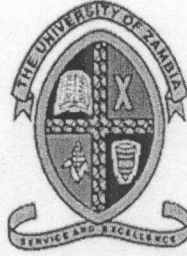


**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**MASTERS 2019/2020 EXAMINATIONS**

DSS	5005	HUMAN SECURITY
DSS	5035	SECURITY SECTOR ECONOMICS
DSS	5045	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
DSS	5085	HUMANITARIAN LAW
DSS	5195	MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY
ECN	5011	
ECN	5021	ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY
ECN	5201	MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES AND PROGRAMMING
ECN	5122	MACROECONOMICS FOR POLICY
EPM	5145	ECONOMETRICS
EPM	5222	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
EPM	5232	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY
EPM	5322	PUBLIC POLICY DESIGN AND EVALUATION
EPM	5625	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN ECONOMICS
HIS	5030	HISTORIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
LIN	5110	ADVANCED THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS
LIT	5110	ADVANCED STUDIES IN LITERARY THEORY AND CRITICISM
LIT	5210	COMPARATIVE LITERATURE
LIT	5310	CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN FICTION
MMC	5011	RESEARCH METHODS IN MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

MMC	5120	INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION ANDF RELATIONS
MMC	5161	COMMUNICATION FOR PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION
MMC	5242	COMMUNICATION POLICY & PLANNING IN DEVELOPING COUNT
PAM	5110	THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & MGT
PAM	5120	PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS
PAM	5315	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS
PHI	9125	BUSINESS ETHICS
POL	5210	COMPARATIVE POLITICS
PSG	5325	COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY
SOC	5210	SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
Master of Arts in Defense and Security

DSS 5005: Human Security

Tuesday September 15, 2020 (14-00 to 17-00 Hours)

**Instructions:**

1. There are three sections. Answer all questions from section one. Answer only one question from section two and only one question from section three.
  2. The Duration of the exam is three hours. Do not spend more than one hour on each of the three sections.
- 

**Section One**

1. Give brief answers to each and every one of the following questions
  - i. Give the main difference between Human security and State Security
  - ii. Mention (without elaborating) at least four main features of Human security
  - iii. Mention and describe at least two Human security threats
  - iv. Mention and explain at least two ways in which environmental preservation is critical to human security
  - v. Distinguish between exclusion and inclusion based forms of governance
  - vi. Mention and explain at least two reasons why social exclusion can be said to seriously undermine state security
  - vii. Give at least four elements of the post-cold war definition of National Security which can be said to address some human security concerns
  - viii. Mention at least four ideological foundations of a National Security state and briefly describe how it purports to ensure the security of the individual in society
  - ix. Briefly explain how armed violence, Poverty and disease affect human security
  - x. Mention at least four global human security challenges

## Section Two

Write an essay on anyone of the following questions:

2. Mention and discuss the role of parliamentary oversight in resolving global human security challenges
3. Discuss with examples how armed violence, poverty and disease undermine human security
4. Use any country/countries of your choice to demonstrate how national economic vulnerabilities undermines both human and national security

## Section Three

Write an essay on anyone of the following questions

5. List and discuss how the various characteristics of the national security state can be said to undermine human security
6. Discuss how human security, by its various features, can be said to enhance human rights, and complement state security,
7. Discuss the significance of human security considerations in national development efforts

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**2019/20 ACADEMIC YEAR THIRD TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**MASTER OF ARTS IN DEFENCE AND SECURITY STUDIES**

**DSS 5035: SECURITY SECTOR ECONOMICS**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer **ANY FOUR** questions.

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**Question One**

Imagine that the government has decided to increase the allocation of public funds to the military and away from civilian products. Demonstrate with the help of an appropriate diagram demonstrate how the optimal point would lower societal welfare. [15 marks]

Outline the specific ways in which investments in national security promote economic growth, and ways in which economic growth is necessary to ensure greater national security. [10 marks]

**Question Two**

State the Democracy-Peace Hypothesis in terms of how major gains in trade influence the probability of conflict between countries. Explain the rationale behind this hypothesis. Explain at least three limitations of this hypothesis. [15 marks]

Mention at least five national security threats that can be associated with an increasingly globalized world economic order. [10 marks]

**Question Three**

Discuss the determinants of security sector expenditures as outlined in the Richardson model of arms race. Illustrate at least three channels through which arms race can be economically harmful to all parties involved. [15 marks]

**Question Four**

Modern security threats such terrorism, cyber-security require modern methods of security such as deterrence rather than conventional military approaches. Explain the rationale for using deterrence in fighting cyber-security. [15 marks]

Technology is at the center-piece of modern security systems. Why is the government best-placed to fund investments in military technological advancement? [10 marks]

**Question Five**

Consider two countries which share a common lake. Unabated pollution in the lake is undermining fish re-stocking efforts. To be successful, pollution control requires both countries to adhere to agreed standards of behavior. The payoffs under each strategy are indicated in the Table below. Determine whether the following game has a Nash equilibrium. If so, what is the Nash equilibrium? [15 marks]

		COUNTRY B	
		Don't Pollute	Pollute
COUNTRY A	Don't Pollute	0,0	-5,5
	Pollute	5,-5	-3,-3

Why are market forces inadequate to dealing with cyber-security? [10 marks]

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES  
MASTER OF ARTS IN DEFENCE AND SECURITY STUDIES  
2021 THIRD TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DSS 5045 : Strategic Management  
TIME : Three (3) Hours Only  
Marks : 40 Percent

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer question one (1) in Section A, Plus any other two (2) questions in Section B

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**SECTION A**

1. For a strategy to satisfy the needs of an organization, it must fulfill at least four conditions: (a) it must be both pro-active and reactive; (b) it must take into account the dynamism in the business environment; (c) it must take into account the organizational and psychological dimensions of corporate life; and finally, (d) it must take into account the wide array of the interests of the various stake-holders of an organization. Write a comprehensive essay in which you address all these conditions, using appropriate examples of your choice. **(20 marks)**.

**SECTION B**

2. Write a concise essay in which you outline and critically examine what Roy Wernham (in King and Cleland, eds., 1987: 439) refers to as the things that matter in crafting and executing strategy. What conclusions, if any, do you come to, about the success or failure of a strategy? **(10 marks)**.
3. Write a concise essay in which you illustrate, using appropriate examples of your choice, the importance of resources, systems and organization structure in the operations of a business enterprise. **(10 marks)**.
4. Write a concise essay in which you critically examine the thesis that “although innovation as a strategy is desirable in organizations, it is not immune to challenges.” In so doing, outline also the kind of measures that, in your opinion, an organization can put in place to address the challenges it anticipates in its innovation strategy. **(10 marks)**.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**MASTER OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY**

**TRIMESTER ONE FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**DSS 5055: SECURITY SECTOR TRANSFORMATION MANAGEMENT.**

**Instructions:** answer one question from each section.

Section A

1. Security is deemed as objective condition by some scholars while others perceive it as a subjective condition. This scenario makes it onerous for us to attain the goal of security sector reforms and transformation management. Critically discuss.
2. Critically discuss the reasons why governments might turn to privatized military firms (PMFs) in the immediate post conflict period after internal war.

Section B

3. Critically assess the factors that determine the success and failure of both the police and intelligence services transformation in Zambia.
4. "Civilian oversight should not be equated with democratic civilian control – because the subordination of the armed forces to civilian institutions is not inherently democratic." Critically evaluate this statement using appropriate examples.

Section C

5. Critically Examine the extent to which feminist approaches are an appropriate theoretical model for achieving successful security sector reforms and transformation management.
6. Critically examine how Donor policies have influenced the patterns and nature of security sector transformation management especially during the post conflict phase in Africa. You may use an example of your choice to demonstrate your answer.

**END OF EXAMINATIONS**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES**

**INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW-DSS5085  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

**17 SEPTEMBER, 2020**

**TIME: 1400HRS**

**VENUE: CHRISTIAN CENTRE**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer **Two (2) questions**. **Question 1 is compulsory**.
2. Time allowed: **Three (3) hours plus five (5) minutes** to read through the examination.
3. This examination carries a total of **40 marks**.
4. Mobile telephones, tablets or any other form of computing or electronic instruments are **not** allowed into the examination room.
5. Candidates are not **permitted to bring** any statutes in the examination room.
6. This subject is for Candidates pursuing the MA DSS Programme.

