



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 416

**COURSE TITLE: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT**

EXAM DATE:

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TIME: 5:30PM-8:30PM

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. Examine any **three** forces driving modern imperialism in Africa. **(6 marks)**
- b. Giving examples, explain any **seven** causes of poverty in Africa today. **(14 marks)**

Question Two

- a. Discuss any **five** consequences of conflict in modern Africa. **(10 marks)**
- b. Explore any **five** consequences of globalization in Africa today. **(10 marks)**

Question Three

- a. Explain any **five** factors driving human insecurity in Africa today. **(10 marks)**
- b. Giving examples, examine any **five** measures for countering terrorism in Kenya. **(10marks)**

CDC 416 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN AFRICAN

Marking Scheme

Question One

- c. Examine any **three** forces driving modern imperialism in Africa. **(6 marks)**
- Economic: The Industrial Revolution stimulated the hunt for colonies. First, colonies provided raw materials. Second, colonies served as a market for surplus manufactured goods.
 - Political: Every country wanted national hegemony – that is, to be the No. 1 imperialist country in the world. To achieve this, they wanted to control as much of the world as possible. The nation's greatness is measured by the quality and quantity of its colonies. Folks wanted to plant the flag in as many places as possible. Every country wanted recognition as a world power.
 - Military: Every imperialist country was worried about its own national security: The competition among imperialist powers was vicious. One had to protect one's own country and its colonies. Every country wanted to gain military advantage over its rivals. A colony could serve as a fueling station for the Navy. A ship could stop and load up on supplies. Some spots in the world, especially waterways, were strategically important. **(Answers should reflect how these play out in the modern days in Africa. Each reason two marks)**
- d. Giving examples, explain any **seven** causes of poverty in Africa today. **(14 marks)**
- The lack of capacity of the poor to influence social processes, public policy choices and resource allocations.
 - Low capacities through lack of education, vocational skills, entrepreneurial abilities, poor health and poor quality of life.
 - The disadvantaged position of women in society.
 - Exposure to risks through lack of financial, social, or physical security.
 - Low levels of consumption through lack of access to capital, social assets, land and market opportunities.
 - Exposure to shocks due to limited use of technology to stem effects of drought, floods, armyworms, crop pests, crop diseases, and environmental degradation.
 - Inadequate environmental protection measures.
 - Lack of macro-economic stability erodes the resources of the poor through inflation and other variables.
 - The inability of the national economy to optimise benefits within the global system.
 - Habits and conventions based upon superstition and myths giving rise to anti-social behaviour.
 - Other factors leading to vulnerability and exclusion. **(Give any seven causes, explain and give an example for each. 1 Mark point)**

Question Two

- c. Discuss any **five** consequences of conflict in modern Africa. **(10 marks)**
- *Economic decline*
The economy usually declines relative to its peacetime trend such that by the end of a conflict the economy is significantly smaller than it would have been had peace been maintained. Understanding this economic contraction process is helpful in designing remedial policies for the post-conflict phase.
 - *Infrastructure*
The most obvious legacy of conflict is destruction of public infrastructure. However, infrastructure does not only deteriorate as a result of direct damage from conflict. As the government shifts expenditure towards the military, public investment and expenditure on maintenance are squeezed. The post conflict legacy of these effects is an acute shortage of public capital.
 - *Military spending*
During civil war, military spending inevitably increases as the government attempts to enhance its capacity to resist the rebellion. High military spending during conflict is hard to reverse. During the postconflict decade, military spending is usually maintained at a high level, with little peace dividend being taken. This

is in part a corollary of the high risk of reversion to conflict: governments respond to risk by increasing military spending.

- *Capital flight*

During conflict, both fear and reduced opportunities induce people to withdraw themselves and their assets to safety abroad. People with skills are best-placed to leave the country: they are better able to finance emigration and they are more welcome in host countries. Hence, society tends to lose its skilled people disproportionately. Alongside the haemorrhage of skills is that of capital. People move assets abroad, simply to keep them safe, and because the return on investment within the economy declines as economic conditions deteriorate.

- *Mortality levels*

Literature distinguishes between “battle deaths” — combatants and civilians killed during military operations — and “total war deaths” — which include battle deaths and deaths from disease, starvation, malnutrition, and crime.

Any five consequences mentioned (1 mark each) and discussed (1 mark each) = 10 marks

d. Explore any **five** consequences of globalization in Africa today. **(10 marks)**

- Effects on Income

Globalization must be expected to influence the distribution of income as well as its level. So far as the distribution of income between countries is concerned, standard theory would lead one to expect that all countries will benefit. Economists have long preached that trade is mutually beneficial, and most of us believe that the experience of widespread growth alongside rapidly growing trade in the postwar period serves to substantiate that.

- Effects on Growth and Development

Globalisation stands for a historical process in which the national social, economical, cultural, and political attributes of individual countries geographically expand and melt together. The result is, that behaviour, economic activity, and the distribution of authority and power will change and take on transcontinental character.

- Effects on National Labour Markets

- Effects on Labour Norms and Environmental Standards

Any five factors mentioned (1 mark each) and explained (1 mark each) = 10 marks

Question Three

c. Explain any **five** factors driving human insecurity in Africa today. **(10 marks)**

TYPE OF INSECURITY	ROOT CAUSES
Economic insecurity	Persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of access to credit and other economic opportunities
Food insecurity	Hunger, famine, sudden rise in food prices
Health insecurity	Epidemics, malnutrition, poor sanitation, lack of access to basic health care
Environmental insecurity	Environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters
Personal insecurity	Physical violence in all its forms, human trafficking, child labour
Community insecurity	Inter-ethnic, religious and other identity-based tensions, crime, terrorism
Political insecurity	Political repression, human rights violations, lack of rule of law and justice

Any five factors mentioned (1 mark each) and explained (1 mark each) = 10 marks

d. Giving examples, examine any **five** measures for countering terrorism in Kenya.

(10marks)

- Improving the legal system
- Establishing specialised security agencies such as the Anti-Terror Police Unit (ATPU) and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC)
- Building a border wall between Kenya and Somalia
- Attempts to repeal the 2006 Refugee Act and close refugee camps
- Efforts to prevent and counter VE with a series of programmes for preventing and countering violent extremism under the aegis of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (NSCVE 2016)
- Community policing

Any five measures mentioned (1 mark each) and explained (1 mark each) = 10 marks

