

AIMING FOR A DISTINCTION IN CIVIC EDUCATION



Let's now test our memory

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HINTS ON HOW TO WRITE A GOOD ESSAY IN CIVIC EDUCATION

An **essay** is an academic piece of writing on a particular subject, theme or a topic written in a prose form. Therefore it is advisable to follow some of the guidelines when writing an essay in Civic Education for examination purposes.

- It must have a **title** or sometimes a question itself as the **HEADING** underlined.
- It must have structure of an academic composition consisting of an **INTRODUCTION, MAIN BODY with appropriate PARAGRAPHS and A CONCLUSION.**
- An **introduction** in Civic Education may be in the form of defining and explaining the key word or phrase in the question depending on how it has been phrased. For a example; **QUESTION 1**

*Analyse **four** electoral systems used in the world today.*

In this case the key words or phrase is **electoral system**. Hence the definition and brief explanation of what electoral system is give the best introduction as follows; An electoral system is the process or method through which the citizens choose their representatives or leaders. This is usually done through elections. There are so many electoral systems used in the world. This essay analyses each one of these separately.

- The **main body** of the essay comprises the points of the entire content which is segmented into **the paragraphs**.
- Each point must **constitute its own paragraph**
- Use the relevant **connecting/linking words** to join one paragraph to another in the chronological order. For example these conjunctions can be used where they suit; firstly, again, in addition, not only that but also, then, in fact, moreover, as a result, indeed, to crown it all, in conclusion, lastly, in summary, to sum up and many more linking words
- At the end comes **the conclusion**. This sums up what has been written in the essay. Do not introduce the new point in the conclusion but you can highlight one major point from those given in the essay. At times a conclusion can be written in form of a recommendation
- Remember **to proof read** your work in order to make corrections where possible.

TAKE NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING

- ❖ **Do not write IN NOTE FORM or point form** when writing an essay in Civic Education. Never use the dashes to itemize the point. Write in prose form just like the composition.
- ❖ **Do not number the points** instead give the points in the paragraph such that the point can come as a key sentence in the paragraph and later build the paragraph by supporting sentences with related ideas. For example in the question below the paragraph can be built as follows;

Question. *What is child abuse? Explain the different forms of child abuse.*

Assuming that the introduction has already been given the main body of the essay will mainly explain the forms of child abuse which include child sexual abuse and sexual assault, child defilement, child battering, child neglect, child labour, child trafficking, and child prostitution. All these are the points and each of them must be in separate paragraph such as:

One of the forms of child abuse is child defilement. This is the act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under the age of 16 years with or without her consent.

Defilement is a crime and its penalty is imprisonment of about fourteen years.

Another form of child abuse is child labour. Child labour refers to work that are physically, mentally, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. This work usually interferes with the children's opportunity to attend school and to their overall development and recreation. It may include children combining school work with heavy work.

- ❖ **Do not underline the point(s)** wherever it may appear in the paragraph or at the beginning of the paragraph. An examiner is the highly experienced teacher hence you do not need to show her/him the point, s/he will definitely identify the points on her/his own as s/he goes through your work.
- ❖ **Do not write the sub-topics or sub-titles** in the course of writing the essay. Sub-topics will automatically be separated by paragraphs no matter how long the essay it may be.

In fact there is high probability for one to get 20 out of 20 marks in Civic education essay as long as one shows all the relevant points, with good and clear handwriting which is easily readable.

THE CONSTITUTION

1. The document that regulates citizens' behaviour and is a supreme law of the land is known as
2. Constitution can be defined as
3. The constitution is important in any of the country because it
4. What is the practice of strictly adhering to the constitution?
5. According to the 1996 Zambian constitution into how many parts is the constitution divided?
6. What was the significant of the Chona Constitution Review Commission of 1972? ...
7. Which constitution Review Commission recommended for the re-introduction of the multi-partyism in Zambia in 1991?
8. List down any **five** characteristics of a good constitution
9. A Zambian constitution opens with
10. The method of amending and adopting a constitution in which the representatives are drawn from churches, learning institutions, trade unions, civil society, student bodies and special interest groups is known as
11. The phrase 'constitution supremacy' means
12. An advantage of Constitution is that it provides an excellent mirror of the nation
13. The constitution cannot be respected when the president declares a state of emergency in case of the national disaster or other threats to national security. During this time, the security wings are given
14. What would happen if the constitution did not define who a Zambian citizen is?
15. Differentiate the rigid from flexible constitution.
16. How can a constitution command the respect, loyalty, obedience and confidence of the citizens?
.....
17. Which method can Bill of Rights in the Zambian constitution can be amended?
18. The part iii of the Zambian constitution deals with
19. Constitution Review Commission recommended that only persons whose both parents were Zambian citizens by birth would qualify for presidential candidacy.
20. List and explain **two** types of constitution.

21. Constitution is enacted by a different body which has a higher status than ordinary laws.
22. In the process of Constitution making and adoption, which method ensures that most citizens are involved and that no any political leader manipulate in the constitution making?
23. Mention **two** ways of adopting the Zambian constitution and
24. Give **two** examples of the countries using unwritten constitution.
25. Part ii of the Zambian constitution deals with
26. A body of representatives drawn from a cross- section of society with varying views called upon to discuss issues in the constitution and adopt it, is known as
27. The main advantages of the unwritten constitution are;
28. A constitution that is based on the conventions, traditions and customs of the society is said to be
29. What type of the constitution can be easily adaptable to the changing conditions of the society and can be bent to meet the national emergencies?
30. A constitution which most of its provisions or contents are documented in a single formal instrument is called a Constitution.
31. Whenever there is the constitution crisis in Zambia, the citizens have been calling for the commission sitting to draft the new constitution to consider it to have clarity, stability and
32. Explain the importance of a referendum.....
33. A rigid constitution is a constitution that is not easily amended. It is usually amended by different bodies. Mention three bodies that are tasked to amend this type of the constitution.

CITIZENSHIP

1. is a member of state who enjoys all rights and privileges granted by it and performs his/her duties and obligations
2. A person living in a country which is not his or hers is known as
3. The rule of jus sanguinis considers citizenship based on

4. A responsiblepays all taxes and duties owed to the state.
5. What is the difference between the rule of jus soli and jus sanguinis?
6. aspect of citizenship acknowledges the value of self discipline and self control.
7. Mr Re-run Bwalya came to live in Zambia from his country Tanzania, ten years ago. He decided to give up his previous citizenship and took oath of allegiance to Zambian government. Under which condition did he qualify to apply for the Zambian citizenship?
8. In reference to question 7, when Mr Re-run Bwalya took an oath of allegiance to Zambia, it means that he
9. List down **six** qualities of a good citizen.
10. State the rules that regulate the natural citizenship.
11. Matronah is a Zambian citizen because her parents are Zambians. Which principle of citizenship is this motive applying for her citizenship?
12. aspect is when a citizen is recognised and his her rights are enshrined in the laws of the land.
13. Catherine got her American citizenship in 2000 after renouncing her Zambian citizenship. Later in 2007, she reverted to her former citizenship on her own. This type of repatriation is known as
14. The giving up of citizenship and taking an Oath of allegiance to the country of which one intends to become a citizen is known as
15. is an obstacle to good citizenship that prevents citizens from taking an active part in the affairs of the nation but rather pre-occupied with survival means.
16. A Zimbabwean man living in Zambia is reported to have been committing serious crimes in Petauke. What would the Zambian Government do with him after getting these reports?
17. In Zambia, the naturalised citizens are not allowed to enjoy certain political rights such as contesting as a presidential candidate in a general election. This means that naturalisation in Zambia is
18. Prince is a Zambian who was working in Mozambique as an ambassador. Ten years ago, he was sent to Tanzania as a High commissioner where he married an Angolan woman also working there. His wife gave birth to a child named Hope while they were in Kenya for a Social visit. According to the rule of jus soli, Hope is a citizen of.....

19. Give **three** conditions under which a naturalised citizen can lose Zambian citizenship.
20. What do you call the kind of repatriation in which a naturalised citizen loses her/his citizenship after being expelled from that country by the state for committing a serious crime?
21. According to the 1996 amended Zambian constitution, a person qualifies to be a citizen of Zambia if
22. is a quality of a good citizen that involves a sense of love and loyalty to the state by observing values and principles of one's country.
23. is one way of promoting good citizenship that involves establishment of security, stability and justice by both leaders and citizens.
24. The act of freely choosing to leave one's country to stay elsewhere is known as.....
25. Mwila is a Malawian who ran away from her country because of hunger and family conflict. She entered Zambia without a passport using a shortcut. What Zambian law has she broken?
26. Peter is a Tanzanian working in Zambia. After living in Zambia for ten years continuously, he decided to become a Zambian citizen. According to the rule of residence, what type of citizenship is he going to acquire?
27. Matronah is a ten years old girl who wishes to travel abroad. She is told to have a legal support to prove that she is a citizen at the border. What document would you advise her to present?
28. A good citizen who has a concern or compassion for the well-being of others is said to have
29. An alien may enjoy all the rights except Rights.
30. In some countries for a foreigner to acquire citizenship of the host countries, s/he must show evidence of good moral character, proof of financial standing and knowledge of national official language. Which prescribed condition demands such requirements?
31. Give any **three** personal responsibilities of a citizen.
32. Mention **four** civic responsibilities of a Zambian citizen.
33. Which aspect of citizenship requires that a citizen should have a sense of responsibility to fulfill all his/her obligations to the various social groups that he or she belongs to?

34. The right to property is an example of Rights
35. Citizenship can either be natural or naturalised. The best explanation term of 'naturalised citizen' is citizenship
36. The aged are people who are sixty-five years old and above. This age group is also known as in Zambia
37. Mwenya Monkey gave up his previous citizenship and took oath of allegiance to the country of which he intends to become a citizen. This is expatriation, state prescribe conditions Mwenya Monkey followed
38. State the rule of natural citizenship which most countries in the world follow and was first to define citizenship.

GOVERNANCE

1. The way people are ruled with or without their consent, is known as
2. List down **five** characteristics of good governance.
3. The government which is legitimate, competent, accountable and respects human rights and rule of law is called.....
4. Bad governance means
5. The major importance of good governance is that it
6. In the pursuit of good governance the state endeavors to
7. Mention **four** characteristics of elections in the good governance.
8. Describe any **two** types of electoral system that countries follow.
9. ‘**Accountability**’ and ‘**Transparency**’ are the cornerstone in good governance. What do these mean?
10. The principle that states that three organs of the government must work independently to provide checks and balances to each other is known as
11. are methods through which the governed choose their leaders or representatives.
12. Read the following and answer the questions that follow:
Chitchezo was declared a winner in the local government elections after obtaining 78 votes against Bwalya who got 76 votes and Mutelekesha with 74 votes.
 - i) What type of electoral system is this?
 - ii) What is electoral system?

