

THE CONSTITUTION

1. What is a constitution?

It is a system of rules according to which a country or an organisation is governed.

2. Describe the four types of constitutions.

- i. **Written Constitution:** this is a constitution whose content or provisions are usually written down in a single document or book.
- ii. **Unwritten Constitution:** this is a constitution based on a collection of documents, statutes and traditional practices.
- iii. **Flexible Constitution:** this is any constitution that can be amended (changed) without calling for a referendum. All flexible constitutions are written.
- iv. **Rigid Constitution:** this is any constitution that is not easily amended.

3. State the terms described by the following statements:

- i. A group of elected representatives by various sections of society mandated to formulate, amend or adopt a national constitution. **Constituent Assembly**
- ii. A vote for or against (YES or NO) a constitutional provision by citizens. **Referendum**
- iii. A group of people appointed to look at various constitution provisions and collect views from citizens for the purpose of formulating a new constitution. **Constitution Review Commission (CRC).**

4. The following table describes the history of constitution making process in Zambia.

CONSTITUTION	APPOINTED BY	YEAR	MAJOR RECOMENDATION
Chona CRC	Kenneth Kaunda	1972	One party state
Mvunga CRC	Kenneth Kaunda	1991	Multiparty democracy
Mwanakatwe CRC	Fredrick Chiluba	1995	Presidential candidates to have Zambian born parents
Mung'omba CRC	Mwanawasa	2005	50%+1 presidential winning thresh

			hold
National Constitutional Conference	During Rupiah Banda	2010	To enact the Mung'omba draft constitution
Technical Committee	Micheal Sata	2011	To draft a constitution based on all previous submissions.

5. What law does the president use to appoint a commission of inquiry such as the Constitution Review Commission? **The Inquiries Act.**

6. What are the characteristics of a good constitution?
 - the language used must be clear - must not be too rigid nor too flexible
 - must be stable and stand a test of time - must protect human rights
 - must respond to peoples' needs - must cater for the interests of various groups

7. What do we call an introduction to a constitution? **Preamble**

8. What do we call changes made to the constitution? **Amendments**

9. What does the term Rule of Law mean? **Governing according to laid down rules or governing according to the constitution and other laws of the country.**

10. What are some of the reasons regarding the importance of a constitution?
 - **It promotes the rule of law** - **it describes the structure and functions of government**
 - it safeguards the people's rights and freedoms** -**it belongs to citizens**
 - **it ensures democratic governance** - **it provides equal opportunities for development**

CITIZENSHIP

11. Who is a citizen?

A citizen is a member of a state who enjoys all the rights granted by the state and performs duties and obligations towards the state.

12. What is the difference between the legal and moral aspects of citizenship?

Failure to comply with the legal aspect of citizenship can lead to prosecution while failure to comply with the moral aspect is only condemned by society without prosecution.

13. Who is an alien?

An alien or foreigner is a person who stays in a country is not his or her own. An alien owes allegiance to his or her own country rather than the host country.

14. There are two kinds of citizenship, natural and naturalised citizenship. How are the two different?

Natural citizenship is citizenship by birth while naturalised citizenship is by application.

15. What are the two rules of natural citizenship and what does each state?

i) The rule of Jus Soli states that **citizenship is determined by the place of birth**

ii) The rule of Jus Sanguinis states that **citizenship is determined by blood relation and descent.**

16. State ways by which an alien can acquire citizenship of a host country.

**-By residence (10 years and above) -By declaration (filling the declaration form)
-By renouncing the previous citizenship (Renunciation) -By marriage**

17. What do the terms expatriation and repatriation mean?

Expatriation means migrating from your native country to settle in another country.

Repatriation means going back or returning to your native country.

18. What is the name of the body which registers aliens (foreigners) as Zambian citizens?

The Citizenship Board of Zambia

19. What is the recommended age for an alien to apply for Zambian citizenship?

21 years old after living in Zambia for a continuous period of 10 years.

20. What is the symbol for Zambian citizenship?

The green National Registration Card (NRC) issued by the Department of National Registration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

21. What are some of the qualities of a good citizen?

- **A good citizen must live up to democratic principles**
- **A good citizen must contribute to national develop**
A good citizen must exercise self-control - A good citizen must be empathetic.
- **A good citizen must respect the law - A good citizen must be patriotic.**
- **A good citizen must be courageous**

GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN ZAMBIA

22. What is governance?

Governance is the way people are ruled or the system of rule.

23. What type of governance characterised the pre-colonial Zambia?

It was the traditional rule of kings, chiefs and village headmen.

24. What is colonial governance or colonialism?

This is the rule of one country by another. A good example is the way Zambia was ruled by Britain before independence

25. What is the main difference between good governance and bad governance?

Good governance is based on the consent of the governed while bad governance does not consider the wishes of the governed.

26. The following table outlines the characteristics of good governance and those of bad governance.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE	CHARACTERISTICS OF BAD GOVERNANCE
Citizen participation	Lack of citizen participation
Respect for human rights	Violation of human rights
Separation of powers	Lack of separation of powers
Independence of the judiciary	Controlled judiciary
Political tolerance	Arbitrary Arrests
Transparency and Accountability	Lack of transparency and accountability
Regular, free and fair Election	Irregular and unfair election
The rule of law	Use of unlawful means
Existence of political parties and civil society	Restricted political activities
Helpful and caring	Neglect of public welfare

27. What does the principle of separation of powers state?

It states that the three organs of government (Legislature, Executive and Judiciary) must work independently without interfering with the operations of each other.

28. According to the principle of separation of powers the three organs of government must provide checks and balances to each other. What is the meaning of checks and balances?

It means that the three arms of government must check one another to ensure that they operate within the law.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

29. What is the meaning of universal suffrage?

It means that every citizen who has reached the voting age should register and vote. It is the right to vote or franchise.

30. What is the meaning of election?

It is a vote to select the winner of a position or political office.

31. Why are elections important?

- **They give chance to candidates to explain why they should be elected**
- **They make political parties accountable to the people**
- **They make the transfer of power peaceful**
- **They provide an opportunity for people to change government.**

32. What are the characteristics of elections in good governance

- **Elections must be periodic** (held regularly)
- **Elections must be competitive** (not a single candidate)
- **Elections must be inclusive** (universal suffrage)
- **Elections must be decisive** (determine who forms government)

33. What are the four main types of electoral systems and what is the meaning of each?

- i. **Single Member Plurality System (SMPS) or First-Past The-Post (FPTP):** a candidate who gets the highest number of votes wins the election.
- ii. **Single Member Majoritarian System (SMMS):** a candidate who gets an absolute majority (50% +1) of the total votes wins the election.
- iii. **Proportional Representation System (PRS):** parliamentary seats are shared according to party, regional or ethnic proportions. A leader whose party gets the highest proportion of seats in the legislature forms government.
- iv. **Mixed Member Proportionality System (MMPS):** this is a combination of FPTP and PRS in which some MPs are elected through the FPTP while others occupy legislative seats through PRS.

34. The government institution or body that is mandated to conduct elections in Zambia is the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ). What duties does ECZ carry out?

- **Delimitation (dividing or demarcation) of constituencies and wards.**

- **Registration of voters** - **Receiving nomination papers from candidates**
- **Conducting the voting process** - **Announcing election results**

35. Outline Zambia's Electoral process as provided for under the Electoral Act of 2006.

Legislation -> Delimitation -> registration of voters -> verification of voters' roll -> Nomination of candidates -> Election campaign -> Polling Day -> Verification of results

36. Who are the main stakeholders in the Zambian Electoral system?

- **ECZ - political parties - media institutions - election monitors - election agents - the Police and other law enforcement institutions.**

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37. What do we call a set of rules and principles that regulates the conduct of all stakeholders before, during and after elections?

The Electoral Code of Conduct (Statutory instrument Number 90 of 2006).

38. Name the law enforcement institutions in Zambia which have the mandate to prosecute people who violate the Electoral Code of Conduct.

The Zambia Police and the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC).

39. What is the name of the committees established by ECZ to settle electoral disputes?

Conflict Management Committees.

40. What are the three types of elections?

- i. **Primary Elections:** held by democratic political parties to choose their candidates
- ii. **General or Tripartite Elections:** these are also known as Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Government elections held every five years to elect the president, Members of Parliament and Ward Councillors.
- iii. **By-Elections:** these are held to fill a political office that falls vacant due to death, resignation, expulsion or imprisonment of a councillor, MP or President.

41. Election **rigging** means cheating during elections in order to win. What are the dangers of election rigging?

- **It may lead to costly election petitions and by-election**
- **People may lose faith in democracy.**
- **People may lose confidence in elections leading to increased voter apathy**
- **False results can lead to protests in form of strikes and demonstration.**
- **Government may lose the support of the people.**

42. When someone is not satisfied with the outcome of election results, he or she can take the matter to the court of law for determination. This is known as **election petition**.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN ZAMBIA

43. What is the meaning of Local Government?

It is the administration of a town, city, district or region by locally elected representatives (councillors) by providing services to people within a local territory or area.

44. Before independence in 1964, the British Colonial administration ruled Zambia through the Central Government and Native Authorities (chiefs and traditional leaders). Governing the people through their traditional leaders is known as **Indirect Rule**.

45. In Indirect Rule, what were the main duties of the Native Authorities?

To collect taxes e.g poll tax and hut tax and **to issue licences** e.g dog licences, bicycle licences and store licences.

46. Local Government uses councils for its daily operation. What are the three types of councils found in Zambia?

- **City Councils** for big towns such as Lusaka, Kitwe and Livingstone.
- **Municipal Councils** mainly for provincial headquarters.
- **District Councils** for small towns or districts.

