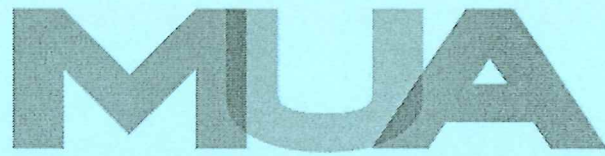


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 106: SOCIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 29th JULY 2022

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:

TRADITIONS AND PRACTICES ASSOCIATED WITH THE KAYAS IN THE SACRED FORESTS OF THE MIJIKENDA

The Mijikenda include nine Bantu-speaking ethnic groups in the Kaya forests of coastal Kenya. The identity of the Mijikenda is expressed through oral traditions and performing arts related to the sacred forests, which are also sources of valuable medicinal plants. These traditions and practices constitute their codes of ethics and governance systems, and include prayers, oath-taking, burial rites and charms, naming of the newly born, initiations, reconciliations, marriages and coronations. Kayas are fortified settlements whose cultural spaces are indispensable for the enactment of living traditions that underscore the identity, continuity and cohesion of the Mijikenda communities. The use of natural resources within the Kayas is regulated by traditional knowledge and practices that have contributed to the conservation of their biodiversity. The Kambi (Councils of Elders) acts as the custodians of these Kayas and the related cultural expressions. Today, Mijikenda communities are gradually abandoning the Kayas in favour of informal urban settlements. Due to pressure on land resources, urbanization and social transformations, the traditions and cultural practices associated to the Kaya settlements are fast diminishing, posing great danger to the social fabric and cohesiveness of the Mijikenda communities who venerate and celebrate them as their identity and symbol of continuity.

Required.

- a) The identity of the Mijikenda is expressed through oral traditions and performing arts related to the sacred forests. With examples discuss five

traditions and practices constitute their codes of ethics and governance systems. (15Marks).

- b) Our understanding of socialisation owes much to the work of Mead. Evaluate George Herbert Mead on The Social Self- Concept. (10Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Describe five characteristics of sociology. (10Marks)
b) Expound on five subject matters of sociology. (5Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Historians link modernization to the process of urbanization and industrialization, discuss the Earliest Expressions of Modernization theory. (9Marks)
b) Describe six characteristics of Social Structure. (6Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Expound on any three elements of social structure. (9Marks)
b) Discuss three factors of change in a society. (6Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Modernization theorists often saw traditions as obstacles to economic growth. Explain any five Remedial measures for Modernization and Industrialization. (10Marks)
b) Describe the concept of globalization from a sociological perspective. (5Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Analyze five points on the ideas of Malthusian Theory. **(5Marks)**
- b) In economics, the study of economic development was borne out of an extension to traditional economics that focused entirely on national product, or the aggregate output of goods and services. Give ANY five Socio-Economic Factors that you are familiar with. **(5Marks)**
- c) Evaluate ANY five types of socialization. **(5Marks)**