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**POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**MDE 515: GLOBAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 30<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2024**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 60**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **FOURS (4)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **TWO** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 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:

### CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Under development in Africa with a closer look at Kenya is a problem that has been plaguing the countries all over the continent for a very long time. It has so many negative effects on Kenya. It has brought about so many consequences, but of all, the economy is the most affected sector because the economic sector controls all other aspect of the society. Under development in Kenya is as a result of many contributing factors which include poverty, illiteracy, among other issues.

While the notions of development and underdevelopment is most commonly discussed in an economic context, the process of development encompasses a broad range of factors, social, political, ethnicity, geography, etc, distinct to the environment in question. It should be understood that development is relative in nature, as countries in the Third World are only considered underdeveloped in comparison to the industrialized nations of world. More importantly, the concept of underdevelopment, especially as it pertains to the former colonies of imperialist nations, inherently implies a relationship of economic exploitation imposed from the imperialist nation onto lesser developed nations. Through these systems of economic exploitation, the consequences of underdevelopment are perpetuated, very often producing a host of corresponding societal ills that further impede efforts towards reform to the Kenyan government.

Historically, the rate and success of development has been dependent on a multitude of factors- both internal and external. Internally, the capacity of the society to utilize their environment (i.e. geography, natural resources) is naturally based on the level of intellectual and technological advancement, in combination with the degree to which the labour is organized efficiently. The development of civilizations across the world developed at somewhat proportionate rates for millennia, but the course human development accelerated at an unprecedented rate through Europe's transition to capitalism and the subsequent industrial revolution. Capitalism connoted a novel concept to modern society- an international competitive initiative to make the maximum profit out of production. This transition to mass scale production capabilities provided incentive to outsource human labour and natural resources at minimum cost from the colonial subjects. While capitalism brought unprecedented levels of development to Europe, the legacy of this exploitation has persisted since colonial independence in the form of prolonged economic dependence, internal political ethnic conflicts, and inadequate government programs and infrastructure.

Illiteracy is the backbone of most of the problems Kenya face. It also explains the problem of too large family (lack of family planning). Family planning is all about considering your income and using that as a yardstick to know how many children you can conveniently afford to take care of. Kenyan families are characterized by very large families. People just keep giving birth without taking into consideration if they can handle large families. At the end of the day, they make their children suffer the consequences of their parents' actions.

**Required:**

- a) Briefly explain any five key indicators of underdevelopment in Kenya (10 Marks).
- b) From the case study justify how capitalism has been used by developed countries to cause continuous poverty in Africa (10 Marks)
- c) Evaluate any five ways in which the non- governmental organisations can support communities in your country to eradicate poverty (5 Marks)
- d) “Even under the “best case” scenario assumptions on accelerated growth and redistribution from the 10 richest to 40 poorest percent of population, eliminating poverty by 2030 is out of Sub-Saharan Africa’s reach”. Evaluate this statement (5 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Analyse five ways of realizing Africa’s Poverty eradication agenda (10 Marks)
- b) Using relevant example, examine five causes of persisting poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa (5 Marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Elaborate any five main types of poverty and how it has impacted on economic growth in your country. (5 Marks)
- b) Explain ways in which your office will deal with the issue of food insecurity as one way of improving the quality of livelihoods of the inhabitants of those regions by 2030 (5 Marks)
- c) With examples, illustrate any five consequences of corruption in society today (5 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Demonstrate any five most commonly used indicators of global poverty (5 Marks)
- b) Using relevant examples, critique five causes of Global Income inequality (5 Marks)
- c) With reference to your country argue any five challenges posed by structural adjustment programs imposed by the donor Agencies (5 Marks)

