



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BPMN	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: DMA711S	COURSE NAME: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
SESSION: JULY 2019	PAPER: EXAMINATION
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	PIA TEEK/MS N PULEINGE
MODERATOR:	MR FRANCOIS THERON

INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This paper consists of three (3) COMPULSORY questions.2. Read the questions carefully.3. Please write legibly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS: NONE

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES including the cover page.

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

Question 1

The African continent has been at the mercy of foreign aid, long before gaining political independence. However, after gaining political independence the extent of foreign aid increased drastically on grounds of developing the devastated continent. Compile an opinion piece on the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of foreign aid to Africa. [40]

Question 2

The understanding of development has evolved over the years. Currently, sustainable development is regarded as the preferred conception to the holistic understanding of development. However, it has been argued that some of the advocates of sustainable development tend to have a one-sided understanding, that of purely concentrating on ecological considerations as opposed to an integrated approach of socio-economic and ecological considerations. Using your own arguments, analyse the negative implications of a one-sided approach to sustainable development in the context of Africa. In addition, recommend on how African countries could overcome your enumerated implications. [30]

Question 3

African societies are structurally patriarchal, often to the disadvantage of women, despite the recognised fact that women constitute the greatest number. The prejudices that women continue to face include ownership and access to economic resources, control over the outputs of their labour; and participation in decision-making at all levels. Critically analyse the implications of such prejudices on the empowerment of women in Africa. [30]

END OF PAPER