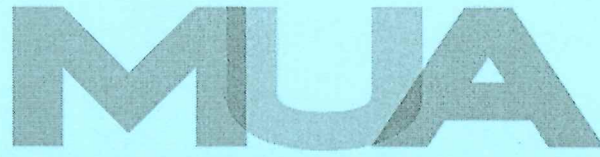


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 304/EDV 300 : INDUSTRIALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 19TH 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:

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

In an evolving international landscape and an increasingly interdependent world, the 48 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), of which 34 are in Africa, have assumed greater importance to principal global governance mechanisms, such as the G20. This shift is seen in the 2010 G20 Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, which refers to duty-free and quota-free access to support LDCs in increasing their share of global trade, Aid for Trade, trade facilitation, trade finance and regional integration, with a focus on enhancing intraregional trade in Africa.

The subsequent approach of the G20's St. Petersburg Development Outlook refocused on infrastructure, food security, financial inclusion, domestic resource mobilization and human resource development; all important areas for structural transformation (or structural change) in low-income and developing countries. The focus of the Turkish presidency in 2015 on decent jobs and low-income developing countries, as well as the Group's commitment to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development established in Antalya, are also emblematic of this collective effort by G20 members. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the African Union Commission's 2063 Agenda: The Africa We Want, and the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015, all give new impetus. These agendas recognize that the world is more interdependent than ever and that Africa and LDCs remain the weakest link in global economic development. The coherent implementation of all these agreements is now needed to foster structural changes, boost growth, create jobs and achieve inclusiveness and poverty eradication in Africa and LDCs.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the role of industry as a pathway and enabler for Sustainable Development in particular SDG 9 with its call to "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation" through inclusive and sustainable industrialization has strong ramifications for most of the SDGs.

The international community also recognizes the importance of socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable industrialization for sustainable development, including the pursuit of low-emission industries and climate-resilient pathways, which falls under SDG13: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts". Both the December 2015 Paris agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda highlight the fundamental role of inclusive and environmentally sustainable industrialization in economic growth.

The nature of the growth process of the last 15 years and the demographic trends of the next half-century call for a renewed focus on job creation in Africa and LDCs. Pressing environmental challenges, both globally (such as climate change) and locally (such as waste, land degradation and poor water management), coupled with technological changes, make it imperative for all developing countries to pursue patterns of inclusive and sustainable industrialization and economic development.

The process of economic convergence of the first decade of the 2000s, when many developing countries grew much faster than developed ones, brought about major gains in poverty reduction. ⁴ still, unemployment and precarious employment are widespread, especially among youth and women. Africa's work-force is expected to double to almost 2 billion by 2050. At the same time, Africa and most LDCs have ample scope to undergo structural transformation, reallocating resources from less to more productive sectors and use. This process will allow Africa and most LDCs to draw from a growing human resource pool and reap the "demographic dividend".⁵ Africa and LDCs together had a population of more than 1.5 billion in 2015, or more than 20 percent of the world's population. According to United Nations (UN) projections, this figure will double by 2050—or nearly one third of the world's population. Between 2015 and 2100, the populations of 33 countries, most of them LDCs, have a high probability of at least tripling.⁶ Ignoring Africa and LDCs means ignoring a huge slice of humanity.

The African and LDC population growth will make it harder for governments to eradicate poverty and inequality, and to implement other elements of a sustainable and inclusive development agenda without fostering sustained structural transformation from low-productive agrarian or resource-based economy towards an

industrial or service-based economy. Sustained growth and economic prosperity require the shift of resources out of traditional agriculture and other low-productivity primary activities into higher value added agri-food industries, other manufacturing as well as services, in urban and rural areas.

Required

- a) From the case study, discuss five ways in which 2010 G20 Multi-Year Action Plan on Development enhance intraregional trade in Africa (10marks)
- b) In relation to the case above, evaluate five roles of coherently implementing the mentioned agreements (10marks)
- c) The 2030 Agenda recognizes the role of industry as a pathway and enabler for Sustainable Development in particular SDG 9. Discuss this statement (5marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Discuss **four** characteristics of clean technologies in relation to energy (8marks)
- b) Outline **seven** challenges experienced by investors when setting up an industry in Kenya (7marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Using relevant examples, discuss urbanization in relation to industrialization (10marks)
- b) Outline **five** reasons why transfer of knowledge was important during industrial revolution (5marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Using relevant examples, evaluate **five** roles of industrialization in relation to globalization (10marks)
- b) Outline **five** assumptions of Alfred Weber's Industrial Location Theory (5 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Analyze Rostow's stages of growth in relation to industrialization
(10marks)
- b) Enumerate five drawbacks of industrialization
(5marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Examine five challenges encountered in the implementation of industrial policy by Sub Saharan African countries
(10marks)
- b) Describe five barriers to international development
(5marks)