- iii) If the rest of the candidates feel cheated over the election results, where can they take their grievances for consideration?
- 13. The only disadvantage of the Proportion Representation system (PRS) is that the Members of Parliament are answerable to the
- 14. The Single Member Plurality System is commonly known as
- 15. Another name for cheating in an election is
- 16. Why is the ‘**Rule of Law**’ a good principle in the good governance?
- 17. Mr T. Zulu was declared a winner in the last presidential and Parliamentary elections after obtaining over 50% of the votes cast. Which electoral system being followed?
- 18. Give **three** advantages of decentralisation
- 19. List **five** functions of the local councils.
- 20. In Chipangali bye-election of 2008 in Chipata, village headman stopped his people with special disabilities to participate in the elections. What are characteristics of elections in good governance was neglected?
- 21. A system that requires the winner of an election to obtain 50% +1 is
- 22. Being involved in bribery, fights and cheating during election, implementation of the new or continuing with old projects, announcing of results when voting is still in progress in other parts of the country and ferrying voters to polling stations by the political parties are examples of
- 23. Which characteristic of elections in a democratic state allows candidates to enjoy the freedom of assembly and association without discrimination?
.....

INTRODUCTIONS TO HUMAN RIGHTS

- 1. What are Human Rights?
- 2. In which year was the Charter of Mande proclaim?
- 3. The Human Rights Day is commemorated worldwide every year on
- 4. The convention on the Right of a child is based on four principles, these are.....

5. Mr Mungala a Civic Education teacher taught his grade 10 pupils that people have human rights even when they are not recognised, promoted or protected by those in power. Which characteristics of Human Rights was he referring to?.....
6. The arm of government is the main mechanism for the protection and enforcement of the rights and freedoms outlined in the Bill of Rights.
7. The United Nations Organisation was prompted to come up with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 with its main objective of
8. Magna Carter of 1215 is one of the earliest documents to have contained elements of Human Rights in the World. Suggest the shortcomings of this document. It was ...
9. At global level, Human Rights are classified into three categories. The example of Second Generation Rights are
10. means that a right cannot be taken away or given to another person.
11. The right to peace is in the category of rights.
12. List and explain **four** characteristics of Human Rights.
13. The convention on the rights of a child acknowledges that a child has a right to be registered after birth, have a and
14. Mr Zulu's family worship in Roman Catholic Church. Matronah, their daughter decides to be to join Seventh Day Adventist, but her parents are against this decision. Which Human Right for Matronah has been violated?
15. People's rights are also called
16. The **two** main evils also contained in the Charter of Mande are and
17. In order to promote Human Rights certain attitudes or frame of mind have to be developed by everyone. Give **three** of these required attitudes.
18. The law which enshrines the protection of human rights is known as
19. Distinguish civil and political rights from collective rights.....
20. Human rights are said to be inherent. This means that they are

CORRUPTION

1. The form of gratification which involves rendering of a service in return for favour is called.....
2. Chitemene Musonda an MP gave chitenge materials, T-shirts and other items during his campaign. What type of corruption is this?

3. Red tape is another cause of corruption. Give any cause of corruption which is also known as a red tape.
4. The government intends to construct main feeder roads in the rural areas after removal of subsidies. Instead of following the tender procedures, an official working for the Zambia Public Procurement Authority corruptly awarded the contract to a friend who owns a construction company but not a qualified engineer. The effect of this act will be
5. What type of corruption is widely practiced in Zambia and usually involves small payments?
6. In your individual capacity as a Zambian Citizen, suggest **two** ways in which you can help fight corruption..... and
7. You are a police officer based at Chipata Central Police Station. Your friend Mr Mbewa a police officer is fond of helping suspect to either escape or give false information to police officers at a fee.
 - a) State **two** ways in which you would handle this case.
..... and
 - b) Give **two** reasons as to why should the Zambian society condemn the activity Mr Mbewa is involved? and
 - c) What **two** measures should be put in place to prevent such incidences from occurring?
 - d) Identify **two** institutions that fight corruption in Zambia. and
8. means any corrupt payment made whether in cash or in kind of public funds for personal gain.
9. What step can you take if you discover that your boss in a given company only employs relative even though they do not have the right qualifications?
10. A bus going to Lundazi was impounded at 'Chimzele Road block' because it had deflated tyres. The driver then gave money to the police officer for his bus to be released. What type of corruption was practiced?
11. State **two** effects of corruption on our society?
12. The media has an important role in the fight against corruption. Identify **two** roles the media can use to fight corruption.
13. What is a bribe?
14. The Ant-Corruption Commission's general fight against corruption is enshrined in the slogan which says
15. List **three** social causes of corruption in Zambia.

16. What can be best be done when, as an individual you discover that a councillor of your area is using corrupt means to give land and she is also violated other people's rights?
17. Chilufya was offered a place in school after giving a Headteacher a sum of K200. 00. Under which category does this type of corruption fall?
18. The main cause of corruption is
19. The Anti-Corruption Commission uses a set of three methods of approaches in its fight against corruption. The set includes community education and and
20. The Anti- Corruption Commission is an **autonomous** corporate body. The term "Autonomous" means
21. Petty corruption is
22. Give **two** impact of corruption on the Zambian society.
23. Mr Mwale an Immigration Officer and Miss Mwelwa the registration officer were receiving bribes at their places of work. What will be the impact of their activities on the Zambian Society?
24. Mr Mulenga and Miss Mnkhooyo were arrested for using various forms of gratification in order to corrupt people. Give any **two** examples of the forms of gratification which they could have been using in their activities.
25. What does **Money-laundering** mean?
26. Name a new police command which was instituted in 2002 whose responsibility is to deal with police abuse and corrupt practices in the system.
27. The role of the media in the fight against corruption is evident through investigative journalism. **The investigative journalism** means
28. Mr Kapambwe was using civil servants to campaign for him during 2011 tripartite elections. He was also using government vehicles, distributing sugar and soap from the school tuckshop to win support. What do you call this type of conduct?
29. Mr Lumbwe a principal at Chimense School of Nursing was offered three thousand kwacha (3,000) bribe by Mrs Kabanda so that he can give a place to her daughter in the institution. What should Mr Lumbwe do as a responsible citizen?
30. Civic Education pupils at St. Margret's secondary School formed an Anti-Corruption Club at their school. Examine the main objective of forming the Anti-Corruption Club

CULTURAL STUDIES

1. Define the term **''culture''**.....
2. Mulenga and his friends speak, dress, play, eat and believe in different things yet belong to the general culture. What type of culture is portrayed in this situation?
.....
3. List and explain **six** components of culture
4. Rituals done when naming newly born baby, initiation, marriage and death are examples of
5. Give a set of an element of Hip Hop as culture.
6. Zambia's cultural diversity has resulted into many ethnic groupings which celebrate traditional or cultural ceremonies.
 - (i) What is cultural diversity?
 - (ii) Mention **four** common cultural practices in Zambia.
 - (iii) Why are traditional or cultural practices important? State **three** reasons.
7. A grade 12 pupil from Eastern province of Zambia did her secondary school at St Margret's Secondary school. She regarded her culture to be more civilised than that of the other pupils. This type of cultural discrimination is called
8. Human beings undergo important changes in their life cycle in society such as initiation and marriages ceremonies. According to Zambia cultural practices these important changes are called
9. The term **''Ethnocentrism''** means
10. Why is the Zambia's culture classified as homogeneity as well as heterogeneity?
11. Kabuswe was reprimanded by her father for not kneeling down when she was handing over a glass of water to him. This is because kneeling down for elders is ...
12. When PF government came into power in 2011, it recognised the importance of culture in the country by creating a new ministry which would be directly with culture and traditional affairs. What do we call this ministry?
13. List and explain any **five** types of culture.
14. Give any **two** importance of culture in developing countries like Zambia.
15. What are core values? List six Zambia's core values.
16. List and explain any **five** characteristics of culture.
17. A new pupil came at Eastern Girls secondary school on transfer from Naboye secondary school. Her friends wanted to find out the way of life of people in Naboye.

- Instead of giving them reality of life, she talked about hip hop music, car racing and rap music. What type of culture does he represent?
18. What would happen to our Zambia culture if the modern culture over rides it?
 19. Explain briefly what you can do to preserve the indigenous culture of Zambia?
 20. Culture which is produced from machines and consumed on large scale is referred to as
 21. "every cultural group has core values" how useful are core values?

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

1. What is substance abuse?
2. In which year was drug enforcement commission (DEC) established?
3. After taking a lot of alcohol on Sunday, Mwenya laptop started feeling very warm but in reality he was losing heat. This can lead to a condition known as.....
4. Mulenga takes a lot of Heroin. What would be the effect of these drugs to him?
5. Drugs found in household products such as glue, deodorants like perfume sprays and fuel gases are called.....
6. What would happen if illicit drugs were sold over the counter?
7. Chama has for last two years been drinking beer excessively. He now has a liver problem. What disease is he likely to be suffering from?
8. Tobacco substance contain three chemicals namely,, and
9. is an example of over the counter Substance
10. Kangwa's friend Tabita suddenly changed and became an abuser of substance. One day she asked Kangwa to test how it feels to smoke cannabis. What is the best way to avoid this pressure?
11. These are substance that make senses dull and relieve pain by depressing the cerebral cortex they are also known as Opiates. These substances are called.....
12. How does one keep away from dangerous substances such as cocaine?
.....
13. Dr. Phensulo suffered from a severe lung disease called Emphysema. This indicates that he has abusing the drug known as
14. Substances used for medical purposes which can easily be bought from shops are known as
15. affects the reproductive system by reducing sperm count in males while females may experience irregular menstrual cycles.

16. Taking medicine when you are not sick is an example of
17. Peter abuses substance; he has reached a level where he entirely depends on substances. This condition is known as
18. Define drug trafficking.....
19. List down **six** reasons as to why people abuse substance.
20. List **three** signs and symptoms of substance abuse.
21. The substance that slows down the action of central nervous system is known as Or
22. Stimulants are
23. Musa took substances which made him feel warm when in reality he was losing heat. Which of substances did he take?

CIVIL SOCIETY AND MEDIA

1. Define civil society.....
2. List down **three** roles of civil society in governance issues.....
3. Why is the media important in governance?
4. Members of the public are worried about a proposed bill in parliament that they feel would not serve their interests. What should they do?
5. What is press or media freedom?
6. The house of chief has been criticized to be the talking shop. This is because ...
7. Mention **two** shortcomings of the media
8. Mass media means
9. Distinguish print media from electronic media
10. Mention the roles of the media.....
11. A branch of an international organizational civil society organization is called ...
12. Give **three** requirements for the establishment of a civil society.....
13. How can a citizen participate in governance?
14. List **three** obstacles to female participation in governance.....
15. One of the roles of the media plays in fighting corruption is
16. How does the cultural aspect hinder women from effective participating in governance?
17. Why is citizen participation in governance necessary?
18. State any **two** characteristics of civil society.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. An efficiency of labour depends on
2. Circulating capital means
3. Capital can either be working or fixed. How do these differ from each other?
4. Which factor of production comprises resources made available by nature and only found on earth?
5. ‘‘People spend money to fulfill their present needs hence end up being extravagant.’’ Hope said. Which factor of capital accumulation is described above?
6. Catherine owns a poultry company. Write two things she ought to do to increase the production of goods and services in her company.
.....and
7. Which factor of production includes things like buildings, equipment and any other assets used for production?
8. Olidah just bought a car from Japan. Nzaliwe who is an independent agent advises her, the importance of insuring vehicles. She later paid for cover against all forms of risks. Which motor vehicle policy was she advised to open?
9. What are basic needs?
10. Prudence has a lot of money which she would like to keep in a bank for a long period of time without drawing. Which account would you advise her to open?
11. According to Abraham Maslow, people grew and developed when their needs are met. He said that when a need is fulfilled, the person moves to the next level of growth, until he or she reaches the full human potential. If a person receives respect from others, clean water, affection i.e love and to be loved.
 - (i) Which level is satisfied in this situation?
 - (ii) What is lowest level or needs in this hierarchy?
12. List down **four** factors that affect capital formulation.
13. Mention the main functions of a central bank.
14. is a type of insurance a person is asking to take from an insurance company.
15. Give the importance of the positive work culture.

