UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND PLANNING
FINAL EXAMINATION: DECEMBER 2016
BASS II

TITLE OF PAPER   :   URBAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

COURSE NUMBER   :   GEP 234

TIME ALLOWED   :   THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS   :   1.   ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS (TWO
                                             FROM EACH SECTION)

                                   2.   ILLUSTRATE YOUR ANSWERS WITH
                                             EXAMPLES AND LARGE CLEARLY
                                             DRAWN DIAGRAMS WHERE
                                             APPROPRIATE.

ALLOCATION OF MARKS :   EACH QUESTION CARRIES TWENTY FIVE
                                 (25) MARKS.

THIS QUESTION PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN
GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

GEP 234: URBAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY (DECEMBER 2016)

SECTION A

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

a) Explain the difference between the Rank-Size Rule and the theory of the Primate City.
(4 marks)

b) Use the urban population data in Table 1 below to plot Rank-Size Rule curves for the urban places in Swaziland and Mozambique in 1997 and 2007. (8 marks)

c) Explain the extent of applicability of the Rank-Size Rule in Swaziland and Mozambique based on the data in Table 1 below and the graphs produced in b) above. (5 marks)

d) With reference to Table 1 below, calculate the extent of dominance of Manzini and Maputo on the urban systems of Swaziland and Mozambique respectively using:
   i) The two-city index (3 marks)
   ii) The multiple-city index (consider the top five cities) (3 marks)

e) According to your calculations, which is a primate city between Manzini and Maputo? Explain your answer. (2 marks)
(25 Marks)

Table 1 **Urban Areas and their Estimated Population Sizes in Swaziland and Mozambique in 1997 and 2009 respectively**

SWAZILAND		MOZAMBIQUE	
Names of urban areas	Populations sizes (1997)	Names of urban areas	Populations sizes (2009)
Simunye	9,500	Beira	440,000
Mbabane	60,000	Chimiolo	250,000
Ngwenya	1,400	Gurue'	155,000
Nhlangano	6,500	Maputo	3,000,000
Sidvokodvo	1,500	Nampula	500,000
Piggs Peak	4,500	Xai Xai	130,000
Bhunya	2,600	Tete	160,000
Manzini	78,000	Inhambane	65,000
Siteki	4,100	Mocuba	190,000
Malkerns	7,400	Pemba	150,000
Hlathikhulu	2,000	Quelimane	200,000
Mankayane	1,000	Nacala	210,000
Mhlume	7,600	Maxixe	120,000

QUESTION 2

a) Briefly describe the main characteristics of an urban fringe area and explain why it is regarded as one of a city's zones. (5 marks)

b) Account for the emergence and growth of informal settlements in the urban fringe areas in Swaziland. (10 marks)

c) Explain why planning intervention is difficult in the informal settlements located in the urban fringe areas in Swaziland. (10 marks)

QUESTION 3 (25 Marks)

Discuss the impacts of rural-urban migration on the agricultural sector. **(25 Marks)**

SECTION B

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION 4

Using the Morril, Taaffe and Gould Model, discuss the origins and development of transport routes and network in Africa. **(25 Marks)**

QUESTION 5

Explain the factors constraining human beings from utilizing some of the environmental elements. **(25 Marks)**

QUESTION 6

a) Provide three definitions of the concept of globalization (9 marks)
b) State two (2) global economic organizations in which Swaziland is a member and briefly describe their major functions. (4 marks)
c) Explain the merits and demerits of being part of the global economy for a country like Swaziland. (12 marks)

(25 Marks)