

The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 300: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 14TH APRIL 2026

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:

INCOME AND WEALTH DISPARITIES: ESCALATING DISGRUNTLEMENT AMONG THE POPULACE IN THE DIGITAL AGE

During the month of June 2024 and subsequent months, Kenya experienced unprecedented protests by the so-called Gen-Z's (youthful generation supposedly born between the years 1995 - 2012). The protests were mainly against the Finance Act 2024 which was considered punitive to the populace.

The Gen-Z's protests were so severe that youthful protesters made a bold but dangerous move termed as 'operation occupy parliament' which led to the forceful entry of the youth into the National Assembly and the quick exit by the members of parliament for their safety after the youths overpowered the security agencies. This was after several attempts by the youth in almost all counties to air their grievances to their elected leaders fell on deaf ears. The majority of members of parliament still went ahead to pass the controversial 2024 Finance bill into law despite some of them being specifically told by the disgusted youths to represent their views by not passing the bill.

The ability of the youthful generation to make good their social media threats for country-wide protests was downplayed by governmental organs, both implicitly and expressly. However, as it turned out to be, the social media and the entire digital space proved to be a force not worth ignoring. Within short notices, the youths who are very much acquainted with technology organized themselves and appeared for demonstrations across many parts of Kenya. The protests by Kenyan Gen-Z have sparked protests in other countries. In Uganda, Gen-Z's attempted to protest but their efforts were immediately quelled. In Nigeria, a proposed legislation to allow parliamentarians express travel on roads including using the wrong side (a preserve of a few road users such as ambulances, fire brigades, presidents and a few others) was dropped, for fear of resistance by the country's youth. In Bangladesh, Gen-Z protests against a legislation which reserved a certain percentage of jobs exclusively to freedom fighters and their descendants, led to the forceful ouster of the president who fled into exile in India.

Globalization fuelled by technological advancements including but not limited to the internet, social media and digital space etc. requires governmental organs to soberly rethink the future destiny of their countries' populations, especially the youthful population. Amassing of wealth by privileged few at the detriment of learned but jobless youths is always a disaster waiting to happen if left unattended. Globalization impacts individuals, governments, businesses and other organizations.

It has been evident and broadly acknowledged that the youthful generation is widely 'tribe-less'. Negative ethnicity in the form of tribalism, nepotism etc. has been a tool used by many politicians in Africa for their selfish gains to divide and rule citizens for many years. Some youths are products of inter-tribal marriages. Many youth brought up in urban areas do not even know to communicate in their vernaculars, including those whose parents are of the same tribe. The time has come that conscious candid concerted efforts must be made to drastically reduce income and wealth disparities and provide opportunities to all citizens to avert adverse effects of brewing disgruntlement of the populace.

From a global perspective, some challenges have been identified that hampers an equitable and sustainable development, such as oppression, economic exclusion, climate change and environmental impact, migration flows, communicable diseases and other health threats, and conflict and fragile situations.

Required:

Using the above discussions as a guide together with knowledge gained from international development course;

- a) Examine five challenges encountered by the populace of a particular developing country cited in the case study that should be addressed in order to minimize the adverse effects of income and wealth disparities. **(10 Marks)**
- b) Discuss five factors that facilitate globalization of businesses. **(10 Marks)**
- c) Analyse the effects of five global challenges cited in the case study that are an obstacle to equitable and sustainable development. **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Propose three demerits of globalization. **(6 Marks)**

- b) Evaluate ways in which corruption is a monster hampering Africa's development from political, socio-cultural, and economic dimensions. **(9 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Examine three varying versions of the understanding of 'new world order' over the years. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Critique Claude Ake's propositions on the theory of political development in Africa. **(9 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Illustrate the relevance of 'smart economics' in fostering gender equality in economic development. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Assess three difficulties experienced in the attempt to implement price stabilizing measures in international trade. **(9 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Contrast the following approaches to state-building using relevant examples:
- i) Exogenous view **(2.5 Marks)**
 - ii) Indigenous view **(2.5 Marks)**
- b) Appraise five developmental roles of specific institutions in an African country of your choice. **(10 Marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Demonstrate two effects of 'reservations' in international agreements and treaties citing contemporary examples. **(5 Marks)**
- b) Compose five factors that spearheaded 'international development' during the Post-World War II period. **(10 Marks)**