47. The table below outlines the political and administrative structures for the councils in Zambia?

COUNCIL TYPE	POLITICAL STRUCTURE	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE
City Council	Mayor assisted by Deputy Mayor and councillors	Town Clerk assisted by Directors of Health, Finance, Engineering and works
Municipal Council	Mayor assisted by Deputy Mayor and councillors	Town Clerk assisted by Directors of Health, Finance, Engineering and works
District Council	Council Chairperson assisted by the Deputy Council Chairperson and councillors	District Council Secretary assisted by Directors of Health, Finance, Engineering and works

48. According to the Local Government Act of 1991, what are the functions of local councils in Zambia?

- providing clean and safe water
- providing accommodation and plots for development
- maintaining the environment
- awarding trading licences
- providing street lighting
- maintaining graveyards
- constructing and maintaining markets
- town planning
- collecting levies
- providing public health facilities
- making by-laws

49. In order to provide a forum for traditional leaders (chiefs) to participate in governance, the amended 1996 Constitution of Zambia re-established the **House of Chiefs** which was abolished in the 1991 Constitution. How many Chiefs should each province provide to the House of Chiefs?

- **Three (3)**

50. The House of Chiefs is headed by the **Chairperson** assisted by the **Vice Chairperson** while the **Clerk** of the House and other staff carry out administrative duties of the House. What are the main functions of the House of Chiefs?

- To discuss bills affecting people's customs and traditions before such bill go to parliament
- To initiate discussions on matters concerning customary law and customs
- To discuss and decide on matters referred to the House by the president
- To submit the resolutions of the House to the President, who in turn, submits them to the National Assembly for consideration.

HUMAN RIGHTS

51. What are Human Rights?

These are entitlements, claims or freedoms which people have simply because they are human beings.

52. Human Rights are summarised in the religious Golden Rule. What does the Golden rule state?

It states that "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you".

53. Why did world governments form the United Nations in 1945?

To promote international peace and prevent conflicts.

54. Name the earliest documents to recognise Human Rights in the World?

-The Magna Carta of 1215 - The Charter of Mande of 1222 - The English Bill of Rights of 1689 - The 1789 French Declaration on the Rights of Man -The 1791 US Constitution.

55. What is the name of the document adopted on 10th December, 1948 by UN member states as a guarantee of freedom, justice and dignity for people throughout the world?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

56. What are the characteristics (distinguishing features) of human rights?

- Human Rights are **Inherent**: they are naturally given (birthright).
- Human Rights are **Inalienable (Inseparable)**: they cannot be taken away nor given away.
- Human Rights are **Universal**: every human being has them (no discrimination).
- Human Rights are **Indivisible**: they are interrelated, interdependent and equal.

57. There are three categories of Human Rights. Show which specific rights fall under each category.

**CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
(First Generation Rights)**

**ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND
CULTURAL RIGHTS (Second**

**COLLECTIVE RIGHTS
(Third Generation Rights)**

Generation Rights)

Right to Life	Right to food	Right to self-determination
Right to personal liberty	Right to employment	Right to development
Protection from slavery	Right to social security	Right to healthy environment
Freedom from torture	Right to education	Right to natural resources
Freedom of torture	Right to health	Right to cultural heritage
Freedom of conscience	Right to clean environment	Right to equity/sustainability
Freedom of expression	Right to development	
Freedom of Association	Right to adequate housing	
Freedom of movement		
Protection from discrimination		

58. Why are Human Rights significant (important)?

- **Human Rights lead to respect and dignity of human life.**
- **Human Rights prevent all forms of discrimination.**
- **Human Rights help people to take up their responsibility in society.**
- **Human Rights promote accountability and responsibility between people (rights holders) and the state (duty bearer).**
- **Human Rights leads to social and economic empowerment of people**
- **Human Rights help people to participate in various areas of life.**

59. Why did the UN draw up the United Nations Charter just after its formation in 1945?

In order to outline standards of ensuring that individuals are protected from any form of abuse from their governments.

60. What do we call the part of the Zambian Constitution which outlines the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals?

The Bill of Rights.

CORRUPTION

61. What is corruption?

Corruption is lack of integrity or honesty. It means acting dishonestly in return for money, or personal gain. For example, giving money, valuables or rendering a service in return for a favour.

62. Describe the different forms of corruption.

- **Cash payment and receipt:** giving or receiving money in return for a favour.
- **Kick back:** rendering a service in return for a favour.
- **Payment in kind:** demanding a service (e.g sex) for an action done.
- **Loans and advances:** abusing public office by paying oneself loans and advances.
- **Commissions:** appreciation fee for contracts awarded.

63. What are the main categories of corruption?

- **Petty Corruption:** involving small amounts in form of bribe (nchekeleko).
- **Grand Corruption:** involving substantial amounts such as commissions.
- **Political Corruption:** involving election malpractice such as vote buying.

64. There are so many causes of corruption but they can be grouped into social and economic cause. Outlines some of the causes of corruption under each category.

SOCIAL CAUSES	ECONOMIC CAUSES	OTHER CAUSES
Greed and dishonesty	Shortage of goods and services	Bureaucracy (red-tape)
Immoral leaders	Unequal distribution of wealth	Lack of political will
Lack of code of conduct	Favouritism in giving tenders	Lack of transparency
Weak punishment	Low salaries and wages	Abuse of power
Insufficient services	poverty	Lack of press freedom

65. Corruption leads to various problems in society. State some of the effects of corruption on the Zambian society.

- **Perpetrators of corruption become rich at the expense of the poor.**
- **Injustice due to unfair treatment of individual**
- **Widespread bitterness for those who refuse or cannot afford bribes**
- **Distorted standards of doing things**
- **Lack of genuine enforcement of the law and respect for the rule of law**
- **Escalating poverty and human suffering**

66. Name some government institutions and civil society organisations involved in fighting corruption in Zambia.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)

Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP)

Zambia National Procurement Authority

Transparency International Zambia (TIZ)

Parliament

National Movement Against Corruption

Auditor General's Office

The Media

Investigator General's Office

Anti-Money Laundering Unit under DEC

Zambia Police Service

67. The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) in Zambia was established in 1982 under the 1980 Corrupt Practice Act No. 14 which was repealed (cancelled) in 1996 and replaced by the 1996 Anti-Corruption Act which took effect on 17th March, 1997. What methods does ACC use in fighting against corruption?

- **Prevention - Community Education - Investigation and Prosecution**

68. State the ways in which citizens can help in the fight against corruption.

- **Rejecting corruption in totality (change of attitude from tolerance)**
- **Supporting organisations that fight corruption**
- **Reporting corrupt officers to institutions that fight corruption**
- **Demanding integrity and morality from public officers**
- **Speaking out against corruption**

- **Having information (knowledge) on the procedure of acquiring goods and services**

CULTURE

69. What is culture?

Culture is the way of life of a given group of people. It includes the language they speak, the type of food they eat, the type of clothes they wear, the type of houses they live in and the type of activities they do.

70. What are the eight major components of culture?

- **Language**
- **Religion**
- **Values and Attitudes**
- **Education**
- **Social Organisation**
- **Technology and Material Culture**
- **Law and Politics**
- **Aesthetics**

71. Explain the main characteristics of culture.

- i. **Culture is dynamic:** this means culture is not static or constant but it changes.
- ii. **Culture is learnt:** this means it is transmitted (passed on) from generation to generation.
- iii. **Culture is cumulative:** culture allows the discovery and addition of new things
- iv. **Culture is comprehensive:** this means it covers all aspects of life in a given society.
- v. **Culture is based on symbols** such as language, art and money
- vi. **Culture is integrated:** this means all aspects of culture are interrelated interwoven.
- vii. **People are not aware of their culture** until they come into contact with other cultures
- viii. **People do not know all aspects of their culture.** Some aspects are gender or age specific
- ix. **Culture gives a society a range of permissible behaviour patterns**
- x. **Culture no longer exists in isolation:** societies are now becoming integrated in the world.

72. Why is culture important?

- **It helps people to reinforce their identity**
- **Cultural heritage helps in preservation of societal identity.**

- **Culture promotes development. This is because it determines the activities of society.**
- **It helps in the promotion of human rights (freedom to participate in cultural life)**
- **It promotes human virtues.**

73. Describe the types of culture.

- i. **Mass Culture:** produced from machines and consumed on a large scale. It mostly spread through electronic media such as Television, radio and internet.
- ii. **Popular Culture:** a product of changing needs and innovation in people's life style. It is usually on high demand and short lived. Eg music and fashion.
- iii. **Folk Culture (Residual Culture):** it is revived from the remains of the forgotten past. Eg folk music.
- iv. **Synthetic Culture (Artificial Culture):** aspects culture copied from other cultures such as the copying of Western lifestyle by the Third World countries.
- v. **Ideal Culture:** this is a culture which every society aspires or desires to achieve. Eg the Zambian society desires to Christian ideals.
- vi. **Real Culture:** this is the actual culture practiced by a given society
- vii. **Subculture:** this entails the cultural practice by a small group of people within a culture of a given society. Eg the rich, the educated, the youths etc within a society.
- viii. **Counter Culture:** this entails behavioural patterns, activities or lifestyles opposed to the generally accepted standard of behaviour in a society. Eg jerabos, kaponyas etc
- ix. **Cultural Heterogeneity:** consisting of different groups with different races, beliefs, religions and nationalities. Eg the Rainbow Nation of South Africa.
- x. **Cultural Homogeneity:** consisting of people with a common culture with a similar race, beliefs, religion and nationality. Eg the Arabs of the North African countries.