16. Social capital means
17. What do understand by “Real National Income?”
18. Define capital accumulation.

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

1. The convention of a child is based on four principles. These include the best interest of a child, participation, and
2. International women’s day is celebrated on 8th March world-wide every year. Which major international Human Rights instrument supports Women?
3. looks at the particular group of people’s rights in society.
4. Write brief notes on the functions of the following Human Rights instruments
 - (a) Convention Against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment (CAT)
 - (b) Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
 - (c) Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC)
 - (d) International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

.....
5. consist of UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, ICERD, CRC, CEDAW 1st optional and 2nd optional Protocol.
6. What is the difference between CHARTER-BASED procedures and TREATY-BASED mechanism?
7. Differentiate **Monist** countries from **Dualist** countries

.....

.....
8. What is the major aim of the Second Optional Protocol?

.....
9. When a country ‘**accede**’ to a covenant, in terms of international human rights instruments, it means that the country was

.....

10. State **two** factors that led to CRC to come into being

11. Give **two** reasons as to why the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to frame two treaties, one on **Civil and Political Rights** and the other on **Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

12. In which year Zambia signed to the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC)?
13. The convention of the rights of the child is founded on four principles.
 Best explains the principle of the best interest of the child.
14. One of the categories of the international Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their families is Frontiers Workers. Who are Frontiers Workers?
15. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their families which was adopted in 1990 by the General Assembly of the United Nations defines the rights of such workers. List and explain the categories of these workers.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ZAMBIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

1. is a set of rules, which a society develops for itself to control the behaviors of its members to one another.
2. A good legal system must be simple, comprehensive, accessible, flexible and
3. ‘Res judicata’ is a Latin phrase that means
4. A person who helps in the act of committing a crime or allows a crime to be committed can be charged with an offence called.....
5. Why is burden of proof essential in legal system?
6. Explain the following elements of the a good legal system;
 a)Simple b)Flexible c) comprehensive d) Accessible
7. Zambia has a **dual legal** system and relies on law and Law.

8. Magistrate Zulu’s daughter was brought to Chipata Magistrate court in a case she hired two men to assault her ex-boyfriend. According to the principles of natural justice, how would judge Zulu handle the case when it is brought to him?
9. Write brief notes on the roles of the following legal institutions
 - (i) The Legislature
.....
 - (ii) The Police Service
 - (iii) The Court System
 - (iv) The Executive
10. What are felonies?
11. The Supreme Court is not a trial court unless the case is a presidential election petition. Instead it hears appeals on questions of other than
12. In the case Mutelekesha versus the people, Mutelekesha was acquitted with no case to answer following a similar case that was disposed of in the high court under the principle of Res Judicata. Which source of law was applied in disposing of this case?
13. The largest source of law in Zambia is
14. List down **four** sources of law in Zambia.
15. Mr Mwansa was dragged to court for beating his wife to the extent of causing grievous bodily harm. Broadly, this is a crime of
16. The intention or desire to cause harm, loss or injury is known as the guilty state or blameworthy state of mind on the part of the offender. The Latin phrase for this is
.....
17. The crimes such as voting twice in an election and failing to pay tax are example of Crimes.
18. What are the differences between the criminal case and civil case?
19. The term puisne judge means
20. is a free legal service every lawyer who is a member of the Law Association of Zambia is obliged to offer as part of the legal profession’s service to the community.
21. Mention **three** organizations that promote justice in Zambia.
22. Why are case laws favoured by most judges?

23. In the case Mayeso Muumba verses the state. The Director of the Public Prosecution entered a Nolie Prosque when the

PROCESSES OF THE ZAMBIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

1. means an exception to the rule especially to the enjoyment of rights and freedoms
2. Textbook Mwelwa was caught stealing impwa from Crayon Banda's garden. Banda called the neighbours who instantly began to beat the man until he fainted. Which human right was violated in this case? ...
3. Give **two** examples of legal rights in Zambia.....
4. Explain the meaning of 'Burden of Proof' and 'Standard of Proof.'
5. Zambitious Mutale was accused of defiling a 10 year old girl. He was arrested by the police and detained for three months without going to court. Which human was violated?
6. How does the Writ of Habeas Corpus help a person and contribute to respect of human rights?
.....
7. Give **two** rights of a suspect in pre-trial stage.
8. Narrow locus stand in Zambia is such that
9. Wife battering was not considered as a crime in 2007 in Zambia when Mr Bwalya battered his wife Matronah. The father to Matronah has now in (2013) decided to sue Mr Bwalya for battering his daughter since it is now a crime. What right protects mr Bwalya against this? ...
10. requires the police to inform the accused to remain silence if they are so wish and everything they say may be used as evidence against the in the court of law.
11. At which stage is the accused informed of his/her right to appeal?.....
12. When one is not satisfied with the ruling of the Industrial Relation court He/she can appeal to the
13. After Katapa Ngosa was found guilty in the court of law for poaching, the judge asked him to provide reason why he should be given lenient sentence. This is known as

14. In the same case on 13, the judge gave him 5 years jail sentence in order to prevent others from committing the same offence. In legal terms, this sentence was based on the principle of
15. Prima facie means
16. What do call the process through which the prosecution and defense treat each other as opponents and not enemies during trial?
17. is a sum of money paid by an accused as a security that she/he will appear before the court until the case is exposed of.
18. Briefly explain on the procedures in the in Criminal Justice Process.....
19. What do you understand by;
 - (i) Statement of Claim
 - (ii) Warrant of Distress?
20. A certificate of instruction from the Director of Public Prosecution to commence a trial is called
21. List five arguments for and against capital punishment
22. What is legislation?
23. Mention any four methods of executions
24. The principle which state that, the duty to prove the criminal allegations against the accused lied on the prosecution is called.....
25. What is the other concept used to describe death penalty?
26. Why is someone sentenced to death by the court of law known as a condemned person?
27. Mention some criminal cases that carry a mandatory sentence of death penalty in Zambia.

GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY

1. The selection pass mark for girls is relatively lower than that of boys in order to encourage female participation in school. This policy is known
2. In 2012, Grade Nine pupils wrote their final examinations that would qualify them to go to Grade 10. When the results were released, the boys' cut off point was higher than that of the girls. When contacted for a comment, the Minister of Education said,

the ministry was putting the gender equity in practice. Gender equity

means.....

3. A survey conducted in most of the schools showed that pure science classes had no or fewer girls taking the subject. What could be the reason for this?

.....

4. Which gender concept is meant to ensure that all job offers and appointments are done on merit?

5. State any two examples of common gender roles played by both males and females in most African societies. and

6. ‘Both men and Women can preach and be pastors in the church,’ this is an example of gender

.....

7. is a process through which females and males are assigned certain roles and responsibilities based on the values of a particular society

8. Mention **two** agents of socialization..... and

9. A policy that has been used to promote fairness and foster equal opportunities for boys and girls is known as

10. Chisomo was appointed an administrator of his young brother’s estate who died without leaving a Will. He did not know to distribute the property according to the intestate Succession Act of 1989.

i) who is an administrator?

ii) what is a Will?

iii) as a pupil who did Civic Education, what percentages would you advise Chisomo to give parents and brother’s wife respectively.

11. At the University of Zambia, female students have deliberately been awarded 30% addition admission rate into the University by Government. What action is the Government trying to promote for the female folk at the university?

.....

12. Give the function of Intestate Succession Act of 1989

.....

.....

.....

13. List any **five** weaknesses of the Intestate succession Act of 1989

.....

.....

-
-
14. What is the function of Victim Support Unit (VSU) of the police?
.....
 15. Under the Intestate Succession Act, what percentage of the estate goes to the deceased's parents if the deceased did not have dependants.....
 16. A 70 years old man died and left a will that was nullified by the courts of law because it was not signed and done in the presence of two witnesses and other factors considered not valid by the courts.name the act applicable to the distribution of the deceased property
 17. Define the following terms;
 - i) Gender Gap
 - ii) Sex roles
 - iii) Sex roles Stereotype

CULTURE OF PEACE

1. 'If you want peace, work for justice.' Briefly explain this statement.
2. is the conflict resolution method that allows the parties concerned to proceed to the public court of law?
3. Although conflicts are generally negative to the well being of the society they are also beneficial to the number of people. How does the country benefit from war?
4. Massive foreign immigration increases resentments by the owner of the land and in most cases such situation leads to political violence. What term is used to describe such violent?
5. Give four negative impact of conflicts in Africa.....
6. Ina situation where there is violence among political parties concerned during campaign for an election, there is likely to be hatred and conflicts among members of the parties. What is the best method of resolving such conflicts?
7. What is the best definition of 'peace'.....
8. Boniface stores some money from Helen's house and she is not happy about this because Boniface does not want to pay back. What method can be used to resolve this conflict?

9. Ten years ago there was a great animosity between one ethnic group and the other. The animosity was due to historical reasons as to who is the real owner of the land. How can this ethnic conflict be resolved?
10. 'We shall not know peace until we learn to be right fair' this statement is advocating for?
11. Violence begins in our hearts only when we lose inner peace and harmony. It is also known as the in conflict
12. It is believed that withoutthere can never be peace.
13. Resolving a conflict through a court law is known as.....
14. List any **two** countries which have experienced ethnic conflicts in Africa.....
15. Mention any **six** causes of conflicts in Africa.....
16. Peace can be promoted through inter-marriages, friendship, reciprocity and mutual aid. **Reciprocity** means
17. Peace which involves the state of mind, body and soul and is not dependent on time, people, place, any external object or situation is referred to as?
18. A just society will work harmoniously and will also be in a state of harmony with the environment. If you are not in harmony with the environment you will be in conflict with others. is one of the ways through which conflict can be seen.
19. Give examples of peaceful countries and communities as at present (2017)

WHAT IS HIV/AIDS?

1. A person can contract HIV/AIDS throughand.....
2. In which way do the Anti- Retral Viral Drugs help HIV/AIDS patients?.....
3. Chaliwe is HIV positive; she does not want to appeal in public because she fears people will know about her status. What is the reason for her fear to appear in public?
4. The major challenge HIV/AIDS has on Zambian society is.....
5. Musonda Kambewa would like to know about his HIV status by going for Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT)
 - (a)What is Voluntary Counseling and Testing?.....
 - (b) State **two** reasons why people avoid going for VCT.....
 - (c) Mention **three** advantage of VCT.....

