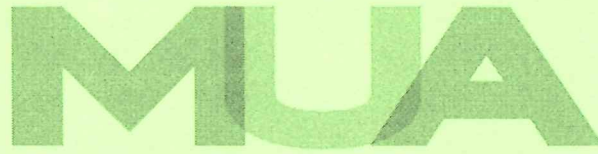


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**  
**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 300 : INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 6<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:

### LIBERATING AFRICA FROM THE IMF DEBT-TRAP (EXTRACTS)

*There were times when there riots in Africa, demonstrations against the IMF because of the policy advice they were giving, the conditionalities they were imposing and the difficulties that arose out of the implementation of those conditionalities. – Jakaya Kikwete, former President of Tanzania*

In the 1990's under the structural adjustment programs imposed the IMF, African countries were forced to liberalise their economies, sell off state assets, pull down trade barriers and dismantle social safety nets, causing immense pain and hardship on the back of policies dictated by disconnected bureaucrats and economists in Washington. Today, African countries are being advised to increase taxes, remove cushioning subsidies and tax breaks, let the value of currencies depreciate and sell off state assets, once again causing immense pain. Getting out of the clutches of the IMF in the first couple of decades of the 2000's took a lot of hard work, a booming Chinese economy and debt Jubilee from the west.

In the early 2000s African got lucky on two fronts. The Chinese economy boomed driving demand and prices of the raw materials up and providing a much needed boost for African economies after the IMF induced stagnation of the 1990s. Secondly, many African countries were granted debt relief under the highly indebted poor countries initiative, giving much breathing room to African economies that had been struggling under a significant debt burden. However, the continent cannot rely on lightning striking twice, thus we must actively put in place solutions that get us out of this situation.

**Tax reform:** Africa needs more of its own revenue, which means taxes. However, unlike the IMF's advice African governments should not be putting additional taxes on their already overburdened citizens who make up their narrow tax bases.

**Spending cuts:** Governments, particularly African governments waste money on unnecessary or silly things. The most glaring example is Ghana's national cathedral.

**Use of the IMF's Strategic Drawing Rights (SDR):** These are interest bearing international reserve assets of member countries of the member countries of the IMF. SDRs are allocated to IMF members in proportion to their quotas of shares.

**Source:** Afriwonk, <https://afriwonk.com/2023/09/15/>

**Required:**

- a) From the above case, describe four conditionalities under the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) that were dictated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on African countries in the 1990's. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Discuss four structural reforms recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). **(6 Marks)**
- c) Elaborate the two scenarios that led to reduction of debt burden for African countries in the early 2000's, showing why the scenarios should not be relied upon in the future. **(4 Marks)**
- d) From the above case study, explain three lasting solutions to the African continent's debt trap. **(9 Marks)**

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Examine the diverse manifestations of the concept 'new world order'. **(5 Marks)**
- b) Assess five non-tariff barriers to international trade that have been embarked on by developing countries. **(10 Marks)**

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Opponents of globalization base their criticisms on diverse rationales. Argue on the efficacy of three such criticisms/rationales. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Propose the significant roles played by operationalization of 'smart economics' in economic development. **(9 Marks)**

#### QUESTION FOUR

- a) Distinguish between 'bilateral treaties' and 'multilateral treaties' giving examples. **(5 Marks)**
- b) Explain the factors responsible for international development since the second phase of the 20th century citing examples. **(10 Marks)**

#### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Demonstrate the 'exogenous' view of State formation. **(3 Marks)**
- b) Citing examples from a less developed country, evaluate measures that have been put in place to prevent and/or minimise the spread of corruption culture. **(12 Marks)**

#### QUESTION SIX

- a) Analyse the adverse effects of corruption on any country's development from each of the following dimensions:
- i) Political dimension **(2 Marks)**
  - ii) Economic dimension **(2 Marks)**
  - iii) Socio-cultural dimension **(2 Marks)**
- b) Using illustrations from your country, discuss three developmental benefits of institutions. **(9 Marks)**