74. Every societal has core values. Core values are central or important beliefs which guide the behaviour of people in any society. What are Zambia's societal core values?

- **Obedience to authority** - **Tolerance** - **Mutual respect** - **Respect for privacy**
- **Honesty** - **Democratic resolution of differences** - **Freedom of expression**
- **Belief in equality** - **Integrity** - **Responsibility** - **Cooperation** - **Social justice**
- **Love** - **Peace** - **Loyalty** - **Trust** - **Attainment of set goals** - **Hard work**
- **Nationalism** - **Patriotism** - **Individualism** - **Scientific Achievement**

75. What are the common cultural practices in Zambia?

- **Respect for elders**
- **Extended family system**
- **Rites of passage**
- **Traditional ceremonies**
- **Traditional Attires**
- **The Arts**
- **Hospitality**

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

76. What is substance abuse?

Substance abuse is excessive use of substances, often drugs, for wrong reasons.

77. Describe the two categories of substances or drugs.

- i. **Over the Counter Substances:** those sold over the counter, such as panadol, cafenol, fansidar, aspirin, combatrin and vemox.
- ii. **Controlled Substances:** those which can only be obtained under special prescription or authority, such as cocaine, marijuana, mandrax, morphine, valium and pethidine. These drugs are dangerous if not used properly.

78. Classify substances (drugs) according to their chemical structure or effects on the user.

CLASS OF SUBSTANCE	EXAMPLES	EFFECTS ON THE USER
Depressants	Alcohol, Mandrax and Valium	Slow down the action of the central nervous system.
Stimulants	Caffeine, Cocaine and nicotine	Stimulate the central nervous system and speed up body processes
Hallucinogens	LSD, Cocaine, magic mushrooms, ecstasy	Distort the operation of the brain, thus producing illusions and hallucinations.
Narcotics or Opiates	Raw opium, morphine, codeine, pethidin, heroine	Make senses dull and relieve pain by depressing the cerebral cortex.
Inhalants or Solvents	Glue, deodorants such as perfume sprays and fuel	Destroys the capillary surface of the lungs allowing rapid absorption

79. What is a drug? Give examples of drugs which are commonly abused by people.

A drug is any substance which alters (disturbs) the chemistry of the body and affects the natural balance of the mind and emotions. Eg, Cannabis (marijuana, Hashish, hashish oil) Heroin and Cocaine.

80. Why do people abuse drugs?

- **Curiosity:** they just want to taste how it feels like to take drugs
- **Peer Pressure:** influence from friends, especially for young people
- **Ignorance:** lack of information on the dangers of drugs
- **Stress:** to try and console themselves from stress suffered due to problems.
- **Availability of substances:** easy access to the readily available substances on the market.
- **Alienation:** to associate themselves with a group in order to avoid loneliness.
- **Unemployment:** unemployed young people resort to substance abuse
- **Lack of recreation facilities:** when people have nowhere to spend leisure time they resort to substance abuse as a way of passing time.
- **Enhancement of Self-confidence and performance:** some people believe that taking certain drugs may help to improve performance.

81. A state where a person entirely depends on substances is known as **addiction**. What are the two forms of substance dependence?

- i. **Physical dependency:** this is when a person tries to withdraw from a certain substance, he or she experiences physical effects such as shaking.
- ii. **Psychological dependency:** this is when a person shows such signs as craving for food, depression and anxiety due to lack of the substance.

82. What are the effects of substance abuse at various levels of society?

LEVEL	EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE
Individual level	Poor health leading to poor performance at work or school, broken

	friendships and family relations, addiction or imprisonment
Family level	Family neglect, conflict and broken homes, bad model to children in the family
Community and National levels	Increased crime rate, violence, prostitution and drug trafficking, spread of HIV and AIDS, loss of productivity
International level	Drug trafficking, money laundering, governments spend more money in fighting drug trafficking.

83. How can you avoid substance or drug abuse?

- **Say no to drug abuse**
- **Change subject of discussion**
- **Walk away to avoid temptations**
- **Avoid the situation**
- **Associate with non drug users**
- **Keep yourself busy.**

84. What is the role of the community or government in combating Substance abuse?

- **Abolishing the Cultivation of drug crops**
- **Educating the people on the effects of drug abuse**
- **People should take keen interest in community activities**
- **Provision of employment opportunities**
- **Carrying out sensitisation to change people's attitudes towards substance abuse.**
- **Establishing groups and clubs**

85. The **Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC)** is a government department charged with the responsibility of curbing substance abuse. It investigates and prosecutes cases related to drug trafficking and substance abuse. When was DEC established?

1989.

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN GOVERNANCE

86. What is the meaning of the term Civil Society?

90. State the conditions necessary for the establishment of civil society organisations.

- i. **Laws must be favourable to allow the freedom of association and expression**
- ii. **Government must be tolerant towards divergent views**
- iii. **There must be respect for the rule of law by all citizens**
- iv. **People must be proactive and willing to participate in national activities**

91. What is citizen participation and why is it important?

Citizen participation is the involvement of the people in the decision making process. It is important because it makes democracy possible. Democracy is people's rule.

Citizen participation:

-helps government leaders to be accountable - prevents poor government policies - prevents ignorance among citizens - ensures that governments are elected by the majority

92. One of the activities in which citizens are expected to participate actively is election. What do we call lack of interest to participate in elections by the citizens?

Voter apathy

93. One group of people that has been greatly sidelined in political leadership and decision making is that of women. What are the main obstacles to female participation in governance?

- **Cultural aspects:** women are encouraged to be submissive and subordinate to men
- **Lack of family support:** women are always required to seek permission from husbands
- **Male economic dominance:** male candidates are often richer than female ones
- **Lack of solidarity among women:** most female voters do not support female candidates
- **Political discrimination:** very few women are adopted by political parties to stand.

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN GOVERNANCE

94. What is the meaning of media and mass media?

The word media comes from the word medium which means 'go between'. Mass media refers to different means of disseminating information to people.

95. What are the two types of news media?

- i. **Print Media (the Press):** printed paper such as news papers, magazines, leaflets, posters and periodicals.
- ii. **Electronic Media:** use of electronic devices such as television, radio, computer (internet) and satellite.

96. Classify the media according to ownership.

- i. **The Public Media:** owned and controlled by the state
- ii. **The Private Media:** owned by individuals, private companies or institutions like churches.

97. What do we call media institutions which collect and supply information to media organisations?

News Agencies such as Zambia News and Information Services (ZANIS) and National Agriculture Information Services (NAIS).

98. What role do the media play in governance?

- **To inform and educate the citizens on what is happening.**
- **To act as a watchdog and a guardian of the rights of the people**
- **To promote public debate for people to discuss and express their views**
- **To set the agenda for people to see what needs public attention**
- **To advertise goods and services**

99. What are some of the hindrances for people's access to information?

- **Accessibility:** some people fail to access information due to locality, affordability and illiteracy
- **Language limitations:** most news is disseminated in English denying those who do not know English.
- **Disabilities:** most media do not cater for people with disabilities such as the deaf and the blind.
- **Cost of advertising**

100. The media is expected to operate freely in the country. Why is freedom of the media important?

Freedom of the media is important because it helps the media to serve the public without fear, interference or censorship from any quota.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

101. What is development?

Development is the process of improving the quality of human life. This is done by moving from the old something new.

102. Define the terms Economy, Economic Development and Social Development.

- i. **Economy** is the production of goods and services.
- ii. **Economic Development** is the improvement or increase in the national productive capacity. It is closely related to economic growth.
- iii. **Social Development** is the improvement in the standard of living of the people.

103. State whether the following statements entail economic development or social development.

- i. Access to basic needs (food, clothes, shelter and clean water). **Social Development**
- ii. Expansion of agriculture by producing more for exports. **Economic Development**
- iii. Expansion of manufacturing industries within the country. **Economic Development**
- iv. Democracy and good governance. **Social Development**
- v. Access to education and health care. **Social Development**
- vi. Improved research on new technologies. **Economic Development**
- vii. Access to opportunities and choices for individual development. **Social Development**
- viii. Improving people's skills for productivity. **Economic development**
- ix. Opening of new mines. **Economic Development**

104. Lack of social development leads to poverty. What is poverty?

Poverty is the condition of being poor. It means not having sufficient money or resources to afford basic needs. The biggest challenge to social development is the fight against poverty.

105. What are basic needs?

Basic needs are things which people require in their daily lives such as food, clean and safe water, medical care, decent clothes and houses and sanitation.

106. What is the difference between goods and services and between needs and wants?

- i. **Goods** are tangible and physical items that can be seen such as furniture, clothes and vehicles while **Services** are activities performed to satisfy consumers such as entertainment, education, health care and legal protection.
- ii. **Needs** are things which people in order to survive such as food, shelter, clothing and medical care while **Wants** are luxuries such as vehicles, furniture, television, beer and cigarettes. These are not required for human survival.

107. What do we call any activity that help to satisfy needs and wants? **Production**

108. Things that are necessary for production to take place are known as **Factors of Production**.
Itemise the main factors of production.

- **Land:** comprising all natural resources such as agriculture areas, forests and grasslands, deserts, water bodies, mineral lands and atmosphere.
- **Labour:** Human effort (physical and mental) directed towards the production of goods and services.
- **Capital:** Human made resources or physical assets used in production such as money, machines and industrial buildings.
- **Enterprise (entrepreneurship):** businesses which organise and provide resources for production. Entrepreneurs work for profit.

109. Describe the three categories or classes of labour.

- i. **Skilled Labour:** labour by people who have mastered a particular craft such as tool-making or are professionally trained such as teachers, doctors and accountants.
- ii. **Semi-Skilled Labour:** labour by people who are trained for a very short time to acquire skills do something such as driving, painting and welding.
- iii. **Unskilled Labour:** labour that requires little specialised training such as farm labourers, cleaners and garden boys.

