INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA
'Learning to Succeed'

FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025

PROGRAMME: BPA
YEAR/SEM: YEAR 2/SEMESTER 1
COURSE CODE: PAD 2103
NAME: COMPARATIVE REGIONALISM

DATE:
TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

SECTION A

Section A is compulsory

Question 1:

MIGINGO ISLAND

A TERRITORY CLAIMED BY BOTH KENYA AND UGANDA

Migingo Island located on Lake Victoria is a round rock crammed with corrugated metal shacks rises out of Lake Victoria right at the border between Kenya and Uganda. The deep waters that surround it are rich with fish.

Migingo Island covers less than half a football pitch but more than 500 people, according to the Ugandan police, live in less than 2,000 square metres area.

The rock island, with its poorly constructed huts, a tiny port, some bars, a brothel and an open-air casino, is heavily contested by Kenya and Uganda that both claim ownership.

Migingo was little more than a rock jutting out of the water before the lake started receding in the early 1990s, according to Emmanuel Kisiangani, a senior researcher at the Pretoria office of the Institute for Security Studies.

Fish catches have hugely diminished over the years in the fishing communities around Lake Victoria because of overfishing and an invasion of water hyacinth plants that blocked transport on the lake and access to ports. But increasingly profitable species such as the Nile perch are still plentiful in the deep waters surrounding Migingo, making the island a valuable and unique fishing hub.

(i) State the sources of conflict between Kenya and Uganda (15marks)

(ii) What are some of the measures in place used to solve conflict (25marks)

Question 2:

EAC Climate Change Policy

The Heads of State of the East African Community (EAC) directed the EAC Secretariat to develop a Climate Change Policy and strategies to address the adverse impacts of Climate Change in the region and harness any potential opportunities posed by Climate Change in the context of the principle of sustainable development. The overall objective of the EAC Climate Change Policy is to guide Partner States and other stakeholders on the preparation and implementation of collective measures to address Climate Change in the region while assuring sustainable social and economic development.

The Policy prescribes statements and actions to guide Climate Change adaptation and mitigation to reduce the vulnerability of the region. Adaptation to Climate Change is

of priority to the EAC region in view of the high vulnerability of the region to the impacts of Climate Change, with the emerging associated challenges, especially food security.

The purpose of the policy is to provide a long-term vision and a basis for Partner States to operationalize a comprehensive framework for adapting to and mitigating Climate Change in line with the EAC Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management and with international climate change agreements. The EAC Climate Change Strategy guides the implementation of the EAC Climate Change Policy.

Qn.1 (a) What is a policy (5 marks)

(b) Why do we need policies in regional administration (15marks)

(c) Mention the characteristics of policies (10marks)

(d) Mention about 5 key policies in your country (10marks)

SECTION B

Answer ONLY 3 Questions in Section B

Question 1:

"Local media and International media" are very good sources of learning and improving knowledge about regionalism and poverty related development"

Mention any of the current news that you have observed or followed talking about regionalism in any part of the world. (20 marks)

Question 2:

Regional formation is one of the ways that support economic growth among states.

This is done through diplomatic discussions of ideas and identities.

(i) Mention the key attraction economic features in your country that can promote regional development. (20 marks)

Question 3:

A number of African Heads of State have a vision for a united Africa

through the outlined principles governed by the African Union.

"Give your cited points of weakness likely to affect this great idea" (20 marks)

Question 4:

The functionalist theory by "David Mitrany" asserts that social

structure is responsible for all stability and instability.

Support this statement by giving the advantages of forming regional blocs.

(20 marks)

Question 5:

Formation of blocs is a development strategy that has registered great

success across the globe. Chose a bloc best known to you and answer the

following;-

(i)Member countries involved (3marks)

(ii)Year of formation (2marks)

(iii)Major reason of forming the bloc (3marks)

(iv)The institutional structure (3marks)

(v)State the objective the bloc (3marks)

(vi)Achievements registered by the bloc (3marks)

(v)Challenges faced to-date (3marks)

Question 6:

The concept of regionalism, has been birthed by various theorists across different fields including political science, economics, development, diplomacy, geographical boundaries and sociology.

(i) Identify one of the key theorists in the study of regionalism and. write about their findings. (10marks)

(i) In your own analysis, state if the research findings are relevant and applicable to the reality world. (10marks)

Question 7:

What is the importance of comparative studies at state level administration.

(20 marks)

Question 8:

Transactional Analysis is a communication model theory that is key in the

trading of ideas. Mention the four major features characterized in the

transaction analysis study. (20 marks)

Question 9:

Discuss the significance of the European Union (EU) as a pilot bloc in regional integration. (20 marks)

Question 10:

(a) Explain the difference between regional integration and regional co-operation

(10 marks)

(b) List some of the key decisions taken by leaders at international and regional

level of administration. (10 marks)

Question 11:

11. Describe the various perspectives that have given birth to regionalism.

(20 marks)

Question 12:

(a) What do you understand by the term “Comparative?” (5 marks)

(b) What is the importance of conducting comparative studies? (15 marks)