial inclusion of the rural poor
 - c. Export-oriented business
 - d. Increasing urbanization
- 1.5 Which is a challenge in rural electrification programmes? (2)
- a. Low population density
 - b. High urban demand
 - c. Abundant natural resources
 - d. Skilled labour availability
- 1.6 Which rural development tool involves walking through a community to assess its resources and conditions? (2)
- a. Social mapping
 - b. Resource mapping
 - c. Transect walk
 - d. Wealth ranking

- 1.7 The Green Revolution focused on improving: (2)
- a. Education in rural areas
 - b. Agricultural productivity
 - c. Health infrastructure
 - d. Urban infrastructure
- 1.8 Which of the following best defines the concept of “rurality”? (2)
- a. The geographic distance from urban centers
 - b. The cultural and social practices distinguish from urban areas
 - c. The economic activities primarily focused on agriculture and natural resources
 - d. A combination of geographic, cultural, social, and economic factors that distinguish non-urban areas
- 1.9 Which method is commonly used to gather qualitative data in rural development? (2)
- a. Random sampling
 - b. Case study interviews
 - c. Cross-sectional surveys
 - d. Financial analysis
- 1.10 The “bottom-up” approach in rural development refers to (2)
- a. The imposition of development strategies by external experts
 - b. Initiatives and development planning driven by local communities
 - c. The prioritization of urban needs over rural concerns
 - d. The exclusive focus on national policies for rural areas
- 1.11 Which of the following describes a key goal of sustainable rural development? (2)
- a. Maximizing resource extraction
 - b. Achieving long-term environmental balance
 - c. Rapid industrialization
 - d. Increasing urban-rural inequality
- 1.12 The concept of “livelihood diversification” refers to: (2)
- a. Relying solely on agriculture
 - b. Earning a living through multiple sources
 - c. Moving from rural to urban jobs
 - d. Specializing in one skill

- 1.13 The "Ranking" exercise in PRA is primarily used for: (2)
- a. Prioritizing the needs and preferences of external stakeholders
 - b. Ordering the importance of different issues or resources as identified by the community
 - c. Rating the performance of development practitioners
 - d. Ranking the economic status of community members
- 1.14 Social mapping in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is used to: (2)
- a. Identify community resources
 - b. Collect economic data
 - c. Assess natural resources
 - d. Promote global trade
- 1.15 Which is a key strategy for enhancing rural livelihoods? (2)
- a. Urban migration
 - b. Livelihood diversification
 - c. Exporting rural products
 - d. Increasing land ownership
- 1.16 Which is a major barrier to effective rural healthcare delivery? (2)
- a. High urban population
 - b. Lack of infrastructure
 - c. Over-availability of doctors
 - d. Internet access
- 1.17 Poverty Mapping is primarily used to: (2)
- a. Analyse urban transportation routes
 - b. Identify areas with concentrated poverty
 - c. Track rural migration patterns
 - d. Develop global trade strategies
- 1.18 Which is a major factor in rural infrastructure development? (2)
- a. High demand for industrial growth
 - b. Access to capital and political stability
 - c. Increasing trade agreements
 - d. Population migration
- 1.19 Which development approach involves all sectors of society working together to improve rural life? (2)
- a. Sectoral approach
 - b. Integrated Rural Development (IRD)
 - c. Urban planning
 - d. Top-down approach

- 1.20 In the context of PRA, "Seasonal Calendars" are used to: (2)
- a. Plan the community's agricultural cycle
 - b. Identify patterns in community activities, such as labour availability, income, and resource use throughout the year
 - c. Record community festivals and holidays
 - d. Schedule PRA activities over the course of a year

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QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Explain and provide an example of each of the following components of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework diagram. (2)
- a. Vulnerability context (2)
 - b. Livelihoods Assets (2)
 - c. Transforming Structures and Processes (2)
 - d. Livelihoods Strategies (2)
 - e. Livelihood Outcomes (2)
- 2.2 Outline two main purposes of stakeholder analysis in rural development. (4)
- 2.3 Practical-based methods in rural development are approaches that emphasize hands-on, participatory techniques designed to directly involve local communities in the development process. Briefly explain the following practical-based methods. (2)
- a. Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) (2)
 - b. Cooperative Development (2)
- 2.4 List at least four (4) characteristics of rural areas (8)
- 2.5 Arrange the components of the Logical Model in rural development in their correct sequence, from initial to the last component, and explain how each component contributes to achieving rural development goals. (10)

2.6 Identify & explain the (5) primary objectives of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). (10)

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QUESTION 3

Identify and describe the seven (7) key stakeholders involved in rural development in Namibia. [14]

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