



Strathmore
UNIVERSITY

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
MASTER OF ARTS IN DIPLOMACY, INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY
MDIS 8123: RESEARCH METHODS
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

Date: 13th December 2023

Time: 18:00-20:30

Instructions

1. Answer Question **ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions, one from each section.

Text

The public debate on the migration-security nexus tends to focus on the aspects related to national security and the protection of well-being of citizens. Many argue that national security is at stake due to irregular migration. According to Khalid Koser (2011), the perception that migration poses a threat to national security intensified due to the rise in the number of ‘irregular’ migrants. However, how these migrants become a threat to the national security has not been substantiated by a well-grounded research. Fauser (2006) argues that Myron Weiner a legendary security analyst—for the first time in the academic sphere questioned how migration could affect states’ security. It depends on how different countries define security. Scholars began questioning if migration and 9/11 are interrelated, and today this has become the main issue in the security agenda (Adamson, 2006). Are the 19 airplane hijackers during the 9/11 tragedy who attacked important landmarks and buildings in the United States representative of the 300 million migrants? (Llorca-Vivero, 2008)

Today, migration has become a highly emotional as well as a sensitive topic. This is often misrepresented to incite fears of human tsunamis across borders. The socioeconomic, climatic, demographic and political conditions, coupled with shrinking resources, drive people to migrate, leaving behind their roots (Zoubir, 2017). We tend to ignore the myriad of forces that make people to migrate. Therefore, the rhetoric of migration-security nexus gives an impression of the tensions and resentments that can easily be mobilized whenever the topic of migration is raised. The risks, especially for ‘recipient’ countries, are widely acknowledged while the migrants who run risks receive little attention. These judgmental ideas monopolize much of the literature, reflecting biasness against the migrant community.

Understanding the migration security interplay is particularly significant in an era of globalisation. Most debates on ‘security’ broaden the orthodox and narrow concept of security as safeguarding the state from threats emanating from outside borders (Soenmez, 1998), to other wider and relevant threats linked to globalisation ranging from economic, environmental, human rights to migration (Giddens, 1981; Krause, 1998).

SECTION A – ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. From the Text, Answer the following questions. **(20 Marks)**

- a) What is the research problem? Support your answer. (2marks)
- b) Discuss any THREE assumptions made in regards to the problem and explain whether the assumptions are factual. (6 marks)
- c) Briefly explain which literature exists that can help in answering the problem. (5 marks)
- d) Briefly explain what data you can gather to show the problem, solutions to the problem and any other interventions. (7 marks)

SECTION B - Answer Either Question 2 or 3. (15 Marks)

- 2.
- a) Discuss the main differences between quantitative research design and qualitative research design (5 marks)
 - b) Explain any 3 advantages and any 3 disadvantages of quantitative research design (5 marks)
 - c) Describe any 3 methodologies used in qualitative research design (5 marks)
- 3.
- a) Explain the differences between Explanatory sequential mixed methods and Exploratory sequential mixed methods. (5 marks)
 - b) Briefly describe “Grounded Theory approach “and state and Three key principles used in this approach. (5 marks)
 - c) Briefly explain the concepts of “reliability” and “validity “as used in quantitative research design . (5marks)

SECTION C - Answer either question 4 or 5. (15 marks)

- 4.
- a) Discuss the importance of Ethical considerations in intelligence and security research (5marks)
 - b) Using relevant examples, describe any three methods of collecting primary data in qualitative research design (6 Marks)
 - c) Distinguish between probabilistic and non- probabilistic sampling designs and mention techniques used in each of them. (4 marks)

5.

- a) There are three key methods of analyzing qualitative data. Discuss using relevant examples (6marks)
- b) Using the research objective below, formulate three statements using the Likert scale to collect data for your research
“Cybersecurity Threat Assessment in Kenya” (3 marks)
- c) Using the Data set below, calculate the Mean, median and Mode of Kenya’s diplomatic engagements with African countries for the year 2022.

Data Set: Number of Diplomatic Engagements by Kenya with 20 African Countries in 2022

2, 15, 10, 14, 16, 12, 13, 14, 15, 12, 16, 15, 12, 13, 14, 12, 17, 13, 12, 15

(6 marks)

END