



**Uganda Martyrs University**  
**Faculty of Health Sciences**  
**Bachelor of Science–Public Health and Health Promotion**  
**PHHP3131: Public Policy and Health**  
**End of Semester II Examination**

SUN 28/7/19  
09.00am - 12:00pm

**Instructions**

- i. This paper is composed of sections A and B*
- ii. Attempt all questions in section A (3 marks each)*
- iii. Attempt any two questions in section B (20 marks each)*

**SECTION A: Circle the most correct answer**

1. Collective efforts by a group to increase their control over health determinants is known as;
  - a. Community control
  - b. Community action
  - c. Health activism
  - d. Public policy
2. What is the health public policy?
  - a. A program to increase political investment in health
  - b. A financial incentive program to encourage health seeking behaviours
  - c. Creation of a supportive environment to enable people to lead healthy lives
  - d. Creation of increased investment in health by the private sector
3. The following are some of the models that guide policy development, except:
  - a. Mixed Scanning
  - b. Group model
  - c. Institutional model
  - ☒ d. Ideological Model

4. The first step in the policy process model is typically:

- a. policy evaluation
- b. agenda setting
- c. policy implementation
- d. policy formulation

5. Which of the following policy analysis criteria is used if the acceptability of a particular alternative to interest groups, the general public, or politicians is a concern?

- a. political effectiveness
- b. efficiency
- c. equity
- ☒ d. political feasibility

6. Which of the following criteria for evaluating public policies deals most explicitly with whether the program achieves its goals or not?

- a. Equity
- b. Efficiency
- c. Effectiveness
- d. equality

7. Concern about the reaction of interest groups to a proposed policy alternative is addressed by assessing:

- ☒ a. Social effectiveness.
- b. Administrative feasibility.
- c. Political feasibility.
- d. Technical efficiency.

8. The following are challenges faced in policy advocacy, except:

- a. Problem clearly communicating
- b. Unethical client expectations for policy based evidence.
- ☒ c. Problem of taking credit for policy influence.
- d. Political influence.

9. Drugs donations are common place in crisis contexts. Which one of the following statements holds TRUE in most disrupted health sectors?

- a. Drugs donations are a vital component of an emergency response, and should be encouraged.
- b. Without adequate controls, the negative effects of drugs donations are likely to offset their benefits.

- c. No major effort should be devoted to regulate drugs donations, because their weight is usually marginal.
- d. Recent research has highlighted the positive effects of drugs donations on healthcare provision in crisis-affected health sectors. Thus, international agencies are actively trying to promote them.

10. The following are some of the models that guide policy development, except:

- a. Mixed Scanning
- b. Group model
- c. Institutional model
- ☒ d. Ideological Model

11. Social Justice refers to:

- a. Ensuring the punishment to fit the crime
- b. An ethical concept based on human rights and fairness
- c. Social inclusion
- d. An ethical concept based on autonomy

12. Legislation enacted by the Federal Government with the aim of reducing health-related risk factors, such as increasing taxation on harmful products, has been due to:

- ☒ a. Public health advocacy
- b. Primary care
- c. Health education
- d. Product manufactures

13. The following are ethical values in Public health policy and other public policies, except;

- a. Autonomy
- b. Beneficence
- c. Informed consent
- ☒ d. Health communication

15. Which one of the following group categories identifies the types of stakeholders in policy development;

- a. Project manager, Project team, Functional management, Sponsors, customers
- b. Project manager, Movers, Functional management, Sponsors, customers
- c. Project manager, movers, Functional management, Sponsors, coordinators
- d. Policy advocates, Project team, Functional management, Sponsors, customers



15. The following are key roles of a policy in an organisation, except:

- a. Provide general guidance
- b. Provide specific guidance toward implementing strategies
- c. Provide a mechanism to control the behavior of the organization
- d. Provide guiding partners in the development of the organization

16. Which of the following statements best defines a policy debate:

- a. a form of competition in which teams of two advocate for and against a resolution that calls for policy change
- b. a written and spoken testimony of the proposed bills and amendments.
- c. a scientific discourse, relative to other arguments in legislative testimony to produce political outcomes that favor public health policy
- d. a choice situation where a decision is difficult to make between two discrete alternatives which cannot be negotiated .

17. Which of the following statements best explains a policy dilemma;

- a. a form of competition in which teams of two advocate for and against a resolution that calls for policy change
- b. a written and spoken testimony of the proposed bills and amendments.
- c. a scientific discourse, relative to other arguments in legislative testimony to produce political outcomes that favor public health policy
- ☒ d. a choice situation where a decision is difficult to make between two discrete alternatives which cannot be negotiated .

18. In public policy development, we believe that every human being has a personal belief system cultivated from upbringing, experiences and reflection that may not consider the ethical value for public policy, and we refer that term as;

- a. Personal character
- b. Personal ideology
- c. Personal moral
- d. Personal identity

19. Which of the following statements is not true about when policy withdraw is to be made:

- a. Change of the status quo or existing state of affairs.
- b. Heavy commitments, hard to sustain
- c. Arising of a better and broader policy
- d. Programs are aware of and use the best appropriate

20. The following statements are true about the principles of the SWAP system in health services delivery, except;

- a. All investments in the health sector would follow an agreed program of work
- b. All the partners in the SWAPs arrangement should agree on common management
- ☒ c. Funding for the implementation of the program of work should be channeled through the implementers' systems
- d. There should be partnership agreements and working arrangements amongst the different partners.

#### SECTION B:

- *Attempt any two (2) Questions from this section*
- *Put your answers on the answer booklets provided.*

1. Identify the factors affecting formulation and implementation of health policies(20 Marks)
2. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the decentralisation system to Uganda's health sector(20 Marks)
3. Berman 1995 defines a Health system Reform as a sustained purposeful change to improve the efficiency, equity, and effectiveness of the health sector. As a public health Officer, explain the key prerequisites you will need to cause a successful health care reform (20 Marks).

End

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