110. The size of labour (available labour force) and the number of hours spent to work are some of the factors which affect production. How can the working population best be utilised to efficiency and productivity (output per worker per unit of time)?

- By providing **education and training** of the population.
- By providing **good working conditions** and favourable working environment for workers
- By providing **welfare services** such as medical care, transport and housing
- By providing **motivation** through various incentives

111. What is the difference between working capital and fixed capital?

- i. **Working capital or circulating capital** is money and raw materials which a business must have for its day to day expenses and operation such as paying bills, salaries and orders.
- ii. **Fixed Capital** refers to physical assets such as land, transport, buildings and machinery. Fixed Capital does not change form during operation. Money used to start a business is also referred to as fixed capital.

112. In entrepreneurship, what are the three entrepreneurial functions?

Organisation, Management and Risk bearing.

113. The increase in capital goods to add on what a country already has to improve the production of goods for export and not for consumption is known as **capital accumulation or capital formation**. This is the basis of economic and technological progress in any society. What factors affect capital formation?

- **Poverty**
- **Lack of investment knowledge**
- **Low income**
- **Social status (unnecessary spending)**
- **Extended family system**
- **Lack of future plans**
- **Importation of finished goods**

BANKING

114. What is banking?

Banking is saving money in a financial institution called a bank.

115. The principal (most important) financial institution in a country which regulates the banking system is known as a **Central Bank**. In Zambia the Central Bank is called the **Bank of Zambia (BOZ)**. What are the main functions of the central bank?

- **To keep money for commercial banks and provide other banking services to the banks**
- **To keep government revenues and carry out foreign transactions.**
- **To issue out bank notes and coins and withdraw mutilated notes from circulation**
- **To regulate the supply of money in the country. Too much money can lead to inflation**
- **To clear checks and transfer money to commercial banks**
- **To keep foreign currencies and selling them to commercial banks and bureaus**
- **To conduct ordinary banking business such as cashing government cheques and bills.**
- **To lend money to commercial banks**
- **To service the national debt.**

116. What are commercial banks?

These are financial institutions licensed to provide banking services to the public.

117. What are the functions of commercial banks?

- **To collect surplus funds from the general public**
- **To transfer funds from one person to another using cheques or credit transfer systems**
- **To lend out surplus funds at an interest to customers who borrow**
- **To advise on a variety of business matters**
- **To look after valuables such as insurance policies, wills, title deeds and minerals**
- **To provide money transfer services**
- **To facilitate payment for goods and services**

118. Commercial banks attract deposits from the public in three main forms. Describe these three forms of bank deposits.

- i. **Current Accounts:** deposits which are withdrawn on demand and are subject to transfer by cheques. No interest is earned on such deposits.

- ii. **Deposit Accounts:** they include Time Deposits and Savings Accounts. They earn interest but cannot be transferred by cheque or withdrawn on demand.
- iii. **Large Fixed Term Deposits:** they involve large sums of money and attract higher interest rates. Money is deposited for fixed period. The larger the amount deposited and the longer the period, the higher the interest.

119. Apart from commercial banks there are other financial institutions which play an important role in the development of the country. What financial institution carries out each of the following activities in Zambia?

- Providing savings accounts and basic banking services to low income groups in both urban and rural areas. **National Savings and Credit Bank (NSCB or NATSAVE)**
- Offering long term finance for risky businesses or ventures such as agriculture and industrial sectors. **Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ)**
- Providing long term loans (mortgages) to enable people build or purchase houses and it also offers savings accounts. **Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS)**
- Helping companies and businesses sell and buy shares and help them raise new capital. It also encourages investment in securities. **Lusaka Stock Exchange (LuSE)**

120. The system of protecting valuable items such as a car, a house, a farm or a factory against all kinds of risks or dangers is known as Insurance. What do we call the money which the people who are insured pay to an insurance company?

Premium

121. The attitude and values of people towards work is known as **work Culture**. There can be positive and negative work culture. What type of work culture is described in each of the following statements?

- i. A person who is employed does not want to work hard but would like to be paid. **Negative work culture**
- ii. Working hard to achieve productivity targets within a given time. **Positive work culture**
- iii. Spending most of the time playing up to the end of the day's work. **Negative work culture**
- iv. Putting maximum effort to complete assigned tasks. **Positive work culture**
- v. Not waiting for supervision to complete given tasks. **Positive work culture**

vi. Failing to work without supervision. **Negative work culture**

122. Give two causes of negative work culture:

- **Lack of pride in your work**
- **Poor workmanship in the production of goods**

123. Why is positive work culture important?

Positive work culture determines the productivity of workers. Productivity means the amount of goods and services produced by a worker in a given period of time.

124. State the difference between formal sector and informal sector in terms of employment.

Formal sector employment involves that in government, public enterprise, private companies and in commercial farming. The **Informal sector** is made up of subsistence and people involved in self employment.

125. What do we call a place where people are looking for employment and are ready to sell their labour for a wage?

Labour Market

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

126. What are the International Human Rights Instruments and what do they contain?

These are international documents which contain agreements or covenants which world countries have signed to uphold the rights of various groups of their people. These instruments constitute what is known as the International Bill of Rights.

127. Due to the atrocities and human rights violations (holocaust) suffered by people, especially the Jews, during the Second World, the UN drew up the Charter in 1945 to protect individuals

from abuse by their governments. Which human rights instrument is based on the UN Charter?

The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) adopted on 10th December (Human Rights Day) 1948 in Geneva – Switzerland.

128. The UDHR not a binding document because it is not a treaty. A treaty is legally binding as opposed to a charter or declaration. Name the international Human Rights instruments based on treaties.

- i. **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) of 1966**
- ii. **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966**

129. What do the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provide for?

- i. **The first Optional Protocol** provides for an individual to complain on human rights violations contained in the ICCPR to the United Nations Human Rights Committee.
- ii. **The Second Optional Protocol** provides for the abolition of death penalty as adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on 15th December, 1989.

130. State the specialised international human rights instruments.

- i. The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (**ICERD**) adopted in 1965.
- ii. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (**CEDAW**) adopted in 1979.
- iii. The Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (**CAT**) adopted in 1984.
- iv. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (**CMW**) adopted in 1990.

THE ZAMBIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

131. What is law?

Law is a set of rules which society develops for itself to control the behaviour of its members. Without law, it would be impossible for people to live in harmony because freedom without boundaries results in anarchy (confusion).

132. The Legal System is a system of interpreting and enforcing the laws. What factors make up the Zambian Legal System?

-Legal Institutions, - Principles and ideas (sources of law), - Procedures and Techniques.

133. Outline the elements of a good legal system.

- It must be **simple**: the language used must be easy to understand
- It must be **comprehensive**: should cover all areas of dispute, concern or debate
- It must be **certain**: citizens must know what the law prohibits.
- It must be **accessible**: must be readily available and affordable for citizens
- It must be **flexible**: should keep up with social change
- It must be **based on the moral values** of society.

134. What are the sources (origins) of Zambian Law?

- i. **English Common Law**
- ii. **Legislation (statutes) which include the constitution, the Acts of Parliament and Delegated (subsidiary) Legislation. Legislation is Zambia's largest source of law.**
- iii. **Case Law also known as Law Reports or Judicial Precedents based on former judgements**
- iv. **International Treaties or covenants which Zambia has signed**
- v. **Customary Law derived from custom, which is the practice of doing things in society.**

135. Differentiate between a criminal case and a civil case.

A criminal case is an offence against the whole society whereas a civil case is an offence an individual or parties involved.

136. A crime is a wrongful act or omission which affects the interests of all members of society. What are the two elements of a crime?

- i. **It involves a physical act such as murder, burglary and defilement**
- ii. **It involves a well known intention (guilty state or blameworthy state of mind)**

137. What are the specific classes of crimes?

- **Misdemeanours:** petty crimes such as common assault, indecent exposure, pick-pocketing or littering.
- **Felonies:** serious crimes such as murder, treason, aggravated robbery, defilement or rape.
- **Statutory Crimes:** contrary to what is contained in Statutory Instrument such as voting twice, election rigging and failing to pay taxes (tax Evasion).

138. State Zambia's legal institutions and their functions.

- i. **The legislature** -> Law making
- ii. **Zambia Police Service** -> maintaining law and order
- iii. **The Executive** -> carrying out and enforcing the law.
- iv. **The Judiciary (Court System)** -> deciding on cases. This is the largest and easily identifiable branch of any legal system.
- v. **The Legal Profession** -> legal practitioners or lawyers representing people facing criminal charges in the courts.

139. What do we call the special rights and privileges given to the president because of the office he or she holds?

Prerogative powers

140. Describe the four levels of court system in Zambia in ascending order (starting with the lowest).

- i. **Local Courts:** this is the lowest level of court system presided over by presiding justice and other justices appointed by the Judicial Service Commission. Local courts hear civil cases that occur in their geographical (local) areas.
- ii. **Magistrates or Subordinate Courts:** these are found in every district presided over by magistrates. They try both criminal and civil cases.
- iii. **High Courts (Court of First Instance):** these are located in all provincial capitals of Zambia. They have original and unlimited jurisdiction because they handle all forms of cases. They are presided over by Puisne (junior) judges appointed by the president upon recommendation by the Judicial Commission. They hear appeal cases from the magistrate courts. Therefore, they are **appellate courts** (courts of appeal).

