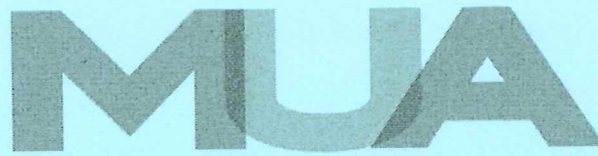


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
AND BACHELOR OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

BDS 310: PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 17TH DECEMBER 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The public sector encompasses more than just core government and may intersect with the not-for-profit and private sectors. The public sector is described as a growing ring of institutions, with the central government at the center and agencies and public firms following. A grey zone surrounds this ring, consisting of government-sponsored contractors and publicly held enterprises that may or may not be part of the public sector. Public sector agencies include the police, military, public roads, public transit, and public education. Public companies and NGOs are similar to government organizations in that they produce programmes, goods, or services, but they are not governed by the government and may have revenue sources other than government money. Economic development is impossible without the development of infrastructure. Infrastructure investment by the public sector in areas such as power, transportation, communication, basic and heavy industries, irrigation, canals, education, and technical training, and so on has set the way for the country's agricultural and industrial development, resulting in overall economic growth. These infrastructural facilities produced by the country's public sector are also dependent on private sector investments.

Another significant contribution of the public sector is that it has successfully built the country's strong industrial foundation. With the expansion of public sector enterprises in diverse disciplines such as iron and steel, coal, heavy engineering, heavy electrical machinery, petroleum and natural gas, fertilizers, chemicals, and medicines, the economy's industrial basis has been significantly strengthened. These industries are also primarily responsible for the development of private sector industries. As a result of creating a solid industrial basis, the public sector has laid the groundwork for the country's rapid industrialization. Employment in the public sector can also be a source of resource redistribution. When governments, for example, create more public sector positions in less affluent areas with higher unemployment and lower salaries, they may be inadvertently draining resources from more affluent areas of the

economy to fund those jobs. This happens when tax collection is unified and public sector wages become more uniform. Furthermore, the development of public sector jobs has significant compositional implications on the economy's various sectors. Employment in government administration, defense, and other government services are available in the public sector. The public sector helps a country's economic development by promoting rapid economic growth through infrastructure creation and expansion. Hence, it generates job opportunities, which further contribute to the development of the financial resources of a country.

The public sector has played a significant role to influence the country's gross domestic capital production. The central exchequer receives a significant amount of revenue from public sector firms in the form of dividends, excise duty, customs duty, corporate taxes, and other sources. In general, a nation's economic development can be characterized as long-term growth in per capita income combined with an improved quality of life. Thus, the public sector contributes to a country's economic development in a variety of ways: The government owns the majority of assets in the public sector and provides a variety of services for the general public's benefit; Banks like National Bank are government-owned banks; The public sector plays a prominent role in a country's economic development because it undertakes large-scale development projects, whereas the private sector often lacks the resources and motivation to undertake large-scale development projects for the benefit of the people.

In conclusion, the public sector is a component of the economy that includes all levels of government as well as government-controlled businesses. It excludes private businesses, non-profit organizations, and households. The word "public sector" is also used to describe a comparison between the commercial sector and the third, or voluntary, sector. This makes it possible to map the scope of government activity inside the larger economy. The public sector helps a country's economic development in more ways than one, through its health and education services, which contributes significantly to the Human Development Index. The government also ensures that people have a good life by purchasing food grains at a "fair price" from farmers and providing low-cost power, water, and postal services. It does it with the help of taxes

and grants. As a result, it is critical for a nation's economic development to be based on its human development situation.

Required:

- a) Assess five ways that the Public Sector Boost Economic Development according to the case (10 marks)
- b) Discuss the functions of any five public sector agencies in Kenya (10 marks)
- c) Argue for the governments need to collect taxes from the people in Kenya (5 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Public Sector Reforms are aimed at ensuring that there is an efficient, motivated and well-trained public service and therefore, major foundations toward the attainment of the Kenya Vision 2030. Outline the pillars that Kenya's vision 2030 is anchored on and suggest how the government intends to achieve this vision (9 marks)
- b) Suggest any six challenges that may hinder the Kenyan government from achieving its SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) (6 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) The Kenyan education system has settled on CBC (Competency Based Curriculum). Define the term competence and explain how education and training sector will benefit from choosing the right competences (10 marks)
- b) Suggest the limitations of Functional Departmental Structure as seen in the public sector organization (5 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Bureaucracy has been blamed for the inefficiencies experienced in the public sector. However, it has been realized that bureaucracy has a number of advantages. Outline any five benefits associated with bureaucracy as seen in the public sector **(10 marks)**
- b) Discuss the two levels of public administration, and explain the characteristics of those who constitute them **(5 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Define a public policy and explain the difference between policy and rule of law **(10 marks)**
- b) Delegation has been defined as the act of assigning formal authority and responsibility for completion of specific activities to subordinates. Enumerate any 5 merits of delegation in an MSME **(5 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Illustrate the "stages-heuristic" (policy cycle) approach to the policy making process **(10 marks)**
- b) Evaluate any five roles of the media in policy making process in Kenya **(5 marks)**

