



PAMIBIA 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: 08BEPH	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: PLP810S	COURSE NAME: PUBLIC LAW AND POLICY IN EDUCATION
SESSION: JUNE 2025	PAPER: 1
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Question 1 consist of multiple choice, choose only one option of your choice.3. Read all the questions carefully before answering.4. Number the answers clearly

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF _5_ PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

[20]

1. How does the Namibian Constitution define the concept of sovereignty?
 - a. Sovereignty is vested in the Head of State.
 - b. Sovereignty is vested in the executive branch
 - c. Sovereignty belongs to the people and is exercised through the democratic institutions of the state.
 - d. Sovereignty is derived from customary law.

2. What is the conceptual role of a constitution in a constitutional democracy like Namibia's?
 - a. To centralize power in the executive.
 - b. To legitimize political parties.
 - c. To promote traditional leadership structures exclusively.
 - d. To establish and limit the authority of the state and protect individual rights.

3. The Namibian Constitution is said to be "written, entrenched, and supreme." What does "entrenched" imply in this context?
 - a. It can be changed through regular legislation.
 - b. It cannot be interpreted by courts.
 - c. It is open to customary reinterpretation.
 - d. Certain provisions require a more rigorous amendment process.

4. The concept of constitutionalism in Namibia implies
 - a. Unlimited authority of the President.
 - b. Rule by decree under special circumstances.
 - c. Suppression of political dissent.
 - d. Government is bound by legal rules, and the Constitution limits the powers of public institutions.

5. The Namibian Constitution is described as a “living document.” What does this concept imply in the context of legal interpretation?
 - a. It is subject to daily changes by Parliament.
 - b. Courts must interpret it strictly according to its original wording.
 - c. It allows political parties to define constitutional rights based on manifestos.
 - d. It evolves in meaning and application as society progresses, guided by judicial interpretation.

6. 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

7. According to Chapter 3 of the Namibian Constitution, education shall be directed towards the development of:
 - a. Highly specialized skills for the job market.
 - b. Intellectual and vocational abilities.
 - c. Basic literacy and numeracy skills only.
 - d. Physical fitness and sportsmanship.

8. Which of the following strategies is emphasized in Namibia’s educational public policies to address educational inequalities?
 - a. Implementing tracking systems to segregate students based on academic ability
 - b. Allocating more resources to urban schools
 - c. Providing free textbooks and school uniforms to all students
 - d. Introducing affirmative action measures and scholarships for disadvantaged students

9. What are the primary determinants influencing educational policy-making?
 - a. Socioeconomic status
 - b. Cultural factors
 - c. Political climate
 - d. All of the above

10. Which of the following is an example of a cultural determinant influencing educational policy?

- a. Curriculum design
- b. Budget allocation
- c. Teacher salaries
- d. Transportation services

QUESTION 2

[60]

- 1. Define the concept Policy Evaluation [2]
- 2. Write the letter of the explanation that corresponds to each key feature in the table below. [8]
 - a. Guarantees citizens' participation in governance through elections.
 - b. Protects citizens' basic freedoms, such as freedom of speech and equality.
 - c. Ensures that everyone, including government officials, is subject to the law.
 - d. It is the highest legal authority in a country.

1. Supremacy of Law	
2. Fundamental Rights	
3. Rule of Law	
4. Democratic Principles	

3. Briefly provide an explanation of the content covered in the following chapters of the Namibian Constitution [10]
- a. Chapter 4
 - b. Chapter 10
 - c. Chapter 12
 - d. Chapter 17
 - e. Chapter 21
4. Define the following concepts as adopted in the Namibia Constitution [10]
- a. Republic (2)
 - b. Sovereign (2)
 - c. Secular (2)
 - d. Democratic (2)
 - e. Unitary (2)
5. Explain how each of the following determinants influences educational policies [18]
- a. Political context
 - b. Social and Cultural
 - c. Economic context
 - d. Legal and regulatory frameworks
 - e. Technology
 - f. Research
6. With aid of examples, explain the difference between policy change and policy termination [12]

QUESTION 3 [20]

1. Explain at least five (5) steps involved in formalising the policy proposal into a legislative or administrative action [10]
2. As an educational policy analyst, you have been assigned the task of formulating a policy on educational planning. Discuss the stages of the public policy-making process that will guide you in completing this assignment. [10]

[100]

[END OF PAPER]