

The
Management
University
of Africa



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POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MDE 516: ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 31ST JULY 2024

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is **compulsory**.
5. Answer any other **TWO** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 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:

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT MODEL

Empowerment is one of the important pillars of development and it has been used in many disciplines including health (WHO, 1986; Baum, 2008), education (Wallerstein and Edwards, 1988), and in political, gender, economical, and community development (Laverack, 2009; Tesoriero, 2010). In the most general sense, empowerment refers to the ability of people to gain understanding and control over personal, social, economic, and political forces in order to take action to improve their life situations (WHO, 1986; Minkler, 1989; Baum, 2008). As a significant public health concept, Baum (2008) describes empowerment as the ability of people to gain understanding and control over personal, social, economic, and political forces in order to take action to improve healthy living. As a methodology and theory, community empowerment has developed significantly in the past three decades. It is described to comprise both processes and outcomes (Israel et al., 1994; Tesoriero, 2010) which themselves may lead to community development. Empowerment has also been categorized as a multi-level construct and includes individual-level, organizational, and community-level empowerment. At the level of individual, psychological empowerment describes a concept that extends intrapsychic self-esteem to include people's perceived control in their lives, their critical awareness of their social context and their participation in changes.

As Gershon (2006) argues, an empowering organization incorporates the processes of organization and provides avenues for the development of personal control, including competence to act and the development of interpersonal, social, and political skills. It is also acknowledged that an empowering organization is democratically managed, in which members share information and power, utilize cooperative decision-making processes, and are involved in the design, implementation, and control of efforts toward mutually defined goals (Zimmerman, 2000; Gershon, 2006). An empowering organization recognizes and incorporates necessary linkages among members, such as interest groups, status groups, and formal subunits. The concept of the organization as both empowered and empowering helps provide the link between the organization level and the individual and community levels of empowerment. At the community level, an empowered community makes it possible for individuals and organizations to apply their skills and resources in collective efforts to meet their respective needs. As such an empowered community has the ability to influence decisions and changes in the larger social system. Braithwaite and Lythcott (1989) support this argument and describe that empowerment at the community level is connected with empowerment at the individual and organizational levels. In practical sense, and as McMurray (2007) states, empowerment brings back power to the people by improving people's participation, increasing individual and community control over various programs that impact their development, and also improving a sense of local ownership and collaboration.

Community empowerment requires financial resources to turn ideas into actions. Developing the financing capacity of the community enables them to access funds from various sources and invest in their projects. When communities have the financial skills and knowledge to manage resources, they can attract external funding, such as grants or investments, to complement their own contributions. Effective institutional coordination capacity ensures that different stakeholders work together cohesively. This coordination prevents duplication of efforts and helps create a more efficient and effective development process. The community empowerment model, financing capacity, and institutional coordination capacity are interconnected. Community empowerment lays the foundation for local participation and ownership, financing capacity enables access to financial resources, and institutional coordination capacity facilitates collaboration and resource mobilization. When these elements work in harmony, the potential for sustainable development and positive community outcomes is significantly enhanced. The theory can be tied to the technological and financial capacity as they are very key on the evaluation and monitoring of the occurrence of the risk which are associated with effectively and efficiently risk management. The community needs to be well equipped with skills and **knowledge on managing** drought factors.

Required:

- a) Community Empowerment Model is a must knowledge for development studies student. Analyze five justifications from the case study (10 Marks)
- b) Population growth, problems on trade policies and free trade theory are hampering economic development for Community empowerment, examine three points under each (10 Marks)
- c) From the case study demonstrate five requirements for Community empowerment (10 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) When economists look at African countries they generally find their economies are weak. There are regularly many economic signs of this, critic the views with five points (10 Marks)
- b) Agriculture transformations and rural development have a relationship. Explain briefly any five such kind of relationships (5 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Developing Countries cannot hide themselves they have unique Characteristics all over the world. Analyze ten of them **(10 Marks)**
- b) With use of appropriate examples, discuss Multinational companies (MNC) spread out- factors advantages **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Developing countries are looking for Multinational companies (MNC) to come to their countries for investment. Why do you think so? Argue with five points **(10 Marks)**
- b) Global climate change has been a challenge on Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) attainment. Assess any five Strategies being put in place to Attain Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 **(5 Marks)**