

QN 1. It was obvious even during Regnar Nurke's lifetime that his theory of 'Vicious Circle of Poverty' had numerous limitations. Why is it still popular in academic circles?

Vicious Circle of Poverty refers to a state wherein it is absolutely impossible for a family to break out of poverty without external intervention. This means a poor generation will create another poor generation as the process repeats itself until there is an external intervention to help poverty trapped poor families break out of poverty circle. It is a modernization theory that explains the prevailing poverty in most Third World countries. According to Regnar Nurkes the theory is characterized with both supply side and demand side features are the driving force for continuity of vicious cycle of poverty. The supply side include: low income, low saving, low productivity, and low investment, while, the demand side include; low income, low demand for goods, limited domestic market, and low investment. The main cause of vicious circle of poverty is the lack of capital formation to drive the economy growth and initiate a breakthrough.

Reasons for continuing relevance of the Vicious Circle of Poverty theory in development discourse:

It underscores the importance of internal factors of poor countries as the driving force of the continuity of poverty cycle in developing countries. These factors include: low productivity, low salary, bad governance, high illiteracy rate, low innovative skills technological capacity and high unemployment rate result to overdependence.

It provides a policy framework for governments and stakeholders for addressing the poverty traps in developing societies by investing in entrepreneurial skills, R&D, and industrialization to generate capital accumulations that can revive both the supply side and demand side of developing economies.

DS 112: DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE I

Timed Essay Suggested Solutions For 2017/18 Academic Year, First Semester

The theory's emphasis on external intervention as means of breakthrough has established the need for poor countries' governments to attract local investment and foreign direct investment (FDI) in key strategic sectors to promote economic development. These sectors include: FDI in Agricultural, Mining, Energy, and Manufacturing sectors if well integrated will boost economic growth.

The theory also stresses the need for developing countries' governments to focus on social investment by implementing policies that aim to strengthen peoples' skills and capacities and support them to participate fully in employment and social life. Social investments are about investing in people in key policy areas which include: education, quality childcare, healthcare, training, and job-search assistance.

Theory emphasizes the need for Third World societies to undertake social transformation by moving from traditional social arrangement to modernity as means of realizing sound development. This is basically achieved by assuming and imitating values, institutions and model of economies of the developed societies. For instance, institutional change such as a shift from authoritarian governments to liberal democratic governments. Also a change from patrimonial networks to meritocracy.

DS 112: DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE I

Timed Essay Suggested Solutions For 2017/18 Academic Year, First Semester

QN 2. To what extent are Marxist theories of development relevant for African countries?

Marxist theories of development refers to structuralist theories that borrows most of their basic essentials from classical Marxism (Karl Marx and Frederick Engels). The include theories such as; Classical Marxism, Dependency theory, World System Analysis and Underdevelopment theories.

I choose dependency theory and use its basic assumptions to draw out its relevance in explaining Africa's development in the following manner:

Dependency theory provides a clear distinction between the underdeveloped and undeveloped societies and states categorically that African countries are underdeveloped economies. Contrary to Modernization theory which regard African societies as traditional undeveloped societies, dependency theory contends that African have been developing backward after initial contact with capitalist world, therefore, underdeveloped.

The persistent relationship between African countries and developed capitalist countries reinforces inequality and exploitation in trade and economic relations. Therefore, causing trade deficit, balance of payment deficit, and deterioration of terms of trade of African economies. African countries have negative gain from their exports, thus, no wealth accumulated. This is major reason why African countries are heavily indebted. For instance, debt crisis of 1970s and 1980s.

The nature of international division of labor has left African economies too remote and more agrarian by

producing what they do not consume and likewise, consume what they do not produce. Thus, results to ddependent and undiversified economies with very weak Secondary and Tertiary economic sectors. This partly help to explain why African countries have not achieved significant industrialization over fifty years of independence.

