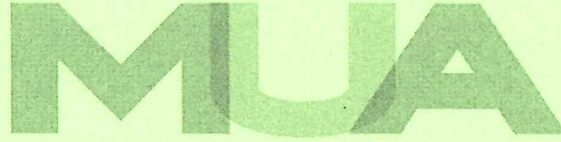


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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 205 /BDS 325: GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 7<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 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:

### DEVOLUTION ON TRIAL IN KENYA

Following the enactment of a new constitution and the subsequent elections that were held under the 2010 constitution, the local government act cap 265 was repealed upon the final announcement of all the results. This ushered in a new era in local government in Kenya. The devolved government is the face of local government in Kenya. This section discusses the constitutional provisions on the devolved government to enable us appreciate the current form and state of local governments in Kenya.

On 27 August 2010, to domestic and international acclaim, President Kibaki of Kenya formally promulgated a new Kenyan constitution at a public ceremony in Nairobi attended by thousands of people. It is ambitious in every sense and many Kenyans see it as the basis of a complete transformation of law, economics and politics in Kenya. It imposes checks on the executive, which has up to now had enormous, unfettered power; it sets out principles of leadership and integrity that apply to all officers of the state; it introduces a system of devolved government with a new 'territorial' second chamber that resembles the Bundesrat in some ways; and it provides a framework for dealing with land, which has been a deeply contentious issue since independence.

A new top court and a newly constituted judicial service commission are to contribute to the reform of the judiciary; all sitting judges are to be 'vetted' for their suitability to continue to serve; and an expansive Bill of Rights secures both civil and political and social and economic rights.

For the first time in the history of Kenya, the public is keen in participating in policy and legislative development as well as holding leaders accountable as opposed to the past where citizens were mere recipients of laws and Isiolo County Government is not an exception to this. Unlike the past when Isiolo as a County was both inaccessible and rife with banditry, the road to the Isiolo, through picturesque Mt. Kenya, is a joy to experience. As for safety, the County trumps most of Kenya and

one can traverse the entire expanse of the County without a worry. Secondly, the people of Isiolo are extremely hospitable. They share from their obvious material paucity with humbling abandon. Nonetheless, Isiolo County is in dire need of proper governance and capacity building in legislative development, which continues to derail all functions at the county level.

Reality of Isiolo County Governance is tossing out spontaneous unexpected scenario. It will certainly shift in the way we relate to each other and do business of politics in Isiolo County. Quality leadership matters. Isiolo County Government team is effectively suffering under the burden of untried political leadership. People expect their lives to leap forward, social relations to improve and negative politics disposed. The team opposing current leadership made one point clear. Dread. Fear -it is horror, run away.

There is now more confusion than light, disorder at County Offices, deceit on past relations, lack of information and growing elusion. Things were not going in the right direction from the onset, early intervention was sabotaged; and justice crawled in the woods. Isiolo County government is real theatre of absurd; Management by chaos, pressure on establishment and strain to the limit of governance and social structures. Everything seems to work through a chaotic process and behind schedule. People's expectation and dreams were shuttered. Tribe, Clan or Sub clans' talks are the order of the day, Court sanctions, Court injunctions are daily affairs.

**Required:**

- a) With guidance from three issues raised in the case study, discuss governance in the context of development. (9 Marks)
- b) Summarize three ways of collating, analyzing and presenting data on governance indicators. (6 Marks)
- c) Examine five risks faced by devolved governance. (10 Mark)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) In summary, discuss the four objectives to undertaking an assessment of governance at the local level. (8 Marks)

b) Liberal democracy implies certain rights of citizens as fundamental constituents of democracy'. Evaluate five of the citizen rights implied by liberal democracy.

(7 Marks)

### QUESTION THREE

a) Explain five main actors in local governance assessment.

(10 Marks)

b) Discuss five principles of local governance.

(5 Marks)

### QUESTION FOUR

a) Using appropriate examples, expound three characteristics of the 'majority rule' based democracy.

(9 Marks)

b) Describe six attributes of the political system as emphasized by inclusive democracy.

(6 Marks)

### QUESTION FIVE

a) Describe Participation in relation to power.

(6 Marks)

b) Explain three different types of accountabilities.

(6 Marks)

c) Argue three considerations in developing the risk appetite for an agency.

(3 Marks)

### QUESTION SIX

a) In summary discuss three benefits of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for government and taxpayers

(3 Marks)

b) Analyze different roles played by a Contract Manager.

(6 Marks)

c) Explain the benefits of the devolved government.

(6 Marks)