### Question 1 (Compulsory)

You are the presiding judge in the trial chamber of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Ntumbwi is being tried before your Court for various crimes committed in 2016 while he was a rebel leader in Congolicius, a country in Africa. Congolicius is a state party to the Rome Statute establishing the ICC. The evidence before your court is to the effect that:

- a) Congolicius was under a civil war, with part of the country under the control of rebels led by Ntumbwi;
- b) During this war, the rebels under Ntumbwi killed more than 200 government soldiers they had captured, raped at least 77 women, recruited persons below the age of 18 in their army, and destroyed or took over schools and hospitals and turned them into their camps. Ntumbwi was aware of these developments but had told the government that these atrocities will continue because the government was doing exactly the same things and will only stop if the government stopped the atrocities first. Ntumbwi further argued that they were fighting a just war as all they wanted was the independence of eastern Congolicius.
- c) With the help of the AU, Ntumbwi's rebel group signed a peace deal with the government under whose terms Ntumbwi and his rebels were given complete amnesty.
- d) However, after Ntumbwi and his rebels demobilized and were disarmed, the government reneged on the amnesty and arrested Ntumbwi and surrendered him to the ICC.

Having heard all this evidence and considered it to be credible and reliable, you are tasked to write the judgement of the Court. Draft the judgment you would render. The judgment should clearly indicate the offences committed, if any, and the authorities being relied on.

**[20 marks]**

## Question 2

Write short notes on the following:

- a) Just war;
- b) Right of self-defence;
- c) Armed conflict;
- d) Weapons of mass destruction.

[20 marks]

## Question 3

- a) Is a pre-emptive strike lawful under international law? Justify your answer.
- b) How are the rules of International Humanitarian Law enforced or implemented?

[20 marks]

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**School of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**MA Programme in Defence and Security Studies**  
**DSS 5195: MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY**

**THIRD TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION**

**2020-2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**Monday, 1st March, 2021**

**14:00 -17:00hrs, UNZA Great East Road Campus**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Answer any THREE questions from these listed below. Your answer to each question will carry equal weight in grading. Your answer to each question chosen should be in an essay form and should begin on a separate page.**

1. Critically discuss the view that many advances in the field of psychology have their bases in military psychology.
2. Outline what you consider to be major threats to peace and order in a country like Zambia, and critically discuss how psychological factors may be involved.
3. Compare and contrast the psychological basis of religious and ethnic conflicts. What are their relative contributions to international relations?
4. Critically discuss the role of nationalism in international relations. What psychological factors are involved?
5. Outline and discuss psychological processes that may be associated with tribalism in a country like Zambia. What type of conflict could potentially arise from that?
6. Explain the concept of 'moral exclusion', and discuss some of the psychological bases for the tendency to exclude others from what may be deemed to be a 'moral community'.
7. Discuss the argument that the psychological consequences of military deployments, involving prolonged exposure to combat-related stress over multiple rotations, may be disproportionately high compared with physical injuries of combat.

8. Critically discuss the view that developing the soldier's character and ultimately the 'Warrior Spirit' is the most critical factor in strengthening resistance to battle stresses and trauma.
9. Outline some factors associated with stress in the military. In your answer, also identify and critically discuss two strategies for combating such stress.
10. Discuss the concept of 'Hardiness' as a personality characteristic amongst defence and security personnel. How useful is such a personality style for peacekeeping operations?

END OF EXAM PAPER

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

INSTRUCTIONS

EXAMINATION DURATION: TWO HOURS. ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS

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**QUESTION ONE**

1. Show that if indifference curves intersect the consumer is inconsistent.
2. Construct a set of indifference curves which satisfy the general assumptions of the theory, except for:
  - a) one of the 'goods' is in fact a bad; or
  - b) the consumer may reach a point at which he is satiated with one good but not the other; or
  - c) the consumer may reach a point at which he is satiated with both goods (a 'bliss point');  
or
  - d) there is a quantity for each good up to which it is a good, and beyond which it is a bad.

Give concrete examples of goods which may fit each case.

3. Discuss the relationship between the non-satiation assumption and the idea of scarcity  
which underlies microeconomics.
4. Draw indifference curves relating to:
  - (a) red and blue matches with identical incendiary properties;
  - (b) left and right shoes of the same size, quality, design, etc.;

and state whether the corresponding utility function is strictly quasi-concave. Comment on the way in which the  $MRS_{21}$  varies along these indifference curves. Explain why goods in case:

(a) are called 'perfect substitutes', and those in (b) 'perfect complements'.

5. Ms A's indifference curves for water and diamonds satisfy the assumption of strict convexity, and she is endowed with a great deal of water and very few diamonds. Which of the following does this imply? (Explain why the answer is right in relation to the others

- (a) Diamonds are more valuable to her than water.
- (b) She would give up a lot of water to get one more diamond.
- (c) She would give up more water for an extra diamond than would be the case if she had a combination, indifferent to the first, of less water and more diamonds.

## QUESTION TWO

The consumer has the utility function  
Roy's identity by:

Find her indirect utility function. Confirm

- (a) differentiating the indirect utility function with respect to the price of good 1;
- (b) using the first-order conditions to obtain solutions for  $x_1$  and  $I$ , and therefore an expression for  $-\lambda X_1$ ;
- (c) showing that (a) and (b) give the same result.

Invert the indirect utility function you obtain in Question above, to express expenditure as a function of prices and utility. Then show that this is the expenditure function for this form of direct utility function.

### QUESTION THREE

- (1). Explain what is meant by (a) technically efficient input combination and (b) an output efficient input combination and show that for an input combination to be technically efficient it is necessary but not sufficient that it be output-efficient.
2. Why can isoquants have positively sloped regions while indifference curves do not?
3. Why can we adopt an assumption of diminishing marginal products when we could not adopt an assumption of diminishing marginal utility?



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## Department of Economics

ECN 5021 ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY I

2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL DEFERRED EXAMINATION

**DURATION: Two (2) Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** There are Two (2) Sections in this Examination – Section A and Section B. Answer ALL questions in Section A, and any ONE question in Section B. Show ALL essential working to obtain full marks.

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### **SECTION A [60 Marks]**

#### **Question 1 [20 marks]**

Given the underlying assumptions of the growth theories, what distinguishes the Solow Growth Model from the Overlapping Generations Model.

#### **Question 2 [40 Marks]**

Consider a Solow economy that is on its balanced growth path. Assume for simplicity that there is no technological progress. Now suppose that the rate of population growth falls.

- (a) What happens to the balanced-growth-path values of capital per worker, output per worker, and consumption per worker? Sketch the paths of these variables as the economy moves to its new balanced growth path.
- (b) Describe the effect of the fall in population growth on the path of output (that is, total output, not output per worker).

## **SECTION B [40 Marks]**

### **Question 3 [20 Marks]**

- (a) Given an exposition of the Solow Growth Model, pinpointing its assumptions about the production function and the evolution of inputs into production.
- (b) Within the Solow Growth Model, what will be the impact on output due to a change in the saving rate?

### **Question 4 [20 Marks]**

- (a) Describe the specifics of the basic Endogenous Growth model.
- (b) Show how the growth rate in new knowledge,  $A$ , in Endogenous Growth Models behaves in characterizing the behavior of output per worker.

### **Question 5 [20 Marks]**

Firms are seen as the agents through which investment impacts upon living standards. Firstly, firms' investment demand and households' saving supply determine how much of an economy's output is invested. Secondly, because investment is highly volatile, investment demand may affect short-run fluctuations. With the aid of algebraic exposition, what are the assumptions and implications of the baseline investment model in terms of investment and the cost of capital?

--- THE END ---

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2020 DEFERRED AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

ECN 5201: MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES AND PROGRAMMING

**INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions**

**TIME: Three Hours**

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**Question 1**

- a. Using calculus of variation, find the general and extremals for the following equation:

$$\max \int_0^2 (12ty + \dot{y}^2) dt$$

With boundary conditions:  $y(0) = 0$  and  $y(2) = 8$

- b. Solve the following problem

$$\text{Min } V(y) = \int_0^T (1 + \dot{y}^2)^{1/2} dt$$

$$\text{s.t. } y(0) = 1$$

$$\text{and } y(T) = 2 - T$$

**Question 2**

Find the general solution of the following differential equation and find the integral path through  $(t, x) = (0, 1)$

a.  $\dot{x} - 3x = 5$

b.  $\ddot{x} - 2\dot{x} + x = 3$

**Question 3**

Solve the problem

$$\text{Max} \int_0^T (1 - tx(t) - (u(t))^2) dt; \quad \dot{x}(t) = u(t); \quad x(0) = x_0; \quad x(T) \text{ free and } U \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

**Question 4:**

You are given the maximisation problem  $f(x, y) = xy$ . The critical point is constrained on the boundary of set  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . Obtain the candidate solution for  $y$ ,  $x$  and shadow price.