The underdevelopment of African countries is a result of exploitation that is not only perpetuated by foreign capitalist nations and corporations, but also maintained by local petty bourgeoisies and comprador elites who control Africa's state institutions. This implicate that the alliance between metropolitan bourgeoisies, local petty bourgeoisies and African state leaders who control state institutions have reinforced the continuing exploitation and dependency of African countries resulting into state capture. For example, bogus investment contracts such as the ACACIA Case of 2017 in Mining sector in Tanzania is an outcome of this relationship.

Dependency theory underscores the need for African countries to delink from these chains of exploitation by pursuing development policies such as self-reliance policies that will limit close economic ties with developed countries. Self-reliance policies such as Import-Substitution Industrialization (ISI) will protect and insured African economies from external exploitation, therefore, contribute to economic development.

QN 3. What development lessons can be drawn from the ideas of the first generation of African nationalist leaders to address the challenges of contemporary Africa?

First generation of African nationalist leaders refers to those African political elites who inherited the reins of post-colonial state powers at independence in the 1950s and 1960s. They include: Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere,

Sekou Toure, Kenneth Kaunda, Milton Obote, Jomo Kenyatta, and Felix Houphouet and among others. The development ideas adopted by first generation leaders include: Nation-building policies, Self-reliance policies such as education for self-reliance, Import-Substitution Industrialization policies, African socialism, state-capitalism, people centred development approaches, and short-term development plans such as five years plan.

Contemporary development Challenges in African countries include: persistence of extreme poverty, the presence of fatal diseases, little industrialization progress and low levels of Science and technology, high illiteracy rate, persistence of violent conflicts driven by ethnicity, elite power struggle and competition for state resources, the cancer cancer of high level corruption, and debt problems and continuing dependency of foreign aid.

How can strategies and policies implemented by Post-independence leaders help to resolve these challenges of Contemporary Africa:

African government should implement self-reliance policies in order to address poverty traps, high illiteracy rate and reduce dependency on foreign aid. For instance, Education for self-reliance policy will ensure the achievement of both Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) by increasing enrollment of more children to school. Also it will impart entrepreneurial and innovative skills through vocational training, therefore, develop a generation of skilled and semi-skilled population that will support the growth of local technology.

African governments should embrace people-centred development approach in order to ensure the national economic growth positively impact the livelihoods people in of both rural and urban areas. This include; pursuing

DS 112: DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE I

Timed Essay Suggested Solutions For 2017/18 Academic Year, First Semester

community based initiatives and social investment in policy areas of Health, Education, Water, and agriculture by uplifting small holder farmers to ensure food security.

African governments should implement Import-Substitution Industrialization policies by integrating the commercialized agricultural sector with industrial development in order to link the economic development process to the extent that these strategic sectors affect each other and bring about spillover effect in the economy. This will fast track industrialization process in Africa.

African countries should implement some nation-building policies such as compulsory national service and quota system and enshrine inclusive good democratic governance in order to overcome ethnic divisions and conflicts which is the result of social and political exclusion in the development process of African countries. These measures will ensure high social cohesion, national unity, and legitimize the government and build patriotic attitudes.

The government should implement Africanization policies in order to give local Africans a stake in the management of the economy. This include; Africanization of the economy through local investment capacity-building measures and promotion of small and medium enterprises. Thus, avoid heavy dependency of foreign direct investment which largely associated with exploitation such as repatriation of profits and tax evasion and have consistently been portfolio investment (Merger&Acquisition).

DS 112: DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE I

Timed Essay Suggested Solutions For 2017/18 Academic Year, First Semester

QN 4. Discuss how different institutions construct and sustain gender imbalance in any African Country of choice and present efforts being made to rectify the situation.

Gender refers to the social constructed difference between men and women. It is different from sex which is the biological difference between males and females. Gender imbalance refers to the idea and situation that women and men are not equal. It implies unequal treatment and arises from differences in gender roles.

Institutions that construct and sustain gender imbalance in Tanzania they include; family, religion, tribal or social institutions, and education institutions. They perform such role in the following ways:

Family construct and sustain gender imbalance through vesting the family-head role to men and men possess economic power, therefore, becomes the sole provider for household sustenance. On the other hand, women are restricted in the domestic sphere performing caretaker role of children, perform domestic activities, and heavily dependent of husband finances.

