

**W1-2-60-1-6**

**JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2018/2019**

FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP

**HPG 2105: PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS**

**DATE: AUGUST 2019 TIME: 2 HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) AND ANY OTHER

TWO QUESTIONS

**QUESTION ONE: 30 MARKS**

a. Define public reforms. (2 marks)

b. Outline five factors considered for the reforms. (5 marks)

c. Explain briefly five challenges that are experienced in Public Reforms. (10 marks)

d. Highlight five statutory regulations guiding public reformation.

(5 marks)

e. Identify three policies that are used to support community solutions. (3 marks)

f. Planning for health equity needs to take place early enough in the process to meaningfully guide the decision-making process and outcomes. Evaluate five elements that expand on this process, with each step premised on the participation of diverse stakeholders.(5 marks)

**QUESTION TWO: 20 MARKS**

a. Describe briefly from the recent years how housing affordability has become a significant policy concern. (5 marks)

b. Appraise five objectives of public reforms. (5 marks)

c. Explain briefly five examples of planning process policy and legal tool from the domain of civil rights and environmental justice that are designed for use by Central Government and local agencies and county governments that can be adapted to support community-based solutions to promote health equity. (10 marks)

**QUESTION THREE: 20 MARKS**

a. All government agencies that support or conduct planning relation to land use, housing, transportation, and other areas that affect populations at high risk of health inequity. Based on your arguments, proof the above statement according to the government of the day.

(15 marks)

b. Critically examine five roles played by the Central Government in reforms implementation. (5 marks)

**QUESTION FOUR: 20 MARKS**

a. Explicate five powerful role that education plays in producing or reducing inequitable health. (10 marks)

b. Civil rights, health and environmental justice laws and policies provide a framework to promote equal access to publicly funded resources and prohibit discrimination based on race, colour, national origin, income, gender, disability, and other factors outcomes. Highlight five common public funded resources that you know. (10 marks)