



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY – APRIL 2018 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

REGULAR PROGRAMME

CHD 124: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGY

Date: APRIL 2018

Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS(20 MARKS)

- Q1. Anthropology is the holistic study of
- a) Animals
 - b) Man
 - c) Plants
 - d) Society
- Q2. The three ways of resolving a conflict are
- a) Fighting, Fearing, and Fanning
 - b) Fight, flight and flow
 - c) Fearing , flow and fighting
 - d) Flight , Flow and Fleeing
- Q3. Three ways in which social patterns change are
- a) Reforms, Reaffirm and Re-inform
 - b) Revolution , Reform and Reaffirmation
 - c) Evolution, Revolution and Reforms
 - d) Revolution , Evolution and Formation
- Q4. The two most important components of culture are;
- a) Material and adaption systems
 - b) Non-material and interactions
 - c) Material life and values
 - d) Non-material and material culture

- Q5. Vertical Social mobility refers to the ability of the individual to
- Maintain the same status
 - Alter his position in society
 - Move up the social ladder
 - Move up or down in the system of stratification
- Q6. The amount of mobility in a society depends on two factors
- Rules and structural changes of a society
 - Open and closed systems of a society
 - Moving up or moving down in social ladder
 - Achieved or acquired status
- Q7. Sociology can be defined as
- Study of small society groups
 - Study of simple communities
 - Study of functional and dysfunctional societies
 - The science of society
- Q8. The two main parts of socialization process are
- Low and high socialization
 - Diffusion and revolution process
 - Primary and secondary socialization
 - Nuclear and extended family socialization
- Q9. All but one of the concepts below are sub-fields of Anthropology. Which one is the odd one out
- Social linguistics
 - Archeological anthropology
 - Cultural change
 - Ethnology
- Q10. In social change societies cannot remain static because:
- They have no culture of their own
 - They are modernized
 - They are in contact with other societies
 - They have contact with other cultures
- Q11. The three styles of parenting and leadership are:
- Authoritarian, totalitarian, litigation
 - Democratic, totalitarian and care free
 - Democratic , authoritarian and laissez fair
 - Laissez fair, democratic and mobilization

SECTION TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20mks)

Instructions (Answer all the questions in this section)

- Q1. Name the five characteristics of culture (5marks)
- Q2. Explain the following statements
“Peer group socialization is the only agency of socialization that is not controlled primarily by adults” (5marks)
- Q3. What is the difference between reference group and peer group (5marks)
- Q4. ‘HIV/AIDs is a socially constructed condition’ briefly comment (5marks)

SECTION THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20MKS)

Instructions: (answer only two questions)

- Q1. Discuss the Kenya vision 2030 on health care provision (10marks)
- Q2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of parents allowing their children to be totally exposed to the Mass media especially the Television as the only means of socialization. (10marks)
- Q3. Discuss the five cultural factors negatively affecting health in our Kenyan society today (10marks)
- Q4. With a special focus on the role of a community health worker in changing behavior in the communities, explain five benefits of learning medical Sociology and anthropology (10marks)

SECTION FOUR:

For Question 1-20 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- Q1. The two perspectives of social stratification are functionalism and conflict theory (TRUE or FALSE)
- Q2. Intra-generational and inter-generational mobility refers to the change in social standing across Generations. (TRUE or FALSE)
- Q3. The family social class shapes what we think of ourselves and how others treat us (TRUE or FALSE)

- Q4. In ethnocentrism people are not willing to acknowledge the existence and importance of other cultures **(TRUE or FALSE)**
- Q5. The term alternative medicine refers to all those things that people do while they are in hospital **(TRUE or FALSE)**
- Q6. Social class refers to a group of people that have the same life style and life chances.....**(TRUE or FALSE)**
- Q18. In the conflict theory of stratification Karl Marx says that the source of stratification is the economic System **(TRUE or FALSE)**
- Q19. Physical anthropology is the study of people from a biological perspective and it is mainly interested In evolution. **(TRUE or FALSE)**
- Q20. Conflict perspective on socialization teaches norms, beliefs and values in order to keep society from fragmentation **(TRUE or FALSE)**

SECTION FIVE: CASE STUDY (10 MARKS)

(Read the story and answer all the questions below)

Trans-Nzoia, Kenya:

Twelve girls from a primary school in Trans-Nzoia County have been impregnated and forced to drop out of school.

County Director of Education Joseph Wamocho admitted that cases of early pregnancies among schoolgirls are on the rise but declined to give the exact number. The worst hit is Endebess Constituency.

Five of the affected girls aged between 14 and 16 have already given birth. The girls were impregnated by fellow pupils, villagers and security officers, who are yet to be brought to book despite parents' complaints.

The pupils are from Cherubai Primary School in Chepchoina location. High poverty levels have fuelled illicit sex between the schoolgirls and security officers in the area, who lure the pupils with gifts that include sweets.

Of the affected girls, five were in Standard Eight and only two managed to sit their Kenya Certificate of Primary Education final exams. Three were in Standard Seven and four were in Standard Six.

Records from the school indicate that several girls have dropped out of school and been married off. Most of the girls are from vulnerable families and their parents are casual workers at the Agricultural Development Corporation.

The school's deputy head teacher, Martin Apeli, confirmed the pregnancies and attributed the problem to poverty and lack of parental care.

Shocking

“It is true we have had pregnancies among our girls. The vice has been fuelled by poverty and little attention from parents,” he said.

Assistant County Commissioner Gabriel Risie said he was not aware of the cases but described the news as shocking. “My office is not aware of pregnancies but the whole issue is disturbing and regrettable. I will visit the area to ascertain what is happening,” said Risie.

Wilfred Azegele, who heads the Department of Children in the area, said he was surprised by the cases. Other schools affected are Suam and Chepchoina. Affected parents accused the school management and provincial administration of ignoring the vice.

“No action has been taken against the perpetrators. We wonder what the work of chiefs is,” said one parent. (standard news paper 26th November 2013)

The Trans-nzoia county government has given you a job as a community Health worker in this village and they are relying on you to bring change into this community.

- Q1. Identify the social problems in this community which will need an intervention **(3marks)**
- Q2. List down the names of the stakeholders in this community. **(3marks)**
- Q3. As an educated person what practical steps will you take to bring change in this community? **(2marks)**
- Q4. Explain how you will help the young pregnant girls in this village? **(2marks)**

END