**PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WORK**

**JANUARY-APRIL 2026 TRIMESTER-Online**

**CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU**
**DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
**COURSE CODE: CDC 117**
**COURSE TITLE: RURAL SOCIOLOGY**
**DUE DATE:**
**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Read the instructions and questions carefully before you write the answers.
- **Answer QUESTION ONE and any TWO questions**
- *ALL PAC University's examination rules and regulations apply*

**QUESTION 1**

African countries experience higher rates of poverty in rural areas compared to urban.

Explain this concern using the difference between the following terms.

i)Rural sociology and unexploited capitals in rural areas (5 marks)

ii)Rural urban continuum and exploited capitals (5 marks)

iii social capitals and Cultural capitals (5 marks)

iv)Human capitals and Rural Development (5 marks)

B) As a community development professional, explain to your government using examples five community **un-exploited** capitals that can be utilized to reduce the rate of poverty in African rural areas (10 marks)

## QUESTION 2

A) A county government in an African country is planning development projects to improve living standards in rural areas. You have been approached to do a feasibility study on the state of the targeted rural area. Using examples, explain five characteristics that depict rural areas. (10 Marks)

B) As a student of rural sociology, your understanding of its relationship with other social sciences is key in maximizing untapped capitals. Using examples, list five **social sciences** that form key partnerships with rural sociology in transforming rural areas. (5 Marks)

## QUESTION 3

A) Unlike today, rural sociology was initially focused on resource-based industries. Using examples, explain your understanding of this statement. (2 marks)

B) In reference to **(A),** name three additional forms of industries undertaken by rural areas today (3 marks)

C) Basing on the statement at **(A),** rural areas are still struggling with lack of most basic needs. Explain five of these challenges using examples (10 marks)

## QUESTION 4

A) Rural areas have received various governmental, individual, and non-governmental programs in the quest to improve food production and general development. Despite this, statistics still present concerns of poverty and lack. Explain five methods of ensuring successful transformation by community development professionals. (10 Marks)

B) In targeting women empowerment while managing the rural transformation, explain with examples, one women development approach that can be incorporated (5 Marks)

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**MARKING SCHEME**

**Question 1**

*A.i)Rural sociology and unexploited capitals in rural areas (5 marks)*

*The academic study of social structures, institutions, and relationships in rural communities. It focuses on how rural life is organized and how it changes and untapped resources (natural, human, social, or cultural) in rural settings*

*ii)Rural urban continuum and exploited capitals (5 marks)*

*ural and urban areas are not completely separate and Resources (like land, labor, or social networks) that have already been harnessed*

*iii Social capitals and Cultural capitals (5 marks)*

*The networks, trust, and relationships among people and The knowledge, skills, traditions, and values that individuals inherit from their culture*

*iv)Human capitals and Rural Development (5 marks)*

*The skills, knowledge, health, and abilities of people and The process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural*

**B.**

*land, labor, social networks, water resources ,Culture- well explained*

**Question 2**

A.

*Strong bonds*

*Limited infrastructure*

*Dominance of agriculture*

*Low population*

*Reliance on natural resources*

B

*Anthropology-Rural culture*

*Sociology- Interactions and way of life*

*History -Rich culture*

*Psychology-Positive relationships , cohesion, togetherness, conflicts resolution*

*Geography-Natural resources, tapped and untapped*

*With explanations*

**QUESTION 3**

*A) Relied only on land and naturally existing resources as a capital*

*B ) Tourism, talent and human skills*

*C)Poverty and Unemployment, Inadequate Infrastructure, Limited Access to Quality Education, Poor Healthcare Facilities, Agricultural Dependency and Low Productivity*

**QUESTION 4**

**A***)*

*Use innovation*

*Digital advancement*

*skill development*

*Infrastructure development*

*Inclusive policies development and implementation*

*Community empowerment*

*Capacity building*

*B) The Welfare Approach (1950s–1960s)*

*Focus on welfare services like health and child care.*

*Women were seen mainly in terms of their reproductive roles.*

*Women in Development (WID) – 1970s*

*Focused on including women in economic activities but often treated them as a separate category.*

*Women and Development (WAD) – late 1970s–1980s*

*Emphasized women's collective role in resisting exploitation and highlighted links between women and global economic systems.*

*Gender and Development (GAD) – 1980s–1990s*

*Focus on transforming unequal power relations between men and women in development processes.*