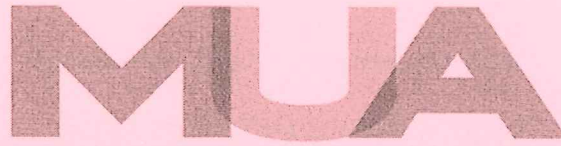


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 208 : HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 7TH APRIL 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:

HUMAN CAPITAL-BASED DEVELOPMENT

Human capital-based development of small towns is focused on human capital strategies, including partnerships with post-secondary educational facilities (colleges or universities). These are towns that have come up with ways to leverage their educational institution for the community's economic benefit. They are focused on building the workforce and leadership to carry a community forward. 3 50 Small Town Development Approaches After decades of high unemployment and crippling poverty, Allendale created a regional leadership institute to equip emerging leaders with the skills to reverse the community's fortunes. Allendale's post-war economy -- built on pass-through tourism -- was crushed in the 1960s when Interstate 95 was built 35 miles east of town. In 1997, the Chamber of Commerce, concerned with the deteriorating conditions in town, partnered with South Carolina's Downtown Development Association and state officials for a strategic planning exercise. A lack of leadership was identified as one of the region's most prominent issues. In response, public and private actors came together to create the Salkehatchie Leadership Institute in 1998.

The institute has since trained nearly 2,000 leaders who have gone on to become elected officials or leaders in the field of community and economic development. Location and History Allendale, in rural southwestern South Carolina, is an agricultural community focused on soybean and cotton. The big boom for Allendale came in the 1940s and '50s when U.S. 301 was the main north-south highway along the eastern seaboard. Allendale was conveniently located at the midpoint between New York and south Florida, and travelers found Allendale to be the perfect stopping point on their trips to the beach. Throughout the post-war years, Allendale's streets bustled with restaurants, hotels and grocery stores. The town's character was changed forever in 1960 when Interstate 95 was planned for construction approximately 35 miles east of Allendale. Soon, travelers were using the new Interstate to commute south and Allendale's tourism industry collapsed. Poverty levels and unemployment rose, and the region became known as one of the

poorest and least educated in the state. Approach to Development Given these challenges, Allendale's development strategy was to play a primary role in creating a regional leadership development program. After identifying a lack of leaders in Allendale and the surrounding rural counties, local leaders from Allendale identified the local branch campus of Allendale, South Carolina A small rural community in South Carolina creates a leadership institute to cultivate local leadership, generate grant funding and confront the racial divide. 2000 2010 +/- Population 3,900 3,482 -12% Per capita income \$10,400 \$9,506 -9% Per capita income (national, US) \$29,469 \$39,945 27% Per capita income (state, South Carolina) \$25,076 \$32,460 23% Location Central South Carolina, USA (map) Distance to metro/micro-politan center 92 km to Augusta, Georgia Distance to major transportation corridor 55 km Primary employment sectors (top three as percentage of workforce, 2007) • Retail trade • Manufacturing • Educational services, and health care and social assistance

The next step was to identify a long-term funding source for the institute. The first director of the Institute lobbied state legislators about the possibility of state support for the center and, in 1998, the Institute was appropriated USD 100,000 in the state's recurring budget. The institute provides a series of leadership development programs for youth and adults. Through these programs, it prepares citizens to take the lead in economic and community development. All institute attendees start by learning about social and economic issues in their community. Once they have a deeper awareness of these issues, the institute helps attendees decide on a problem area to tackle in their community. Attendees are then connected to relevant boards and committees to begin seeking solutions. Since developing these programs, the Salkehatchie Institute has trained more than 1,100 adults and 800 youths, who have become more engaged and educated citizens. Some of the adults, for instance, have gone on to hold elective office or have generated grant money for redevelopment in their home counties. The Institute has helped to generate an estimated USD 9 million in grant funding for the area. Through the institute, Allendale is creating leaders to sustain economic development over the long term. Key Themes or Lessons • Leadership development can lead to economic development. Allendale's strategy -- to cultivate local leadership -- resulted in a cadre of new and well-connected leaders, many of whom became influential in initiating local community and economic

development efforts. In fact, the institute estimates that more than USD 9 million in grant funding has been awarded to projects in Allendale because of the initiative of new local leaders. Leadership development can be a tool for bridging social divides. Developing new leaders in small towns is one way to begin dealing with difficult issues that may be standing in the way of development.

The Salkehatchie Leadership Institute was an incubator for a diverse community development organization called Allendale County ALIVE. ALIVE initiated a local process to openly address race and seek communitywide solutions to issues. "Local colleges are assets for small town community and economic development. The Salkehatchie Leadership Institute was created through a partnership of Allendale, neighboring towns, the state and the University of South Carolina. Local leaders can look to local or regional higher education institutions to support their town's efforts to develop local leaders or create new businesses.

Required:

- a) From the case study explain the focus of Human capital-based development of small towns. (9 Marks)
- b) Allendale is creating leaders to sustain economic development over the long term. In relation to the case describe any five lessons from Allendale strategies. (10 Marks)
- c) Using the case study identify a long-term funding source model used by the institution. (6 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Describe any four services offered at maternal child health care in reference to care given to a mother. (8 Marks)
- b) Examine the science of epidemiology. (7 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Enumerate the care and support given to HIV patient. (9 Marks)
- b) Discuss intermediate as a determinant in maternal mortality and morbidity. (6 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Expound on the theory of Healthy people 2030. (8 Marks)
- b) Summarize the objectives of healthy people 2020. (7 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Discuss how the framework of healthy people 2030 can work in your organization. (8 Marks)
- b) Using examples, discuss how Sub-district hospitals envisage the health of the community. (7 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Illustrate three roles of social worker in health and development. (9 Marks)
- b) Expound on the critics of liner model of development. (6 Marks)

