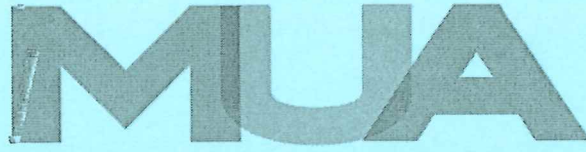


The
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DIPLOMA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATION AND DIPLOMACY

DIR 106 : INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

DATE: 29th March 2022

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 **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

- a. **Read the following case study and answer the question accordingly.**

Poverty in Africa

Poverty is the oldest and the most resistant virus that brings about a devastating disease in the third world or developing countries (Tazoacha, 2001). Despite the renewed commitment over the past 15 years and more to poverty reduction as the core objective of international development discourses and policies, progress to this end remains disappointing (UNDP, 2003). This is particularly evident in the extent to which the world is off track to achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals, globally and in most regions and countries (UNDP, 2003). This inadequate progress raises important questions about the policies and strategies that have been adopted to achieve poverty reduction, as well as about key international issues including aid, debt and trade.

Africa has the richest natural resources and yet it is poor and stagnant in growth and development. In other words, in spite of all the wealthy resources including human and material in its possession, Africa is the world's poorest continent. Poverty has multiple and complex causes. SIDA (2005) views these multi-dimensional causes as stemming from a lack of information, knowledge about market prices for the goods they deal in, issues related to health, availability of public services, and their rights. There is a political minority which lacks the visibility and voice as regards the institutions that shape their lives. Poor people are also said to lack access to relevant skills and knowledge, education and personal development that could improve their livelihoods.

Poverty in Africa is caused by corruption and poor governance, poor land utilization and land tenure system, civil wars and unending political conflicts, poor infrastructure, diseases and poor health facilities, the World Bank and IMF policies, among others.

According to the World Bank (1990), and the United Nations (1995), poverty has various manifestations which include the lack of income and productive

resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihood, hunger, and malnutrition, ill health, limited or lack of access to education and other basic services, increased morbidity and mortality from illness, homelessness, inadequate, unsafe and degraded environment, social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by lack of participation in decision making in civil, social and cultural life (World Bank 2001).

Required:

- a) From the above case study, Explain any TEN causes of poverty in Africa
(20 Marks)
- b) Discuss any FIVE poverty reduction strategies that can be put in place so as to reduce the rate of poverty in Africa.
(10 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain the Meaning of the term 'Trade Liberalization'. (2 Marks)
- b) Discuss Economic Nationalism as a theory of Political Economy. (8 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a. Discuss any TWO theories of international relations. (4 Marks)
- b. State and explain any THREE factors that shape political behavior in countries across the world. (6 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Discuss any FIVE functions of the International Monetary Fund (10 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a. Explain the meaning of the term Political Economy. (2 Marks)

- b. Describe any FOUR roles of the State in Economic Development. (8 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Explain the Meaning of the term Regional Integration. (2 Marks)
- b) Write short notes on the following terms;
- i. Government Subsidies. (2 Marks)
 - ii. Tariffs. (2 Marks)
 - iii. Import Quotas. (2 Marks)
 - iv. Product Standards. (2 Marks)