

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
ALICE AND EAST LONDON CAMPUS

Regional and Urban Economic 1
EDE221-E

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS
2024

.....
Subject: EDE221-E

Marks: 100

This paper consists of 6 pages, including the cover page

Internal Examiners:

Prof A. Tsegaye
Ms N Ndesi
Dr S Tendengu

Internal Moderator:

Prof M Simatele

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer **ALL** questions in **Section A**.
2. Answer any **TWO** Questions in **Section B**
3. Answer all questions in **Section C**.
4. Graphs, where applicable, must be clear and well labelled.
Marks will be awarded for relevant examples.

1. The following describes the real meaning of regional development:
 - (a) The efforts to develop certain areas of a country with development in the socio-economic sense
 - (b) It is concerned with innovation and creativity in the region in focus
 - (c) It is about the geography of welfare and its evolution
 - (d) All the above

2. In a region without cities, all but one assumption eliminates the possibility of cities:
 - (a) Equal productivity
 - (b) constant returns to scale in exchange
 - (c) diminishing utility
 - (d) constant returns to scale in production

3. Based on the model of trading cities that suggests that trading cities develop because of the combination comparative advantage along with....
 - (a) Comparative trade in transit ridership
 - (b) scale economies in transport and trade
 - (c) access time ridership
 - (d) commuting ridership

4. In a system of factory cities, where factories cities produce shirt and rural areas produce bread, the equilibrium between the two trading areas occurs when:
 - (a) Economic profit is maximized
 - (b) rural areas eat their bread alone
 - (c) there is free entry and exit
 - (d) total cost is total revenue

5. The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes:
 - (a) Achieving gender inequality and empowering all men and women
 - (b) Making rural areas and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
 - (c) Both above
 - (d) None of the above

6. Which of these is not a characteristic of a city?
 - (a) There is no space between the firm and individuals
 - (b) elimination of transport cost in the cities
 - (c) transportation is essential for exchange
 - (d) productivity and cities do not go together

7. One of the challenges facing Sub Saharan Africa is:

- (a) Cities are decaying while manufacturing is flourishing
 - (b) Cities are decaying while manufacturing sector is flourishing
 - (c) Urbanization entails developing rural areas with jobs, good housing, and transportation linkages
 - (d) None of the above
8. Which of the following does not constitute part of the policies for rapid urbanization and migration?
- (a) Reducing urban unemployment
 - (b) Redistributing resources through taxation
 - (c) Fostering integrated rural development
 - (d) Enhancing education and health policy
 - (e) None of the above
9. The urban gigantism problem is caused by:
- (a) Inheritance of a colonial type infrastructures
 - (b) The emergence of the first-class bias
 - (c) The import substitution industrialization policy
 - (d) All the above
 - (e) None the above
10. Which of the following is not an impact of climate change?
- (a) Coastal flooding
 - (b) Several heats wave
 - (c) Decreased grain fields
 - (d) Rapid industrialization growth
 - (e) None the above
11. The difference between a monocentric city and a polycentric city is:
- (a) A monocentric city implies a concentration of a population density and a polycentricity implies a further concentration of population density.
 - (b) A monocentric city implies city development and polycentricity implies urban development
 - (c) A monocentric city implies a sub-urban development, and a polycentric city implies a multi city development
 - (d) All the above
 - (e) None of the above
12. Which of the following describes the real meaning of an urban density?
- (e) The number of suburbs located in each urban environment.
 - (f) It is concerned with interactions between urban informal and formal people.
 - (g) It is about the number of inhabitants in an urbanized area.
 - (h) All the above

- (i) None of the above
13. The consequences of a dense concentration of urban population and economic activities include:
- (a) Transport congestion and low air quality
 - (b) More frequent disasters, such as from fire and storms
 - (c) A high burden of climate sensitive diseases
 - (d) All the above
 - (e) None of the above
14. Urban sprawls in urban development of cities are caused by the following except
- (a) Lower land rates
 - (b) Adequate urban planning
 - (c) Rise in standard of living
 - (d) Increased population growth
 - (e) Consumer preferences
15. The advantages of an out-of-town retailing in South Africa include:
- (a) An increase in employment opportunities
 - (b) Increases in choice for customers and longer shopping hours
 - (c) Increased recycling by shopping centers
 - (d) All the above
 - (e) None of the above
16. According to Harris-Todaro model the decision to migrate to urban areas depends on the expected wage rather than the actual wage
- (a) TRUE
 - (b) FALSE
17. According to available studies, there is evidence of both monocentric and polycentric patterns being exhibited by some cities in South Africa.
- (a) TRUE
 - (b) FALSE
-
18. The United Nations projects that a greater proportion of the growth in world population will be constituted by the reverse from cities and towns into rural areas.
- (a) TRUE
 - (b) FALSE
19. Unemployment is a primary pull factor contributing to a rural-urban migration.
- (a) TRUE
 - (b) FALSE

20. Higher incomes to be earned in urban areas is a push factor that can drive rural people to urban areas.
(a) TRUE
(b) FALSE
21. With regards to the city size, only bigger scales matter as they yield increased benefits for the economy.
(a) TRUE
(b) FALSE
22. To be sustainable means not to endanger the needs of present generations.
(a) TRUE
(b) FALSE
23. Living in environmentally degraded lands gives the poor less opportunity to deal with poverty and less desire to reduce pollution as agents.
(a) TRUE
(b) FALSE
24. The lack of adequate parking areas for cars is a prime factor affecting the poor in urban informal settlements to commute to Cape Town CBD.
(a) TRUE
(b) FALSE
25. Waste minimization is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects that helps to eliminate the generation of harmful and persistent wastes.
(a) TRUE
(b) FALSE

SECTION B: Choose any TWO questions

[TOTAL MARK 50]

Question 1 [25 marks]

- a) State the main factors that determine regional development. Discuss how those factors compare with those of national development. (15 marks)
- b) Explain if there is the possibility for the Eastern Cape to develop by virtue of having its own assets and liabilities. (10 marks)

Question 2 [25 marks]

Distinguish between the concepts of poor growth, inclusive growth, and multi-dimensional inclusive growth. Take into account the changes needed to achieve inclusive growth in South Africa as set out in the National Development Plan 2030.

Question 3 [25 marks]

- a) What is your understanding of the concept of global warming, and what are the anticipated effects? (15 marks)
- b) State the policy options for dealing with pollution in developing countries versus developed countries. (10 marks)

SECTION C -COMPULSORY (TOTAL MARK 25)

Question 4 [25 marks]

- a) What is meant by an urban sprawl, and what are the causes and consequences of urban sprawl? Explain. (15 marks)
- b) Consider the policy responses to urban sprawl, and comment on the effectiveness of such policies for dealing with urban sprawl. In your discussion, take account of the South African situation. (10 marks)

END.