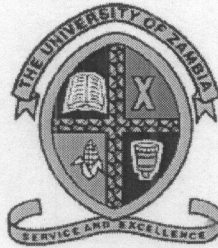
**Question 5**

Compute the eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the following matrix?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

EPM 5122: MACROECONOMICS FOR POLICY

SECOND TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B
- SHOW ALL YOUR CALCULATIONS. DIAGRAMS MUST BE WELL LABELLED

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

## SECTION A: Answer all questions in this section

### Question 1

- Graphically illustrate and explain the effects of an increase in the private savings rate using the basic Solow growth model. In your answer, you must clearly label all curves and the initial and final equilibria. Explain what happens to the rate of growth of output per worker and the rate of growth of output, depreciation, population growth as the economy adjusts to this increased savings rate.
- Based on the same model, list and briefly explain the fundamental sources of long-run standards of living
- Based on the Solow model, explain the concept of poverty traps and suggest ways of coming out of such traps.

### Question 2

Consider the economy of South Sudan given by the following structure:

$$\text{Consumption: } C = 200 + 0.75(Y - T)$$

$$\text{Investment } I = 200 - 25r$$

$$\text{Output } Y = C + I + G$$

$$\text{Money demand } \left(\frac{M}{P}\right)^d = Y - 100r$$

Where  $G$  is government purchases and  $T$  is taxes.  $r$  is interest rate and it ranges from 0 to 8. Assume government is running a balanced budget with  $G = 100$ .  $M$  is money supply set at 1000 and  $P$  is price set at 2.

- Derive the expression for the IS curve and graph it for the given range of  $r$
- Derive the LM curve for  $r$  ranging from 0 to 8
- Find the equilibrium interest rate ( $r$ ) and the equilibrium level of output ( $Y$ )
- If price levels rise from 2 to 4, explain what happens to the equilibrium level (graph it)
- Assume that due to war, the Minister of finance decided to undertake an expansionary fiscal policy, while the monetary authority, through inflation targeting decided to raise the policy rate, explain the impact of these policies on the economy.
- Derive and graph an equation for aggregate demand curve

## SECTION B

### Question 3

- Under an intertemporal consumption model, an increase in interest rate has both the substitution and income effects. With a help of appropriate diagrams discuss the welfare implications of a rise in interest rate.
- List and explain the major types and sources of unemployment

#### Question 4

- a) Money supply is influenced several economic agents. You are given the following equations:

$$M = C + D$$

$$B = C + R$$

Where M is money supply, C is currency in circulation and D is demand deposits, B is the monetary base R is the reserve ratio.

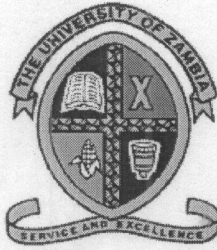
- i. Derive the money multiplier and explain the factors that influence money supply in an economy
  - ii. Assume that you have a monetary base of ZMW 80 million and a reserve-deposit ratio of 10% and a currency deposit ratio of 80%. Compute the money multiplier and the level of money supply (Hint  $M = mB$  where m is the money multiplier).
  - iii. Assume the reserve-deposit ratio declines to 5%, what is the new level of money supply. Explain the observed difference between your answer and the one in question ii above
- b) Demographics play an important role in the observed volatility of the propensity to consume in both the long run and short run. Discuss this in the light of the life cycle hypothesis

#### Question 5

- a) During the wage bargaining period, the labour Union for Ambro-group of companies is offered and accepts salary increment assuming that the annual inflation rate will be 30%. However, during the year, the inflation rate turns out to be a 43%. Using appropriate graphs, explain how this turn of events will affect the equilibrium output, wages and employment in the real wage- employment plane, the nominal wage –employment plane and the output - employment plane. Explain how the equilibrium is arrived at in each panel.
- b) Discuss the major costs of inflation. What are some of the policy measures that you would institute to stem inflation?

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

EPM 5122: MACROECONOMICS FOR POLICY

SECOND TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B
- SHOW ALL YOUR CALCULATIONS. DIAGRAMS MUST BE WELL LABELLED

---

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

## SECTION A: Answer all questions in this section

### Question 1

- Graphically illustrate and explain the effects of an increase in the private savings rate using the basic Solow growth model. In your answer, you must clearly label all curves and the initial and final equilibria. Explain what happens to the rate of growth of output per worker and the rate of growth of output, depreciation, population growth as the economy adjusts to this increased savings rate.
- Based on the same model, list and briefly explain the fundamental sources of long-run standards of living
- Based on the Solow model, explain the concept of poverty traps and suggest ways of coming out of such traps.

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Where  $G$  is government purchases and  $T$  is taxes.  $r$  is interest rate and it ranges from 0 to 8. Assume government is running a balanced budget with  $G = 100$ .  $M$  is money supply set at 1000 and  $P$  is price set at 2.

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## SECTION B

### Question 3

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- a) Money supply is influenced several economic agents. You are given the following equations:

$$M = C + D$$

$$B = C + R$$

Where M is money supply, C is currency in circulation and D is demand deposits, B is the monetary base R is the reserve ratio.

- i. Derive the money multiplier and explain the factors that influence money supply in an economy
  - ii. Assume that you have a monetary base of ZMW 80 million and a reserve-deposit ratio of 10% and a currency deposit ratio of 80%. Compute the money multiplier and the level of money supply (Hint  $M = mB$  where m is the money multiplier).
  - iii. Assume the reserve-deposit ratio declines to 5%, what is the new level of money supply. Explain the observed difference between your answer and the one in question ii above
- b) Demographics play an important role in the observed volatility of the propensity to consume in both the long run and short run. Discuss this in the light of the life cycle hypothesis

#### Question 5

- a) During the wage bargaining period, the labour Union for Ambro-group of companies is offered and accepts salary increment assuming that the annual inflation rate will be 30%. However, during the year, the inflation rate turns out to be a 43%. Using appropriate graphs, explain how this turn of events will affect the equilibrium output, wages and employment in the real wage- employment plane, the nominal wage –employment plane and the output - employment plane. Explain how the equilibrium is arrived at in each panel.
- b) Discuss the major costs of inflation. What are some of the policy measures that you would institute to stem inflation?

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

**EPM 5145: ECONOMETRICS**

**DATE: 19<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2021**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. Answer any four questions.
- ii. The questions carry equal marks of 20.
- iii. Ensure that you clearly show all your workings.
- iv. Calculator are allowed for this examination

### QUESTION ONE

- i. Given the following regression function:  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + u_i$ , derive the first order conditions obtained using the OLS method when the sum of residual square is differentiated with respect to  $\hat{\beta}_1$  and  $\hat{\beta}_0$ .
- ii. In the model,  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + u_i$ , prove that the OLS slope coefficient estimator  $\hat{\beta}_1$  is an unbiased estimator of the slope coefficient  $\beta_1$ , while making the proof, clearly explain all the necessary assumptions made.
- iii. List nine (9) of the Classical Linear Regression Model (CLRM) assumptions.

### QUESTION TWO

The table below gives the bags of maize produced per acre, Y, resulting from the use of various amounts of fertilizer in kilograms per acre, X, as produced on a farm in a period of 10 years.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$Y_i$	40	44	46	48	52	58	60	68	74	80
$X_i$	6	10	12	14	16	18	22	24	26	32
$\hat{Y}_i$	37.08	43.72	47.04	50.36	53.68	57	63.64	66.96	70.28	80.24

Using the above information answer the following questions, clearly showing all formulas and calculations.

