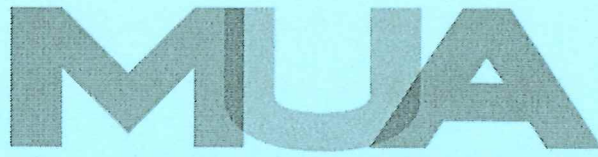


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**  
**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 105 : POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 21<sup>ST</sup> JULY 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 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:**

**FOREST ECOSYSTEMS AND CONSERVATION**

Forests are biologically diverse systems. However, forests are increasingly threatened as a result of deforestation, fragmentation, climate change and other stressors that can be linked to human activities. Climate change, in particular, is expected to impact on forest biodiversity and the ability of forests to provide soil and water protection, habitat for species and other ecosystem services. Forest ecosystems identified as being particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change include: mangroves, boreal forests, tropical forests, cloud forests and dry forests.

The potential negative impacts of climate change on dry forests are of particular concern since dry forest soils are particularly susceptible to wind and water erosion. According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, drylands occupy 41% of the earth's land area and are home to more than 2 billion people. Intensive human intervention, for example, fire, grazing, agriculture, firewood collection, has adversely transformed many dry forests. Those dry forest systems that have not been completely destroyed are generally impoverished and fragmented. The degradation process thus initiated has led to a shift away from the original vegetation types to drier, less productive and less resistant forest types, exposing large numbers of people to the threat of desertification and associated disastrous ecological, social, and economic impacts.

On the other hand, there is evidence that primary forests and forests that are adequately managed for diversity and multiple benefits are more resilient to disturbances. These ecosystems maintain healthy, stable soils, provide natural habitats for forest biodiversity and provide a more stable store of carbon. In fact very often, forests with high biodiversity are mature primary forests which require fewer inputs to maintain standing biomass and soil carbon content. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the conservation and restoration

of forests can considerably reduce emissions at a low cost and with potential co-benefits for adaptation and sustainable development. Further co-benefits can be achieved when steps to combat land degradation and conserve biodiversity are included in forest conservation and restoration.

### Required

- a) Giving relevant examples, evaluate the following in relation to forest ecosystems
- i) Deforestation (5marks)
  - ii) Climate Change (5marks)
  - iii) Human activities (5marks)
- b) The threat of desertification is associated with disastrous ecological, social, and economic impacts. Argue out three negative impacts of desertification:
- i) Ecologically (3marks)
  - ii) Economically (3marks)
- c) Enumerate four roles of your government in addressing climate change issues (4marks)

### QUESTION TWO

- a) Assess five strategies that your government can implement to alleviate poverty (10 Marks)
- b) Outline five advantages of economic growth in the realization of sustainable development (5 Marks)

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Analyze three objectives of development in your country (9 Marks)
- b) Many countries in Africa have rich biodiversity. Examine six reasons for protecting wildlife in your country (6 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Describe **five** consequences of poverty in a country (10 Marks)
- b) Outline **five** roles of World Trade Organization (5 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Assess **five** advantages of regional trade to your country (10 Marks)
- b) Illustrate the link between food sovereignty and gender equity (5 Marks)

**QUESTION SIX**

- a) Over the years, Arid and Semi- arid lands have recorded slowed development as compared to other areas in Kenya. Propose **five** ways in which the government of Kenya can hasten the process of development in these areas (10 Marks)
- b) Education is one of the social indicators of development. Using relevant examples, highlight any **five** areas of improvement that the Kenyan government should focus on in order to realize sustainable development goals (5 Marks)