Religion construct and sustain gender imbalances through strictly prohibiting women from taking up clerical posts or lead prayers in public assemblies (church and mosques). These posts are intentionally reserved for Men. For example, currently in the two major religions of the country there are no Women priests or Imams.

Tribal organizations construct and sustain gender imbalances by maintaining patriarchy dominance as men

declared clan head, tribal chief and heads of rituals. For Tanzania most tribes are patrilineal societies, therefore, maintain the patriarchy dominance. For example, Maasai's Age-set Organization.

Efforts that have been undertaken to rectify the situation in Tanzania:

The government reviewed the women in National Development Policy of 1992, with a view to bringing about gender equality in the National Population Policy of 2000.

There has been notable significant role by civil society organizations, particularly those working on Women's rights or gender equality issues. These CSOs include; TAWLA, TGNP, TFP-Net and TAMWA.

The government is committed to incorporate and realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the national development policy and plans of which some of its goals focused on promoting gender equality and women empowerment. For instance, the fifth goal of SDGs is Gender Equality.

Adoption of policy framework by the government with the aim of promoting gender equality in the country.

These policy frameworks include; sector policy measures on gender equality such as the Health Policy of 2007 which emphasize equal access to healthcare services including provision of HIV/ AIDS, gender equality in the National Development Vision of 2025, and gender equality in MKUKUTA and MKUZA.

The legal reforms through constitutional amendments have been undertaken to allow for women special

DS 112: DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE I

Timed Essay Suggested Solutions For 2017/18 Academic Year, First Semester

seats in the National Assembly and local councils as part of women political empowerment measures. The constitutional amendments of 1999 established that 30 percent of the total Parliamentary seats be reserved for women. For instance, now women special seats accounts 113 seats out of 393 National Parliamentary seats.

QN 5. How can South-South Cooperation arrangements address globalization challenges in Third World Countries.

South-South Cooperation refers to the historical exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries. It involves cooperation in trade and foreign trade direct investment and overseas aid in the global south. It began with the Asian-African Conference in Bandung in 1955. Today the cooperation encompasses wider spectrum of cooperation such as Africa-South America (ASA) cooperation and the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). On the other hand, globalization refers to the increasing and speeding up of global interconnectedness, interrelatedness, and interdependence among people, nations and economies. Its key drivers are economics, ecological concerns, international human rights, and expanding information technological and communication networks.

Some globalization challenges in the Third World countries include: emergency of unfair and competitive multilateral trading systems such as WTO, increasing influence of multinational and transnational corporations and penetration of private capital from the Global North which has not benefited developing countries, competitiveness and dwindling flow of official development assistance (ODA) and Unfavorable loans and credits from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) associated with conditionality, expensiveness of technological

transfer from the North, the widening of North- South development gap, and the ecological consequences and security threats from international terrorism.

How can the South-South cooperation arrangements address globalization challenges in the Third World Countries.

Encouraging private capital flows in form of FDI within the Global South which largely based on win-win and mutual cooperation, unlike the FDI from the Global North which has reinforced exploitation in the Third World. For instance the increasing BRICS investment in Africa, Asia and Latin America is the signature of positive development in this area of FDI in the Global South.

Encouraging regional and sub-regional trade arrangements and cooperation in the Global South in order to overcome the unequal and unfavorable terms of trade under the current multilateral trading systems such as WTO formerly GATT. For instance the establishment of sub-regional trade blocs such as ASEAN in South East Asia, COMESA, SADC, EAC, ECCAS, and ECOWAS in Africa can be illustrated as the right path for developing countries in addressing deficiencies of WTO and Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union.

Promoting knowledge and technological exchange among developing countries through technical assistance and expert exchange and scholarships. For example, the presence of thousands of Cuban doctors in Sub-Saharan Africa, presence of hundreds of Chinese engineering companies in Africa, and the academic scholarships from Algeria, India, China, Cuba, Brazil, Sudan and Turkey.

