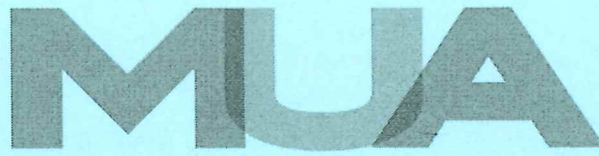


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 205/BDS 325: GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 18<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2024**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 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:

### UNDERSTANDING "DEMOCRATIC RESILIENCE"

Democracy is under threat globally. Understanding "democratic resilience" – the ability to prevent substantial regression in the quality of democratic institutions and practices – is now more important than ever. Yet, the term presently lacks a clear specification in the literature, making it prone to becoming yet another buzzword in democracy promotion. A new conceptualization of democratic resilience with two stages that are distinct. In the first stage – onset resilience – some democracies are resilient by preventing autocratization altogether, meaning they have not experienced substantial or sustained declines in democratic qualities. (such as Switzerland and Canada). If onset resilience fails, democracies experience an episode of autocratization. A democracy may then exhibit breakdown resilience by avoiding democratic breakdown in the second stage (such as South Korea from 2008–2016, and Benin from 2007–2012). This two-stage concept of democratic resilience is pragmatic and empirically observable, allowing us to assess which democracies withstand the forces of autocratization (that is, have high onset resilience – at least thus far) and which have breakdown resilience once autocratization has begun.

We make use of the new Episodes of Regime Transformation (ERT) data set. This episodes approach enables us to empirically observe the two-stage process of democratic resilience that provides a better concept-measurement validity compared to data on annual changes in levels or discrete regime types. Since 1900 a comprehensive overview of global trends in both stages of democratic resilience are provided. First, it shows that onset resilience is very high among democracies. There have been only 96 episodes of autocratization in 64 democratic countries from 1900 to 2019. Second, however, we find that democracies are increasingly susceptible to onset of autocratization and the period since the end of the Cold War is the worst on record. Third, once a democracy enters an autocratization episode, the fatality rate is distressingly high: since 1900 a mere 19 episodes (23%) managed to avert breakdown at the end of the episode. Fourth, the two-stage approach to democratic resilience demonstrates an important methodological insight: what is typically treated as a

quandary of measurement (levels vs. discrete changes) is actually the equifinality of democratic survival.

Finally, we provide a novel set of analyses by modelling how economic and political factors identified as determinants of autocratization in the literature are related to each stage of the democratic resilience process. Judicial constraints on the executive and a country's past experience with democracy (democratic stock) are positively associated with onset and breakdown resilience. Thus, our results support views that see the judiciary as the last bulwark against autocracy. Contrarily, economic development is only associated with resilience to onset of autocratization, not to resilience against breakdown once autocratization has begun.

Higher levels of democracy in neighbouring countries, by contrast, are positively related to resilience against breakdown but not to onset resilience. The main takeaway from these empirical correlations is that different factors seem to matter for onset and breakdown resilience, respectively. By adopting an episode approach rather than measuring regime transitions as events, we can distinguish between these factors.

In general, we define democratic resilience as the persistence of democratic institutions and practices. Empirically, resilience is measured as the continuation of democracy, without substantial or sustained declines in its quality, that is, the avoidance of autocratization. We speak of episodes of autocratization to capture periods with a definitive start and end date during which substantial and sustained declines in democratic qualities take place. Such declines may result in democratic breakdown, or the regime could avert breakdown by reversing the trend and sustain minimal levels of democracy necessary to be considered democratic.

Democratic resilience has a two-stage process. Democracies exhibit resilience by maintaining or improving their level of democracy. Put differently, first-stage resilient democracies avoid the onset of autocratization. Democracies that are experiencing autocratization can demonstrate resilience by averting democratic breakdown. This s breakdown resilience stage of democratic resilience thus involves avoiding a regime change. Because a democracy can only exhibit breakdown

resilience if it has failed to demonstrate onset resilience, these two stages of resilience may have different drivers.

**Required:**

- a) In relation to the case above provide a comprehensive overview of global trends in both stages of democratic resilience since 1900. (9 Marks)
- b) In reference to the case study discuss the stages of democratic resilience. (6 Marks)
- c) Explain two factors of autocratization. (10 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Inclusion is an equivocal notion in which political science and comparative politics, aspects converge. Discuss the statement in relation to inclusion. (9 Marks)
- b) Explain democracy as liberty concept. (6 Marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Using appropriate examples, discuss the procedures for reviewing a contract. (5 Marks)
- b) Analyse the five steps of a contract review process. (10 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Using appropriate examples, explain at what point privatization would serve the public interest. (9 Marks)
- b) Discuss article 174 of the Kenyan Law reform. (6 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Expound on the concepts of governance risk model. **(8 Marks)**
- b) Discuss the driving force behind governance risk compliance implementation. **(7 Marks)**

**QUESTION SIX**

- a) Examine the role of the following in relation to governance and development.
- i. Traditional leaders/institutions **(3 Marks)**
  - ii. Local businesses **(3 Marks)**
  - iii. Ordinary citizens **(3 Marks)**
- b) To a broad level, International Monetary Fund engagement on the SDGs is aligned with the five SDG pillars. Describe any three transformative pillars of the goals of development that would require governance structure to be in place. **(6 Marks)**

