



*(University of Choice)*

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**MAIN CAMPUS**

SCHOOL OF NURSING MIDWIFERY AND PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN  
PARAMEDIC SCIENCE**

**COURSE CODE: IRD 103**

**COURSE TITLE: DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS AND APPLICATION**

**DATE: 22<sup>ND</sup> APRIL 2022**

**TIME: 11:30 – 2:30 PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

All questions in the three sections (A, B and C) are compulsory

**DURATION: 3 Hours**

Answer all questions on the booklet provided

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

## SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 Marks)

*Choose the most appropriate answer*

1. A theory:
  - I Is a systematic explanation of relationships between economic variables.
  - II Explains causal relationships among variables.
  - III Provides a basis for policy.
  - IV Provides an explanation of all factors influencing economic growth.
  - a. I only.
  - b. I and II only.
  - c. I, II and III only.
  - d. IV only.
  
2. During the 1980s and 1990s, a period of economic conservative governments in much of the West and Japan, a leading approach among development economists was
  - a. neoclassicism.
  - b. Marxism.
  - c. Rostow's model.
  - d. the classical approach.
  
3. Karl Marx's historical materialism views were shaped by all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. the French Revolution.
  - b. the rise of industrial and capitalist production.
  - c. political and labor revolts.
  - d. a growing spiritual rationalism.
  
4. The essential difference between capitalism and socialism is that
  - a. capitalism exploits the worker and socialism exploits the property owner.
  - b. capitalism relies on the market to make economic decisions and socialism uses central planning.
  - c. capitalism grows through rent seeking and socialism grows through government direction.
  - d. capitalism relies on consumer satisfaction to dictate choices and socialism relies on producer satisfaction.
  
5. Which of the following statement about rural and agricultural development is true?
  - a. Rural development is the same as agricultural development.
  - b. The agrarian community requires a full range of services such as schools, merchants, banks, and so on.
  - c. Household nonfarm income is uncorrelated to farm productivity and household incomes in Kenya.
  - d. China's rural population receives little income from nonfarm income.

6. Which of the following colonial policy contribute further to today's agricultural underdevelopment in Africa?

- I Colonial governments compelled farmers to grow selected crops.
  - II Colonialism often changed traditional land tenure systems from individual control to communal.
  - III Colonialists failed to train African agricultural scientists and managers.
  - IV Research and development concentrated on food production and small farmers and herders.
- a. I and II only.
  - b. I and III only.
  - c. III and IV only.
  - d. II and III only.

7. Which of the following is not a possible cost of high fertility rates and rapid population growth?

- a. increasing returns to natural resources, with a direct impact on average food consumption.
- b. increased urbanization and congestion.
- c. a higher labor force growth rate and higher unemployment.
- d. a working population that must support a larger number of dependents.

8. The total fertility rate (TFR) is

- a. the total number of children born in a country in a given year divided by labor force.
- b. the number of children born to the average woman during her reproductive years.
- c. the number of births in a country divided by total population in a given year.
- d. the number of women age 15-45 in a country divided by total population.

9. Organized familyplanning programs and the demand for birth control resulting from urbanization, modernization, economic development, and increased education have contributed to

- a. a decline in fertility.
- b. the demographic transition from stage 3 to stage 2.
- c. increases in the ratio of labor to capital.
- d. an increase in the dependency ratio.

10. The unemployment rate is the

- a. employed plus unemployed divided by labor force.
- b. total employment divided by population.
- c. labor force divided by population.
- d. unemployed divided by employed.

11. Which of the following are not third-world regions?
  - a. Latin America.
  - b. Asia.
  - c. Africa.
  - d. Australia.
  
12. The poorest region of the world is
  - a. the Middle East.
  - b. sub-Saharan Africa.
  - c. Asia.
  - d. Latin America.
  
13. Which of the following could be considered critical questions in development economics?
  - a. How do the poorest 2/3 of the world live?
  - b. What are the major theories of economic development?
  - c. What factors affect labor skills in the third world?
  - d. all of the above are correct.
  
14. Which of the following characteristics are most likely found in developing countries?
  - a. high population growth rates.
  - b. large number of people living in poverty.
  - c. very traditional methods of agricultural production.
  - d. all of the above
  
15. Which of the following countries is not a low-income country?
  - a. Indonesia
  - b. India
  - c. Malaysia
  - d. Nigeria
  
16. OPEC is the
  - a. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Country.
  - b. Organization of Pre- European Commission.
  - c. Oil Producing Economies Caucus.
  - d. Organization of Problematic Economies Committee.
  
17. The following statements are true about informal sector except
  - a. Uses no mechanical power.
  - b. May be enterprises with less than 10 workers.
  - c. Production is capital-intensive.
  - d. Uses family workers.
  
18. Which of the following is not a requirement for economic development?
  - a. a temperate climate.
  - b. natural resources.

- c. an adequate capital base.
- d. technological advance.

19. Industrialization

- a. causes development.
- b. is positively related to development.
- c. is inversely related to development.
- d. inhibits development.

20. Baran's Neo-Marxist thesis has been criticized for ignoring the probability that power is frequently

- a. based on an alliance between landowners and peasants.
- b. based on an alliance between peasants and the foreign bourgeoisie.
- c. transferred from one elite to another when revolution occurs.
- d. derived from domestic opponents of nationalism.

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**(40 Marks)**

*Answer all Questions*

- 1. Differentiate between development and underdevelopment 8 Marks
- 2. Explain the goals and objectives of economic development 8 Marks
- 3. Explain any four reasons why population growth slows the development process. 8 Marks
- 4. Explain the causes of underdevelopment in Kenya 8 Marks
- 5. Explain how a government can contribute towards economic development. 8 Marks

**SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (LEQs): 40 Marks**

*Answer all Questions*

- 1. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), formerly known as the New African Initiative, is a pledge by African leaders, based on a vision to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development, and at the same time to participate actively in the world economy and body politic.
  - i. Discuss the role of NEPAD on Kenya's development discourse 10 Marks

- ii. Discuss the challenges faced by NEPAD in fostering development in Africa  
10 Marks
- 2. Clearly and critically discuss the following development theories
  - i. Adams Smith's classical theory of development. 10 Marks
  - ii. Karl Marx theory of development. 10 Marks

END