

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

MGT 324: PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION

DATE: 7TH APRIL 2026

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:

IMPEACHMENT

Impeachment is a process by which a legislative body or other legally constituted tribunal initiates charges against a public official for misconduct. It may be understood as a unique process involving both political and legal elements.

In Europe and Latin America, impeachment tends to be confined to ministerial officials as the unique nature of their positions may place ministers beyond the reach of the law to prosecute, or their misconduct is not codified into law as an offense except through the unique expectations of their high office. Both "peers and commoners" have been subject to the process, however. From 1990 to 2020, there have been at least 272 impeachment charges against 132 different heads of state in 63 countries. Most democracies (with the notable exception of the United States) involve the courts (often a national constitutional court) in some way.

In Latin America, which includes almost 40% of the world's presidential systems, ten presidents from seven countries were removed from office by their national legislatures via impeachments or declarations of incapacity between 1978 and 2019. National legislations differ regarding both the consequences and definition of impeachment, but the intent is nearly always to expeditiously vacate the office. In most nations the process begins in the lower house of a bicameral assembly who bring charges of misconduct, then the upper house administers an impeachment trial and sentencing. Most commonly, an official is considered impeached after the house votes to accept the charges, and impeachment itself does not remove the official from office.

Because impeachment involves a departure from the normal constitutional procedures by which individuals achieve high office (election, ratification, or appointment) and because it generally requires a supermajority, it is usually reserved for those deemed to have committed serious abuses of their office. In the United States, for example, impeachment at the federal level is limited to those who may have committed "Treason,

Bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors"—the latter phrase referring to offenses against the government or the constitution, grave abuses of power, violations of the public trust, or other political crimes, even if not indictable criminal offenses. Under the United States Constitution, the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachments while the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments (*i.e.*, to acquit or convict); the validity of an impeachment trial is a political question that is nonjusticiable (*i.e.*, is not reviewable by the courts). In the United States, impeachment is a remedial rather than penal process, intended to "effectively 'maintain constitutional government' by removing individuals unfit for office"; persons subject to impeachment and removal remain "liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law."

Impeachment is provided for in the constitutional laws of many countries including Brazil, France, India, Ireland, the Philippines, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. It is distinct from the motion of no confidence procedure available in some countries whereby a motion of censure can be used to remove a government and its ministers from office. Such a procedure is not applicable in countries with presidential forms of government like the United States.

Required:

- a) critique the statement that "impeachment is the best method of correcting unethical practices in the Kenyan executive arm of the government" **(10 marks)**
- b) Assess any five defects that the recent impeachments in Kenya were meant to prosecute **(10 marks)**
- c) Describe the steps involved in impeaching a Kenyan president **(5 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Discuss any five instances where bureaucratic procedures are followed in the Kenyan government **(10 marks)**
- b) Justify the need for political parties nominating non-elected members according to their popularity **(5 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Using relevant examples explain why human activists are not able to execute their mandate in the public policy making process in Kenya (10 marks)
- b) Discuss any five uses of public policy (5 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Enumerate six conditions that triggered change in the health policy in the last ten years (10 marks)
- b) Assess any five critical dimensions of public policy (5 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Examine essential characteristics of Public Administrators as used in governance administration (5 marks)
- b) With the help of a diagram, explain any five contents of performance-based contract implementation matrix (10 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Examine any five external factors that are likely to affect public policy implementation (10 marks)
- b) Justify the need for private/public partnership in the refurbishment of the Kenyan international airport (5 marks)