Timed Essay Suggested Solutions For 2017/18 Academic Year, First Semester

Promoting official development assistance (ODA) and favorable financial lendings and concessional loans and credits within the Global South to overcome the conditionality attached in the ODA and credits from the Global North. For instance the BRICS in 2014 established the New Development Bank (BRICS Development Bank) and the Contingency Reserve Agreement (CRA) which provides the Global south with the alternatives from the World Bank and IMF which have proved unfavorable partners for Third World development.

QN 6. Building a continental unity is a long-term vision of all African Nations. Discuss the prospects and challenges of realizing this Pan-African dream.

Pan-Africanism refers to the ideological, sociocultural, and political movement of African and African diaspora aim to bring together and unify all people of African descent in a single political unit the United States of Africa as envisioned by Kwame Nkrumah in 1963. The formation of OAU on 25th May 1963 was the initial stage towards continental integration with the gradual approach being made through integration at sub-regional level. The OAU was replaced by AU in 2002 at Durban, South Africa with aim to fast track continental integration.

The regional integration theory has five stages of which each stage must be completed by partner States before shifting into another stage and ultimately a political Union. These stages include: Free Trade Area, Custom Union, Common Market, Monetary Union (Common currency), and ultimately, a political Union (normally Political Federation)

The prospects and challenges of realizing this Pan-African dream.

The prospects of achieving continental unity has gradually been disappearing over 50 years since the founding of OAU. This can be explained given the events and current minimalist role played by AU in forging continental unity. The following are the challenges that hinders the fast tracking of continental unity:

Absence of political will and commitments of African governments to fast track continental unity by speeding up integration at sub-regional level which was the consented approach and mechanism towards Continental unity (gradualist approach). This means state sovereignty has become paramount to African political elites to the extent that they are not ready to sacrifice it for political union at both sub-regional and regional level.

Slow integration at sub-regional level which denies the possibility of achieving immediate continental unity. For instance, no any sub-regional arrangement in Africa be it ECOWAS, SADC, COMESA, EAC or ECCAS has achieved neither monetary union nor political union. This justifies that the prospects of continental unity is very far from realization.

The continuation of vertical ties between African countries and their former colonial masters has imposed a strong hindrance towards continental unity. African countries are more engaged with the former colonial masters through strong institutional mechanism such as the Commonwealth Organization for British and her former colonies and the La Francophonie Organization for France and former colonies. These engagement which implies imperialist tendencies has engaged African states more close to their former colonial masters and isolate them from the rest of Africa. For example, the Francophone-Anglophone blocs have gained ground in the AU institutions.

African Union institutional problems have posed an obstacle towards fast tracking continental unity. The AU which replaced OAU in 2002 has become a talk show for African heads of state and governments many initiatives and commitments have been made but no implementation have taken ground. AU in the words of Paul Biswalo is just a 'new wine in the old bottle'. For example, the Lagos Action Plan adopted in 1980 after the Lagos Treaty, the African Economic Community (AEC) established by the Abuja Treaty in 1990 and the NEPAD adopted in 2001 have not fully realized their core objectives.

Persistence of conflicts such as political instability, civil wars, ethnic polarizations and border disputes have restricted free trade and free movement of people, capital, goods and services, thus, hinders effective continental integration. For example, ethno-political conflict in South Sudan has drwan back effective regional integration at both the IGAD and EAC. Meanwhile, prolonged conflict in DRC has bbrought security challenges and humanitarian crisis in both SADC and ECCAS.

The approach towards continental integration has largely been top-down approach (elite-centred) rather than bottom up approach (people-centred), thus, it has little meaning to ordinary African citizens. Therefore, posed an obstacle towards continental unity as the same people who are intended to be united are less involved in the integration process. For example, this was evident in the East African Community when majority of Tanzania rejected the fast-tracking of political federation in the EAC in 2006 after opinion polls organized by the Amos Wako Committee for fast tracking EAC political Union.