- iv. **The Supreme Court:** this is the highest court of appeal in Zambia. It is headed by the Chief Justice, assisted by 9 other judges. It is based in Lusaka but holds sessions in Kitwe, Ndola and Kabwe. The Supreme Court is not a trial. It only hears appeal cases from the High Court for legal and not factual determination.

141. Name some organisations that work to promote justice in Zambia.

- **Legal Resource Foundation (LRF)**
- **National Legal Aid Clinic for Women (NLACW)**
- **Women in Law in Southern Africa (WiLSA)**
- **Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) under the Law Association of Zambia (LAZ)**
- **Legal Aid Clinic under the School of Law at UNZA**
- **Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)**
- **Zambia Civic Education Association (ZCEA)**
- **Caritas Zambia**
- **Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)**

THE LEGAL PROCESSES

142. The first step in any criminal justice system or process is an arrest. An arrest can only be effected upon the police (arresting) officers producing a Warrant of Arrest. What type of offence does not require an arrest warrant?

A Cognisable offence. This is an offence that can easily be seen as crime.

143. What do the following legal terms mean?

- i. **Habeas Corpus:** right or protection against illegal imprisonment
- ii. **Burden of Proof:** the duty of the prosecutor to prove criminal allegation against the accused. The weight of the prosecution evidence is known as **Standard of Proof**.
- iii. **Cognisance:** being aware or having conscious knowledge. In case of being given bail in own cognisance, the accused is fully aware of implications absconding from justice.
- iv. **Prima Facie:** finding the accused person with a case to answer. This makes the judge to put the accused on his or her defence.

144. A suspect is a person who is alleged (suspected) to have committed an offence. What rights has a suspect at various levels of trial?

PRE-TRIAL (Before Trial)	AT TRIAL (During Trial)	POST TRIAL (After Trial)
Right to know the reasons for arrest	Right to fair and impartial trial.	Right to appeal to a higher court if not satisfied
Right to compensation for false imprisonment	Right to speedy and public trial (justice delayed is justice denied)	Right to have a copy of the record of proceedings
Freedom against torture or inhuman treatment	Right to an attorney or lawyer and self defence	Protection against undefined law and unwritten penalty
Protection against arbitrary arrest	Protection against double Jeopardy (one offense -one trial)	Right not to be tried against a pardoned case
The right to remain silent (Judges' Rule)	Protection against Ex Post Facto Law (no backdate)	
The right to apply for bail before, during or after trial	Right to examine and cross-examine witnesses	

145. The section of the law that outlines the procedures to be followed when dealing with a crime is known as the **Criminal Procedure Code (CPC)**. Describe the procedures in the criminal justice process as outlined in the CPC.

Arrest → Plea (reading the charge) → Trial (examination of the case) → Final Submission → Judgement (ruling) → Record of previous Conviction → Mitigation → Sentencing

146. People who are found guilty of a criminal offense are sentenced for imprisonment by the magistrate or judge. Give three reasons or principles which guide the sentencing of criminals.

- i. **Retribution:** to punish the offender
- ii. **Deterrent:** to prevent the offender or others from committing the same crime
- iii. **Reformation of Rehabilitation:** to return the offender to a decent life. Mainly applied to juveniles and first offenders.

147. There are different types of sentences imposed on criminal convicts. What type of sentence is described by each of the following statements?

- A sentence served at the same time as another sentence imposed earlier or at the same proceeding. **A Concurrent Sentence**
- A sentence imposed on a person convicted of several crimes at the same time. **A Consecutive or Cumulative Sentence.**
- A sentence in which a convicted person spends the remainder of his or her life in prison. **A Life Sentence**
- A sentence created by state statutes to render a punishment for which a judge has no room for discretion. **A Mandatory (Mandated) Sentence**
- A sentence which with the outer limit of a punishment, beyond which a convicted person may not be remain in custody. **A Maximum Sentence**
- A sentence that sets a minimum punishment or period a convicted person must spend in prison before becoming eligible for release. **A Minimum Sentence**
- A sentence which is withheld or postponed to be pronounced after a conviction or postponed execution of the pronounced sentence. **A Suspended Sentence**

148. What is capital Punishment?

This is punishment by death or by taking away the life of the convicted person e.g Death Penalty (punishment beyond punishment). A person committed on death sentence is regarded as a condemned person.

149. In the Zambian Penal Code, what type felonies are currently listed as crimes whose mandatory sentence is death penalty?

- **Murder** - **Treason** - **Aggravated Robbery**

150. What is the main difference in the procedures followed in a criminal case and the procedures followed in a civil case?

In criminal law procedure the process is similar in all types of courts whereas civil proceedings are different and dependent on the type of court handling the matter.

GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY

151. What is the meaning of the following terms?

- i. **Gender:** the social or cultural differences between males and female. It entails the socially constructed and varying roles that men and women play in their daily lives.
- ii. **Sex:** the biological or physical (physiological) difference between males and females.

- iii. **Gender Equity:** treating men and women fairly according to their respective needs in society.
- iv. **Gender Equality:** all human beings, regardless of their gender, must be allowed to pursue their aspirations, rights, responsibilities and opportunities.
- v. **Gender Discrimination:** disadvantaging people based on their gender.
- vi. **Affirmative Action:** a policy used to promote fairness and foster equal opportunities advantaging the disadvantaged.
- vii. **Stereotyping:** holding a pre-conceived idea that some people cannot do what others do. Eg nursing is for women, hunting is for men.
- viii. **Gender Gap:** a measure of inequality (percentage difference) in the socio-economic status of men and women.

152. Show the major difference between gender roles and sex roles.

- i. **Gender Roles** are prescribed activities or responsibilities which society assigns for males or females but can be practically performed by both, e.g Farming, business, food preparation, hunting and cattle heading.
- ii. **Sex Roles** are respective roles which females and males perform based on their reproductive, physiological or biological make up, e.g getting pregnant and breast-feeding is for females whereas ejaculation (sperm production) is only for males.

153. The process by which various roles are assigned to different groups of people in society is known socialisation. Everybody in any given society is expected to undergo socialisation. How do the agents of socialisation promote gender discrimination?

- **Family:** this is the primary agent of socialisation by parents and relatives. Different social roles for boys and girls are made clear to the children. A girl child performs more household chores than a boy child.
- **School:** this is where knowledge and skills are imparted into learners. The formal education tends to confine girls to domestic levels through the subjects taken.
- **The Media:** children tend to behave according to what they see and hear or listen to on the media. In most cases the media portray women as subordinate to men.
- **Religious Institutions:** most religions teach that women should be submissive to men who are mostly recognised as leaders.

154. State the governmental institutions and Non-governmental organisations which advocate for Gender Equity and Equality.

GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Gender In Development Division (GIDD)
under the Ministry of Gender

Victim Support Unit (VSU) under the Zambia
Police Service

Parliamentary Committee on Gender matters

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Zambia National Women's Lobby Group
(ZNWLG)

Justice for Widows and Orphans Project
(JWOP)

Young Women's Christian Association
(YWCA)

155. What do we call the law or an Act enacted by the Zambian Parliament on May 14, 1989, in order guide and facilitate ways of ensuring adequate financial and property sharing for the surviving spouse, children, parents and other relatives of the deceased person in case no will was left?

The Intestate Succession Act

156. How is the estate (property of the deceased) distributed under the Intestate Succession Act?

- **50% for the Children (born in marriage and out of wedlock depending on their ages). If no children this share goes to parents of the deceased.**
- **20% for the surviving spouses (widows and widowers). If there is no spouse this share goes to the children**
- **20% for the parents of the deceased. If there are no parents, this share is distributed among the spouse, the children and the dependants**
- **10% for the dependants, if any.**
- **Personal Chattels (goods and equipment) and houses are exclusively for the surviving spouse and the children**

157. What do we call the criminal offense committed by breaching any part of the Intestate Succession Act?

Property Grabbing.

158. What is a Will?

A Will is a document that outlines how the finances and property (estate) of a deceased person should be distributed among the entitled persons (beneficiaries).

159. What do we call a person who is legally appointed to act on behalf of the state in handling matters of the deceased person?

The Administrator.

A CULTURE OF PEACE

160. The term peace is defined differently by different people. What are some of the different definitions of peace?

- **Peace is the absence of war and violence**
- **Peace is a unit of love**
- **Peace is a state of harmony with the environment (environmental peace)**
- **Peace is the harmonious balance between the human beings, the natural world and the cosmos.**
- **The best definition however is that peace is the presence of justice.**

161. Differentiate between positive peace and negative peace.

- i. **Positive Peace** is the presence of conditions necessary for well being and just relationships such as adequate provision of basic needs and good governance. It is the absence of structural violence such as poverty and discrimination
- ii. **Negative peace** is the absence of direct violence such as war and torture.

162. Peace is a very important and basic requirement for development. State the various methods by which peace can be promoted in society.

- **Intermarriages**
- **Friendship**
- **Reciprocity (exchanging gifts)**
- **Mutual aid (helping each other)**
- **Forgiveness**
- **Tolerance (accepting opposing views)**
- **Respect**
- **Justice or fairness (no segregation)**

163. What do we call the award which is annually given to notable peace makers and thinkers as a way of promoting peace?

The Nobel Peace Prize

164. What is conflict?

Conflict is a quarrel, struggle, disagreement or fight between two people, communities, societies or countries. It can occur at family, community, regional, national and international levels.

165. What are some of the causes of conflict?

- **History:** Historical reasons based on long standing animosities and mistrust
- **Ethnicity:** When an ethnic group feels excluded from political and economic life.
- **Unbalanced distribution of natural resources** among the population
- **Immigration:** People from other parts are not welcome in some places (Xenophobia)
- **Control over economic resources** especially in boarder areas
- **Poor governance and mismanagement of economic resources**
- **Poverty, injustice, inequality illiteracy and unemployment**
- **Political and religious power**

166. What is a culture of peace?

This is a situation where people are just and fair in their daily activities. They control their anger, hate and resentments against other people.

