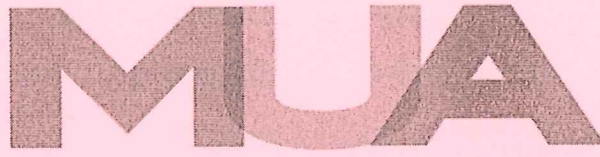


The
Management
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 203: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 3RD DECEMBER 2021

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:

ENTREPRENEURSHIP CORE HIGHER EDUCATION COURSE

Student in all courses should learn entrepreneurship as a core course unit. The benefits of entrepreneurship for development and economic growth have been widely highlighted in Kenya. For instance entrepreneurship is seen as a self-development strategy for rural communities, allowing individuals and households escape poverty and innovation. In fact, entrepreneurship has been claimed to be the single most important pathway out of poverty. Hence, international development agencies are demanding for stronger tools for expanding employment and entrepreneurial opportunities. For example, it is demanded to improve the access of small and micro-enterprises to finance information and technology and develop new sound business practices. Further, there is need to create more inclusive business models that directly integrate low-income people as entrepreneurs, suppliers, distributors, retailers, employees and consumers. These entire requirements need more collaborative approaches between large companies, small enterprises, public sector entities, civil society organizations and the poor themselves. Yet to date, little is known about entrepreneurship in emerging economies or in developing countries.

Project sustainability is one of the most critical challenges for all grassroots, national and international development agencies. Globally, billions of shillings have been spent in communities to enhance the living situation of the people. Aid effectiveness is a growing concern for the donor community. In the recent past, development practitioners have been focusing on efficient aid delivery to education. The shift from project mode to Sector Wide Approaches, Structural Adjustment measures to Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers¹, Programmes-based Approaches, Direct Budget Support, Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks reflect this concern for reducing the fragmentation of development systems and change the way aid is delivered by shifting the balance of power. While donor funding can act as a temporary driver for social change, maintaining the social change is challenging. For instance in Kenya, unforeseen circumstances may threaten the initial uptake of innovative project design elements. Short funding cycles, conflict with time needed to stimulate social change; and potentially worthwhile healthy interventions may no longer be financially viable once donor funding ends. According to Ababa (2013), development aid to Kenya stood at \$770m in 2015 and has been steadily rising since 2004, supporting several projects all geared towards development. Some of the projects have, however, been successful. However, little evidence is available on the true impact of funded programs on the lives of the poor in Kenya. One of the most critical obstacles is the extent to which the projects are able to persist despite the exit

of donors, while the beneficiaries reap dividends, and appreciate their participation and ownership role in the project. Apparently, little evidence indicates that, it is sustainability that makes the difference between success and failure of community-based projects.

REQUIRED:

- a) The government of Kenya should promote entrepreneurship among the youths
Examine five factors it should consider (5Marks).
- b) Discuss five state and local resources for community development financing in
Kenya (10Marks).
- c) Evaluate five challenges Kenyan government experiences with financing of
community development (10Marks).

QUESTION TWO

An European mega company known as Beta ltd specialized in wood business came up with a project. The project consists in exploiting wood in the African equatorial forests. The project involves the identification of commercial trees, the cutting of the trees, and the transformation of the trees into different wooden finished products to be sold in Africa and in big cities across the world. At the same time the mega project includes tree plantation to replace not only the trees which are cut but also to sustain the ecosystem and biodiversity by planting varieties of trees. The project was set with an initial capital of 100 Billion \$, with a net government profit of 25 billion \$ per semester, and was supposed to create thousands of jobs for the host government and the villagers living in the surrounding. The project equally has a component of social responsibility with the constructions of schools, well equipped hospitals, road construction, opened-markets sites for the villagers, clean water provision centers, a well-furnished game park with different game activities, and training centers to skill the villagers into the new technologies like computers, electronic gadgets etc. The republic of Cameroun was identified. The project site was the equatorial forest where the pygmies have been living for decades. The Cameroonian minister in charge of approving the project for its implementation requested half of the total project investment cost. Surprised and discouraged, the Beta Company ended the initiative and returned back to Europe.

Based on the scenario:

- a) Analyze five possible reasons why the Beta Company ended the initiative and went back to Europe. (5 Marks)
- b) On the basis of the case scenario, should international organizations interested in investing in African countries deal with the political authorities or simply set

their deal with the population they are targeting to develop? Show the advantage and the disadvantages of your choice (5 Marks)

- c) Suggest five ways in which marginalized communities can be benefit from community based projects (5 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Define community development as a course of study (2 Marks)
- b) Discuss any five relationship between community and economic development (5Marks)
- c) With devolution a lot of interest is brewing for community development. Describe the process of community development in your county (8 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) List and discuss four community "capital" leading to the community development (5Marks)
- b) Discuss any five types of community development theories (10 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Describe what is asset-based community development (3Marks)
- b) Describe the steps involved in the process of community development and discuss their importance (10 Marks)
- c) Highlight the benefits of social relationships in community development (2 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Discuss three challenges to community development in achieving the millennium development goals. (3 Marks)
- b) Describe the professional community developer's role in a country (3 Marks)
- c) Discuss the community development practice values and beliefs (9 Marks)