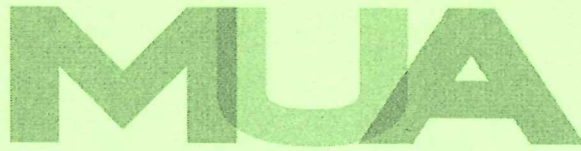


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**  
**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**SWK 402 : POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL POLICY**

**DATE: 1<sup>ST</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:

**IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH**

While there is a large consensus in the literature on the negative impact of corruption on economic growth, some researchers continue to argue that the effect of corruption on growth is context specific and associated with factors such as the country's legal and institutional framework, quality of governance and political regime. They conclude that, in some highly regulated countries that do not have effective government institutions and governance systems, corruption can compensate for institutional weaknesses and "grease the wheels" of the economy. This argument does not stand up to scrutiny when looking at the long-term corrosive impact of corruption on economic growth, equality and the quality of a country's governance and institutional environment.

Evidence indicates that corruption is likely to adversely affect long-term economic growth through its impact on investment, taxation, public expenditures and human development. Corruption is also likely to undermine the regulatory environment and the efficiency of economic efficiency and growth. It also affects equitable distribution of resources across the population, increasing income inequalities, undermining the effectiveness of social welfare programs and ultimately resulting in lower levels of human development. This in turn, may undermine long-term sustainable development, economic growth and equality.

**Required:**

- a) With the case above, discuss using suitable examples any five consequences of corruption in the society today. (10 Marks)
- b) Demonstrate why the impact of corruption on economic growth is prevalent in many developing countries. (5 Marks)
- c) With reference to the case study, **examine the** mechanisms that the Kenyan government has established to eradicate corruption. (10 Marks)

## QUESTION TWO

- a) Compare between relative poverty and absolute poverty (8 Marks)
- b) Explain three sustainable development goals key to this unit (7 Marks)

## QUESTION THREE

- a) As a student of social work, assess five measures of inequality (10 Marks)
- b) Analyze wages determined by labor market is a cause of economic inequality (5 Marks)

## QUESTION FOUR

In the case of Kenya, design three programs that the government of Kenya can implement to alleviate poverty at the national level (15 Marks)

## QUESTION FIVE

- a) Elaborate the extent of inequality in Kenya and show how this is related to the extent of relative poverty (10 Marks)
- b) Evaluate the view of social exclusion and social capital of poverty in relation to the definition and occurrence of poverty (5 Marks)

## QUESTION SIX

- a) Identify five indicators used to measure the basic dimensions of poverty (5 Marks)
- b) Propose any five challenges that may hinder the effectiveness of poverty eradication programs in Kenya established under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. (10 Marks)

