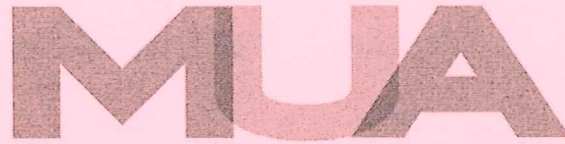


The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

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

**BDS 215/BDS 302: NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT/ CIVIL
SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT**

DATE: 25TH MARCH 2025

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:

THE 'MAGIC BULLET'

The rise of NGOs in development during the late 1980s: the 'magic bullet' phase while studying development at postgraduate level in the early days, one of us recalls that there was absolutely no mention of NGOs in the year's readings or the seminar discussions. Yet, by the early 1990s this had all changed and NGOs had gained a new prominence in development. There was an explosion of writings on the subject, as NGOs moved into a mainstream position in development policy. NGOs have appealed both to activists and to those interested in development alternatives, as well as to the 'establishment'. By the mid-1990s, NGOs had become the 'favoured child' of the official development donors. NGOs became 'catapulted into international respectability', such that governments and multilateral institutions suddenly began to see NGOs as more important actors in development than they previously had done (Brodhead 1987: 1).

Three 'levels' in the evolution of NGOs within a society are discussed in this writing. New development NGOs which have been created by outside ideas and resources. Development NGOs which have emerged out of pre-existing associations and groups. The diverse range of pre-existing, informal grassroots associations in a society. The rise of NGOs can be linked to a set of general global trends and to a set of more specific issues within the world of international development.

At a general level, several sets of general global trends help to explain the growth of NGOs within international affairs. Charnovitz (1997) lists four sets of reasons: the growth of intergovernmental negotiation around domestic policy brought about by increasing integration of the world economy; the end of the Cold War, which removed the polarization of global politics around the two superpowers; the emergence of a global media system which provides a platform for NGOs to express their views; and the spread of democratic norms which may have increased public expectations about participation and transparency in decision-making.

In addition, the resurgence of religious identities has contributed to current policy interest in 'faithbased organizations', a newly important type of third sector organization and one often close to the world of NGOs. For example, in the US the government of President George W. Bush was influenced by the discourse of 'compassionate conservatism' and in 2002 established a US\$30m Compassion Capital fund to provide contracts for services from local faith-based welfare initiatives.

Required:

- a) Describe any five reasons of new prominence in development gained by Non - Governmental Organizations. **(10 Marks)**
- b) In relation to the case above examine any three 'levels' in the evolution of NGOs within a society. **(9 Marks)**
- c) Explain the trends and issues that are linked to the rise of Non- Governmental Organizations. **(6 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Using examples, discuss at what point the Non - Governmental Board may refuse registration of an applicant. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Explain in what condition the Non- Governmental Organization may require proof of existence of an organization. **(9 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Evaluate Civil Society as a domain of voluntary associations counterpoint to the state. **(10 Marks)**
- b) Examine how can the state become a guarantor of human. **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Expound on the following terminologies and show the roles they play in the society.
 - i. FBI **(5 Marks)**
 - ii. MFIS **(5 Marks)**

- b) Describe the focus of political perspective. (5 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Discuss the process of authentic participation for development purpose. (9 Marks)
- b) Non- Governmental Organization are supposed to be democratic in nature. Summarize the contribution of civil society in the process of democratization (6 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Expound on the diversity of Non- Governmental Organizations. (8 Marks)
- b) Explain the interdisciplinary field of scholarship showing how Non- Governmental Organizations became part of the research agenda of 'development studies. (7 Marks)