



**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS' EXAMINATION**

**APRIL, 2023**

**PAPER CODE: 105**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: THURSDAY 20<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2023**

**TIME: 9.00 A.M. – 12.00 P.M. (3 HOURS)**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. This paper consists of **two** Sections, A and B.
2. Section A consists of **one** compulsory question carrying **40 marks**.
3. Section B consists of **four** questions each carrying **20 marks**. Answer any **three** questions.
4. Answer all the questions in the answer booklet provided.

## **SECTION A: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)**

1. Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.

### **UNRAVELLING THE HIDDEN WEALTH IN THE BLUE ECONOMY**

The Republic of Inchi Yetu has 9700km<sup>2</sup> of ocean territory and a distance of 200 nautical miles, off the shore. The coastal county of Ndiyani occupies 30% of the coastline of the Republic of Inchi Yetu and is characterized by low lying plains, experiences scanty rainfall and sporadic flooding due to overflows upstream. The county holds 40% of the country's population which is mainly concentrated in the slightly elevated land. The proximity of Ndiyani county dumping site to the ocean occasionally leads to off-loads of some of the waste into the ocean. This has led to Ndiyani county government enacting an act prohibiting the vice and harsh penalties for offenders. Traditionally, Ndiyani county economic activities have been crop farming, livestock keeping, slash and burn farming practices. Even with these economic activities, the county is unable to meet the demand for food thereby necessitating importation of food from upcountry, to help feed and improve food security in the coastal county. There has been a move to exploit the idle resources of the blue economy to avoid over reliance on the green economy.

Ndiyani coastal and marine environment is richly endowed with massive economic potential, both on land and in water, immense social and cultural wealth. If these resources are exploited, it would raise the region's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the nation. The coastline is also rich in lead, salt, coastal forests, mangrove forest, endemic plants and animals. The second largest town of Inchi Yetu, Mabasani, a popular tourist site, is located in Ndiyani County. Due to its strategic location, the county has a fair road, rail, water and air transport network linking her with the rest of the country which facilitates accessibility and movement of resources. It has also led to an influx of people from other counties who are engaged in various economic activities in the County. This has resulted in increased competition for the limited available resources and sometimes escalated into conflicts amongst the locals and new residents. It has further prompted the need to exploit the idle Blue Economy resources.

The Republic of Inchi Yetu in collaboration with Ndiyani County and other foreign investors has resorted to venturing into the fairly unexploited Blue Economy. The main areas of focus are investments in maritime transport, marine parks, and fish breeding areas, coral reefs, mangrove forests and sandy beaches to grow their economy. Exploitation of renewable energy sources like wind, tidal and waves have also been included in the Blue Economy's development plan.

To achieve this, the Republic of Inchi Yetu and Ndiyani County Government, in collaboration with NUT, a foreign consultancy firm has engaged in a project, which is aimed at accelerating marine tourism with the intention of reducing poverty through the utilisation of the blue resources. This project is funded by the Yuropa Union and the G20 confederation, in its endeavour to aid the growing economies of the world. Further, the consultancy firm has engaged

international researchers in Marine ecology that will arrive in Ndiyani for a two weeks visit on marine resources.

In line with the G20 targets, Inchi Yetu has prioritized the Blue Economy through sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and healthy ocean ecosystems. It is believed that investment in the Blue Economy will create backward and forward linkages with the Green Economy. There is therefore a need to harness both economies for the nation's economic development. To achieve this, Nyika Maritime College has been upgraded to a National Research and Training Institute, a move that has been opposed by the local leaders fearing influx of students from other counties.. The institute is expected to develop competencies required for the development of the region's Blue Economy. The Institute has been mandated to provide teaching, training, innovation and offer scholarships in research in the maritime sector.

**Required:**

- a) Residents of Ndiyani County are vehemently opposed to the upgrading of Nyika Maritime College to a National Research and Training Institute. As the Assistant County Commissioner in the area, outline **five** socio-economic benefits that are likely to accrue to the residents from the upgrade. **(10 marks)**
- b) Ndiyani County Government has instituted harsh penalties to discourage dumping of waste into the ocean. Explain **five** ways in which dumping of waste would negatively impact upon maritime resources of the County. **(10 marks)**
- c) Ndiyani County Government has partnered with other development partners to exploit the untapped Blue economy resources. Assess **five** ways in which such exploitation could improve the livelihood of the residents. **(10 marks)**
- d) As an Assistant County Commissioner deployed in the County Commissioner's office in Ndiyani, you have been requested to accompany the group of international researchers who are due to arrive in the County in two weeks' time. Explain **five** ways in which the areas of focus mentioned in the case may be of importance to marine tourism. **(10 marks)**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)**

- 2. a) Outline **five** ways in which the disbursement of youth and women fund may improve the socio-economic development of your area of jurisdiction. **(10 marks)**
- b) A non-governmental organization (NGO) has identified your administrative area as a potential zone for locating a medium enterprise factory. Explain **five** reasons that may have led to this move. **(10 marks)**

3. a) Despite the major role played by Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOS) in the socio-economic development of a country, residents of your division have been hesitant to join. Explain **five** benefits that may accrue to the residents from joining such SACCOS. **(10 marks)**
- b) Agriculture plays a major role in poverty eradication in Kenya. Explain **five** ways through which agriculture may alleviate such poverty in your area of jurisdiction. **(10 marks)**
4. a) Producers from your area of jurisdiction have complained about inadequate markets for their goods. You intend to sensitize them on how they can enjoy a competitive advantage through creating a successful marketing strategy for their products. Explain **five** factors that the producers may consider for the success of such a strategy. **(10 marks)**
- b) Oil has been discovered in Uma division where you are the Assistant County Commissioner and needs to be economically exploited. Outline **five** environmental challenges that may be faced by the residents as a result of this exploitation. **(10 marks)**
5. a) A County Government is in the process of preparing a strategic plan for the year 2023-2024 and has invited you as a member of the strategic plan preparation committee. Outline **five** steps that the committee would follow in the preparation of the plan. **(10 marks)**
- b) Community policing has been put in place to address high crime rates in Miwani Division. As the area Assistant County Commissioner, outline **five** reasons that may render community policing ineffective in crime reduction. **(10 marks)**