

The
Management
University
of Africa



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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

GEO 313: GEOGRAPHY OF DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 2ND APRIL 2026

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:

THE SCOPE OF GEOGRAPHY OF DEVELOPMENT

The geography of development is a subfield of human geography that examines patterns of economic, social, and political development across different regions of the world. It focuses on understanding why levels of development vary between countries and within countries, and how historical, environmental, and structural factors contribute to global inequality. Rather than viewing development solely in terms of economic growth, geographers of development adopt a multidimensional perspective that includes health, education, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and quality of life.

A central concern in the geography of development is the uneven distribution of resources and opportunities. Development is often shaped by historical processes such as colonialism, which established economic systems that benefited imperial powers while extracting labor and resources from colonized regions. These historical relationships continue to influence contemporary patterns of trade, governance, and wealth. As a result, many regions in the Global South face structural challenges that limit their ability to achieve sustained development. Spatial analysis is a key tool in understanding development disparities. Geographers use maps and indicators such as income levels, life expectancy, literacy rates, and access to infrastructure to visualize and compare levels of development. These indicators reveal sharp contrasts between regions, such as the divide between urban and rural areas or between core and peripheral regions within national economies. However, geographers also emphasize that development is not uniform within states, and pockets of wealth and poverty often coexist in close proximity.

The geography of development also explores different models and strategies for achieving development. Approaches such as modernization theory, dependency theory, and sustainable development offer contrasting explanations for underdevelopment and propose different solutions. In recent decades, there has been growing attention to alternative development strategies that prioritize local knowledge, community participation, and environmental sustainability over purely

economic growth. This reflects a broader shift toward people-centered and place-based development approaches. Globalization has further reshaped the geography of development by increasing the flow of capital, goods, information, and labor across borders. While globalization has created new economic opportunities for some regions, it has also intensified inequalities and exposed vulnerable populations to economic instability and environmental risk. By analyzing these complex spatial relationships, the geography of development provides critical insights into the challenges of reducing global inequality and promoting more equitable and sustainable forms of development.

Required:-

- a) Examine **five** causes of regional inequalities within developing countries, citing relevant examples. **(5 marks)**
- b) To what extent has rapid urban growth promoted development agenda in developing countries? **(5 marks)**
- c) Citing relevant examples, analyze the development challenges facing Sub Saharan Africa. **(5 marks)**
- d) Citing **five** relevant examples, analyze poverty as a global problem. **(5 marks)**
- e) Distinguish between development and underdevelopment. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Assess **five** roles played by millennium development goals in Kenya. **(10 marks)**
- b) Explore **five** roles played by indicators of development in Kenya. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Analyze the relationship between gender and development. **(10 marks)**
- b) Explore **five** impacts of technology and innovation on economic development of developing countries. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Critically examine globalization as an important tool for economic development. **(10 marks)**
- b) Analyse the role of multinational corporations (MNCs) in economic development. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Explore any **five** roles played by colonialism in the development agenda for Africa. **(10 marks)**
- b) Examine the concept of sustainable development. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Critically analyze Dependency Theory in its quest to explain underdevelopment. **(10 marks)**
- b) Assess the relationship between resources and economic development. **(5 marks)**