

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF REGIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
: BACHELOR OF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

QUALIFICATION CODE:
07BTAR / 07BRAR

COURSE CODE: RDT620S

COURSE NAME:
RURAL DEVELOPMENT TOOLS & TECHNIQUES

SESSION: JANUARY 2025

PAPER: THEORY

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MARKS: 100

SECON	D OPPORTUNITY / SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION MEMORANDUM
EXAMINER(S)	Dr. Nico Sisinyize
MODERATOR:	Ms. Jennilee Kohima

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Read the entire question paper before answering the questions
- 2. Ensure your number your answers correctly
- 3. Please write clearly and legibly
- 4. You must answer all questions
- 5. Make sure your Student Number is on the Examination Book(s)

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

1.1	Which of the following is an essential tool for rural development planning?	(2)
	a. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)b. SWOT Analysisc. Cost-Benefit Analysisd. All of the above	
1.2	Which development model focuses on the self-reliance of rural communities?	(2)
	a. Top-down developmentb. Integrated Rural Developmentc. Community-driven developmentd. Globalization model	
1.3	What does the term "land tenure" refer to in rural development?	(2)
	a. Ownership and use of landb. Land fertility managementc. Distribution of agricultural productsd. Renting land for industrial use	
1.4	Which organization plays a key role in financing rural development in Africa?	(2)
	a. World Bankb. African Development Bank (AfDB)c. International Monetary Fund (IMF)d. United Nations (UN)	
1.5	A transect walk in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is used to:	(2)
	a. Gather geographic informationb. Analyse health datac. Assess resource distributiond. Interview community members	
1.6	Which of the following is a key objective of sustainable rural development?	(2)
	a. Rapid urbanizationb. Preservation of cultural heritagec. Economic diversificationd. Both b) and c)	

1.7	Framework?	(2)
	a. Natural disastersb. Livelihoods Assetsc. Globalizationd. Migration	
1.8	Which method is most suitable for gathering detailed qualitative data in rural communities?	(2)
	a. Focus group discussionsb. Large-scale surveysc. Satellite imagingd. Randomized controlled trials	
1.9	The Green Revolution primarily targeted:	(2)
	a. Agricultural productivityb. Industrial expansionc. Urban migrationd. Technological innovation in cities	
1.10	Which of the following is NOT a key challenge in rural infrastructure development?	(2)
	a. Low population densityb. Difficult terrainc. Lack of fundingd. High levels of skilled labour	
1.11	In the context of rural development, microfinance institutions aim to:	(2)
	a. Provide large loans for industrial projectsb. Offer financial services to low-income householdsc. Invest in urban infrastructured. Promote international trade	
1.12	Which tool is used to analyse the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in rural projects?	(2)
	a. Cost-Benefit Analysisb. SWOT Analysisc. Logical Frameworkd. PRA Mapping	

1.13	Which of the following is a major parrier to rural education access?	(2)
	a. Proximity to citiesb. Lack of teachers and facilitiesc. Increasing agricultural productivityd. High levels of urbanization	
1.14	Which rural development practice is aimed at mitigating food insecurity?	(2)
	a. Land reformb. Crop diversificationc. Urban migrationd. Manufacturing investments	
1.15	Which of the following is an example of rural social infrastructure?	(2)
	a. Roads and bridgesb. Health clinics and schoolsc. Manufacturing plantsd. Shopping malls	
1.16	Which of the following is a key goal of Integrated Rural Development (IRD)?	(2)
	a. Encouraging rural-to-urban migrationb. Ensuring balanced development across sectorsc. Promoting urban industrializationd. Increasing population density in cities	
1.17	Social capital in rural communities refers to:	(2)
	a. Monetary wealth of individualsb. Networks, relationships, and trust among community membersc. Amount of agricultural produced. Public investments in infrastructure	
1.18	Which approach is commonly used for community empowerment in rural areas?	(2)
	a. Top-down approachb. Decentralizationc. Vertical integrationd. Urbanization	

1.19	Which global initiative emphasizes the need for sustainable rural development?	(2)
	a. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)b. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)c. Kyoto Protocold. Paris Agreement	
1.20	Which of the following describes the primary function of rural cooperatives?	(2)
	 a. Fostering rural-urban migration b. Pooling resources for mutual economic benefit c. Promoting urban development d. Providing foreign direct investment (FDI) 	
		[40]
QUE	STION 2	
2.1	Briefly explain the concept of Rural Development and give one example.	(4)
2.2	Describe the following Community-Based Tools:	(6)
	a) Community-Based Participatory Research.b) Community-Driven Developmentc) Digital Online Methods.	
2.3	Elaborate on the detailed steps involved in conducting stakeholder analysis in Namibia.	(10)
		[20]
QUE	STION 3	
3.1	Discuss the advantages of using the transect walk as a tool in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).	(12)
3.2	Discuss in detail the components of social analysis.	(14)
3.3	Discuss the various economic activities commonly found in rural areas and explain how these activities contribute to the livelihoods of rural communities.	(14)
		[40]
_	TOTAL: 400	