

**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 2013/2014**

**1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT/BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH**

**KISUMU LEARNING CENTRE**

**COURSE CODE: SLB 3121**

**TITLE: DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**DATE: .....**

**TIME: .....**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

This paper contains **Five (5)** questions. Answer question **1 (Compulsory)** and **ANY** other **2** Questions.

**THE EMERGENCE OF THE GOVERNANCE AGENDA**

During the 1990s, governance emerged as a catch-all term in both the study and practice of development. It can be defined generally as the prevailing patterns by which public power is exercised in a given social context. Official and non-governmental development agencies have sought to operationalize the idea of good governance by restructuring state bureaucracies, reforming legal systems, supporting democratic decentralization and creating accountability – enhancing civil societies. The notion of good governance should, in principle, refer to any mode of public decision making that helps to advance human welfare, however received. But because of the heavy influence of aid donors, governance has come to be associated with institutions designed to support market – led development.

This built-in ambiguity finds its parallel in the impression of the cognate terms on which has been built the D & G (Democracy and Governance) sector, the term invented by aid business for the set of programmatic initiatives funded by foreign assistance. Development consultants deployed to overhaul failing Third World states ceased on two suitably plastic ideas in particular; participation and accountability. Improving both, while not undermining managerial efficiency, has been the focus of intensive development intervention (Carothers, 1999; in Jenkins, 1999).

## SECTION ONE

1. Guided by the passage, answer the following questions:
    - a. The passage defines governance, but leaves us blind as to what development means. Clarify what is meant by Development Studies. **(3 Mks)**
    - b. The passage gives a glimpse of the Structural Adjustment programmes. Mention at least three weaknesses **(3 Mks)**
    - c. Giving any one example of a donor organization operating in Kenya, mention any one advantage of donor aid and any one disadvantage **(3 Mks)**
    - d. Would an annual growth rate of, for example of 7% GDP per capita be a guarantee that a young country is not a failed state? Briefly clarify **(3 Mks)**
    - e. As a student of Development Studies, one critical factor about labour in 'Third World' countries emerged as perhaps the most outstanding reason for the widespread poverty, for example, in Africa. Identify it. **(3 Mks)**
    - f. The passage mentions institutions designed to support market-led development.
      - i. Mention any two fathers of the efficacy of the market as an economic theory **(1 Mk)**
      - ii. Very briefly, explain the centre of their argument **(2 Mks)**
    - g.
      - i. Apart from good governance, give any other one example of how Kisumu City can improve the human welfare **(1 Mk)**
      - ii. Briefly explain how one would measure the human welfare **(2 Mks)**
    - h. In as much as the use of technology improves managerial efficiency, it can also frustrate it. Briefly clarify. **(2 Mks)**
    - i. Proponents or supporters argue that restructuring can improve development. Use one example to briefly explain how Kisumu County, for example, would benefit **(3 Mks)**
    - j. Although they have been criticized in some quarters, Multinational Corporations have their positive side in terms of development agenda. Use any one example in Kenya to briefly clarify. **(3 Mks)**
- (Total, 30 Marks)**

## SECTION TWO

2. The challenge of development studies is that as a discipline, it is reluctant to discard its past completely and yet that is what gives it its uniqueness among the modern social sciences. Discuss. **(20 Mks)**
  3. Any debate today about the theories of development studies would be far from complete without recognizing the contribution of Hattne. Explain. **(20 Mks)**
  4. a. Recently in Brazil, there were huge demonstrations against corruption. Explain some of the causes of corruption and consequences on development. **(10 Mks)**  
  
b. Although they are playing their part in the development of young countries, not all governments are comfortable with NGO's. Explain. **(10 Mks)**
- (Total 20 Marks)**
5. Some scholars have argued that the irony of economic growth is that it crates economic underdevelopment. Discuss this apparent contradiction **(20 Mks)**