- (d) Suppose Musonda is HIV positive, suggest two ways in which his life can be prolonged.....
6. People with HIV and AIDS are treated negatively by the society they live in, what would be the best way of dealing with the negative attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS?
 7. What is stigma? How can it retard development in one's life?
.....
.....
 8. Mention any **three** rights of people living with HIV/AIDS.
.....
.....
.....
 9. What is mostly advocated in schools as the best way to avoid getting infected with HIV? And AIDS?
.....
.....
 10. Mention any **three** ways in which people living with HIV/AIDS suffer discrimination.
.....
.....
.....
 11. List **two** ways of preventing the spread of HIV and AIDS among the family persons
.....
.....
 12. Mandatory Testing for HIV/AIDS is a violation of
.....
 13. The analysis shows the major reduction of HIV and AIDS transmission rate in Zambia in 2013.what could be the major contributing factor to this reduction?
.....

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

1. James is badly treated by his stepmother physically, mentally and verbally. The neighbours to James' mother decided to report the matter to police. What possible charges will James mother face?
.....
.....

2. The ill treatment of a child physically, mentally or verbally is called
.....
3. Reporting a case of violence to police Victim Support Unit (VSU) for legal action is a way of
4. Victor Mutelekesha of St. Margret's compound one day intentionally touched the breasts of Matronah claiming that she was his tribal cousin and had traditional right to do so as his cousin despite Matronah not being happy with the action. What form of sexual offence did he commit?
.....
.....
5. Mr Lukwesa was found having sexual intercourse with a 13 year old girl. He was later on taken to court by the girl's parents and was sentenced for defilement. Why do you think he was sentenced like that?
.....
.....
6. Mr Bhubala always beats his wife. You are a police reserve in their compound one day his wife brings a report to you. How would you handle this case?
.....
.....
7. Define carnal knowledge.....
8. Having sex with a child aged 16 years or below either with or without her consent is a form of child abuse called
9. Gender Based Violence takes various forms. The type of violence which concerns violence towards the mind and takes the form of humiliation and threats is referred to as
10. Mention **three** ways on how one can protect oneself against sexual assault?
.....
.....
.....
11. What are the dangers of teenage pregnancies?
.....
.....
12. List any **two** causes of teenage pregnancies
.....
.....

13. Yvonne is 15 years old and doing grade 12. She had problems in paying for her school fees for term three (3). She decides to stop school and get married to Mr Siwale who is 43 years. What offence will Mr Siwale be committing?
.....
14. Explain and give examples of each of the following.
 - (a) Child Labour
 - (b) Child Neglect
 - (c) Gender based violence
 - (d) Sexual harassment
 - (e) Defilement
15. Who is an abuser?
.....
16. Suggest any two ways of reducing gender based violence.
17. Chanda is a 15 year old girl who lives in Muchini compound with her mother. Mr Mutale a local contractor offered her mother huge sums of money so that he can marry Chanda. What should Chanda do to avoid her right being violated?
18. Mutinta knocks off late from school on Monday afternoon and on her way home, a strange man driving a car stopped to give her a lift but she refused. What was Mutinta protecting herself from?
19. Mention the effects of teenage pregnancies.
.....
.....
.....

THE ZAMBIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

1. Extradite means
2. A case that provokes trouble, anger or distress is said to be
3. To enforce means
.....
4. refers to a very serious case or situation.
5. Mention **four** ways of enforcing the Bill of Rights
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. List any **five** institutions that promote human rights in Zambia.
.....
.....
.....
7. The help and favour given by appointing authority is known as
.....
8. Mention **four** limitations of the Bill of Rights
.....
.....
.....
.....
9. Mention **three** functions of the Human Rights Commission in Zambia
.....
.....
.....
10. State any aim of the Human Rights Commission (HRC) in Zambia
.....

FAMILY LAW

1. Explain the following terms; (i) Family (ii) Marriage
2. Mwamba and Mbonyiwe have been living together without the consent from their parents. They have three children but no rituals were performed for them to live together. This type of union is referred to as
.....
3. A is a group of persons consisting of a man, his wife or wives in case of customary marriage and his child or children.
4. In Zambia, there are two types of marriage recognized by law. These are and
.....
5. What do you understand by the term ‘bigamy’
.....
6. Mention any **four** reasons on how the marriage can become a voidable marriage
.....

-
-
7. are announcements that are made in church of the intention of the couple to marry.
 8. Briefly describe any **four** requirements in a customary and a civil or statutory marriage
 9. The prohibited degrees of marriage can either be *consanguinity* and *affinity*. Explain the meanings of these two terms.
 - i) *consanguinity*
 - ii) *affinity*
 10. Mr and Mrs Zulu marriage was cancelled last year in the court of law on the ground that ‘the marriage had broken down irretrievable.’ What does this mean?

.....
 11. What are grounds for divorce under Civil Marriage?

.....
 12. Dr. Smith of Uganda wanted to adopt a 12 year old girl in Zambia but the Zambian Government did not allow him as the Home Affairs Department said that he was not eligible. Give the category of persons eligible to adopt children

.....
 13. Property grabbing arose after Chitchezo died intestate. When someone dies intestate means

.....

.....
 14. Differentiate between a decree nisi or decree absolute

.....
 15. Child –headed family is a new type of family that has emerged in Zambia. Explain this type of marriage

.....

.....
 16. The disintegration of has led to the increase of street kids in Zambia
 17. Marriage is a legal union of a man and woman. It is a contract that creates social status as of husband and wife. The main basis for the marriage contract include capacities, obligations and

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1. What is Zambia's earliest National Development Plan called?
.....
2. State the difference between levels and scales of planning
.....
3. The deliberate effort by the state aimed at the achievement of certain goals is known as
as
4. Which indicator of development includes income within the country?
.....
5. The medium term plan ranges between three year and seven years, with five years as the most popular choice. The purpose is to move towards
.....
6. Give an example of a project that can best fall under the 'long term planning?'
.....
7. Mention any micro- finance institutions in Zambia.
.....
8. What is the difference between Centralized and decentralized planning
.....
9. The international Community has come up with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 15 years. What scale of planning is this?
..... term.
10. List down any **three** weaknesses of the centralized planning.
11. Which ministry in Zambia is responsible for planning and presenting a national budget to the parliament?
.....
.....
.....
12. means strict control of public resources.
13. Mention four indicators of development.
.....
.....
.....
.....

14. What is the difference between a medium term plan and long term plan?

.....

POVERTY IN ZAMBIA

1. At family level, poverty can be defined as

.....

2. A person is said to be living in poverty if he or she lacks necessities such as food, clothing, shelter and ability to participate in community activities. This perspective is called

3. The process of lessening the suffering on the poor by meeting their immediate needs is called poverty

4. List the effects of poverty in Zambia.

.....
.....

5. Mugabe lives in a home where there is poverty, but he decides to start growing vegetables behind his house using water from a stream. The intention of Mugabe is topoverty at home.

6. Poverty is difficult to measure though it can still be measured using three perspectives. List and explain these perspectives.

.....
.....
.....
.....

7. List down the possible causes of poverty in Zambia

.....
.....
.....
.....

8. List any three measures of alleviating poverty

.....
.....
.....

9. The New Deal Government was trying to alleviate poverty among the people in rural areas through the promotion of

-
-
10. The provision of mealie-meal by government in the second republic led to
.....
11. Mr Zulu and his wife have three children who do not go to school because the whole family has to do piece works in order to meet their daily needs. Under which causes of poverty would we qualify this situation?
.....
12. means not having enough to sustain human life.
13. Mention any **four** areas addressed by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).....
.....
.....
14. Poverty levels are extremely high both in rural and urban areas. What could be the possible cause of poverty in urban areas?
.....
15. The best way the government can try to alleviate poverty among its people is through
.....
16. Most farmers have continued to be dependent on the government despite receiving subsidized fertilizer. The negative impact on the government for not weaning farmers from subsidies is that

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

1. The culture of totems protected the environment through
2. Bio-diversity is a term used to describe a large variety and variability of living things and ecological environment in which they occur. Bio-diversity is considered at three levels namely Genetic, Anddiversity.
3. It is proved that the pesticides have adverse impact on the human beings and other untargeted organisms. What can be the best method to control pests with less expense?
.....
4. Explain the importance of the Bio-diversity to Zambia.
.....

5. Mention **two** goals Zambia would like to achieve on Bio-diversity.
.....
.....
6. List down any **four** threats to bio-diversity in Zambia today.
.....
.....
.....
7. State one advantage of conserving nature by observing customary laws.
.....
.....
8. Charcoal is a major source of energy for many families in Zambia. Why is charcoal burning restricted by the government?
9. What is the waste management?
10. What are the harmful effects of waste on the environment?
.....
11. Give **four** points which can help the community to solve the problem of an increased uncollected solid waste.
.....
.....
.....
12. What is the environmental degradation?
.....
13. What are the causes of environmental degradation?
.....
.....
.....
14. Explain the meaning of the following terms;
 - (i) Afforestation
 - (ii) Pollution
 - (iii) Acidic rain.....
 - (iv) Deforestation
 - (v) National park
 - (vi) Trophy
 - (vii) Defoliant
 - (viii) Ecosystem

15. refers to a system of associating Clans with names of animals and plants such as Bena Ng'andu or Ng'ona- crocodile clan
16. The gradual destruction or reduction of the capacity of semi-arid lands for plant and animal production is referred to as
17. People of Chiti village use the bush near the river to answer the call of nature. During rainy season, the waste flows into the river causing water pollution. What advice would give them so that they drink clean and safe water?
.....
18. Materials that do not easily decompose in the environment are called
19. has resulted into the changes in the weather pattern.
20. Differentiate between **endangered** and **vulnerable** animals
.....
21. Give **two** examples of the major environmental issues or concerns in Zambia.....
.....
22. Give **three** suggested legal actions to prevent pollution in Zambia
.....
.....
.....
23. Explain how the following resources can get depleted;
 - i) Forest
 - ii) Soil
 - iii) Wildlife
 - iv) Water
24. Waste management remains a huge challenge to environmental sustainability. Show how best you can manage waste in your school.
.....
.....

GLOBAL ISSUES

1. The world has 'shrunk' in size and has become a global 'village'. Why is the world, now referred to as a global village? This is because
.....

2. The importance of interdependence is that countries
.....
3. means that each nation's welfare may depend on the decisions and policies of another nation and vice-versa.
4. Two types of foreign aid are and
.....
5. Japan has donated 3000 million Yen to help Zambia to rehabilitate the road networks. This type of aid is known as
.....
6. is an assistance from international agencies which can be in form of a loan grant.
7. What is loan given to a country with stipulated conditions?
.....
8. Zambia received a technical assistance from JICA to help in the supervision of the roads works. What do call this type of aid?
.....
9. In multilateral aid, developing countries benefit because
.....
10. Why have many economists criticized against the foreign aid?
.....
11. Highlight the importance of foreign aid to the poor countries like Zambia.
12. Give **five** reasons as to why the nations engage in the international trade
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
13.refers to the difference between the value of visible imports and export over a particular period of time.
14. The total amount of money obtained after the sale of copper in Zambia in 1999 which was the only commodity exported was lower than the amount she paid for the importation of all her goods in the same year. What do you call this type of nature of trade?
.....
.....

