PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

JANUARY-APRIL 2023 TRIMESTER

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

COURSE CODE: CDC 418

COURSE TITLE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

EXAM DATE:

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the instructions and questions carefully before you write the answers.
- **Answer any TWO questions**
- *ALL PAC University's examination rules and regulations apply*

Question one

a) Using Rostow's Five Stage Model, analyse citing relevant examples how different counties in Kenya have developed economically. (10 marks)
b) Using appropriate examples, explain any five characteristics of developing countries. (10 marks)

Question two

a) Describe how the Kenya Vision 2030 pillars have contributed to the economic development of our country so far. (15 marks)
b) Discuss any five challenges that have been encountered in the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030. Cite relevant examples. (5 Marks)

Question three

a) Discuss any five political indicators and how they have influenced economic development in Kenya. (10 marks)
b) Using relevant examples explain the influence of population on economic development of a county. (10 marks)

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MARKING SCHEME

Question one

c) **Using Rostow's Five Stage Model, analyse citing relevant examples how different counties in Kenya have developed economically. (10 marks)**

- ✓ **Traditional Society** The first stage of Rostow's model and the one in which societies begin, is the traditional society. characterized by subsistence agriculture or hunting and gathering; almost wholly a "primary" sector economy with limited technology.
- ✓ **Preconditions for Take-Off** is a period of transition between the traditional society and a society that takes off, and for a certain time that society is establishing the preconditions for take-off. Characterized by the shift from an agrarian to an industrial or manufacturing society begins, albeit slowly. Secondly, trade and other commercial activities of the nation broaden the market's reach not only to neighboring areas but also to far-flung regions, creating international markets.
- ✓ **Take-Off** When the preconditions for take-off are met, a society can take off. Characterized by urbanization increases, industrialization proceeds, technological breakthroughs occur."Secondary" (goods-producing) sector expands and ratio of secondary vs. primary sectors in the economy shifts quickly towards secondary.
- ✓ **Drive to Maturity** which is characterized by: Diversification of the industrial base; multiple industries expand and new ones take root quickly. Manufacturing shifts from investment-driven (capital goods) towards consumer durables and domestic consumption. Rapid development of transportation infrastructure. Large-scale investment in social infrastructure (schools, universities, hospitals, etc.)
- ✓ **Age of Mass Consumption** After the drive to maturity, an economy reaches maturity and begins the final stage, the age of mass consumption. Countries in this stage are characterized by economic development, the second in its position in society, thirdly having money and prestige.

(Each stage well described with a relevant example 2marks =10 marks)

d) **Using appropriate examples, explain any five characteristics of developing countries. (10 marks)**

- ✓ Increased social freedoms and civil rights.
- ✓ Strong political leaders.
- ✓ A switch from agricultural to industrial economies, especially in the manufacturing sector.
- ✓ An increasingly open-market economy, allowing free trade with other nations in the world.
- ✓ Large national corporations operating in several continents.
- ✓ A lot of investment from foreign countries.
- ✓ Political leadership in the part of the word they are in.

(Any five characteristics well explained with relevant examples each 2marks=10marks)

Question two

c) **Describe how the Kenya Vision 2030 pillars have contributed to the economic development of our country so far. (15 marks)**

- ✓ Economic pillar Discussion on the achievement of the agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, wholesale and retail sector, Information technology progress achieved so far.
- ✓ Social pillar discussion on the progress on education and training, environment water and sanitation, youth and sports, health, housing and urbanization, Gender, children and other vulnerable groups, labour and employment as well as infrastructure.
- ✓ Political pillar discussion on progress on the constitutional implementation, public participation and democracy, rule of law, electoral process and public reforms.

(Each pillar well identified (1 mark) and discussion on the progress of key sectors in each pillar each 4 marks= 15 marks)

d) **Discuss any five challenges that have been encountered in the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030. Cite relevant examples. (5 Marks**)

- ✓ Inadequate funding, and limited resource allocation especially in carrying out development activities
- ✓ Weak legislation especially in social sectors and an
- ✓ Emerging issue, the Corona Virus (COVID-19) Pandemic, impacting delivery of flagship projects towards end of third quarter (Q3) till the end of the year.
- ✓ political interference with uncertain political environment,
- ✓ Constant inflation
- ✓ Lack of stakeholder involvement.
- ✓ Duplication of efforts.

(Any five challenges well explained each 1 mark=5 marks)

Question three

c) **Discuss any five political indicators and how they have influenced economic development in Kenya. (10 marks)**

- ✓ Freedoms and human rights/ civil liberties
- ✓ Human and labour rights
- ✓ Individual political freedoms and democracy quality regulation
- ✓ Measures of political participation,

- ✓ Corruption

  (five political indicators well discussed with relevant examples each 2 marks=10marks)

d) Using relevant examples explain the influence of population on economic development of a county. (10 marks)

- ✓ Population growth plays a conflicting role in the development process of a country. It helps economic development and it retards economic development.
- ✓ More people in a country can lead to a larger workforce and easier access to labor. More labor will lead to more products being produced which will then cause economic growth. Population growth allows for the expansion of labor and products which then grows the economy.
- ✓ Increase in demand and supply of products good and services With a larger population, there will inevitably be more demand for products. Since the supply of products is growing due to the increased labor, the increased demand will be addressed. Overall, the population growth caused economic growth with more people demanding and supplying products.
- ✓ Creativity and innovativeness a growing population is likely to have innovative and creative minds who will go on to become entrepreneurs — hopefully leading to innovation within the country itself! This, of course, will also help in economic development.
- ✓ Increase in population permits in reaping economies of scale in production, greater division of labour, extension of the market, and decrease in population reduces on the economies of scale
- ✓ High inflation if there is an influx of demand for resources but no more supply of those resources, then the country will have to raise prices on the existing supply — leading to inflation
- ✓ Scarcity of resources, such as land, food, shelter, and clothing. Institutions and infrastructure designed to keep up with a growing population can get around these issues.

(Any five influences of population well discussed with relevant examples 2 marks each=10marks)