- i. Fit an OLS regression to these observations.(Clearly show a table with all your workings)
- ii. Interpret the estimated slope coefficient and intercept in (i).
- iii. Find the coefficient of determination and state two (2) of its properties

### QUESTION THREE

- i. Determine whether each of the following equations is over, under or just identified using the order condition.

$$Y_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Y_2 + \alpha_3 Y_3 + \alpha_4 X_1 + \alpha_5 X_2 + u_1$$

$$Y_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_3 + \beta_2 X_1 + u_2$$

$$Y_3 = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 Y_2 + u_3$$

- ii. State with a justification, whether the following statements are true, false, or uncertain:
- Despite perfect multicollinearity, OLS estimators are BLUE.
  - In cases of high multicollinearity, it is not possible to assess the individual significance of one or more partial regression coefficients.
  - Multicollinearity is harmless if the objective of the analysis is prediction only.
  - Ceteris paribus, the higher the Variance Inflating Factor (VIF) is, the larger the variances of OLS estimators.
  - The reduced-form equations of the model express each endogenous variable in the system only as a function of the exogenous variable of the model.

#### QUESTION FOUR

- List the 5 types of specification errors that can be encountered when carrying out research
- Consider the following model:  $Y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_t + u_t$ . Assume that  $u_t$  has an AR(1). Carry out a Generalised Least Squares (GLS) when  $\rho$  is known. Also briefly state what correction (s) have been made to the model to allow you to use Ordinary Least Squares after the transformation.
- Assume you have the following model:  $Y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_t + u_t$ . Where the error variance is related to another variable  $z_t$ . Carry out GLS to remove heteroscedasticity.
- Give the decision rule (s) used to determine positive autocorrelation and show that

$$d \approx 2(1 - \hat{\rho})$$

#### QUESTION FIVE

State whether true or false or uncertain. Justify your answer in a maximum of three sentences or through proofs as the question dictates.

1. If  $r$ , the coefficient of correlation between  $n$  pairs of values  $(X_i, Y_i)$ , is positive, then both the slope coefficients  $\beta_{yx}$  and  $\beta_{xy}$  are positive, where  $\beta_{yx}$  = slope coefficient in the regression of  $Y$  on  $X$  and  $\beta_{xy}$  = slope coefficient in the regression of  $X$  on  $Y$ .
2. If you regress  $Y_i$  on  $\hat{Y}_i$  (i.e., actual  $Y$  on estimated  $Y$ ), the intercept and slope values will be 0 and 1, respectively.
3. Based on the large sample properties of the estimator, an estimator can be asymptotically efficient but not consistent.
4.  $\text{var}(Y_i) = \sigma_u^2$
5. If there is no intercept in the regression model, the estimated  $u_i$  will not sum to zero.
6. Let  $\hat{\beta}_{YX}$  and  $\hat{\beta}_{XY}$  represent the slopes in the regression of  $Y$  on  $X$  and  $X$  on  $Y$ , respectively, then  $\hat{\beta}_{YX}\hat{\beta}_{XY} \neq r^2$  (where  $r$  is the coefficient of correlation between  $X$  and  $Y$ ).
7. Even though the disturbance term in the CLRM is not normally distributed, the OLS estimators are still unbiased.
8. The higher the value of  $\sigma^2$ , the larger is the variance of  $\hat{\beta}_1$  (the slope coefficient).
9. The sum of the squared deviations of error term is preferred so as to penalize larger deviations relatively more than smaller deviations.
10. If  $r$ , the coefficient of correlation between  $n$  pairs of values  $(X_i, Y_i)$ , is positive, then  $r$  between  $(-X_i, Y_i)$  and that between  $(X_i, -Y_i)$  can be either positive or negative.

**The End**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS - ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAM

2020/21 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND-TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

EPM 5222 : STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT  
TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER QUESTION ONE IN SECTION A PLUS  
ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B

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SECTION A

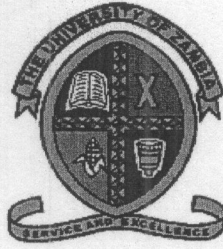
1. Some strategic management theorists, such as Robert M. Grant, contend that the SWOT analysis, or SWOT framework, and the BCG matrix have “weaknesses” or “limitations” when used as tools of strategic analysis. Write a concise essay in which you outline what these “weaknesses”, or “limitations” are, or could be. In so doing, suggest also how such “weaknesses” or “limitations” can be remedied. (20 Marks)

SECTION B

2. For a strategy to satisfy the needs of an organization, it must fulfill at least four conditions: (a) it must be both pro-active and reactive; (b) it must take into account the dynamism in the business environment; (c) it must take into account the organizational and psychological dimensions of corporate life; and finally, (d) it must take into account the wide array of the interests of the various stake-holders of an organization. Write a comprehensive essay in which you address all these conditions, using appropriate examples of your choice. (10 Marks)
3. In Strategic Management, strategies are, or can be crafted (or formulated) and executed (or implemented) at three levels. Write a concise essay in which you justify, using appropriate examples of your choice, why such an approach is, or may be desirable. In so doing, comment briefly also on the factors, or issues to pay attention to when crafting and executing strategy at the three levels. (10 Marks)
4. Write a concise essay in which you outline and comment on the measures, or policies that a firm that intends to pursue an innovation strategy can, or should put in place to promote this strategy. In so doing, critically examine also the thesis, or assumption that “although innovation as a strategy is desirable, it is not immune to challenges.” (10 marks)

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END OF EXAMINATION



EPM5232: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY

**Tuesday 17 March 2021**

TOTAL MARKS: 100

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. **Reading and Planning Time: 5 Minutes** (No usage of calculator during this time but you are free to scribble in the question paper and not in the answer booklet)
2. This paper has one sections:  
Section A: Question One (1) (**60 MARKS**)  
Section B: Optional Two (2) Questions. (**40 MARKS**)
3. PLEASE enter your correct **Student /Computer number only** and **not** your Name.
4. Total marks shown against the requirement (s) for each question would be taken as an indication of the expected length and depth of the answer.
5. All workings must be done in the answer booklet /sheet.
6. Do NOT write in pencil (except for diagrams and graphs)
7. Present legible and tidy work / solutions.
8. Do not open this paper until you are told to do.
9. PV tables are included on page 7 to 9.

## **SECTION A**

### **QUESTION ONE**

You (**Palibe Kanthu**), the Associate Director in an Investment and Corporate Advisory department at EPM Chartered Accountants Limited, a firm of Chartered accountants and Economists. Your firm won a tender to provide Investment and Financial Management Services to Mwajionela Mining Plc for a period of five years commencing this October reporting directly to the Board of Directors (BoD).

#### **Mwajionela Mining Plc background**

This organisation was founded by Likona Likona (LL) who is the Chief Executive Officer 15 years ago and it became listed on Lusaka Stock Exchange 6 years ago and the current share price is K3.2 as of today. The organisation core business activities is the mining of Phosphate a key raw material to most fertilizers which it exports to two global giants of fertilizer, OCP Group from Morocco founded in 1920 and Yara International a parastatal listed company from Norway founded in 1905. The mining industry in Zambia is heavily regulated starting from health and safety, employee welfare, taxation, labor laws etc.

As part of corporate social responsibility, Mwajionela has built a modern hospital, Primary and Secondary School in Livingstone. The mine also sponsors 10 students in the school of mines at the University of Zambia (UNZA).

#### **Corporate Governance**

The Chairman of Mwajionela plc is Mr. Abraham C. Mulolani, a well-established business man in SADC region. The 11-member Board of Director has four executive members the CEO, the Finance Director, Mining Operations Director and the Human Capital Director. The BoD sub committees includes the Risk, Health and safety, Audit, Directors appointment and nomination.

#### **Investment Information**

The share price on IPO was K1.9 and for the last 4 years the dividend has been rising with the most recent in 2017 being K0.3 per equity share. All the sales are in USD, all the capital equipment is purchased from Europe and East Asia, 60% salaries are in USD but the reporting is in ZMW. In the last few months, the Local currency kwacha has weakened against all the global major currencies, the borrowing rates have stated rising since the announcement of the

austerity measures by the government during the 2020 budget presentation on 27 September last year. There has been growing concerns with regards to the growth of the share price in the last 3 year and as one of the business solutions, the BoD has a new capital expansion project which will make Mwjionela become the second largest Phosphate producer in the world.