167. State some of the effects or impacts of conflict in Africa.

- **Loss of people's life (death)**
- **Displacement of people from their lands**
- **Damage to infrastructure such as bridges, buildings and telecommunication**
- **Deteriorating economy as most funds go to military intervention**
- **No investments**
- **Breakdown or collapse of social and political institutions**

- **Poverty, diseases and illiteracy as farms, health institutions and schools are not spared**

168. Conflict resolution is the settlement or avoidance of disputes between individuals or groups by trying to re-unite and re-harmonise those involved in order maintain peace. State some of the methods of conflict resolution.

- i. **Counselling** iii. **Arbitration** v. **Litigation** (through the court)
- ii. **Negotiations** iv. **Mediation** (involving a neutral third party)

169. Although conflicts are generally negative to the well-being of societies, some people still see the necessity of engaging in conflict. What reasons do they advance?

- **Conflict provides market for military arms, ammunition and military hardware**
- **Conflict leads to territorial expansion by the victors**
- **Conflict allows people to exploit unexploited resources**
- **Conflict creates unity among countries in military alliance**
- **Funds which go towards conflict resolution enrich the people involved in resolution.**

HIV AND AIDS EDUCATION

170. What do the letters HIV and AIDS stand for?

- i. **HIV: Human Immuno-deficiency Virus.** This is a virus that causes AIDS by destroying the immune system (white blood cells) of the human body.
- ii. **AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.** This is a condition that makes the body susceptible to a number of communicable diseases (diseases that can easily be passed from one person to another such as TB).

171. In which country in Africa was the first case of AIDS discovered and when?

Uganda in the early 1980s and it was called slimming disease.

172. The HIV virus may not be detected in the human body immediately after infection. It may take three months after infection. What do we call the time between infection and the time the virus is detected?

Window Period

173. What are the modes (ways) by which HIV and AIDS are transmitted from one person to another?

- **Unprotected sexual intercourse**
- **Contaminated blood**
- **Utilized needles or sharp instruments**
- **Mother To Child Transmission** (during pregnancy, during delivery and after birth).

174. What factors expose people to HIV infection?

- i. **Environment:** Places such as disco houses, bars and night clubs where people socialise may provide conditions that expose them to HIV.
- ii. **Social:** lack of social and recreation facilities tempt people to engage in anti-social behaviour such as drug abuse and prostitution.
- iii. **Economic Pressures:** poverty, cross-border trade and commercial sex work
- iv. **Cultural practices:** traditional practices such as sexual cleansing, circumcision and polygamous marriages expose people to many dangers of contracting HIV

175. What are the effects or impact of HIV/AIDS on the Zambian society at individual, community and national levels?

- i. **Individual or Family level:** when parents die, orphans face a lot of social and economic pressures. Some people who die are breadwinners leaving families with many problems.
- ii. **Community Level:** communities lose a lot of productive people such as teachers and doctors die of HIV and a lot of time that could be used on productive activities is spent attending funerals
- iii. **National Level:** government, industries and other economic enterprises lose a lot of money and working hours on sick workers. Medical and funeral expenses also take a lot of money.

176. What is the meaning of the words stigma, stigmatisation and discrimination?

- **Stigma** is a quality that discredits (degrades) an individual or group in the eyes of others.
- **Stigmatisation** is a process of devaluing someone or something based on its distinct feature such as skin colour, disability or disease.

- **Discrimination** means distinction or unfair treatment against someone based on status.

177. People living with HIV and AIDS need to be protected against all forms of discrimination. What rights are HIV positive people expected to enjoy?

- **The Right to personal decision regarding counselling, testing and treatment.**
- **The Right to life**
- **The Right to liberty and freedom to move freely without any restriction**
- **The Right to confidentiality and privacy**
- **Freedom of assembly and association**
- **The Right to education, health and employment**

178. AIDS currently has no cure yet. What do we call the type of treatment which helps to reduce the level of HIV in the body and boost the CD4 cells which help to fight infection in the body?

Anti-Retroviral (ARV) Drugs

179. In order for people to know their HIV/AIDS status, they are encouraged to go for VCT. What do the letters VCT stand for and what are the stages of VCT?

Voluntary Counselling and Testing.

Stages: Pre-test counselling → Testing → Post-test counselling

180. How can an HIV/AIDS positive person live an active and healthy life?

- **Eating nutritious food** - **Avoiding stress and self-pity**
- **Avoiding alcohol and tobacco** - **Developing a strong spiritual attitude**

181. Outline the strategies for treatment, care and support for HIV and AIDS patients.

- **Establishment of community care and support centres**
- **Establishment of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) centres**
- **Conducting advocacy and sensitisation campaigns**
- **Integration of HIV and AIDS in the school curriculum**

- **Involvement of people with HIV and AIDS in mitigation strategies.**

182. Name some organisations involved in the fight against HIV and AIDS in Zambia.

- Kara Counselling and Testing Centre**
- National AIDS Council (NAC)**
- Network of Zambian People Living with HIV and AIDS (NZP+)**
- New Start Counselling and Testing Centre**
- Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia (PPAZ)**

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

183. What are social challenges?

Social challenges are various problems faced by people in societies. They include child abuse, sexual harassment, teenage pregnancies and gender violence

184. One of the social challenges is child abuse. A child is any person who is 16 years and below. Child abuse is any form of ill-treatment of a child (physical or mental). What are the different forms of child abuse?

- **Child sexual abuse and sexual assault:** any sexual act imposed on a child
- **Child defilement:** having unlawful sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 16.
- **Child battering:** beating a child severely and often
- **Child neglect:** failing to take care of children by parents or guardian
- **Child labour:** work that is physically, mentally, socially or morally dangerous to children
- **Child trafficking:** illegal transportation and selling of children within or outside a country
- **Child prostitution:** sexual exploitation of children.

185. How can Child Abuse be addressed?

- **Having legislation (laws) on child abuse**
- **Enacting stiffer punishment offenders of child abuse**
- **Sensitising the community on child abuse**

- **Reporting cases of child abuse**

186. Define sexual harassment and rape.

- Sexual Harassment** is saying or doing things of sexual nature against the wish of the other person. Eg sexual remarks, promises for sexual favours, sexual touch.
- Rape** is an act of forcing a person to have sexual intercourse against his or her will. It is having unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl without her consent.

187. How can a person resist rape?

- **Shouting or screaming for help (attention seeking tactics)**
- **Reasoning or frightening the rapist (psychological tactics)**
- **Fighting back or struggling (Physical resistance)**

188. What are the possible effects and reactions of rape?

- **Loss of control** - **problems with sleep**
- **Unnatural calmness** - **avoiding physical or eye contact**
- **Acting abnormally** - **depression and shock**
- **Feeling guilty** - **shame, fear and trauma.**

189. Teenage pregnancies is another social problem affecting girls today. What factors are attributed to an increase in teenage pregnancies?

- Peer Pressure:** boys and girls encourage each other to engage in sexual activities.
- Personal Development:** some girls fail to control their sexual feelings and emotions which develop as they grow.
- Lack of Sex Education:** many parents do not discuss sexual issues with their children.
- Influence from society and the media:** some children copy other cultures through the media (TV and internet) which affect their conduct
- Cultural Issues:** some traditional customs encourage girls to get married early
- Economic Issues:** high poverty levels compel (force) some girls to engage in sexual activities for monetary gains.

190. The physical or emotional abuse of people of the opposite sex is commonly referred to as GBV. What do the letters GBV stand for and what are the different forms of GBV?

Gender-Based Violence. The following are forms of GBV.

- **Physical Violence** such as spouse battering
- **Psychological Violence** such as humiliation, insults and threats
- **Structural Violence** such as property grabbing, gender discrimination

THE ZAMBIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

191. What is the Bill of Rights?

The Bill of Rights is a list of fundamental rights and freedoms of the people. In Zambia the Bill of Rights is covered in Part III Articles 11-32 of the 1996 National Constitution. (Refer to Grade 12 Civic Education Learner's Book pages 2-5).

192. Since the Bill of Rights is entrenched in the constitution, it cannot easily be amended. How can the Zambian Bill of Rights be amended?

It can only be amended through a referendum (a YES or NO vote) in which not less than two thirds of the registered voters vote and at least 50% vote in favour of the amendment.

193. What is the basis of the Zambian Bill of Rights?

It is based on the various International Human Rights Instruments which Zambia has acceded (agreed) to. These instruments include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

194. What are some of the restrictions and limitations to the full enjoyment of the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights?

