

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
BACHELOR OF ARTS (SOCIAL SCIENCE) YEAR 2

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: DECEMBER, 2018

TITLE OF PAPER: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN AFRICA

COURSE CODE: PAD 203

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS: ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION**
- 2. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS OF FIFTY (50) EACH**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR

SECTION 1

1. Prior to the "Scramble for Africa" by European countries, African economies were advancing in every area, particularly in the area of trade. However, the imposition of colonialism had short and long-term impacts on Africa. Discuss. **(50 Marks)**
2. Discuss the reasons behind state intervention in post-colonial Africa and the different forms of ideologies on the type and extent of state intervention and authority in Africa. **(50 Marks)**
3. African states have been confronted by challenges of the new role of the post-colonial state as an enabler, a regulator and a promoter of private initiatives. What are some of the challenges faced by the state in this new role and what are the key administrative reform processes that have been undertaken in response to these challenges? **(50 Marks)**

SECTION 2

4. Most African countries have set up oversight bodies as an essential component of a comprehensive strategy for regulatory reform. Discuss:
 - a) The role of these oversight bodies
 - b) The challenges faced by these institutions that have resulted to to the non-completion of tasks assigned to them? **(50 marks)**
5. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a new paradigm shift whereby African countries have crafted their own solutions to African problems. What are the NEPAD critical areas of focus and what are some of the challenges that NEPAD faces in taking this agenda forward? **(50 Marks)**
6. The adoption of good governance principles is critical for the new African public administration. Give a brief description of each of the following principles of good governance:
 - a) Rule of Law
 - b) Freedom of expression and association
 - c) Electoral legitimacy
 - d) Accountability
 - e) Transparency and
 - f) Development –oriented leadership**(50 Marks)**