**Today 17 March 2021 at EPM Chartered Accountants Limited**

***Email from Managing Partner***

From: Christabel Choko

To: Palibe Kanthu

Date: 17 March 2021

Subject: REPORT TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS – MWAJIONELA PLC

Hi PK,

I trust you are keeping your head above the water despite the pressure from our five clients



Please PK, **produce a report** which will address **all** the terms of reference or requirements in the email from our client Mr. Suleman below. As usual we will review it at 14:00 pm.

Regards,

CC

Managing Partner

EPM Chartered Accountants

**Email from Finance Director of Mwjionela Mining Plc.**

From: Musonda Mwamba Tembo

To: Christabel Choko

Date: 17 March 2021

Subject: CAPITAL BUDGETING AND OTHER FINANCIAL MANGEMENT ISSUES

Hi Crisie,

Please find attached our document with specific information and requirements for your first assignment as discussed at your offices on 15 March 2021.

Our BoD requires a succinct report by 17 March 2021 on the New Mining Capital Expansion Project and other various financial management issues. This new capital mining project which will displace about 1,000 locals in the surrounding villages is the ground-breaking project in Zambia and in Sub Sahara Africa.

Please Crisie, include **all** the specific requirements in my attachment.

Br,

MMT

Finance Director -Mwajionela Plc

***Attachment to the email from MMT from Mwajionela Mining Plc***

Forecast sales volumes, selling prices and variable costs are as follows:

Year	1	2	3	4
Sales volume (units/year) Million	20	60	70	40
Selling price (K/unit).	15	19	24	25
Variable costs (K/unit).	9	12	13	13.5
Incremental Fixed cost K'Million	50	80	100	80

The initial investment cost of production equipment will be K350 million, payable at the start of the first year of operation. Production will cease at the end of four years. The production equipment would have a scrap value at the end of four years of K500,000 in future value terms. Investment in working capital of K3 million will be required at the start of the first year of operation. Mwajionela Plc currently has a nominal after-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 10% and a real after-tax WACC of 8.5%. The company uses its current WACC as the discount rate for all investment projects.

**Requirements / Terms of Reference**

- (a) Briefly explain three financial and three non-financial synergies that come with business acquisitions. (9 marks)
- (b) Explain two (2) strategic financial and four (4) strategic non-financial issues which should be considered before arriving at the final decision. (6 marks)

- (c) Explain two (2) specific roles of the Board of Directors in reference to the expansion project. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain the key decisions in financial management and one financial measures of the primary objective of an organisation like Mwajionela plc. (4 marks)
- (e) Briefly explain three (3) factors that influence the market value of a bond. (3 marks)
- (f) Critique the statement “liquidity is more important that profitability in the working capital management of Mwajionela Plc”. (3 marks)
- (g) Briefly explain the purpose of secondary and primary markets in the financial markets in Zambia (2 marks)
- (h) Briefly Explain two merits of using rights issue as opposed to straight equity issue. (2 marks)
- (i) Briefly explain the M\$M 1958 and 1963 theories of effects of the capital structure on the value of an entity, basic use of the diagram is required. (6 marks)
- (j) Briefly explain two ways of how the Lusaka Stock Exchange Could Increase is share listing.. (2 marks)
- (k) Using concrete examples differentiate between the systematic and non-systematic risks and explain which one is a variable of capital asset pricing model (CAPM). (3 marks)
- (l) Explain the market efficiency hypothesis and the three types of markets under this hypothesis. (4 marks)
- (m) Critique the statement “equity is a cheaper finance than debt because equity does not require collateral when accessing compared to debt”. (3 marks)
- (n) Calculate the theoretical ex right price (TERP) of equity for CC Plc that has decided to give the existing shareholders a right and not an obligation to buy 1 for every 3 existing equity shares at K2.0 per share and the current share price is K2.50. (2 marks)
- (o) Briefly explain why the ex-rights actual share price may differ from theoretical ex-rights share price. (4 marks)

**Required;**

Respond to Christabel Choko your Managing Partner.

(Professional marks up to **5 marks**).

**(TOTAL 60 MARKS)**

**QUESTION TWO**

**Required:**

(A) Calculate the required rate of return if the market return over and above the risk-free return is 8%, treasury bills return is around 7% and the beta factor is performing better than the market by 15 %. (2 marks)

(B) Explain the beta factor in the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) (3 marks)

You have been newly recruited as the Head of Investment and Financial Management function a Non-Governmental Organisation known as Zithandizeni Wood which was founded 15 years ago by a small group of religious entrepreneurs and it deals in the manufacturing various high-quality wood products in Zambia. Zithandizeni is market challenger to the rival competitor Sikale Wood who is the market leader. Zithandizeni sales both on cash to the public and credit to most of government ministries and huge corporations.

This Organisation has issues around the management of short-term financial resources since your predecessor had Jenga-Jenga knowledge with a certificate in accounting and so your arrival as new blood with MA EPM from UNZA has exited the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer is known as Brother kavundula or Bro "K" an Ex religious Father but now married to Dr Palibe kanthu has told you several times that she does not see the main benefits of this issue of working capital management and that it is nothing but a total waste of her strategic management precious time, she says that, she would rather concentrate on competition analysis, developing disruptive products and customer loyalty issues.

**Working Capital Investment Position as at 25 March 2021 (All amounts are in K' Million)**

The total Inventory amount is **k100**, Trade Receivables **k70** and trade payables are **k65**.

Sikale Wood current asset ratio **2:1** and acid test /quick ratio is **1:1**

Element	Zithandizeni Wood -(Days)	Sikale Wood-(Days)
Inventory-raw materials	20	15
Inventory finished goods	25	20
Trade receivables	30	20
Trade payables	(55)	(50)
<b>Cash operating cycle</b>	<b><u>20</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>

**Required:**

- (A) Advise Brother K on the overall working capital position using the working capital ratios. (5 marks)
- (B) Advise Brother K and senior management on the working capital position using the cash operating cycle and recommend three (3) possible specific solutions Zithandizeni could implement in order to improve the current cash operating cycle. (6 mark)
- (C) Calculate the value of equity per share if the total assets from the statement of financial position is K250 million while the total liabilities are K150 million and Zithandizeni has 80 million equity shares. (2 marks)
- (D) Briefly explain debt factoring and invoice discounting. (4 marks)
- (E) Explain two (2) merits and one (2) demerit of debt factoring. (12 marks)
- (F) Briefly explain the overtrading and the symptoms of the same. (6 marks)

**(TOTAL 40 MARKS)**

**The End**

## PRESENT VALUE TABLE

Present value of \$1, that is  $1 r^{-n}$  where  $r$  = interest rate;  $n$  = number of periods until payment or receipt.

Periods ( $n$ )	Interest rates ( $r$ )									
	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
1	0.990	0.980	0.971	0.962	0.952	0.943	0.935	0.926	0.917	0.909
2	0.980	0.961	0.943	0.925	0.907	0.890	0.873	0.857	0.842	0.826
3	0.971	0.942	0.915	0.889	0.864	0.840	0.816	0.794	0.772	0.751
4	0.961	0.924	0.888	0.855	0.823	0.792	0.763	0.735	0.708	0.683
5	0.951	0.906	0.863	0.822	0.784	0.747	0.713	0.681	0.650	0.621
6	0.942	0.888	0.837	0.790	0.746	0.705	0.666	0.630	0.596	0.564
7	0.933	0.871	0.813	0.760	0.711	0.665	0.623	0.583	0.547	0.513
8	0.923	0.853	0.789	0.731	0.677	0.627	0.582	0.540	0.502	0.467
9	0.914	0.837	0.766	0.703	0.645	0.592	0.544	0.500	0.460	0.424
10	0.905	0.820	0.744	0.676	0.614	0.558	0.508	0.463	0.422	0.386
11	0.896	0.804	0.722	0.650	0.585	0.527	0.475	0.429	0.388	0.350
12	0.887	0.788	0.701	0.625	0.557	0.497	0.444	0.397	0.356	0.319
13	0.879	0.773	0.681	0.601	0.530	0.469	0.415	0.368	0.326	0.290
14	0.870	0.758	0.661	0.577	0.505	0.442	0.388	0.340	0.299	0.263
15	0.861	0.743	0.642	0.555	0.481	0.417	0.362	0.315	0.275	0.239
16	0.853	0.728	0.623	0.534	0.458	0.394	0.339	0.292	0.252	0.218
17	0.844	0.714	0.605	0.513	0.436	0.371	0.317	0.270	0.231	0.198
18	0.836	0.700	0.587	0.494	0.416	0.350	0.296	0.250	0.212	0.180
19	0.828	0.686	0.570	0.475	0.396	0.331	0.277	0.232	0.194	0.164
20	0.820	0.673	0.554	0.456	0.377	0.312	0.258	0.215	0.178	0.149

