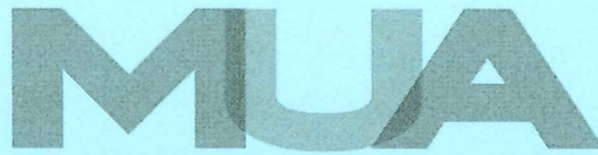


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 106 : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 16TH DECEMBER 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION AND LIBERALIZATION ON GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN PAKISTAN

While globalization is viewed as a key to future economic development, it is also argued that it increases poverty, threatens employment and living standards of the poor. Like many other developing countries, Pakistan also attempted to integrate its economy in the global economy through liberalizing its investment and trade regime within the framework of the IMF and the World Bank. A review of literature indicates that although a number of cross-country studies have shown a positive association between trade openness and economic growth, the recent work suggests that openness has no robust link with long-term growth. Thus, positive effects of liberalization on growth remain controversial. Evidence shows that despite numerous highly attractive incentives offered to foreign investors, Pakistan's performance in attracting the foreign investment has been poor. Similarly, despite the intensive trade liberalization, the trade performance has been dismal. The stabilization initially achieved proved to be short-lived due to the slippages in reform process occurred in the form of spread of tax exemption and concession leading to implementation of further stabilization measures. The repeated attempts to stabilize the economy together with liberalization and persistent devaluation of domestic currency pushed the economy in a vicious circle.

The lowering of tariff rates led to a considerable loss of revenue and resulted in stagnant tax GDP ratio, resulting in reduction in development expenditure to reduce the budget deficit. The government sought to restrain aggregate demand not only by granting wage increases below the inflation rate but also by freezing employment in the public sector. These developments together with liberalization led to lower GDP growth, increased indebtedness, higher unemployment and thus higher poverty incidence during the period of liberalization. This adverse outcome is reflection of the fact that the country was asked by the IMF to cut its tariff rates swiftly before adopting to a new system of domestic taxation. The structural adjustment programmes designed by the IMF/World Bank take the poverty as a residual issue. Hence, earlier anti-poverty programmes in Pakistan reached a small fraction of the

poor, partly because their total size was limited and partly because of poor targeting. Hostility of globalization process suggests a broader approach and allocation of more funds for poverty reduction. For future growth and poverty reduction strategies, the issue of achieving higher growth must be combined with overall pattern of social progress and distribution. – globalization; liberalization; economic growth ; employment ; poverty ; structural adjustment ; Pakistan.

Required:

- a) From the case study above, discuss five effects of globalization (10 marks)
- b) Suggest possible characteristics of globalization in Pakistan. (10 marks)
- c) Highlight how globalization has impacted the development of Kenya (5 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Evaluate seven Importance of Sociology (7 marks)
- b) Identify eight types of social structures and how they impact the society (8 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Analyze any three theories of Social Change (9 marks)
- b) Discuss six factors that hinder social change. (6 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Examine seven effects of industrialization (7 marks)
- b) Discuss four Functional problems of social structure (8 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Analyze how Education attainment and illiteracy can be measured. **(6 marks)**
- c) Explain why wealthy parents are more likely than poor parents to socialize their Children toward creativity and problem solving **(3 marks)**
- c) Discuss six reasons why socialization matters **(6 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Assess five effects of climate change to the economy **(10 marks)**
- b) Discuss five major characteristics of Sociology. **(5 marks)**