- **The right to Life is not fully protected due the upholding of the death penalty in the constitution**
- **Social and Economic Rights, such as the right to food, education, shelter and employment are not guaranteed.**
- **Lack of protection against torture**
- **The language in which the Bill of Rights was written is highly technical make it difficult for ordinary people to understand**

- **Lack of domestication of International Human Rights Instruments**

195. State the ways of enforcing the Bill of Rights.

- **All communications or matters involving constitutional disputes should be taken to the High Court for determination.**
- **The Judiciary must ensure that the executive and the legislature exercise their powers in accordance with the constitution**
- **Any person can write to the Investigator General (Ombudsman) to lodge complaints about human rights violations**
- **The Human Rights Commission acts as the watchdog to the courts in enforcing human rights**
- **The media, civil society, parliament, the Law Association of Zambia (LAZ) and trade unions are also involved in monitoring human rights violations.**

196. Name some of the institutions and organisations involved in the promotion of Human Rights in Zambia.

- | | |
|--|--|
| i. Law Association of Zambia (LAZ) | vi. Human Rights Commission |
| ii. The Judiciary | vii. Legal Resource Foundation (RLF) |
| iii. Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) | viii. Amnesty International (AI) |
| iv. Zambia Police | ix. Zambia Civic Education Association (ZCEA) |
| v. Caritas Zambia | x. Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) |

197. In order for the African states to establish a system for the protection and promotion of human rights, they adopted the **African Charter on Human and People's Rights** under the auspices of African Union in 1981 and came in force in October, 1986. The charter divides rights into individual and people's rights as follows:

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Equality

Integrity of persons

The right to legal defence

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Right to self determination

Right to economic, social and cultural development

Right to national and international peace

Freedom of belief and religion

Right to clean and health environment

Freedom of movement and association

Right to sovereignty over natural resources

Right to seek asylum

RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

198. In order to protect children the United Nations enacted an instrument called the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Why is there need for a separate Human Rights Instrument for children?

- **Children experience more discrimination and are more vulnerable to exploitation.**
- **Children need more care and protection as cost of failing to protect children is high.**
- **Children are individuals with equal status as adults**
- **Children in most countries have limited access to complaints legal protection**
- **Children only become independent with the help of adults.**
- **Children are a safeguard of humanity. Continuity of life depends on them.**

199. Who is a child according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)?

Every human being below the age of 18 years

200. Name the four general principles on which the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is founded.

- i. **Non-discrimination** – applies to all children regardless of race, religion of abilities
- ii. **The Best Interest of the Child** – all adults must do what is best for the child
- iii. **Survival and Development** – children have the right to live and must develop
- iv. **Participation** – listen to children when making decision which affect them

201. The provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) have been put in clusters or groups as follows:

CLUSTER OR GROUP	PROVISIONS OR SPECIFIC RIGHTS UNDER THE CLUSTER
Civil Rights and Freedoms	Rights to a name and nationality / right to preservation of identity/ freedom of expression and information/ freedom of expression and information/ freedom of thought, conscious and religion/ freedom

	against torture, capital punishment and deprivation/ right to privacy
Family Environment and Care	Rights and responsibility of parents and community/ protection against illicit transfer and non-return of children/ right to family reunification/ right against family abuse and neglect/ right to alternative care in the absence of parents/ right to adoption
Basic Health and Welfare	Right to parental responsibility/ right for children with disabilities/ right to health and health care/ right to social security/ right to a standard of living
Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities	Right to Education and Aims of Education/ right to play and recreation
Special Protection Measures	Refugee children's rights/ protection against narcotic and psychotic substances/ protection against economic exploitation/ right to juvenile justice/ protection from participation in armed conflict/ protection against sexual exploitation, abduction and trafficking

202. A provision attached to an international instrument in order to offer more protection of the rights in the treaty is known as an **Optional Protocol**. What are the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child?

- i. **The Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. (CRC-OP-SC)**
- ii. **The Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts (CRC-OP-AC)**

203. All governments are expected to domesticate the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols in order to ensure the fulfilment of the Rights of the Child. State the three obligations which governments are expected to undertake in fulfilling the Rights of the Child.

- i. **Obligation to respect:** avoid doing things that interfere with enjoyment of rights
- ii. **Obligation to protect:** prevent violations of human rights by other people
- iii. **Obligation to fulfil:** facilitate, promote and take steps for the realisation of rights.

FAMILY LAW

204. What is a family? State the four types of family.

A family is a group of people related by blood or marriage. It is a smallest unit in a society.

The following are the four types of family:

- i. **A Nuclear family** iii. **A single-headed family**
- ii. **An Extended family** iv. **A Child-headed family**

205. What is marriage? State the four principles on which marriage is based.

Marriage is a legal union of a man and a woman as husband and wife. It is a contract that creates a social status of husband and wife. Marriage is based on four principles namely:

- **Rights - Obligations - Capacities - Incapacities**

206. How many types of marriages are recognized by law in Zambia?

Two (2) types, Statutory (Civil) Marriage and Customary Marriage

207. What conditions or requirements are necessary for a man and a woman to marry?

- **They should not be related by blood**
- **The age of the parties should be 21 years and above (according to Marriages Act)**
- **Take out a Notice of Marriage (intention to marry) to the Registrar of marriages (for statutory marriages)**
- **Consent of the parents or guardians for both parties**
- **Payment of agreed up on amount (lobola) by the bridegroom**
- **Solemnisation (vows) must be done before the parties are married (for statutory marriages)**

208. What do we call a type of marriage where a man and a woman decide to live together as husband and wife without the consent of their parents or guardians?

Co-habitation

209. What do we call the relationships which are not allowed by law to enter into a marriage?

Prohibited decrees

210. A marriage can either be void or voidable. What is the difference between the two?

- i. **A void marriage** is one without a legal standing (it is null and void). No one may be guilty of bigamy if he or she marries before divorce.
- ii. **Voidable marriage** is one that is initially valid, but later invalidated by the court of law.

211. What grounds are accepted for dissolution of marriage (divorce) in a customary and a statutory marriage?

DIVORCE UNDER CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE	DIVORCE UNDER STATUTORY MARRIAGE
Adultery of the wife	Adultery approved by a third person
Cruelty	Unreasonable behaviour by both parties
Laziness of the wife	Desertion for a period of two years
Bad relationship with in-laws	Agreed separation
Infertility	Living apart for a continuous period of 5 years
Lack of maintenance by the man	
Desertion	

212. A petition or application for divorce can only be filed in the High Court after one year of marriage. What do we call a marriage that is dissolved before one year of marriage?

Annulment

213. If the court is satisfied that the marriage is broken down irretrievably, it will issue a temporary divorce certificate called (i)..... and after six weeks a permanent divorce certificate called (ii)..... will be granted provided the court is satisfied with arrangement made for the children.

- i. **Decree nisi**
- ii. **Decree absolute**

214. What do we call the payment made after divorce to enable a spouse and children survive until he or she remarries or becomes financially independent?

Maintenance

215. A person who dies after living a will is said to have died (i)..... while a person who dies without living a will is said to have died (ii)

- i. Testate (ii) Intestate

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

216. A plan is a set of intentions aimed at achieving set goals in future. What is national development planning?

National development planning is the deliberate effort by the state aimed at achieving certain goals.

217. What is the purpose of development planning?

To move towards sustaining growth such as having enough trained manpower, raising income and improving management of resources.

218. At what levels does planning take place?

- i. Individual or family level iii. National level
ii. Community or local level iv. International level

219. What is a budget?

A budget is an estimate of income and expenditure.

220. What do we call a three year framework (plan) within which available resources are divided between sectors on the basis of achieving government objectives?

Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

221. Government or public resources require strict control. This is known as

Fiscal discipline

222. What do we call the official in charge of the office that has the responsibility of ensuring that public funds allocated by parliament are used for intended purpose?

Auditor General, while the **Accountant General** analyses expenditure returns by ministries, provinces and spending agencies.

223. In order to ensure national development, has had a number of National Development Plans named below:

- i. **Emergency Development Plan (EDP) 1964**
- ii. **National Transitional Development Plan (NTDP) 1965 – 1966**
- iii. **First National Development Plan (FNDP) 1966 – 1970**
- iv. **Second National Development Plan (SNDP) 1972 – 1976**
- v. **Third National Development Plan (TNDP) 1980 – 1983**
- vi. **Fourth National Development Plan (FNDP) 1989 – 1993**
- vii. **Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) 2002 – 2005**
- viii. **Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) 2006 – 2010**
- ix. **Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) 2011 –**

224. State the three types of development plans.

- i. **Short Term Plan:** six months to one year
- ii. **Medium Term Plan:** between three and seven years with five years as the most popular choice
- iii. **Long Term Plan or the Long Range Development Plan:** ten to twenty years or more

225. What method of planning is described by the each of the following statements?

- i. Planning done by the central government without the involvement of the local communities. **Centralised Planning**
- ii. Planning done by involving the local community. **Decentralised Planning**
- iii. Planning that proposes or identifies goals or ends by the application of analytical techniques to determine public investment and other policies regarding future growth and change. **Regional and Urban Planning**

226. What is the difference between Micro and Macro Financial Institutions?

- i. **Micro (small) Financial Institutions** are those which give financial assistance to individuals and entrepreneurs for small scale projects. Eg Bayport, IZWE loans
- ii. **Macro (large) Financial Institutions** are those which fund large scale projects such as construction of schools, roads or bridges. Eg World Bank, IMF, ADB and ABEDA

227. What are the major indicators (signs) of national development?

- i. **Gross National Product (GNP) or National Income:** This is the total amount of goods and services (calculated in monetary form) produced within a country in a particular year and income from abroad.
- ii. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** This is the total amount of goods and services produced within the country (calculated in monetary form) in the course of the year (not including income from abroad).
- iii. **Human Development Index (HDI):** This is a measure of human development in terms of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy, average years of schooling and purchasing power for those who are 25 years and above (expressed in dollar)
- iv. **Per Capita Income:** This is the GNP of the country divided by the total population.

POVERTY IN ZAMBIA

228. Poverty is a state of being poor (lacking) or insufficient access to basic needs such as food, clothes, shelter, education and health care. It is associated with the negative aspect of human development. What three perspectives are used to measure poverty?

- i. **Income Perspective:** leaving below a poverty datum line (one dollar a day).
- ii. **Basic Needs Perspective:** minimal requirements for survival do not meet acceptable need.
- iii. **Capability Perspective:** inability to participate in community activities due to lack of basic necessities such as food, clothes and shelter.