Periods ( $n$ )	Interest rates ( $r$ )									
	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
1	0.901	0.893	0.885	0.877	0.870	0.862	0.855	0.847	0.840	0.833
2	0.812	0.797	0.783	0.769	0.756	0.743	0.731	0.718	0.706	0.694
3	0.731	0.712	0.693	0.675	0.658	0.641	0.624	0.609	0.593	0.579
4	0.659	0.636	0.613	0.592	0.572	0.552	0.534	0.516	0.499	0.482
5	0.593	0.567	0.543	0.519	0.497	0.476	0.456	0.437	0.419	0.402
6	0.535	0.507	0.480	0.456	0.432	0.410	0.390	0.370	0.352	0.335
7	0.482	0.452	0.425	0.400	0.376	0.354	0.333	0.314	0.296	0.279
8	0.434	0.404	0.376	0.351	0.327	0.305	0.285	0.266	0.249	0.233
9	0.391	0.361	0.333	0.308	0.284	0.263	0.243	0.225	0.209	0.194
10	0.352	0.322	0.295	0.270	0.247	0.227	0.208	0.191	0.176	0.162
11	0.317	0.287	0.261	0.237	0.215	0.195	0.178	0.162	0.148	0.135
12	0.286	0.257	0.231	0.208	0.187	0.168	0.152	0.137	0.124	0.112
13	0.258	0.229	0.204	0.182	0.163	0.145	0.130	0.116	0.104	0.093
14	0.232	0.205	0.181	0.160	0.141	0.125	0.111	0.099	0.088	0.078
15	0.209	0.183	0.160	0.140	0.123	0.108	0.095	0.084	0.079	0.065
16	0.188	0.163	0.141	0.123	0.107	0.093	0.081	0.071	0.062	0.054
17	0.170	0.146	0.125	0.108	0.093	0.080	0.069	0.060	0.052	0.045
18	0.153	0.130	0.111	0.095	0.081	0.069	0.059	0.051	0.044	0.038
19	0.138	0.116	0.098	0.083	0.070	0.060	0.051	0.043	0.037	0.031
20	0.124	0.104	0.087	0.073	0.061	0.051	0.043	0.037	0.031	0.026

Cumulative present value of \$1 per annum, Receivable or Payable at the end of each year for  $n$

$$\frac{1 - (1+r)^{-n}}{r}$$

years

Periods ( $n$ )	Interest rates ( $r$ )									
	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
1	0.990	0.980	0.971	0.962	0.952	0.943	0.935	0.926	0.917	0.909
2	1.970	1.942	1.913	1.886	1.859	1.833	1.808	1.783	1.759	1.736
3	2.941	2.884	2.829	2.775	2.723	2.673	2.624	2.577	2.531	2.487
4	3.902	3.808	3.717	3.630	3.546	3.465	3.387	3.312	3.240	3.170
5	4.853	4.713	4.580	4.452	4.329	4.212	4.100	3.993	3.890	3.791
6	5.795	5.601	5.417	5.242	5.076	4.917	4.767	4.623	4.486	4.355
7	6.728	6.472	6.230	6.002	5.786	5.582	5.389	5.206	5.033	4.868
8	7.652	7.325	7.020	6.733	6.463	6.210	5.971	5.747	5.535	5.335
9	8.566	8.162	7.786	7.435	7.108	6.802	6.515	6.247	5.995	5.759
10	9.471	8.983	8.530	8.111	7.722	7.360	7.024	6.710	6.418	6.145
11	10.368	9.787	9.253	8.760	8.306	7.887	7.499	7.139	6.805	6.495
12	11.255	10.575	9.954	9.385	8.863	8.384	7.943	7.536	7.161	6.814
13	12.134	11.348	10.635	9.986	9.394	8.853	8.358	7.904	7.487	7.103
14	13.004	12.106	11.296	10.563	9.899	9.295	8.745	8.244	7.786	7.367
15	13.865	12.849	11.938	11.118	10.380	9.712	9.108	8.559	8.061	7.606
16	14.718	13.578	12.561	11.652	10.838	10.106	9.447	8.851	8.313	7.824
17	15.562	14.292	13.166	12.166	11.274	10.477	9.763	9.122	8.544	8.022
18	16.398	14.992	13.754	12.659	11.690	10.828	10.059	9.372	8.756	8.201
19	17.226	15.679	14.324	13.134	12.085	11.158	10.336	9.604	8.950	8.365
20	18.046	16.351	14.878	13.590	12.462	11.470	10.594	9.818	9.129	8.514

Periods ( $n$ )	Interest rates ( $r$ )									
	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
1	0.901	0.893	0.885	0.877	0.870	0.862	0.855	0.847	0.840	0.833
2	1.713	1.690	1.668	1.647	1.626	1.605	1.585	1.566	1.547	1.528
3	2.444	2.402	2.361	2.322	2.283	2.246	2.210	2.174	2.140	2.106
4	3.102	3.037	2.974	2.914	2.855	2.798	2.743	2.690	2.639	2.589
5	3.696	3.605	3.517	3.433	3.352	3.274	3.199	3.127	3.058	2.991
6	4.231	4.111	3.998	3.889	3.784	3.685	3.589	3.498	3.410	3.326
7	4.712	4.564	4.423	4.288	4.160	4.039	3.922	3.812	3.706	3.605
8	5.146	4.968	4.799	4.639	4.487	4.344	4.207	4.078	3.954	3.837
9	5.537	5.328	5.132	4.946	4.772	4.607	4.451	4.303	4.163	4.031
10	5.889	5.650	5.426	5.216	5.019	4.833	4.659	4.494	4.339	4.192
11	6.207	5.938	5.687	5.453	5.234	5.029	4.836	4.656	4.486	4.327
12	6.492	6.194	5.918	5.660	5.421	5.197	4.988	4.793	4.611	4.439
13	6.750	6.424	6.122	5.842	5.583	5.342	5.118	4.910	4.715	4.533
14	6.982	6.628	6.302	6.002	5.724	5.468	5.229	5.008	4.802	4.611
15	7.191	6.811	6.462	6.142	5.847	5.575	5.324	5.092	4.876	4.675
16	7.379	6.974	6.604	6.265	5.954	5.668	5.405	5.162	4.938	4.730
17	7.549	7.120	6.729	6.373	6.047	5.749	5.475	5.222	4.990	4.775
18	7.702	7.250	6.840	6.467	6.128	5.818	5.534	5.273	5.033	4.812
19	7.839	7.366	6.938	6.550	6.198	5.877	5.584	5.316	5.070	4.843
20	7.963	7.469	7.025	6.623	6.259	5.929	5.628	5.353	5.101	4.870

## FORMULAE

### Perpetuity

Present value of £1 per annum, payable or receivable in perpetuity, commencing in one year, discounted at  $r\%$  per annum:

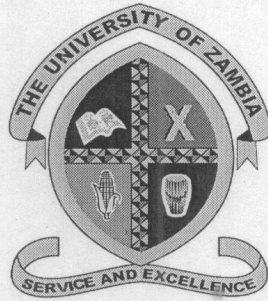
$$PV = \frac{1}{r}$$

### INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Economic Order Quantity

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2C_oD}{C_h}}$$

- where:  $C_o$  = cost of placing an order  
 $C_h$  = cost of holding one unit in Inventory for one year  
 $D$  = annual demand



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT  
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**EPM 5232: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY**

**DATE: 17<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2021**

**EXAM TIME: 14:00 HOURS**

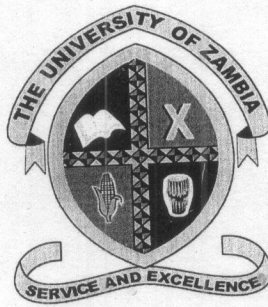
**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**VENUE: DRGS LECTURE ROOM III**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. The Paper has a Total Number of SIX (6) Questions Made up of Section A and Section B**
  - 2. Section A is *COMPULSORY*. Attempt ANY TWO (2) Questions from Section B.**
  - 3. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected**
- 

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT  
2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**EPM 5232: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY**

**DATE: 17<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2021**

**EXAM TIME: 14:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**VENUE: DRGS LECTURE ROOM III**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. The Paper has a Total Number of SIX (6) Questions Made up of Section A and Section B**
  - 2. Section A is *COMPULSORY*. Attempt ANY TWO (2) Questions from Section B.**
  - 3. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected**
- 

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

## SECTION A - COMPULSORY

### QUESTION ONE

A company is considering a project that would cost K290,000 now, and would earn the following cash profits.

