



**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE**

**NPPG512: DYNAMICS OF GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA**

**END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**APRIL 2022**

**LECTURER: DR. D. MAKWERERE**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

---

***INSTRUCTIONS***

Section **A** is compulsory.

---

Answer any **TWO** questions from Section **B**.

---

### **Section A is compulsory**

1. "With governance high on the agenda in Africa, many governments are using information and communications technologies (ICTs) to develop ways in which they deliver services to citizens. E-governance has the potential to enable local governments to engage citizens in greater participation, leading to socioeconomic developments at local and national levels. But this potential remains largely unexploited and, until now, there has been a lack of evidence on information technology in local governance in Africa."- Waema and Odera (2011).
  - a) Discuss the transformative potential of E-governance in Africa. (20)
  - b) Using your country of explore how E-governance can promote active citizenship and social accountability. (20)

### **Answer any TWO questions from this section**

2. Critique the key assumptions by Thomas Malthus relating to population growth in relation to sustainable development and environmental security. Use any one country as a case study in Sub-Saharan Africa. (30)
3. a) Assess the gendered effects of Climate Change in Sub-Saharan Africa. (10)  
b. What are the implications on the prospects of Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality? (20)
4. With Africa becoming the 'graveyard' for the world's unwanted goods examine the utility of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA). (30)
5. Using any one case study, analyse the extent to which the continent has utilised the youth demographic dividend. (30)

**-END OF PAPER-**

---



**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE**

**NPPG512: DYNAMICS OF GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA**

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**APRIL/MAY 2022 EXAMINATIONS**

**LECTURER: DR. D. MAKWERERE**

**DURATION: (3 HOURS)**

---

---

***INSTRUCTIONS***

Section **A** is compulsory.

---

Answer any **TWO** questions from Section **B**.

---

**Section A is COMPULSORY.**

1. Writers like Mutasa (2009) and Ebegbulem (2012) observed that “Africa is both the poorest continent in the world and one of the richest in terms of natural resources. Consistent with this observation the history of Africa indicates that corrupt leadership deprives the general population of its fair access to Africa’s rich resources while exacerbating ineffective government bureaucracy and underdevelopment. The bureaucratized central governments in turn entrenches corrupt practices which give rise to more serious underdevelopment as well as insurgencies and a possible state failure.”
  - a) Using any one country case study, apply the Greed and Grievance thesis to critique this observation. (20)
  - b) Propose policy interventions to address corruption and other bureaucratic inefficiencies in Africa. (20)

**Section B: Choose any TWO questions from this section**

2.
  - a) Critique the utility of Homer-Dixon’s (1994) ‘Environmental Scarcities and Violent Conflict’ thesis in explaining environmental conflicts in Africa. (15)
  - b) Using any one country case study, propose a comprehensive policy proposal to address scarcities and environmental conflicts. (15)
3.
  - a) Examine the state of E-governance in your Sab-Saharan Africa. (10)
  - b. Present a policy paper on the transformative potential of E-governance in Sab-Saharan Africa and demonstrate how this will aid to the realisation of the objectives of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). (20)
4. Critically analyse China and the United States of America’s engagement with Africa and implications on sustainable development. Make specific reference to the Forum on China and Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). (30)
5.
  - a) Assess the gendered effects of Climate Change in sab-Saharan Africa. (10)
  - b) What are the implications on the prospects of Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality? (20)

**-END OF PAPER-**