



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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| QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION | |
| QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BEPH | LEVEL: 8 |
| COURSE CODE: PLP810S | COURSE NAME: PUBLIC LAW AND POLICY IN EDUCATION |
| SESSION: JULY 2024 | PAPER: THEORY (PAPER 1) |
| DURATION: 3 HOURS | MARKS: 100 |

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| SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER | |
| EXAMINER(S) | DR. N. SISINYIZE |
| MODERATOR: | MS. R. KAKOLOLO |

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

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF _6_ PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

[25]

1. Which international treaty serves as a guiding framework for ensuring the right to education, including in Namibia?
 - a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - b. Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - c. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - d. Convention against Discrimination in Education

2. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for initiating a constitutional amendment in Namibia?
 - a. Proposal by the President
 - b. Proposal by a Member of Parliament
 - c. Proposal by a Regional Council
 - d. Proposal by a minimum number of citizens through a petition

3. In Namibian administrative 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. The Namibian Constitution provides for the separation of powers among which branches of government?
 - a. Executive, Legislative, and Judicial
 - b. Executive, Administrative, and Judicial
 - c. Executive, Parliamentary, and Judicial
 - d. Executive, Administrative, and Regional

5. According to Chapter 3 of the Namibian Constitution, who has the primary responsibility for the funding of educational institutions?
 - a. Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture.
 - b. Local Government Authorities.
 - c. Parents and guardians.
 - d. The State.

6. Chapter 3 of the Namibian Constitution guarantees the right of individuals to establish and maintain private educational institutions, provided that:
 - a. These institutions are open to all citizens without discrimination.
 - b. They meet the standards set by the Ministry of Health and Social Services
 - c. They receive full funding from the government.
 - d. They are located in urban areas only.

 7. Which of the following best describes the nature of public policies?
 - a. Static and unchanging over time.
 - b. Dynamic and subject to revision based on societal needs.
 - c. Consistently implemented across all political administrations.
 - d. Determined solely by bureaucratic institutions.

 8. Who are the primary actors involved in the formulation of public policies?
 - a. Elected officials and political parties.
 - b. Civil society organizations and interest groups.
 - c. Government bureaucrats and technocrats.
 - d. All of the above.

 9. How do public policies differ from private policies?
 - a. Public policies are enforced by the government, while private policies are voluntary.
 - b. Public policies apply to businesses, while private policies apply to individuals.
 - c. Public policies are transparent and subject to public scrutiny, while private policies are confidential.
 - d. Public policies are static and unchanging, while private policies are dynamic.

 10. In the context of educational policy, political ideologies can influence decisions regarding
 - a. Curriculum development
 - b. Teacher training programs
 - c. School infrastructure projects
 - d. All of the above

 11. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between political context and educational policy?
 - a. Political context has no impact on educational policy decisions.
 - b. Educational policies are solely determined by educational experts, independent of political influence.
 - c. Political context shapes the priorities, funding, and implementation of educational policies.
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- d. Educational policies are formulated in isolation from broader societal and political factors.
12. Which of the following is an example of how socioeconomic factors can impact educational policy?
- a. Implementation of a new foreign language program in schools.
 - b. Introduction of a national literacy campaign.
 - c. Allocation of funding for schools based on property taxes.
 - d. Establishment of after-school sports programs.
13. During the policy formulation stage, policymakers
- a. Implement the policy and assess its effectiveness.
 - b. Identify issues and develop potential solutions.
 - c. Monitor compliance with existing policies.
 - d. Communicate policy decisions to the public.
14. The policy implementation stage involves
- a. Identifying problems and setting the policy agenda.
 - b. Deciding on the best course of action to address the issue.
 - c. Putting the policy into practice through specific programs or actions.
 - d. Assessing the effectiveness of the policy and making adjustments as needed.
15. Which of the following best describes the role of stakeholders in the public policy-making process?
- a. They are solely responsible for implementing policies.
 - b. They provide input and influence policy decisions.
 - c. They evaluate the outcomes of policies after implementation.
 - d. They enforce compliance with existing policies.
16. Which of the following strategies can help address challenges in policy implementation?
- a. Centralizing decision-making processes
 - b. Ignoring feedback from affected stakeholders
 - c. Providing adequate training and capacity-building for implementers
 - d. Implementing policies without consulting relevant experts
17. Which of the following is NOT typically a focus of policy evaluation?
- a. Identifying strengths and weaknesses of the policy.
 - b. Assessing the political popularity of the policy.
 - c. Measuring the outcomes and impacts of the policy.
 - d. Analyzing the cost-effectiveness of the policy.

18. What role do stakeholders play in policy evaluation?
- They are solely responsible for conducting evaluations.
 - They provide input and feedback on the policy's performance.
 - They enforce compliance with evaluation standards.
 - They implement recommendations without question.
19. Which of the following is a common method used in policy evaluation?
- Public opinion polling
 - Focus group discussions
 - Cost-benefit analysis
 - Political campaigning
20. What is one potential outcome of effective policy evaluation?
- Increased public support for the policy
 - Decreased stakeholder engagement
 - Ignoring feedback from affected parties
 - Minimal changes to the policy implementation
21. Which of the following is NOT a potential driver of public policy change?
- Technological advancements
 - Political shifts
 - Economic stability
 - Social movements
22. When a public policy is terminated, what typically occurs?
- It is replaced with a similar policy.
 - It undergoes minor adjustments.
 - It is no longer in effect.
 - It remains unchanged indefinitely.
23. Which of the following statements best describes the role of stakeholders in public policy change?
- They have no influence on policy change processes.
 - They provide input and advocate for policy change.
 - They enforce compliance with existing policies.
 - They are solely responsible for implementing policy changes.
24. Which of the following statements best reflects the significance of the Provision of Education Act in Namibia?
- It has no impact on the education system in Namibia.
 - It serves as a framework for ensuring quality and equity in education.

- c. It primarily benefits private schools and excludes public institutions.
- d. It is subject to frequent changes and revisions without practical implications.

25. How does the Public Service Commission contribute to accountability in the Namibian public sector?

- a. By providing oversight of government spending.
- b. By conducting regular audits of public agencies.
- c. By ensuring that public servants adhere to ethical standards and regulations.
- d. By advocating for transparency in public decision-making processes.

QUESTION 2

[29]

- 1. Define the concept Policy Evaluation [2]
- 2. Mention at least five (5) types of policy evaluation [5]
- 3. Explain how has the concept of constitutional supremacy influenced the legal landscape and governance in Namibia since independence? [6]
- 4. The Constitution of Namibia, outlines the requirements for establishing schools. Explain at least four (4) factors that should be taken into account to ensure compliance with constitutional provisions of establishing schools in Namibia [6]
- 5. Explain in details how does administrative law ensure accountability and transparency in the actions of government agencies and officials in Namibia? [10]

QUESTION 3

[46]

- 1. Explain in details, seven (7) factors that actors and circumstances warrant the amendment of the Namibian Constitution. [14]
- 2. Discuss in details how political context plays a significant role in shaping educational policies. [14]
- 3. Discuss in details the key challenges and opportunities associated with each stage of the public policy-making process [18]

[100 MARKS]

[END OF PAPER]