Year	K	Year	K
1 <sup>st</sup> year	80,000	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	100,000
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	120,000	4 <sup>th</sup> year	60,000

The capital equipment purchased at the start of the project could be resold for K50,000 at the start of the fifth year. The company's required minimum rate of return is 12%.

#### Required:

Compute the project's internal rate of return (IRR) and advise whether the company should undertake the project. (25 Marks)

### QUESTION TWO

On December 31, 2016 BGM Enterprises recorded an average annual rate of return of 18% while Troik Investments Bureau recorded an average annual rate of return of 26% on the portfolio. As Chief Financial Officer of the holding company for BGM Enterprises and Troik Investments Bureau you make the following projections for the next five (5) years.

- (a) BGM Enterprises average annual rate of return to grow at 5% per annum the following first two (2) years, decline by 8% in the third year due to poor commodity markets and grow at a constant rate of 6% thereafter.
- (b) Troik Investment Bureau portfolio's average annual rate of return was projected to grow by 4% in the first year, no growth in second and third years and grow at a constant rate of 5% thereafter.

#### Required:

- A. Compute the projected Arithmetic Mean rate of return for each of the two companies. Comment on the results. (10 Marks)
- B. Compute the projected Geometric Mean rate of return for each of the two companies. Comment on the results. (10 Marks)
- C. Briefly discuss the characteristics of each method above and the recommended circumstance in which to use each of them. (5 Marks)

## SECTION B

### QUESTION THREE

Mukubesa Ltd currently runs a centralised billing system. For Payments by cheque, they are made by all customers directly to head office. It requires, on average, four days for customers' mailed cheques to reach the head office. An additional one and half days is required to update payments in the system before a deposit can be made. The firm has an average daily cheque collection of K500,000. The company has recently investigated the possibility of initiating a lockbox system for all payments by cheque. It has estimated that with such a system customers' mailed payments would reach the receipt location two and half days sooner. Further, the processing time could be reduced by an additional day because each lockbox bank would pick up mailed deposits twice daily.

#### Required

- A. Determine how much cash would be freed up (released) through the use of a lockbox system. **(10 Marks)**
- B. Determine the annual gross kwacha benefit of the lockbox system, assuming the firm could earn a 5% percent return on the released funds in part (A) by investing in short term instruments. **(10 Marks)**
- C. If the annual cost of the lock system will be K75,000, should such a system be initiated? **(5 Marks)**

### QUESTION FOUR

Sampo Master Limited just reported dividends of K230,000 and earning of K760,000. The dividends and earnings are expected to grow by 6% and 8% respectively for the next three years, then in the fourth year dividends are expected to grow by 5% while earnings to decline by 5% and no change for both dividends and earnings in the fifth year. The required rate of return is 20%.

#### Required

Compute the expected growth rate of the company. **(25 Marks)**

### QUESTION FIVE

A company recently paid dividends of K100 per share. The company quoted a share price of K1,000. The dividend is expected to grow as follows:

1. For the first two years at a rate of 10%
2. For the next three years at a rate of 15%
3. Thereafter at an infinite rate of 5%

Jackson and Mwika are trying to decide whether to purchase the stock or not. The required rates of return for the two investors are 15% for Jackson and 20% for Mwika.

**Required**

- A. What is the value of the stock to Jackson? (10 Marks)
- B. What is the value of stock to Mwika? (10 Marks)
- C. Which investor between the two should purchase the stock and why? (5 Marks)

**QUESTION SIX**

Wankumbwa Chileshe plc was established nine years ago. The company has grown steadily throughout that period and the directors are beginning to plan the next stage of expansion. The company requires to raise a substantial amount of finance in order to grow and the directors are considering the options that are open to them.

One possibility is to raise funds through borrowing. Another would be to raise further equity, although the directors are of the opinion that they might have to seek a stock exchange quotation in order to do so.

**Required**

- A. Describe the tax implications of selecting a source of finance from the point of view of the company and the provider of the finance. (7 Marks)
- B. Explain why it might not always be appropriate for management to choose the least expensive form of capital whenever new finance is required. (6 Marks)
- C. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of seeking a stock exchange listing. (7 Marks)
- D. All of Wankumbwa Chileshe plc's shares are held by the directors, all of whom are actively involved in the running of the company. Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of having a "tight" shareholding. (5 Marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**

### Present Value Table

Present value of 1 i.e.  $(1 + r)^{-n}$

Where  $r$  = discount rate

$n$  = number of periods until payment

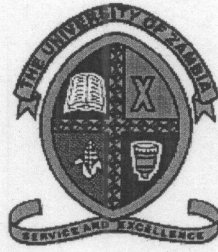
Periods (n)	Discount rate (r)										
	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	
1	0.990	0.980	0.971	0.962	0.952	0.943	0.935	0.926	0.917	0.909	1
2	0.980	0.961	0.943	0.925	0.907	0.890	0.873	0.857	0.842	0.826	2
3	0.971	0.942	0.915	0.889	0.864	0.840	0.816	0.794	0.772	0.751	3
4	0.961	0.924	0.888	0.855	0.823	0.792	0.763	0.735	0.708	0.683	4
5	0.951	0.906	0.863	0.822	0.784	0.747	0.713	0.681	0.650	0.621	5
6	0.942	0.888	0.837	0.790	0.746	0.705	0.666	0.630	0.596	0.564	6
7	0.933	0.871	0.813	0.760	0.711	0.665	0.623	0.583	0.547	0.513	7
8	0.923	0.853	0.789	0.731	0.677	0.627	0.582	0.540	0.502	0.467	8
9	0.941	0.837	0.766	0.703	0.645	0.592	0.544	0.500	0.460	0.424	9
10	0.905	0.820	0.744	0.676	0.614	0.558	0.508	0.463	0.422	0.386	10
11	0.896	0.804	0.722	0.650	0.585	0.527	0.475	0.429	0.388	0.305	11
12	0.887	0.788	0.701	0.625	0.557	0.497	0.444	0.397	0.356	0.319	12
13	0.879	0.773	0.681	0.601	0.530	0.469	0.415	0.368	0.326	0.290	13
14	0.870	0.758	0.661	0.577	0.505	0.442	0.388	0.340	0.299	0.263	14
15	0.861	0.743	0.642	0.555	0.481	0.417	0.362	0.315	0.275	0.239	15
(n)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	
1	0.901	0.893	0.885	0.877	0.870	0.862	0.855	0.847	0.840	0.833	1
2	0.812	0.797	0.783	0.769	0.756	0.743	0.731	0.718	0.706	0.694	2
3	0.731	0.712	0.693	0.675	0.658	0.641	0.624	0.609	0.593	0.579	3
4	0.659	0.636	0.613	0.592	0.572	0.552	0.534	0.516	0.499	0.482	4
5	0.593	0.567	0.543	0.519	0.497	0.476	0.456	0.437	0.419	0.402	5
6	0.535	0.507	0.480	0.456	0.432	0.410	0.390	0.370	0.352	0.335	6
7	0.482	0.452	0.425	0.400	0.376	0.354	0.333	0.314	0.296	0.279	7
8	0.434	0.404	0.376	0.351	0.327	0.305	0.285	0.266	0.249	0.233	8
9	0.391	0.361	0.333	0.308	0.284	0.263	0.243	0.225	0.209	0.194	9
10	0.352	0.322	0.295	0.270	0.247	0.227	0.208	0.191	0.176	0.162	10
11	0.317	0.287	0.261	0.237	0.215	0.195	0.178	0.162	0.148	0.135	11
12	0.286	0.257	0.231	0.208	0.187	0.168	0.152	0.137	0.124	0.112	12
13	0.258	0.229	0.204	0.182	0.163	0.145	0.130	0.116	0.104	0.093	13
14	0.232	0.205	0.181	0.160	0.141	0.125	0.111	0.099	0.088	0.078	14
15	0.209	0.183	0.160	0.140	0.123	0.108	0.095	0.084	0.074	0.065	15