229. What do we call the measure of poverty developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in which poverty is measured in terms of short life expectancy, illiteracy and poor health and sanitation?

Human Poverty Index (HPI)

230. According to the Central Statistical Office (the office that keeps national data), in 1998, 73% of Zambia's population was poor with 58% being extremely poor. This is due to lack of national economic growth. What are the major causes of poverty in Zambia?

- **Poor and unsustainable agricultural policies**
- **National Debt burden: debt servicing at the expense of service provision**
- **External dependence at the expense of local initiative**
- **Climatic variation (droughts and floods)**
- **Morbidity and mortality rate (illness and death)**
- **Single parent and Child-headed households and orphans**
- **Unequal distribution of national wealth and gender inequality**
- **Low salaries and poor work culture**

231. State some of the measures Zambia can employ in order to alleviate (stop or reduce) poverty.

- **Improving the education system**
- **Increasing food production by empowering small scale farmers**
- **Improving health care system for the people to be more productive**
- **Promote the production of export products**
- **Promote rural development and investment through rural electrification**
- **Increase people's access to means of production such as land and capital**

232. Poverty alleviation needs careful preparation and clear plans for implementation. What do we call a national document or framework which focuses on interventions for poverty reduction?

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

233. What main areas does the PRSP address?

- **Agriculture** - **Macroeconomics** - **Industry** - **Transport/communication**
- **Tourism** - **Mining** - **Environment** - **Roads**
- **Education** - **Gender** - **Energy**

- Health
- HIV/AIDS
- Water and sanitation

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

234. What is the environment?

The environment is the surrounding and the things found there in (both physical and cultural). It is made up of interacting things and processes.

235. What are the main components of the environment?

- i. **Natural Environment:** physical and living environment, atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, animal and plant life.
- ii. **Economic Environment:** economic systems, economic institutions, rural and urban landscape.
- iii. **Social/Cultural Environment:** culture and social institutions, beliefs, customs and traditions.
- iv. **Political Environment:** political institutions and decision-making

236. What is environmental degradation?

Environmental degradation is a process by which the environment gets destroyed making it less fit for human, animal and plant life. It reduces the quality of the environment.

237. State the causes of environmental degradation.

- **Overpopulation:** where the number of people is more than the number of available resource.
- **Pollution:** introducing harmful materials (pollutants) into the environment.
- **Depletion of Resources:** resources such as water, fish, minerals, soil and tress become less available through soil erosion, overfishing, deforestation and desertification.
- **Climate Change:** the alteration of the environment through human activities such as excess emission of carbon dioxide from burning fuels and chlorofluorocarbons.
- **War:** human devastating hostilities towards each other in which people are killed, cities and towns are ruined and forests are destroyed completely.

238. What are Zambia's major environmental issues:

- i. **Deforestation** through indiscriminate destruction of forests
- ii. **Wildlife Depletion** through poaching and hunting of animals for trophies and meat.
- iii. **Pollution** of the air, soil and water through the rapid increase in waste generation.
- iv. **Land degradation** as a result of quarrying and mining
- v. **Inadequate or poor sanitation**

239. In Zambia the institution that helps to manage and control the environment by encouraging the conservation and sustainable utilisation of resources is known as the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). What is the former name for ZEMA?

The Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ)

240. Apart from ZEMA, name other institutions and government ministries that promote environmental management in Zambia.

- **Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA)**
- **The Department of Fisheries**
- **National Heritage and Conservation Commission**
- **The ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government and housing, Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.**

241. Name the international organisations that provide funding for capacity building in the environmental sector.

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

242. Zambia is a signatory to some of the international environmental conventions and agreements. State some of these conventions and agreements.

- **Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste**
- **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.**

- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification**
- **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**
- **Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage**
- **Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer**

243. What is the difference between Re-afforestation and afforestation?

Re-afforestation means planting trees to replace destroyed forests while afforestation means planting trees where there was no forest.

244. What do we call the use of resources today without threatening the future usefulness of the same resources? **Sustainability or sustainable development**

245. There is a large variety of micro-organisms, plants and animals which depend on one another. This large variety of living things in the ecological environment is referred to as **biodiversity** (biological diversity). State the three levels of biodiversity.

- i. **Genetic Diversity:** a measure of differences within and between species
- ii. **Species Diversity:** the total number of species in a given area
- iii. **Ecosystem Diversity:** the variety of habitats within which species occur

246. What is the significance of biodiversity?

- **It Provides food for local people**
- **Some plant and animal products are used in construction and as raw materials in processing and manufacturing industries.**
- **Some micro-organisms are used in preparation of medicines and herbal medicines**
- **It helps to maintain ecological balance, eg water and nutrient cycles.**
- **It has aesthetic (beauty) and recreation value eg game viewing, sightseeing, mountain climbing and safari hunting.**

247. What is an ecosystem?

This is the interaction of the community of organisms and their environment. The study of this interaction is known as **ecology**.

GLOBAL ISSUES

248. What are global issues?

These are developments and problems which affect the welfare of people in all nations (worldwide). They include issues like human rights and democracy, war and peace, global warming, HIV and AIDS, debt crisis and credit crunch, international trade ect.

249. What do we call the process by which the world becomes socially, economically, politically, culturally and environmentally united, integrated and interdependent?

Globalisation

250. What is the meaning of global interdependence?

It means that no nation or region in the world can survive in complete isolation from others but that the welfare of one nation depends on the decisions and policies and goods and services from other nations.

251. One way by which the world has become interdependent is through Foreign Aid. This is the international transfer of funds, goods and services in form of loans and grants from one country to another. State the two types of foreign aid.

- i. **Bilateral Aid:** Assistance from one country to another
- ii. **Multilateral Aid:** Assistance from international agencies formed by several countries.

252. What forms does foreign aid take?

- i. **Grants:** gifts from international agencies or governments to another.
- ii. **Loans:** funds, goods and services to be repaid with interest
- iii. **Tied Aid:** loans and grants with strings or stipulated conditions of use.

253. Name some organisations under bilateral and multilateral aid.

BILATERAL AID

Swedish International Development Agency

MULTILATERAL AID

African Development Bank (ADB)

(SIDA)

Japan International Co-operation Agency
(JICA)

Arab Bank for Economic Development
(ABEDA)

Finish International Co-operation Agency
(FINNIDA)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

United States Agency for International
Development (USAID)

World Bank also called International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

254. Foreign aid has created an international debate on whether it hinders or promotes economic development in third world recipient countries. State some arguments for and against foreign aid.

ARGUMENTS FOR FOREIGN AID

ARGUMENTS AGAINST FOREIGN AID

Supplements locally available investment resources

Tied aid is used to buy expensive goods and services from the donor country

Used to produce export products for foreign exchange

Only projects agreed upon with the donor country

Provides technology and skills not locally available

Profits from foreign investments are usually externalised

Enterprises established with the help of aid pay taxes to recipient government

Big Loans create debt service burden for recipient countries

Food aid alleviates famine in case of natural disasters

Food aid sometimes kills food market for local producers

Foreign aid promotes international cooperation.

Technical assistance is not always appropriate to the needs of recipient states

255. What is trade?

Trade is the selling and buying of goods and services. The two types of trade are internal (home) trade and external (foreign or international) trade.

256. Why do countries engage in international trade?

- **Due to uneven distribution of resources** some countries do not have certain resources but can be accessed from other countries

- **Due to climatic differences** some products are not produced in certain countries but can be accessed from other countries
- **Due to specialisation** some countries can produce goods and services which other countries can not
- **Due to technological differences** some countries have more technological capacity than others
- Products from other countries **supplement domestic production**
- International trade helps countries to **earn foreign exchange**.
- International trade **promotes international co-operation**

257. What do the following statements mean about trade?

- i. The rate at which exports from one country are exchanged for imports from another country. **Terms of Trade**
 - When the prices of exports are relatively higher than the prices for imports. **Favourable terms of trade**
 - When the prices of exports are relatively lower than the prices of imports. **Unfavourable terms of trade**
- ii. The difference between the value of visible imports and exports over a particular period. **Balance of trade**
 - When the value of visible exports exceeds the value of visible imports. **Favourable balance of trade or trade surplus**
 - When the value of goods imported exceeds the value of goods exported. **Unfavourable balance of trade or trade deficit**
- iii. The difference between what a country pays for imports and what a country earns from exports. **Balance of payment**
 - When a country receives less foreign currency from its exports, but pays more foreign currency on its imports. **Unfavourable balance of payments (balance of payment deficit)**
 - When a country receives more foreign currency from its exports, but spends less foreign currency on imports. **Favourable balance of payments (balance of payment surplus)**

258. What is the name of the international organisation that regulates international trade by ensuring that global rules on trade are followed?

World Trade Organisation

259. A situation where one borrows beyond his or her capacity to pay back is known as **Debt Crisis**. What factors lead to the increase of debt for Third World (developing) countries?

- i. **Unfair international trade**
- ii. **Debt servicing increases the interest on loans**
- iii. **Spending loans on consumption instead of production or manufacturing**
- iv. **Falling copper prices and fighting liberation wars.**

260. The programme of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) aimed at reducing the debt burden of the poorest countries that could not service their debts was known as the **Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative**. What were the qualifications and the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) for HIPC initiative?

- **Privatising state-owned enterprises**
- **Lifting restrictions on foreign investments**
- **Reducing tariff barriers (custom duties) to encourage imports**
- **Floating exchange rates to be determined by the exchange market**
- **Removing price controls and subsidies**
- **Relaxing labour laws protecting workers and employers**

261. What do we call the eight global development targets agreed upon by world leaders at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000 to be achieved by 2015?

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – read about these on Page 110 of Grade 12 book.