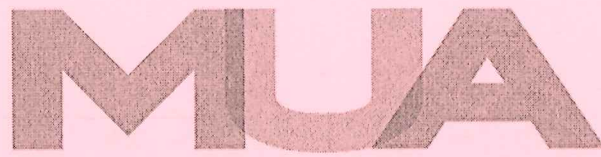


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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**BDS 106: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 29<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2021**

**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:**

**URBANISATION, COASTAL DEVELOPMENT AND VULNERABILITY**

The growth of urban areas that form coastal cities, places an increasing demand on natural coastal extractive and non-extractive resources. The use and conversion of coastal land and catchments is considered a permanent effect of growth and development. Urbanisation has direct effects on biodiversity and the state of the coastal environment. The location of coastal urbanisation inherently translates to socio-economic vulnerability. The share of the national population in towns and the extent to which this change is accompanied by shifts in the economy and employment. Generally speaking, economic factors, especially spatial inequalities in economic development, employment opportunities and wages, are underlying drivers of urban migration. The size and characteristics of rural and urban human settlements in Africa are also partially driven by climate change.

The majority of migration flows observed in response to environmental change are within country boundaries. The abundance of resources in the coastal zone and the general desirability of living near the ocean add complexity to the cause and effect of urbanisation. Cities have become a focal point for production, exchange and consumption, and urbanisation is trademarked by mass consumption. African economies are demonstrating gradual improvement with an increasing number of nations progressing towards high rankings among the world's emerging economies. However, eastern Africa is the world's least urbanized but fastest urbanising sub-region on the continent and Africa as a whole still experiences massive urban poverty and other social problems.

The prevailing worldwide view is that cities are engines of growth and human development, but this perspective is challenged by the unfolding realities in Africa. Most coastal cities in the WIO region are experiencing higher than average growth

and development rates. The “high road” to urban economic and general developmental progress requires more broadly shared benefits to all socio-economic strata. Accordingly, the physical growth of cities (in mega-deltas) is limited by four interacting factors: • Local biophysical constraints due to human activities; • Large-scale environmental change; • Uncertainties around future economic growth; and • Effectiveness of urban planning institutions.

An assessment of hydrological and land-use characteristics affecting river-coast interactions conducted for the WIO region, identified a number of socio-economic and environmental pressures linked to river-coast interaction throughout the region. These include: • Economic growth, which continues to drive increasing demand on limited water resources in river catchments for industry, mining, urban development, agriculture and energy generation thereby affecting the flow and quality of rivers across the region; • Poverty and inequality, which often lead to such unsustainable land-use practices as over-stocking of cattle resulting in over-grazing and ultimately increased runoff of nutrients and soil erosion; • Climate and natural processes, which influence the flow of rivers, turbidity and sediment transport. Climatic changes have largely been linked to extreme events such as floods and droughts. Floods are linked to such impacts as soil erosion and sedimentation while droughts lead to increased pollution concentration and reduce water volumes to the coast which then affects the essential rivercoast interaction; • Population growth, which has been experienced throughout the region at medium to high rates and been linked to irreversible changes to river systems and to greater demand on limited supplies; • Lack of financial resources and human capital for effective implementation of regulatory measures and water management strategies; • Lack of effective governance, characterised by a lack of inter-sectorial coordination and the misuse of available resources. Some of the areas in the region lack adequate enforcement of legislation and there is a general lack of legal and institutional frameworks for the management of trans-boundary catchments; and, • Lack of knowledge and awareness of the nature, causes and impacts of certain environmental problems. Different stakeholders also still lack awareness of the

impact of their activities on the ecosystems (UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat and WIOMSA 2009a).

**REQUIRED:**

- a) The "high road" to urban economic and general developmental progress requires more broadly shared benefits to all socio-economic strata. Discuss the statement in relation to the case above. **(8Marks)**
- b) Describe four economic situations of some of the world's most impoverished areas. **(8Marks)**
- c) If social life is to persist what conditions must be met with by the group or social system?" Explain three drivers of urban migration. **(9Marks)**

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Describe five Emile Durkheim ideologies on explaining the structure of societies and how they change and survive over time. **(10Marks)**
- b) Expound on The synthetic school of thought of sociology. **(5Marks)**

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Counter-poised against the foregoing four schools of thought is the newly emerging AMP perspective discuss the theory of Alternative Modes of Production perspective (1980's). **(9Marks)**
- b) Social system is a functional arrangement. If social life is to persist explain three conditions that must be met with by the group or social system? **(6Marks)**

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Talcott Parsons stressed the importance of cultural patterns in controlling the stability of a society. Expound on any three ideas of Talcott on the stability of a society. **(6Marks)**

- b) A social system is maintained by the various mechanisms of social control. Analyze any two mechanisms of social control. (6Marks)
- c) Need for social control of a society is paramount. Describe three purposes to social control. (3Marks)

#### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Whilst some scholars argue democratization follows modernization, others have also disputed this claim. Discuss. (5Marks)
- b) One of the most important conflict theories to treat the world as a single place is the world-system theory. Expound on this theory. (10Marks)

#### QUESTION SIX

- a) A key factor of environmental sociology is the concept of carrying capacity. Analyze five factors on Environmental sociology studies. (10Marks)
- b) In economics, there have been several major phases of development theory since 1945. Assess this statement (5Marks)

