



**CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
KUMASI, GHANA
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN PLANNING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS – 2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR**

LEVEL 400

DPSD 406: LEGAL DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

June, 2022

[70 Marks]

Time Allowed: 2 Hours, 30 Mins.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

- Answer Any **Three** Questions.
- All Questions DO NOT carry equal marks.
- Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
- Marks will be awarded for clarity of expression, correct grammar, and logical presentation of work.
- Write your index number on the cover page of the answer booklet, and on top of every page of the answer booklet.

Examiner: Bernard Adjei-Poku (Ph.D)

Question 1: [30 marks]

A key step in Ghana's decentralization drive is the creation of district assemblies. Over the years, many districts have been created. Starting with 110 in late 1980, Ghana now has 261 districts. The creation of new districts comes with varied issues. As a fresh planning professional, you found yourself in one of the newly created districts in the Ashanti Region. You soon realized that many of the newly posted staff seem to be confused about how the development would occur in that district. Meanwhile, the communities in the district have high expectations of receiving development projects very soon. This is because they were promised on a political platform of a new district that would solve all their problems.

- a. In reference to a decentralized governance system, briefly explain the relevance of creating the new district. [5 marks]
- b. Outline three factors that must have been considered before the district was created. [6 marks]
- c. State and describe any two legal instruments that mandate the new district to embark on social development in 2022. [7 marks]
- d. Based on four functions of the new district assembly according to law, what will be your advice to the communities about their high expectation? [12 marks]

Question 2 [20 marks]

The planning function is one of the major mandates of the district assembly. As the development planning officer:

- a. Outline the functions of the institutional framework for development planning at the local government level. [8 marks]
- b. Briefly explain the steps involved in the preparation of the medium-term development plan of a municipal assembly. [12 marks]

Question 3 [20 marks]

Monitoring and evaluation are an essential part of delivering development projects and ensuring their sustainability. In Ghana's governance system, it is often said that monitoring and evaluation are weak. You are required to:

- a. State and describe the functions of the institutions responsible for monitoring and evaluation at the national, regional, and district levels of governance. [12 marks]
- b. Outline four differences between monitoring and evaluation [8 marks]

Question 4 [20 marks]

A major setback to social development in Ghana is the lack of or inadequate funds. This results in incomplete, abandoned, and sometimes sub-standard projects, especially at the local government level. As a practicing planner:

- a. State and explain three main sources of funds for a new district assembly. [12 marks]

- b. Outline any two innovative mechanisms by which a new district can explore to finance its infrastructure projects. [8 marks]

Question 5 [20 marks]

Before the institutionalization of the modern state in Ghana, communities were ruled by various kinds of traditional authorities such as the chieftaincy institution. Even in our contemporary state system, chieftaincy still exhibit a lot of relevance. As a development planning officer in a district:

- a. Mention any two legal instruments in Ghana and briefly describe their provisions on traditional authorities. [8 marks]
- b. State and briefly explain any four roles of the traditional authorities in the development of communities. [12 marks]

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