15. An increase in indebtedness to a level where the debtor is unable to repay the debt without defaulting is known as
16. Zambia qualified to the HIPC initiative in December 2000 and was awarded a total debt relief package of 3.8 billion US dollars.
- i) Mention any **three** of SAPs conditions which she must have fulfilled in order to have qualified
-
-
-
- ii) what were the benefit of this HIPC to Zambia?
-
17. Mention any **four** Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by world leaders at the UN Millennium summit in September 2000.
-
18. Most countries have failed to utilize Aid for development. How best can a country utilize donor funds for development?
-
19. Zambia qualified to the HIPC initiative in December 2000 and was awarded a total of debt relief package of 3.8 billion US Dollars. For a country to qualify for HIPC certain conditions must be met. Mention two of such conditions
-
-
20. The other name for world bank is

SOME OF THE SUGGESTED ANSWERS FOR THE QUESTIONS

CONSTITUTION

1. Constitution
2. -as system of laws and principles usually written down, according to which a country or organisation is governed
-a set of laws and customs according to which a community has agreed to be governed
3. -it promote and protect the rule of law
-it sets out the composition of and functions of the wings of government
-it safeguards fundamental rights and freedom of citizens
-it ensures democratic governance
-it is owned and guarded by the citizens
-it fulfils the individual potential.
4. Constitutionalism
5. Fourteen (14)
6. It recommended for the establishment of a One Party Participatory Democracy
7. Mvunga Constitutional Review Commission of 1991
8. -must neither too rigid to prevent change nor too flexible to encourage tempering with the basic principles
-must be clear, language used in the document must not be too technical
-must be stable and last for the test of time
-should respond to social, economic political needs of the citizens

-should cater for the interest of the various groups in society

-must preserve environment

9. Preamble

10. Constituency Assembly

11. It is a supreme law of the land to which all other laws are subordinate.

12. Flexible

13. Unlimited powers to search and detain persons

14. All the people in the world would be enjoying full human rights and privileges in Zambia

15. A rigid constitution cannot easily be amended because it is enacted by a special body while a flexible one can easily be amended by majority of eligible citizens without calling for a referendum

16. If it is owned and guarded by people and if people fully participated in the making or adoption process

-if it uphold the rights of the citizens

17. A referendum

18. Protection of the fundamental rights and freedom of the individual

19. Mwanakatwe

20. 1. Written constitution is one in which most of the provisions or contents are documented in a single formal written instrument. It is usually flexible

2. Unwritten constitution has most of its provisions not found in a single document but in a collection of documents. It is collection of documents, statutes and tradition practices that are generally accepted as governing the nation. It is usually rigid.

21. A Rigid

22. Constituency Assembly

23. Through the **parliament** and **constituency assembly**

24. Britain and United States of America

25. Citizenship

26. Constituency Assembly

27. -adaptable to change, -bent to meet emergencies, - satisfies popular passions

28. Unwritten

29. Flexible

30. Written

31. All-embracing

32. It allows citizen's participation in law making

CITIZENSHIP

1. A citizen
2. Alien
3. Blood relationship such as parents and descent
4. Citizen
5. The rule of jus sanguinis considers the child citizenship based on blood relationship while the latter considers place of birth as a basis of a child citizenship
6. Moral
7. The rule of residence
8. Should show loyalty and patriotism to this state
9. 1) living up to democratic principles 2) contribute to national development 3) self-control 4) conscience 5) courage 6) Respect for Rule of Law 7) Perseverance 8) Empathy 9) Patriotism
10. The rule of Jus Sanguinis and jus soli
11. The rule of Jus Sanguinis
12. Legal
13. Voluntary
14. Renunciation of previous citizenship
15. Poverty
16. Arrest and deport him back to his country
17. Partial
18. Kenya
19. -If one acquires citizenship of another country by voluntary act other than marriage
-one does any act indicating his/her intention to adopt make use of any other citizenship -if naturalised citizen does not renounce her/his previous citizenship after months of her acquiring Zambian citizenship
-committing a serious crime by a naturalised citizen
20. Forced repatriation

21. –his/her parents are Zambian Citizens –he/she was born in Zambia -if s/he attained the age of twenty-one and has lived in Zambia for more than ten years and his/her application for citizenship has been accepted by Zambian Citizenship Board
22. Patriotism
23. Stability and Justice
24. Expatriation
25. Immigration
26. Naturalised citizenship
27. Birth certificate
28. Empathy
29. Political
30. Renunciation of previous citizenship
31. a) taking care of oneself b) supporting ones family c) adhering to morals, principles and values of one’s society d) respecting the rights and interests of others
32. (1)obeying the laws (2)paying taxes (3)performing public services (4)taking part in civic issues such as voting
33. Moral
34. Civil and political
35. Which an alien acquires after applying and meeting the prescribed conditions
36. Senior citizens
37. Renunciation of previous citizenship
38. Rule of jus sanguinis

GOVERNANCE

1. GOVERNANCE
2. 1) citizen participation 2) respect for Human Rights 3) separation of powers 4)independence of the Judiciary 5) political tolerance 6) accountability and transparency 7)regular, free and fair election 8) rule of law 9)existence of political parties and civil society 10) fairness 11) helpful and caring
3. Good governance
4. Government which is not legitimate, comment, accountable and does not respect human rights and rule of law.
5. It enables citizens to enjoy full human rights and freedoms / rule of law is observed
6. Provide good constitution
7. Decisive, periodic, competitive and inclusive

8. 1) Single Member Plurality System (SMPS) or First Past The Post (FPTP) is commonly referred to as Winner Takes All. A country is divided into constituencies under this system. Any candidate who gets the highest number of votes is declared a winner. The disadvantage of this system is that candidate can be rejected by most of the electorate but still win by minority votes.
 - 2) Single Member Majoritarian System (SMMS) is an electorate system where country is divided into constituencies. The winner in an election must obtain more than 50% of the votes cast. This system is more advantageous over the above one.
9. **Accountability** means that leaders should be answerable to their electorate and **transparency** requires that public resources must be used for government and community programmes and activities in consultation with the people.
10. Separation of powers
11. Electoral systems
12. i) Single Member Plurality System (SMPS) or First Past The Post (FPTP)
 - ii) is the method the electorate use to choose their leaders or representative
 - iii) High court
13. Their political parties which nominated them to go the parliament.
14. Winner Takes All
15. Election rigging
16. It ensures equality before the law
17. Single Member Majoritarian System (SMMS)
18. 1) reduces delays as decisions are made on the spot
 - 2) make plans and programmes more relevant to local needs and conditions
 - 3) improve co-ordination between different government agencies in an area.
19. 1) providing clean and safe water 2) providing street lights 3) town planning
 - 4) collecting levies 5) making bye-laws 6) construction and maintenance of markets
20. Inclusive
21. Single Member Majoritarian System (SMMS)
22. Election rigging
23. Competitive

INTRODUCTIONS TO HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Are entitlements that one has simply because is a human being
2. 1222
3. 10th December

4. Best interest of the child, survival and development, non-discrimination and participation
5. Inherent
6. Judiciary
7. Setting up international standards for universal protection of human rights
8. It was not universal in nature because it excluded other groups of people such as women, slaves and other specific persons
9. Rights to food, employment, social security, education, development, health, clean environment and adequate housing
10. Human rights are inalienable (Inseparable)
11. Collective or third generation human
12. (1) Inherent meaning that they are a natural gift, everyone is born with them
(2) Inalienable(Inseparable) meaning that they cannot be taken away or given away to another person due to whatsoever reasons
(3) Universal –means they apply to all people everywhere in the world and are the same for all people regardless of race, sex, colour, ethnicity, religion, political status
13. Name, nationality
14. Protection of Freedom of conscience
15. Collective or third generation rights
16. Hunger and slavery
17. –Respect for everyone’s life, their physical and mental integrity, freedom, property, privacy including one’s own.
–respect for differences either in sex, ethnicity, language, colour, age, religion, cultural aspects, opinion and identity of others and of one’s own.
–taking up one’s responsibility in society.
18. Bill of rights
19. Civil and political rights also called “First generation” Rights stress the freedom of individual and places obligations on the government not to interfere in the life of the individual while collective or “Third Generation Rights” refer to the rights of the people to be protected ‘from attacks on their group identity and group interests. They go beyond the mere civil and social, as expressed in many progressive documents of international law.
20. Exist independently of the will of an individual or group of people. They are a natural gift, everyone is born with them

CORRUPTION

1. Payment in kind
2. Political corruption
3. Unnecessary long procedures
4. Distortion of standard or poor quality work
5. Petty corruption
6. By changing the attitudes from tolerance to total rejection of corruption, reporting corrupt offences to relevant institutions or authorities that are combating corruptions such as police, ACC, TIZ and by supporting organisations fighting corruption
7. a) Reporting him to ACC or higher office within the Police and advising him against the dangers of corruption
b) –it causes widespread bitterness in those who cannot pay or refuse to pay for favours when they see those who pay being favoured
–it hinders country’s economic development
–it interferes with the enforcement of the law and respect for the rule.
–it enables those who pay bribes to win favours to which they are not entitled.
c) sensitise the community against corruption and giving stiff punishment to the offenders.
d) Anti-Corruption Commission, parliament, Anti- Money Laundering Unit, Zambia National Tender Board, Auditor General office and Ombudsman
8. Gratification
9. Report him /her to Police or ACC
10. Petty
11. –it causes widespread bitterness in those who cannot pay or refuse to pay for favours when they see those who pay being favoured
–it hinders country’s economic development
–it interferes with the enforcement of the law and respect for the rule.

- it enables those who pay bribes to win favours to which they are not entitled
12. Investigating and reporting the corrupt cases on the media (investigation journalism) and making the programs or debates on the media about issues of corruption
 13. Is an offer or money or any other gift given or offered to obtain favour or to persuade someone to help through dishonest means.
 14. Promote integrity, say no to corruption
 15. Personal greed dishonest, weak enforcement or absence of code conduct, punishment for offender is weak and large numbers of people compete for insufficient services like few school places
 16. Report him/her to relevant institutions that fight corruption such as ACC
 17. Petty
 18. Greed
 19. Corruption prevention, investigation and prosecution and a slogan ;promote integrity, say no to corruption
 20. It is self-governing (its duties are not subject to the direction or control of any person or authority)
 21. It is a type of corruption usually involves small payments
 22. Law enforcement Agencies fail to maintain law and order due to corruption, security of the nation is compromised the country's economy is adversely affected and under- qualified graduates are produced in the education.
 23. The security of the nation would be at risk because the criminals would enter into Zambia and get National Registration Card and commit and crime and run away.
 24. Cash, service commonly known as a ‘kick back’ and payment in kind.
 25. Is the act of receiving, possessing, concealing, disguising, disposing of or bribe into the country any property derived or realised directly or indirectly from illegal or criminal activity.
 26. Police Professional Standard Unit
 27. Careful and thorough inquiry into work or writing for edition & publications.

