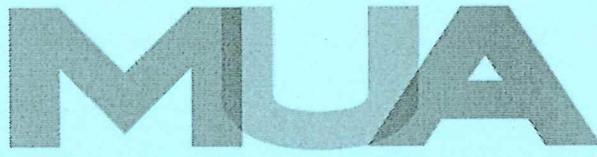


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**  
**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 302/ BDS 215 : CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT / NGOs CIVIL  
SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 19<sup>TH</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:**

**CHALLENGES OF CIVIL SOCIETY and GOVERNMENT RELATIONS**

The term 'civil society' refers to the sphere of organised society that exists outside of government and the private sector. It covers a wide variety of actors, ranging from development organisations operating internationally to localised initiatives and traditional forms of association. It might include media, labour unions, political parties, human rights activists, NGOs, traditional and religious institutions and sports and welfare associations. 'Civil society building' is considered a key component of democratisation and peacebuilding, as it might contribute to reforming state-society relations and fostering responsive and legitimate institutions that can effectively deal with conflict

Globally, the relationship between civil society and government is fragile and complex. It is essential to recognise that neither group necessarily speaks or acts with one voice. Thus, the complexities of the civil society and the complexities of the government should be understood to develop suitable strategies for interaction. Civil Society and Government have reciprocal obligations to fulfill in order for the relationship to be effective. Some of the difficult relationships between civil society and government are often due to a lack of trust, unprincipled behaviour, lack of information, failures in communications, and/or unwillingness on the part of one or both to take responsibility as and when necessary. Some challenges result from discrepancies between what civil society organisations aim to achieve and their strategies to achieve it. Another challenge is how to take due account of the complexities of local organisations and of the processes through which governance and state-society relations take shape.

Civil society comprises organizations that are not associated with government including schools and universities, advocacy groups, professional associations,

churches, and cultural institutions (business sometimes is covered by the term civil society and sometimes not). Civil society organizations play multiple roles.

Civil society is an important aspect of democratisation process because it provides a vital link between citizens and the state. It also provides an environment that can be used to enhance community cohesion and decision-making. Information is vital to civic participation and also encourages its development.

Civil society organisations (CSOs) should be clear about their values and mission, the constituencies they aim to represent, and the mandate with which they speak. They should define the roles they are willing and able to play. Government officials – both elected and appointed – in their turn, should show commitment to the principles and responsibilities they have undertaken to fulfill, as well as to the promises they have made to the public. CSOs and government should both behave in a fashion that will entrench good practice of democratic governance.

CSOs and government should act in a principled, consistent fashion; acknowledge policy trade-offs; and, recognise the potential conflicts and inequalities which the allocation of resources causes and be prepared for the negotiation of these issues. CSOs can help to ensure that government adheres to the spirit and the law of constitution, especially the protection of peoples' rights, freedoms, and welfare. They can also promote people's awareness of their civil obligations. CSOs' inputs to government on specific policy issues should reflect their experience in communities, the views of their constituents, in-depth research and careful reflection on what is realistic and feasible given resource constraints and policy trade-offs. Government should respect the independence and autonomy of CSOs, provide them with the necessary political and legal space, and encourage civil society efforts to build democratic practice. Government should formulate and implement policies which address issues of priority concern to people, and listen to the inputs from civil society on an ongoing basis. Where government is democratically elected to govern,

it must fulfill this obligation, take the necessary decisions, and be accountable for them.

### Required

- a) From the case study, describe three main challenges on the relations between civil society and government (6 marks)
- b) Illustrate the composition of civil society organization (5 marks)
- c) As a Project Manager, examine the actions taken by both the civil society and the government to improve on their relations (9 marks)
- d) Demonstrate the role of civil society in governance (5 marks)

### QUESTION 2

- a. Propose 3 areas that make NGOs and Civil Society great organizations (6 marks)
- b. Assess theoretical basis for civil society and conclude what you have learned (4 marks)
- c. After learning this course appraise the rise of Civil Societies in Africa (5 marks)

### QUESTION 3

- a) Differentiate the four forms of State and civil society interactions (8 marks)
- b) Propose Four external civil society threats and three strengths of civil society (7 marks)

### QUESTION 4

- a) Illustrate two reasons for participatory planning (4 marks)
- b) Describe three kind of people that must be involved in the participatory planning (6 marks)
- c) List five advantages of participatory planning (5 marks)

**QUESTION 5**

- a) Define governance process in development (5 marks)
- b) Evaluate how governance matters for development performance (5 marks)
- c) Explain the challenges Civil Society organizations face in the process of democratization (5 marks)

**QUESTION 6**

- a) Critique the evolution of Human Rights over time (7 marks)
- b) Illustrate how accountability and the rule of law work in the civil society (8 marks)

