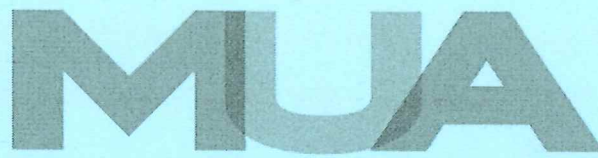


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 104: THEORIES AND STRATEGIES OF DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 11<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 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:

**SOCIAL PROTECTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH A CASE OF MINORITY COMMUNITY**

Poverty is the result of economic, political and social processes that often exacerbate the deprivation in which poor people live (World Bank, 2001). The pattern of economic growth, employment and social protection play fundamental roles in a comprehensive strategy for poverty reduction, which is centred on promoting opportunity, facilitating empowerment, and enhancing security. Promoting opportunity is one element of such a strategy, i.e. by stimulating economic growth and employment, making markets work better for poor people, and building up their assets and capabilities. Empowering people, and in the particular the poor, is a second element. Because of unequal power relations, state institutions may be unfavorable to the poor.

They may need to organize themselves to make sure that they receive the benefits of public social protection investments, for example in education and health. Poverty outcomes are also greatly affected by social norms, values and customary practices that - within the family, the community or the market - lead to exclusion of women, ethnic and racial groups, or the socially disadvantaged. Enhancing security - through various social protection and risk management mechanisms - is a third element. It reduces vulnerability to external shocks and threats embedded in people's daily lives that reinforce people's sense of illbeing, exacerbate their material poverty, and weaken their bargaining position.

**ILO's approach to social protection**

With the context of the decent work strategy, the ILO has reached consensus on some guiding principles with regard to social security, and it has developed some new initiatives to make them operational. At the International Labour Conference in 2001 (ILO, 2001), governments, employers' and workers' organizations agreed that "of highest priority are policies and initiatives which can bring social security to those who are not covered by existing systems". In a variety of countries, such as Sri

Lanka, Mali and Honduras, it has helped to formulate national social security strategies and ways to implement them (ILO, 2004c).

Another initiative is the introduction of the so-called "Global Social Trust" (ILO, 2002) to support the build-up of national social protection systems through international solidarity, for example through voluntary contributions from social security participants in rich (OECD) countries. The Global Social Trust aims at lifting people in the poorest countries – hitherto without access to social protection – out of poverty faster through the provision of basic social security, such as pensions and access to health care. The first pilot project experimented with subsidizing social health insurance contributions of the poor in Dangme West District, Ghana (ILO, 2005b) Based on these principles and initiatives, ILO's approach to social protection can be characterized by three main dimensions: It is rights-based. The right to social security is recognized as a basic human right (ILO, 2001). Social security and social protection should provide entitlements to everyone. They will provide them with the basic capacities for empowerment before they can participate in society, as well as contribute to, and benefit from, economic growth. This is in fact one of the weak points of the Social Risk Management approach that assumes that people can manage their risks without having the empowerment and capability to do so. A rights-based approach is a necessary element of a pro-poor growth strategy that aims at minimizing vulnerability to poverty.

It is rights-based. The right to social security is recognized as a basic human right (ILO, 2001). A rights-based approach is a necessary element of a pro-poor growth strategy that aims at minimizing vulnerability to poverty. This is in line with the idea behind the Global Social Trust. Shepherd, Marcus & Barrientos (2004) make the point that "under a rights-based approach, states are obligated to provide laws, regulatory frameworks, programmes and policies which will all enhance the ability of households to manage risks and improve their standards of living". The approach is based on participation and social dialogue. The ILO strongly promotes social dialogue as part of policy design and implementation. As mentioned earlier, this process empowers people to make governments and other economic actors more accountable. The approach is based on broad-based social protection strategies. The

ILO considers that social protection policies should cover everyone, because in principle everyone is vulnerable, particularly in an economic and social environment that is increasingly characterized by globalization and insecurity.

**Required:**

- a) With the context of the decent work strategy, the International Labor Organization has reached consensus on some guiding principles with regard to social security. Discuss the dimensions of global trust initiative. **(9 Marks)**
- b) From the case above, examine any other two initiatives apart from Global trust. **(6 Marks)**
- c) Using pro-poor strategy from the case above, describe reason behind poverty situation. **(10 Marks)**

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Explain any two scholars whose ideas were used a building block to influence the World System Theory. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Examine three approaches of development thinking. **(9 Marks)**

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Expound on five indigenous knowledge **(10 Marks)**
- b) Discuss the Euro centrality of development theory **(5 Marks)**

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Despite Rostow's model considerable influence on development planning at the time, Rostow's model has been strongly criticized for a number of reasons. Assess three of the reasons of critiques of Rostow's model. **(9 Marks)**

- b) Neoliberalism brought about a dramatic turn away from Keynesian economic thinking and political-economic practices just about everywhere in the globalizing world. Enumerate the ideologies of neoliberal model.

(6 Marks)

#### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Evaluate the dependency theories from ECLA to Andre Gunder Frank.

(10 Marks)

- b) Expound on the idea of agency in development.

(5 Marks)

#### QUESTION SIX

- a) Discuss the major criticisms of post colonialism.

(6 Marks)

- b) Examine on placebo in postmodernism and development.

(3 Marks)

- c) Explain the prominence of social capital in development.

(6 Marks)

