



**FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025**

PROGRAMME: BPA

YEAR/SEM: YEAR 2/SEMESTER 1

COURSE CODE: GMT 2104

NAME: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

DATE: 2025-04-15

TIME: 9:00AM-12:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Read the instructions very carefully
2. The time allowed for this examination is STRICTLY three hours
3. Read each question carefully before you attempt and allocate your time equally between all the Sections
4. Write clearly and legibly. Illegible handwriting cannot be marked
5. Number the questions you have attempted
6. Use of appropriate workplace examples to illustrate your answers will earn you bonus marks
7. Any examination malpractice detected will lead to automatic disqualification.

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING ON THE QUESTION PAPER

Section A SECTION A IS COMPULSORY-(40MARKS), CHOOSE AND ATTEMPT ONE CASE STUDY ONLY

Question 1:

Case Study: The Role of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Development Administration in Africa

Development administration in Africa has been significantly influenced by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a global agenda for sustainable development. The 17 SDGs provide a framework for African governments, development partners, and civil society to enhance governance, policy-making, and service delivery. This case study examines how the SDGs have contributed to development administration in Africa, with real examples from various countries.

2. Contributions of SDGs to Development Administration in Africa

2.1 Strengthening Governance and Public Sector Reforms (SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)

SDG 16 aims to promote effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions, which are essential for development administration.

Example: Rwanda's Good Governance and Digital Transformation

Rwanda has integrated SDG 16 into its Vision 2050 development plan. Through initiatives like the "Rwanda Governance Scorecard" and the digitization of public services via the Irembo platform, the government has improved service delivery and reduced corruption. The World Bank ranks Rwanda among the best-performing African countries in governance and ease of doing business.

2.2 Enhancing Education for Public Sector Capacity Building (SDG 4: Quality Education)

Education is a critical factor in improving the efficiency of public administration. SDG 4 promotes inclusive and equitable quality education, which helps build human capital for effective governance.

Example: Ghana's Free Senior High School Policy

In line with SDG 4, Ghana introduced the Free Senior High School (SHS) policy in 2017. This policy has increased enrollment, ensuring a more educated workforce that feeds into public administration. With a more skilled labor force, Ghana has improved its bureaucratic efficiency and policy implementation.

2.3 Promoting Economic Development through Innovation (SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)

SDG 9 encourages innovation, infrastructure development, and industrialization, which are crucial for development administration.

Example: Kenya's M-Pesa and E-Government Services

Kenya has leveraged digital technology to improve governance. The adoption of mobile money services like M-Pesa has facilitated financial inclusion, enabling efficient tax collection and social service payments. Additionally, Kenya's Huduma Centers provide one-stop e-government services, reducing bureaucratic

inefficiencies and improving service delivery.

2.4 Advancing Gender Equality in Public Administration (SDG 5: Gender Equality)
Gender equality is a fundamental aspect of good governance. SDG 5 advocates for equal opportunities in leadership and decision-making.

Example: South Africa's Women in Leadership Initiatives

South Africa has implemented policies to increase female representation in governance. As a result, women hold nearly 50% of ministerial positions. This has contributed to more inclusive policy-making and better service delivery, particularly in education, health, and social services.

2.5 Improving Public Health Administration (SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being)
Public health is a crucial component of development administration. SDG 3 focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being.

Example: Uganda's Universal Health Coverage Strategy

Uganda has implemented the National Health Insurance Scheme to provide affordable healthcare services. This initiative has strengthened public health administration by improving healthcare accessibility and reducing mortality rates, particularly among vulnerable populations.

3. Challenges in Implementing SDGs in Africa

While SDGs have contributed significantly to development administration, several challenges remain:

Limited Funding: Many African countries struggle with inadequate budgets for implementing SDG-related programs.

Corruption and Governance Issues: Weak institutions hinder the efficient allocation of resources.

Slow Policy Implementation: Bureaucratic inefficiencies delay the adoption of sustainable policies.

Climate Change and Environmental Concerns: The impact of climate change affects progress on SDG goals, particularly food security and infrastructure.

Conclusion

The SDGs have played a crucial role in shaping development administration in Africa. From governance reforms in Rwanda to digital transformation in Kenya and gender inclusion in South Africa, African countries are making significant progress. However, continued efforts are required to address implementation challenges and ensure that SDG-driven policies achieve long-term impact.

Questions.

1. Discuss how SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) has influenced development administration in Africa, using a case study from an African country. (10marks)

2. Explain how digital transformation in public administration has been enhanced by the SDGs, with reference to Kenya's M-Pesa and Huduma Centers. (10marks)

3. Analyze the impact of gender equality (SDG 5) on governance and decision-making in Africa, with examples from South Africa. **(10marks)**
4. What are the major challenges facing the implementation of SDGs in African public administration, and what strategies can be adopted to overcome them? **(10marks)**

Section B ATTEMPT THREE QUESTIONS ONLY FROM THIS SECTION-(60MARKS)

Question 1:

Analyze the impact of politics on development administration. How can administrators balance political pressures with professional responsibilities **(20marks)**

Question 2:

Examine the challenges of implementing development projects in fragile states. What strategies can development administrators employ to overcome these challenges **(20marks)**

Question 3:

Explain the significance of the principles of good governance in promoting development administration **(20marks)**

Question 4:

Discuss the role of civil society organizations in promoting participatory development administration. Provide examples from developing countries. **(20marks)**

Question 5:

- a) Assess how development administrators can balance human rights considerations with development goals. **(10marks)**
- b) With the use of relevant examples, examine the causes and the effects of poverty on the socio-economic and political development of Uganda or any other country your familiar with? **(10marks)**

Question 6:

- a) Discuss the role of institutions in development administration. **(10marks)**

b) What is the difference between development administration and traditional public administration? (10marks)