



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BPMN	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: DMA711S	COURSE NAME: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT
SESSION: JUNE 2025	PAPER: (PAPER 1)
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	PIA TEEK
MODERATOR:	MRS D. SHIPENA

INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This paper consists of three (3) questions. You are required to answer ALL questions.2. Read the questions carefully.3. Number your answers clearly and correctly.4. Please write legibly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS: None

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

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Question 1

Historically, health comprised of three main traditional indicators, mainly: medical advancement in the prevention and treatment of disease, access to health facilities and services, and life expectancy. Today, the term health has gained more and broader indicators with a focus on decent housing, decent employment, freedom from discrimination and climate change. Review the reasons and implications for this broader definition of health. [40]

Question 2

African countries are classified as underdeveloped, traditional and backward. These classifications are regarded as impediments to growth and progress, often necessitating external assistance in one way or the other. Using a practical case, what are the implications of these classifications on the development of Africa? [40]

Question 3

Industrialisation is regarded as a necessary evil in the attainment of a modern society and development. Whilst the need for modernisation is recognised, we are on the one hand warned against the negative socio-economic consequences generated by industrialisation and modernity, and on the other, the ruinous effect it has on the livelihoods, the environment and ecology. Review these consequences with specific reference to developing nations. [20]

END OF PAPER