



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION HONOURS	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BEPN	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: PLP810S	COURSE NAME: PUBLIC LAW AND POLICY IN EDUCATION
SESSION: JUNE 2024	PAPER: 1
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	DR. N SISINYIZE
MODERATOR:	MS REBEKKA KAKOLOLO

INSTRUCTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.3. Number the answers clearly	

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

[25]

1. Which document serves as the supreme law of Namibia, providing the framework for its legal system and governance?
 - a. Constitution of the Republic of Namibia
 - b. Namibian Bill of Rights
 - c. National Assembly Act
 - d. Namibian Penal Code

2. What is the significance of the doctrine of separation of powers in Namibia's legal system?
 - a. It ensures the independence of the judiciary.
 - b. It prevents the concentration of power in one branch of government.
 - c. It establishes the role of traditional authorities in governance.
 - d. It outlines the duties of the President and Cabinet.

3. In Namibian public law, what is the function of the Ombudsman?
 - a. To represent the government in legal proceedings.
 - b. To investigate complaints of maladministration and human rights violations.
 - c. To draft legislation for consideration by the National Assembly.
 - d. To oversee the registration of political parties.

4. Which principle of administrative law in Namibia ensures that administrative decisions are fair, reasonable, and procedurally correct?
 - a. Doctrine of legality
 - b. Principle of legality
 - c. Principle of natural justice
 - d. Principle of rationality

5. Which principle of Constitutional Law in Namibia ensures that the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution are enforceable and protected?
 - a. Rule of Law
 - b. Separation of Powers
 - c. Supremacy of the Constitution
 - d. Doctrine of Legality

6. What is the primary source of criminal law in Namibia?
 - a. Common law
 - b. Customary law
 - c. Legislation
 - d. International treaties

7. In Namibia, which body is responsible for the ratification and implementation of international treaties?
 - a. National Assembly
 - b. Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation
 - c. High Court
 - d. Office of the Attorney General

8. In Namibia, which governmental body is primarily responsible for ensuring the implementation of international standards on education?
 - a. Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture
 - b. National Assembly
 - c. Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation
 - d. National Council for Higher Education

9. Which of the following statements accurately describes the process of constitutional review in Namibia?
 - a. The President has the sole authority to review and propose amendments to the Constitution.
 - b. The Constitution can be reviewed by the National Assembly or through a referendum initiated by citizens.
 - c. Constitutional amendments require approval from the majority of regional councils.
 - d. The Supreme Court of Namibia has the exclusive power to review and amend the Constitution.

10. Which chapter of the Namibian Constitution addresses the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights and freedoms?
 - a. Chapter 2: Citizenship
 - b. Chapter 3: Fundamental Freedoms and Human Rights
 - c. Chapter 4: Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of Individuals
 - d. Chapter 5: Bill of Rights

11. In which chapter of the Namibian Constitution are the provisions regarding the protection and administration of justice outlined?
- Chapter 8: The Judiciary
 - Chapter 9: Local Government
 - Chapter 13: Law Enforcement Agencies
 - Chapter 14: Traditional Authorities
12. According to Chapter 3 of the Namibian Constitution, education shall be directed towards the development of:
- Highly specialized skills for the job market.
 - Intellectual and vocational abilities.
 - Basic literacy and numeracy skills only.
 - Physical fitness and sportsmanship.
13. Which of the following principles guides the educational policies as per Chapter 3 of the Namibian Constitution?
- Free education for all citizens.
 - Gender equality in education.
 - Equitable access to educational opportunities.
 - All of the above.
14. Which of the following strategies is emphasized in Namibia's educational public policies to address educational inequalities?
- Implementing tracking systems to segregate students based on academic ability
 - Allocating more resources to urban schools
 - Providing free textbooks and school uniforms to all students
 - Introducing affirmative action measures and scholarships for disadvantaged students
15. How does Namibia's educational public policies address the issue of language diversity in schools?
- By mandating the use of English as the sole medium of instruction.
 - By promoting the preservation and use of indigenous languages alongside English.
 - By prohibiting the use of indigenous languages in educational settings.
 - By excluding students who do not speak English from attending school.

16. What does the term "public policy" refer to?
- Government actions and decisions that are legally binding.
 - Principles and guidelines that govern public behaviour.
 - Agreements between private entities and the government.
 - The opinions and preferences of the general public.
17. What are the primary determinants influencing educational policy-making?
- Socioeconomic status
 - Cultural factors
 - Political climate
 - All of the above
18. Which of the following is an example of an economic determinant impacting educational policy?
- Availability of educational resources
 - Cultural values
 - Historical context
 - Ethnic diversity
19. Which of the following is an example of a cultural determinant influencing educational policy?
- Curriculum design
 - Budget allocation
 - Teacher salaries
 - Transportation services
20. Which of the following best defines political context in the realm of educational policy?
- The influence of international organizations on education systems
 - The societal values and norms that shape educational decision-making
 - The financial resources allocated by the government for education
 - The technological advancements impacting teaching methods
21. Socioeconomic factors play a significant role in shaping educational policy by influencing
- The availability of technological resources in schools.
 - The cultural diversity of the student population.
 - Access to quality education and resources based on income levels.
 - The political ideologies of educational policymakers.

22. Which of the following stages is typically NOT part of the public policy-making process?
- Problem identification and agenda setting
 - Policy implementation
 - Policy evaluation
 - Policy enforcement
23. What does public policy implementation primarily involve?
- Identifying policy issues and setting agendas
 - Crafting policy solutions and making decisions
 - Putting policy into action through specific programs or actions
 - Evaluating the outcomes of implemented policies
24. What is the primary goal of public policy evaluation?
- Identifying policy issues and setting agendas
 - Crafting policy solutions and making decisions
 - Assessing the effectiveness and impact of implemented policies
 - Implementing policies through specific programs or actions
25. What are some common reasons for terminating a public policy?
- Lack of effectiveness or relevance
 - Overwhelming public support
 - Excessive bureaucracy
 - Insufficient stakeholder engagement

QUESTION 2

[49]

- Define the concept referendum, and provide an example to illustrate its application [2]
- Mention five (5) examples of public policies in Namibia [5]
- Briefly describe how does the Namibian Constitution ensure the separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government [6]
- As an educational planner, proficiency in policy evaluation is crucial. elaborate on the following three commonly employed methodologies in policy evaluation. [6]
- Briefly provide an explanation of the content covered in the following chapters of the Namibian Constitution [10]
 - Chapter 3
 - Chapter 11
 - Chapter 13
 - Chapter 16
 - Chapter 21

6. Explain of how each of the following determinants influences educational policies [10]
 - a. Socioeconomic factors
 - b. Public opinion and stakeholder input
 - c. Economic considerations
 - d. Legal and regulatory frameworks
 - e. Technological and demographic changes

7. With aid of examples, distinguish between policy change and policy termination [10]

QUESTION 3

[26]

1. In your role as an educational policy analyst, you've been tasked with formulating a policy on educational planning. Discuss the stages of the public policy-making process that will serve as your guide in fulfilling this assignment [12]

2. Discuss the role of the Ombudsman in Namibia's administrative law framework and its significance in safeguarding citizens' rights [14]

[100]

[END OF PAPER]