28. Political corruption
29. Refuse the money and report her to the relevant authorities.
30. To help build a corruption free society

CULTURAL STUDIES

1. It is the whole way of life of a given people. It is a sum total of behavior which people have learnt over a period of time and defines ways by which people do things.
2. Sub culture
3. 1) **Language**- it reflects the nature and value of a culture. It also defines a cultural group
 - 2) **Religion**- can dictate the behaviour of a given society such as the type of food to eat, dress code and which customs or beliefs to follow.
 - 3) **Values and Attitudes**- they are society's belief system and they guide people's attitudes to what is considered right and wrong and basis of each society's way of life.
 - 4) **Education**- shape people's behaviour since culture is learnt. There are three types of education such as informal, formal education and technical learning
 - 5) **Law and politics** – these are rules and structures that regulate the behaviour of the society.
 - 6) **Aesthetic**- this is a society's perception of what is considered beautiful in art and in persons.
4. Rites of passage
5. Rap music, graffiti art, wearing tight clothes and loose clothes
6. i) one nationality or same society consisting of various cultural groupings or tribes. It recognises and respects the contributions of various minority cultures to the whole society.
 - ii) respect for elders, extended family system, rites of passage and traditional ceremonies
 - iii) they express, reflect and reinforce cultural relationships and values, they display symbols of ethnic citizenship or sense of belonging to ethnic groupings and they communicate important cultural theme through the use of special forms of language, music and dance.
7. Ethnocentrism
8. Rite of passage
9. Considering ones culture to be the best than any other culture of other society's culture or negative attitudes towards other peoples culture other than ones culture
10. It has same race but has many ethnic groups

11. One of common cultural practices in their society
12. Ministry of chiefs and Traditional Affairs
13. i) **Mass culture** is culture which is produced from machines and consumed on a large scale.
 - ii) **Popular culture** is the culture which is a product of changing needs and innovations in people's life styles. It is usually on high demand but is short-lived e.g pop music
 - iii) **Folk culture or residual culture** is of the remains of the past usually revived from the element of the forgotten past due to nostalgic tastes.
 - iv) **Ideal culture** refers to some kind of dreams or aspirations of where a given society wish to be. E.g the Zambia's ideal culture is a corrupt free society.
 - v) **Sub culture** is a way of life or behaving which a small group of people belonging to the same culture may portray. It is a small culture within the larger culture.
14. i) It contributes to reinforce country's identity and ability to critically reflect on that identity
 - ii) it is a foundation for every development in a country.
15. Are central to a society's well-being. They guide the beliefs and behaviours of a given people. Some of these core values are respect for authority, honesty, tolerance, mutual respect, love, trust, loyalty and many more.
16. i) **Culture is dynamic.** It is always evolving and changing
 - ii) **culture is learnt** meaning that it is passed on from one generation to another. It is taught to an individual by her /his society
 - iii) **Culture is cumulative.** Every generation can discover new things and invent better technologies. New cultural skills and knowledge are added onto what was learned previously
 - iv) **Culture is comprehensive.** It is sum total of a society's way of life.
 - v) **Culture is shared.** Members of a culture share a set of ideas, values, and standards of behaviour and these are what give meaning to people's lives and bond them together.
17. Ideal culture
18. Loss of Zambian culture
19. –encourage wearing traditional attire such as misisi, chitenge etc
 - write folklores, plays, stories and poems
 - promote expression of art in dance, music, painting and craft,

-encourage tradition ceremonies

-encourage some common cultural practices and societal core values

20. Mass culture

21. They provide standard measurement by which each society is regarded

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

1. It is taking something often, that your body does not need and for the wrong reasons.
2. 1989
3. Hypothermia
4. Chronic constipation, damage to the heart and kidneys loss of appetite, irregular menstrual cycle, distortion of vision and hearing mood swings e.t.c
5. Inhalants or Solvents
6. There would be a lot of accident and deaths due to drug abuse
7. Cirrhosis
8. Nicotine, carbon dioxide and tar
9. Pain killer medicine such as panadol, aspirin, cafenol,then coffee, and tobacco
10. Change the subject, say no thanks or avoid her
11. Narcotics
12. By saying no thanks, giving a reason or excuse, changing the subject, walking away, avoiding situation, associating with non-user and or keeping away
13. Tobacco
14. Over the counter
15. Cannabis
16. Substance abuse
17. Addiction or dependence
18. It is the illegal manufacturing and or sale of illegal drugs
19. Curiosity, peer pressure, ignorance, stress, availability of substances, changing social structure, alienation, unemployment and lack of recreation facilities
20. Sudden change in personality, decline in school performance, loss of appetite etc
21. Depressants or sedatives or hypnotics
22. Are substances that stimulate the central nervous system
23. alcohol

CIVIL SOCIETY AND MEDIA

1. It refers to those non-military, non-governmental organisations and individuals who make it their business to promote and defend the basic ideals of good governance.
2. 1) defend the ideals of democracy 2) influence public opinion 3) publicise and articulate the demands of their members 4) acts as a link between the community and government
3. Because it acts as a watch dog to ensure democratic governance and it promotes citizen participation through its role of informing and educating citizen.
4. They can lobby through the civil society to channel their grievances to the government.
5. It is a freedom the journalists have to investigate and report issues without any interference
6. It has no legislative powers. Or it just play an advisory role and it has no real influence on issues of development and governance
7. Ownership and control, accessibility, language limitation and cost of advertising
8. It refers to technical devices that make possible the dissemination of information to a large number of people.
9. Print media relies on the printed paper to disseminate information (press) while electric media use electric and electronic methods to disseminate information
10. To educate, act as a watch dog, promote public debate and set agenda
11. A chapter
12. –favourable laws which permit and respect the freedom of association and expression
-citizens who accept opposing views in a democratic society and who are tolerant
-a pro-active population willing to participate community and national activities
13. Through taking part in political, civil society, and community activities
14. Cultural aspects, male economic dominance, lack of solidarity among women and male political dominance.
15. Act as a watchdog
16. When it encourages women to be subordinate and submissive to men, hence this make people believe that women cannot make good leaders
17. -In order to make sure that government leaders are elected by majority and not by minority of citizens who may be politically active to govern over majority,
-so that poor government policies are checked and questioned

- to hold government leaders accountable
 - to prevent selfish leaders from corrupting few politically active citizens and win elections
18. –It is not guided by a regulatory frame as the state is
- not profit-making
 - draws support from well-wishers such as donors
 - shapes on own nature of needs and interests
 - draws membership from formal and informal organizations and associations
 - works within specified environment which determines its operations and tactic

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Education and training, working conditions, welfare services and motivation
2. It refers to money and a stock of raw materials used for production of finished goods
3. Working capital is concerned with money and raw materials which change form in the process of production of goods and services while fixed capital consist of equipment such as building, machinery and transport used in the production and do not change form
4. Land
5. Consumption habit
6. Motivation of workers and improve working conditions/educating or training the workers
7. Capital
8. Comprehensive
9. These are the needs that a person cannot do without them such as food, shelter, water etc
10. Fixed deposit account
11. i)Self value needs ii) survival needs
12. Low income, no future plans, social status, extended family, consumption habit etc
13. Keeping money for commercial banks, keeping government revenues, issuing out bank notes and coins, clearing of cheques and transferring of money to commercial banks etc
14. A cover
15. It increases productivity by workers
16. Means things used that are fixed and not concerned with production.

17. All goods and services produced in the country expressed in monetary terms in a year minus expenditure for imports.
18. It refers to the increasing production of goods in addition to what the country already has, at the same time it means the reduction in the production of consumer goods.

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

1. Non-discrimination and survival and development
2. Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
3. Specialised human rights instruments
4. a) **CAT** prohibit torture, punish torturers, rehabilitate the tortured, educate citizens on the evils of torture and report to the supervisory committee
b) **CEDAW** eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and property, accord women equality with men before the law, eliminate discrimination in the enjoyment of civil and political rights as well as economical, social and cultural rights, modify or abolish existing national legislation and practices which constitute discrimination against women, establish legal protection of the rights of women on the equal basis with men and embody the principle of equality of men and women.
c) **CRC** prohibits discrimination against the child, promote children's rights, promote the four general principles: best interest of the child, survival and development, non-discrimination and participation
d) **ICERD** condemn jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, undertake immediate all effective measures in teaching, education, culture and information with the view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination, condemns all propaganda and all organisations based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour ethnic origin and to declare such offence punishable by law.
5. International bill of rights
6. Charter- based procedures are not legally binding while the treaty- based are legally binding on the member states
7. Monist countries regard the domestic and international law as one and the same while the dualist countries are countries where the international law is not directly applicable

- in domestic law and can only be made part of the domestic law by an act of parliament.
8. To abolish death penalty
 9. It means it was not part of the negotiations to the drawing up of the covenant
 10. 1) children are individuals with equal status as adults
2) the highest level of development of any society can only be attained with the healthy and active participation of children
3) children become independent only with the help of the adults
 11. Because two sets of rights are different as civil and political rights can be enforced immediately because they do not cost as much as economical, social and cultural rights. Another reason is that the former set is justiceable while the latter is not
 12. 1991
 13. Child must not be discriminated against colour, race or ethnicity
 14. Those who live in a neighbouring country to which they return daily or atleast once a week
 15. –**Frontier workers** are migrants who live in a neighbouring country to which they return daily or atleast once a week
– **Seasonal workers** are migrants who get work in foreign countries during specific seasons such as planting or harvesting seasons.
–**Seafarers** are those employed on water vessels registered in a country other than their own. –**workers on offshore installations** are those who are under the authority of country other than their own.
–**itinerant workers** are those who move from place to place in search of work.
–**migrants employed for a specific project**, such as construction of roads or dams, industrial plants etc
–**self-employed** people who are not working for another person, they work for themselves.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ZAMBIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

1. Law
2. Certain and moral values
3. To resolve a case so that the parties involved do not have to go back to court

4. Accessory to a crime
5. It enables the prosecution to prove the case beyond all reasonable doubts
6. a) a law must be simply written in a language that can be understood by a large section of the society.
b) laws must keep up with social change it must change with time.
c) laws must cover all possible areas of disputes, concern or debate in society
d) it should be readily available to members of the public and must be affordable.
7. English laws and African Customary law
8. He must recuse or excuse himself handling this case (this to observe the principle of natural justice which state that ‘no one must be a judge in his own case’)
9. i) it is a branch of government that makes laws for the nation. It is the highest law making body. it makes laws through the members of parliament.
ii) it is the most important institution of the legal system whose task is to maintain law and order by preserving life and protecting property. Their major occupation is to apprehend and arrest law breakers.
iii) Courts are the largest and easily identifiable branch of a any legal system. They deal with all areas to do with law in the country. They form judiciary which is part of the legal system. T he Zambian court system in its seniority order are the supreme, high court and industrial relation court, magistrate a local courts being the lowest.
iv) is a legal institution because the republican president who heads it has powers to make laws by virtue of his/her prerogative powers. Ministers also make laws through their delegated or subsidiary powers. And Civil servants also assist in the enforcement of laws.
10. These are serious crimes such as murder, aggravated robbery, treason, rape or defilement. They are also called **common law crimes**
11. Law, facts
12. Case law
13. Legislation
14. Legislation, case law, international treaty and customary law
15. Specific intent
16. Mens rea
17. Statutory
18. –criminal case affects whole communities hence ‘the people vs Mulenga while civil case affects individuals hence it is recorded, ‘Zulu vs Bwalya’
- the former aim to punish or reform the offender while the latter aim is to compensate

wronged person

-in the former, case instituted by the director of public prosecution on behalf of the people while in the latter, case instituted by the wronged person

-in criminal case there is serious wrongful act while in the civil case there is less serious wrongful act

-the former concerned with the duties that the person owe to the society while the latter concerned with rights and duties of individual citizens

-in the former case ends in sentencing the offender while in the latter case ends in awarding damages to the wronged

-in criminal case, case must be proven beyond all reasonable doubt while in the civil case balance of probability applies.

19. Junior judges

20. Probono

21. Courts, police, legal resource foundation, national legal aid clinic for women etc

22. Because they save time, they uphold or respect the ruling of the judges who judged similar cases before and they provide equality in judgment

23. State withdraws a case due to insufficient evidence

PROCESSES OF THE ZAMBIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

1. Derogation

2. A person is innocent until proven guilty by the court of law

3. **Right to;** liberty, property, attorney, to defend oneself, appeal etc

4. **Burden of proof** is a duty that lies on the prosecution to prove the criminal allegation against the accused. The standard of proof is the weight of evidence the prosecution must produce in order to establish the alleged crime.

5. Right to speed and fair trial

6. It helps a suspect not to be detained for a long time without being arrested formally and ensures his/her freedom by helping him/her to attain speedy and fair trial

7. Right to be considered innocent until proven guilty by the court of law and Right to speed and fair trial

8. Only a person whose rights have been violated can apply for redress

9. Protection against Ex post facto law

10. Judges' rule

11. At the end of trial or at post trial

12. Supreme court
13. Mitigation
14. Deterrents
15. The accused person has been found with the case to answer
16. Adversary procedure
17. Bail
18. **Arrest:** is when the accused person is taken into with or without a warrant obtained from the court of law

Plea: is when a charge against the accused is read. It is the first appearance in the court. If the accused admits the offence, plea of guilty is recorded but if denies the charge, a plea of denial is taken and a date for trial is set.

Trial: it has the prosecution and defence part to it. Prosecution case is when the prosecution calls their witnesses to give their accounts known as examination in chief. Each witness may be cross examined by the defence. Thereafter the prosecution re-examines the witness and summarises the case by urging the court to convict the accused. If the accused has been found with the case to answer known as prima facie in Latin, s/he is put on defence. The defence brings its defence witness for defence examination. After cross-examination by prosecution, the defence re-examines to control the cross-examination and close the case by urging the court to find the accused innocent.

Final submission: both prosecution and defence make final submission by addressing the judge with their strong points.

Judgement: the judge or magistrate deliver final ruling or verdict or judgement.

Records of previous conviction: the prosecutor then reads to the court any previous conviction. The defendant either accepts or rejects these.

Mitigation: if found guilty, defendant is asked by a judge to provide reasons as to why s/he should be given a lenient sentence.

Sentence: the magistrate or judge the sentences the accused guided by the three principles of sentencing which are (i) **Retribution** meant to punish the offender. (ii) **Deterrent** meant to prevent the offender or other would be the offenders from committing the crime. (iii) **Reformation or rehabilitation** meant to reform the offender in order to return a decent life
19. i) a declaration stating the demand that the plaintiff wants from the defendant.
ii) Application filed in court to recover property in order to recover amount sued for.
20. Fiat

21. Argument for capital punishment
 - taking an offender's life is a more severe punishment than prison sentence
 - it is deterrent type of sentence
 - there would be no sufficient punishment to those serving life sentence if they kill another person while in jail
 - it has a Biblical origins in Genesis 9:6
 - punishment should fit the crime hence those who kill must be killed as well

Argument against Capital Punishment

 - it promotes the acceptance of violence by the society because government commits a violent act by those they execute.
 - it is violation of the UN Human Rights, right to life
 - there are high risk of executing an innocent person due to imperfect judgement.
 - it has not prevented people from committing murder.
 - it may make the terrorist martyrs in the eyes of their supporters
22. Laws enacted by parliament
23. Hanging, electric chair, firing squad, lethal injection, beheading and stoning
24. Burden of proof
25. Punishment beyond punishment. It is a form of a capital punishment
26. Because s/he pays for the crime s/he committed with his/her life, which is the ultimate that can be meted out on a human being
27. Murder, treason and aggravated robbery

GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY

1. Affirmative Action or positive discrimination
2. A process by which women and men are treated fairly in accordance to their respective needs in society. it favours one group to achieve equal status.
3. A cultural belief that girls are of a weaker sex and therefore can't afford for difficult subjects
4. Gender equality (sameness)
5. Sweeping the house and cooking nshima
6. Gender equality
7. Socialisation
8. The family, school, media and political institutions

9. Gender equity (fairness)
10. i) is a legally appointed person who acts on behalf of the state, in handling matters of deceased person
 ii) is a document that outlines how finances property of a deceased person should be distributed among the beneficiaries.
 iii) 20% for parents of the deceased and 20% for the wife of the deceased
11. Gender equity
12. It is meant to facilitate ways of ensuring adequate financial and property sharing for surviving spouse(s), children, parents of the deceased, and any other dependant(s)
13. –customary law of inheritance in practice in Zambia does not protect widows and orphans due to patriarchal nature of the Zambian society.
 –courts sometimes do not recognize co-habitation type of marriages, hence children from such unions may not enjoy their full rights which they are suppose to enjoy.
 –children born out of ‘wedlock’ if not known
 –erring administrators have rarely been punished for fear of breaking cultural norms and customs
 - it does not have provision for assistance of vulnerable children and or orphan by the deceased
14. To handle the cases of violence such as property grabbing and other crimes
15. 20%
16. Intestate succession Act of 1989
17. I) is a measure of equality in any particular socio- economic indicator. It is the difference in any aspect of the socio- economic status of women and men
 ii) these are respective roles which females and males perform on the basis of their reproductive physiological or biological make- up such as breastfeeding is for females and ejaculation is for males . They are the same in all societies.
 –this is a belief that males and females, by virtue of their sex, perform certain gender roles.

CULTURE OF PEACE

1. This sentence is emphasising that there can be no peace without the presence of justice. It means that justice is the basis for peace to prevail in every society.
2. Litigation

3. Territorial expansion, economic gain by victors such as taking over of mineral resources and formation of alliances group hence creation of unity among alliance members
4. Xenophobia
5. i)lead to killings of innocent people ii) forces people to run away from their homes that lead to internal and external displacement iii) damaging of infrastructure iv)economy of the country is negatively affected. v) destruction of environment vi) increase risky of sexual behaviours exposes people to the contracting of HIV/AIDS and STIs
6. Negotiation
7. Presence of justice
8. Litigation
9. Mediation
10. Justice
11. First resort
12. Justice
13. Litigation
14. Nigeria, Congo (DRC,)Burundi and Rwanda
15. i)History ii) Ethnicity iii) Imbalance of natural resources iv) Immigration v) economic and export resources vi) Mismanagement of Economic Resources vii) refugees viii) injustice
16. When one gets a gift from someone, she/he gives back in return.
17. Inner peace
18. Quarrel, open violence or war
19. Amish (from 1693) community in Swiss/German descent, Sweden from 1814, Switzerland from 1848, Costa Rica from 1949, Zambia, Botswana and Malawi since their independence respectively.

WHAT IS HIV/AIDS?

1. Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS positive person and HIV/AIDS infected blood transfusion or contact
2. They boost the body immune system
3. Stigmatisation
4. Increased number of orphans

5. a) a service that enables people (clients) to know their HIV status.
 b) because of discrimination and stigmatisation, fear of unknown and fear of death
 c) enables one to know his/her HIV status, one learn how to live positively, access to ART, improves one's chance of healthy staying, enables one to plan for the future etc
 d) have an active social life e.g engaging in sports activities, by eating nutritious foods, by avoiding alcohol and tobacco, stress and self pity and by developing a strong self spiritual life
6. By sensitizing the community to be embracing people who are HIV/AIDS positive
7. Is a negative attitude that people have towards other people because of prejudice. It can retard development by discouraging those people stigmatised to shun away from taking part in developmental activities.
8. –right to make decisions about medical treatment and not forced to mandatory HIV test
 –right to life, liberty freedom of expression and protection or privacy
9. Abstinence
10. At their places of work, their employers or fellow s may be sidelining them I some duties
 –healthy workers may not be keeping their HIV results confidential
 –they may be denied education scholarships
11. By being faithful to one partner(for married couples), by abstaining from sex (unmarried persons), by avoiding sharing sharp instruments and screening blood before blood transfusion
12. Right to make decisions about medical treatment
13. The increase in sensitization programs about HIV/AIDS

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

1. Child abuse
2. Child abuse
3. Addressing gender based violence
4. Sexual harassment
5. He had sex with a minor who is below the age of 16 years
6. Advise her to report the case to Victim Support Unit (VSU) at the police station
7. Having sexual intercourse with a minor
8. Child defilement
9. Psychological violence

10. –try to make your home as secure as possible, try to get help from someone nearby or and the police, try to avoid situations make you feel uncomfortable or unsafe and when travelling alone use public transport
11. The health of the mother is negatively affected, the mother may have little knowledge on caring for the baby, the mother may be stigmatised, she may not cope-up with costs involved in up-bringing of a child and chances of a girl getting married are at stake.
12. Peer pressure, lack of education, economic factors and early marriages
13. Defilement
14. (a) Refers to work that is dangerous and harmful to the mental, physical or moral ability of Children e.g. in the village children are expected to go to the field for heavy manual work before they go to school.
(b) Refers to a situation whereby children are not taken care of by their parents or guardians e.g. child dumping.
(c) Refers to violence involving male and female in which the female is usually the victim
(d) Is when someone keeps on saying things or doing things of sexual kind such touching you, making sexual remarks against your will.
(e) Is an act of having unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under the age of 16 years e.g making a child touch or play with sexual organs of an order person.
15. is a person who is in a privileged position over the abused
16. a)Reporting cases to police b) Sensitizing the community about gender based violence c) Speaking about the problem
17. Report the matter to the law enforcement
18. Sexual harassment
19. -health of the mother is affected
 - baby may have poor health due to lack of care by the mother
 - mother may be stigmatised in society and may not bear this shame
 - too expensive to bring up the baby by a young couple
 - chances of getting married to a single man becomes slim

- may lead to abortion or child dumping
- may lead to disruption in mother's education

THE ZAMBIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

1. To hand over a foreign criminal to their country for prosecution
2. Vexation
3. To give form to a law or to make law effective
4. Not Frivolous
5. i) All communications involving constitutional disputes should be taken to the High court
 i) Judicial Review under Order 53 of the rules of supreme Court is another popularly used mechanism to check on power usage by legislature and executive
 iii) the latest mechanism introduced in article 125 of the Constitution is the use of permanent Human Rights Commission (PHRC) which has mandate to monitor violation of human rights through investigation and public hearing
 iv) By using the office of the Investigator General (Ombudsman). A person whose rights have been violated can write or take his complain to this office.
 v) The media, civil society, parliament, LAZ and trade union are also involved in monitoring.
6. Judiciary, ACC, Zambia police Service, legal resource foundation, LAZ, CCJDP and ZCEA
7. Auspices
8. i) the right to life is not absolute because death penalty has not been abolished in Zambia. The exercise of self-defence which lead to death is not considered a violation of human right
 ii) article 16 on the right to protection from deprivation of property has 26 derogations
 iii narrow locus standi
 iv) declaration of state of state of Emergency
 v) Gender biasness ; it has no gender neutral language

9. i) Investigate human rights violations ii) investigate any maladministration of justice iii) propose effective measures to prevent human rights abuses.
10. to revisit Zambia's Human Rights record in order to promote positive Human Rights Culture

FAMILY LAW

1. i) it is smallest unit of the society comprising persons related by blood or related by marriage such as father, mother and children
ii) it is a legal union of a man and woman as husband and wife.
 2. Cohabitation
 3. Family
 4. Statutory or civil marriage and customary
 5. Is a crime of marrying another person while still legally married to someone else.
 6. i) if child born is not the husband's child ii) if a spouse has contracted a Sexually Transmitted Infection from elsewhere not from the spouse iii) if marriage is not consummated due to impotence iv) mental disorder of any of the parties
 7. marriage banns
 8. In **civil marriage they include**: i) *take out a notice of marriage*- intention to marry made on a prescribed form to the registrar at the local council offices. The notice must be published within 21 days
ii) *Age*- the parties intending to marry should be 21 years. But if between 16 and 21, a letter of consent, which is written permission and blessing of the parents or guardians is required. iii) *relationship* – the two to get married should not be related to each other either by blood or marriage
iv) *solemnisation of marriage*- this is when actual wedding is performed following the laid down rituals such as each of the parties publicly declaring that s/he agreed to wed the person that they are standing next to by saying aloud and mentioning all the names of the persons
v) *the Marriage certificate*- this is the evidence of marriage and a copy of which is kept by the registrar and another copy by the couple
- In customary marriage**, the following requirements are of value; i) *consent*- this is when parents or the guardians of a woman getting married give permission for her to marry and also the persons getting married agree to marry.
ii) *marriage payment*- there is always payment as a recognition of marriage made by bridegroom –to- be to the bride-to –be family

- iii) *spouses*- the parties to get married should be a male and female
 - iv) *relationship*- the person getting married should not be closely related by blood or through marriage. Though in some tribes cousin can marry each other.
9. **Consanguinity** is legal term that means prohibited degrees of marriage which are relationship by blood and **Affinity** are prohibited degrees of marriage which are relationship by marriage.
 10. It means that the marriage cannot be saved or redeemed
 11. – Adultery which does not need to be proved (ii)cruelty (iii) Laziness on the part of the wife (iv) Bad relations with the in-laws (v) infertility (vi) lack of maintenance by the man
 12. –a couple jointly wanting to adopt an infant
 - A mother or a father of the child, either alone or jointly with his or her present spouse
 - A person who has reached the age of 21 years old and is a relative of the infant
 - Both the infant and a person applying for adoption should live in Zambia
 - the infant has been looked after by the applicant continuously for at least three months before the date of application.
 - the person intending to adopt notifies the commission of the intention to adopt three months before the application
 13. Dying without living a will.
 14. Decree nisi is a temporal divorce certificate and decree absolute is a permanent divorce certificate.
 15. Is family headed by a child after both parent die or desert
 16. Extended Family support system
 17. Rights

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1. The Emergency Development Plan (EDP)
2. Levels of planning refer to a level at which planning takes place such as individual, community and national level while scales of planning are the types or category of plans such as short term, medium term and long term planning.
3. Development planning
4. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
5. Self-sustaining growth
6. Construction of hydro- electric power station, opening new mines, construction of new roads and reforestation

7. All financial lending institutions such as Bayport, Madison Finance and also banks
8. Centralized planning is a planning done by the central government without the involvement of the local community while decentralized planning is planning done by involving the local community.
9. Long term or long range development plan
10. –lack of participation of local community in the formulation and implementation of a plan
- it disregard local condition and plan organisations were dominated by expatriate advisers who knew very little about local farming communities.
11. Ministry of Finance and National planning
12. Fiscal discipline
13. Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Human Development Index (HDI) and Per Capita Income
14. Medium term plan ranges between 3 to 7 years aimed at moving towards self-sustaining growth while the long term plan covers a period of ten to twenty years whose focus is the implementation of large scale projects.

POVERTY IN ZAMBIA

1. Absence of basic needs in the family
2. Basic needs perspective
3. Poverty alleviation
4. Hunger/food insecurity, high unemployment levels, increase in crime, corruption, vandalism, dependence syndrome prostitution, child labour, conflict in the society, low life expectancy due to low standard of living lack of access to basic needs breakdown of extended family support system and depletion of natural resources.
5. Alleviate
6. 1) **Income perspective**: a person is poor if his/her income falls below a defined money or metric poverty line. 2) **Basic needs perspective**: a person is poor if his/her requirements for a minimal acceptable fulfilment of human needs are not met. 3) **Capacity perspective**: a person is poor if s/he lacks certain capabilities to function such as basic needs and ability to participate in community activities.
7. Lack of Economic Growth, internal and external factors, changes in Agricultural policies, debt burden, external dependence, climatic variation, morbidity and mortality, orphans, single parent households, inequality, low pay, conflict, gender inequality in economic activities, poor work culture and individual weakness

8. Improve the provision of education, increase food production and empower small scale families, promote a self-sustaining export led agricultural sector and improve in social services provision
9. Agriculture through the Farmers Support Program (FSP)
10. Dependency syndrome
11. Inequality hence leads to absolute poverty
12. Absolute poverty
13. Macroeconomic, agriculture, mining ,industry, and social institutions such as education
14. Lack of employment
15. Agriculture development through Fertilizer Support Program (FSP)
16. The government may fail to sustain the inputs programs and end up in debts.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

1. Customary laws
2. Species and Ecosystem diversity
3. Biological control or the use of other living organism or other pests
4. 1)Source of **protein** or **food** such as fruits, grains, fish, animals etc.
 2) The plants and animals products are used in **construction** or **as raw materials** in the processing and manufacturing industries
 3) some micro-organisms are used in the preparation of **medicines** and **herbs**
 3) it help to maintain **ecological balance**
 4) it is of **Aesthetic** and **Recreational** value.
5. i) Ensure conservation of natural ecosystem through a network of protected areas.
 ii) Conservation of the genetic diversity crops and livestock
 iii) Development of an appropriate legal framework on the risks involved in the use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
6. 1)land use conflicts between humans and animals (2) Development of settlements and related activities (3) pollution (4) Deforestation (5) over exploitation of resources (6) lack of Biodiversity knowledge by the public
7. It is less cost and there are no threats to the use of biological resources. The culture of totems prevent indiscrimination hunting of certain wildlife species, while other wildlife are accorded special status such that express permission of the chief was needed to hunt them

8. It depletes the country's forest resources
9. It refers to measures and controls directed at waste disposal system which is not hazard to life.
10. Causes various types of pollution and they pose health hazard.
11. Form the committee to monitor regular and efficient collection of waste and disposal in designated sites, by lobbying the local authority to establish the recycling plants, by composting of organic waste which can be used as fertiliser and by providing solid waste bins in business centres and residential areas and sensitise the people on the need to be throwing any litter in these bins and to keeping the areas clean
12. It refers to any action or process that makes the environment less fit for human, plant or animal life
13. Overpopulation, pollution, depletion of resources, climate change and war
14. i) is planting of trees in areas that did not have tree cover before
 - ii) is presence of matter or energy whose location or quantity produces undesirable environmental effects.
 - iii) refers to rainfall, fog, snow or sleet which is more acidic than normal often caused by sulphur and nitrogen oxides combining with water vapour from exhausts and industrial chimneys
 - iv) is the removal of tree cover from an area.
 - v) is an area that is protected by law for the conservation of wildlife. Hunting is not allowed unless game cropping
 - vi) is something of value that is kept to remember or show other people ones achievements.
 - vii) is a chemical that causes leaves to drop of plant.
 - viii) is a group of plants and animals occurring together with the physical environment in which they interact
15. Culture of totems
16. Desertification
17. They should dig pit latrines
18. Non-biodegradable
19. Global warming
20. **Endangered species** are species that likely to become extinct if measures are not taken to protect e.g black rhinos while **vulnerable species** are species that are likely to be endangered if conservation measures are not taken to protect them
21. Deforestation, Wildlife, Pollution, degradation, Inadequate, sanitation and over harvesting.

22. The polluter pays policy e.g carbon tax in Zambia, Restrictions, Qualified restriction, Subsidies and Residue charges.
23. i) by overharvesting of trees due to high demand of timber and conversion of forests to farmland or other human settlements
 ii) by soil erosions iii) poaching iv) high demand for water for irrigation, power generation, domestic and industrial use
24. by not allowing pupils to throw litter anyhow

GLOBAL ISSUES

1. This is because all nations and people freely interact and depend on each other for survival and progress.
2. Can acquire resources not available in within their country
3. Interdependence
4. Bilateral and Multilateral
5. Bilateral aid
6. Multilateral Aid
7. Tied aid
8. Bilateral
9. Gain foreign capital as well as earns revenue by taxing newly established enterprises
10. Because tied loans and grants are very expensive and benefit the donors more than the recipients, tied projects undermines the economic and political independence of the recipient country, they have increased the debt burden on the developing and food aid may worsen the local food shortages due to lack of market for the local food.
11. –it provides foreign capital needed by the recipient country
 - it provides more foreign exchange once the loan is invested in a project producing exports
 - it provides new technology and skills which local people can later acquire by being trained
 - recipient government earns more revenue by taxing enterprises established with the help of foreign aid and by participating financially in the operations of these enterprises
 - food aid alleviates famine in case of disasters such as floods and droughts
 - foreign aid promotes international co-operation between the donor and the recipients.

12. i) uneven distribution of resources ii) Climatic differences iii) Specialisation iv) technological differences v) Supplement domestic production vi) earn foreign exchange
13. balance of trade
14. unfavourable balance of trade or trade deficit
15. debt burden
16. i)- privatisation of state owned capital institutions such as companies and banks
 - lift restrictions on foreign investments so that profit can be externalised
 - reduce its tariff barrier to encourage imports
 - remove controls on prices and withdraw subsidies
 ii) Debt Relief Funds , Reduced External Debt Payment Levels, Reduction in the Total Debt Stock
17. 1) **Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger:** By 2015 reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than One US Dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger
 - 2) **Achieve Universal Primary Education:** By 2015 ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school education
 - 3) **Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:** Eliminate the Gender gap in primary and secondary school enrolment preferable by 2005 and at all levels by 2015
 - 4) **Reduce child Mortality:** By 2015 reduce the mortality rate among children under five by two thirds
 - 5) **Improve Maternal Health:** by 2015 reduce by three quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth
 - 6) **Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases:** By 2015 stop and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS and the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases
 - 7) **Ensure Environmental Sustainability:** By 2015 integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. By 2015 reduce by half the proportion of people without access to drinking water. BY 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
 - 8) **Develop a Global Partnership for Development:** By 2015 develop further an open trading and financial system that will include a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction nationally and internationally.
18. By investing the Aid in the capital projects which will improve the economy

19. Privatize state owned enterprise, Reduce restrictions on the Foreign Aid, Reduce huge debt burden, impose wage freeze e.t.c
20. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development