### Annuity Table

Present value of an annuity of 1 i.e.  $\frac{1 - (1 + r)^{-n}}{r}$

Where  $r$  = discount rate  
 $n$  = number of periods

		<i>Discount rate (r)</i>									
<i>Periods</i>		1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
1	(n)	0.990	0.980	0.971	0.962	0.952	0.943	0.935	0.926	0.917	0.909
2		1.970	1.942	1.913	1.886	1.859	1.833	1.808	1.783	1.759	1.736
3		2.941	2.884	2.829	2.775	2.723	2.673	2.624	2.577	2.531	2.487
4		3.902	3.808	3.717	3.630	3.546	3.465	3.387	3.312	3.240	3.170
5		4.853	4.713	4.580	4.452	4.329	4.212	4.100	3.993	3.890	3.791
6		5.795	5.601	5.417	5.242	5.076	4.917	4.767	4.623	4.486	4.355
7		6.728	6.472	6.230	6.002	5.786	5.582	5.389	5.206	5.033	4.868
8		7.652	7.325	7.020	6.733	6.463	6.210	5.971	5.747	5.535	5.335
9		8.566	8.162	7.786	7.435	7.108	6.802	6.515	6.247	5.995	5.759
10		9.471	8.983	8.530	8.111	7.722	7.360	7.024	6.710	6.418	6.145
11		10.37	9.787	9.253	8.760	8.306	7.887	7.499	7.139	6.805	6.495
12		11.26	10.58	9.964	9.385	8.863	8.384	7.943	7.536	7.161	6.814
13		12.13	11.35	10.63	9.986	9.394	8.853	8.358	7.904	7.487	7.103
14		13.00	12.11	11.30	10.56	9.899	9.295	8.745	8.244	7.786	7.367
15		13.87	12.85	11.94	11.12	10.38	9.712	9.108	8.559	8.061	7.606
11	(n)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
1		0.901	0.893	0.885	0.877	0.870	0.862	0.855	0.847	0.840	0.833
2		1.713	1.690	1.668	1.647	1.626	1.605	1.585	1.566	1.547	1.528
3		2.444	2.402	2.361	2.322	2.283	2.246	2.210	2.174	2.140	2.106
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12		6.492	6.194	5.918	5.660	5.421	5.197	4.988	4.793	4.611	4.439
13		6.750	6.424	6.122	5.842	5.583	5.342	5.118	4.910	4.715	4.533
14		6.982	6.628	6.302	6.002	5.724	5.468	5.229	5.008	4.802	4.611
15		7.191	6.811	6.462	6.142	5.847	5.575	5.324	5.092	4.876	4.675



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

**2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**EPM 5322: PUBLIC POLICY DESIGN AND EVALUATION FINAL  
EXAMINATION 2021.**

**SECOND TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**March, 2021**

**Duration: THREE HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer any **THREE** questions from the list below. Take account of good grammar and relevant illustrations.

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**DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

## QUESTIONS

1. Identify an existing policy in your country and follow the plural approach to demonstrate how it was shaped up during the formative process.
2. Why is consensus building difficult in policy dynamics, and what remedies would you employ to achieve, at least, some working compromise?
3. If you were asked by an audience in your country to explain why state policies are referred to as 'public policies', what responses would you provide?
4. Why is the environmental policy regarded as a cross-cutting policy, and which players are often associated with its conception or alteration in your country?
5. What, in your view, would be the virtues and setbacks of bicameralism in the arrangement of the legislature for policy debate in your country?
6. Identify practical situations in your country when the political elite alone have been justified to make certain policy decisions.
7. Explore the view that policy analysis is the bed-rock of policy development in your country.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

2019 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

**EPM 5625: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN ECONOMICS**

**TIME: TWO HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer **ANY TWO** Questions. All questions carry equal marks.

---

**Question one**

Tertiary education is considered to be one of the most important ingredients to human capital development and economic growth. Among many benefits, tertiary education develops skills that are required in economic production, broadens the mind, and nurtures the entrepreneurial spirit of humans. Countries spend significant resources to invest in tertiary education. However, the impact of tertiary education on economic growth has not been confirmed for all countries. Suppose you have been asked to assess the impact of the education on economic growth in Namibia. Assume that you have the data you need for all variables for the period 1990-2019.

In the context of such a programme, answer the following questions:

- a) Briefly describe the design of your study.
- b) Describe all the variables and data to be used.
- c) What would be the main hypotheses for your study?
- d) Briefly describe the statistical model you would use.
- e) Briefly outline the estimation methods you would use.

**Question Two**

- (a) You have been requested to investigate the relationship between Zimbabwe's economic growth and poverty over the past 50 years. Imagine that data on all key variables would be available. Formulate your study problem, state your objectives, describe the study design,

data and econometric approach that you would use to test key relationships in answering this question.

- (b) Using an example of your own choice, clearly explain the distinction between the research topic, research problem and research hypothesis.

### Question Three

The government and a Non-Government Organisation (NGO) are promoting adoption of new energy-saving braziers that are known to reduce the amount of charcoal that households use. The goal of this project is to reduce deforestation. The new braziers are being given to households free of charge. However, it has been observed that adoption of this technology has been slow, as many households are reluctant to use the new braziers. The government and the NGO would like to know why adoption has been slow, specifically, what individual and household characteristics determine adoption of this new technology. The project seeks to establish perceptions about this technology from a representative sample of households in Lusaka district. You are guided that your total sample size should be 500 households. You have been asked to undertake a study to help answer these questions.

Your answer should include the following points:

- a) The type of survey design you would carry out.
- b) How the data would be collected.
- c) Description of the data to be collected including clear definition of all variables.
- d) The analytical procedures to be used to answer the question about determinants of adoption of the new technology.

+END-

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**UNIVERSITY DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS – JANUARY 2021**  
**HIS 5030**  
**HISTORIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**TIME:                    THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:    ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS, ONE FROM EACH SECTION**

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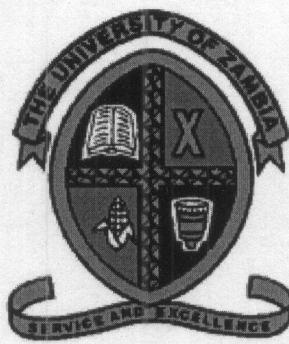
**SECTION A**

1. Is it correct to view the nineteenth century frontier as an area of conflict between the races in South Africa?
2. Assess the contribution of Colin Bundy to the study of peasant societies in southern Africa.
3. Would you agree that the competition for land labour has been the dominant theme in South African historiography?

**SECTION B**

4. Could the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War best be explained in economic, political, or strategic terms?
5. Was Afrikaner nationalist historiography anything more than a reaction against the British imperial school of South African historiography?
6. Have the 'revisionist' writers of South African history identified new issues or merely looked at old issues in a new way?

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS – 2019/2020**  
**JANUARY 2021 DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**

**LIN 5110 – ADVANCED THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS**

**TIME ALLOWED:** Three (3) hours

**INSTRUCTIONS:** There are five Sections, namely A, B, C, D and E. Attempt ten (10) questions in all as follows: any two (2) questions from each Section A.

**WEIGHTING:** The examination counts for 40% of the Course's total marks. All questions carry equal marks.

---

**SECTION A**

1. With examples, show why and how linguistics is a science,  
(10 marks)
2. Just as linguistics interfaces with other academic disciplines, there are interfaces among the various levels of linguistic analysis. Furthermore, semantics is with phonetics as the only exception. Discuss and exemplify.  
(10 marks)

3. Compare and contrast Ferdinand de Saussure and Noam Chomsky regarding their contributions to the history of linguistics.

*(10 marks)*

4. World languages change, among other ways, in time and in space. Discuss this and show, with examples, that human languages do also change otherwise.

*(10 marks)*

### **SECTION B**

5. "In the course of time the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) had to be revised", with examples, justify this assertion.

*(10 marks)*

6. "Certain phonetic symbols found in the IPA chart are unfamiliar shapes; not letters of the Roman alphabet". Discuss this statement and indicate any five (5) such esoteric looking signs representing the speech sound of English.

*(10 marks)*

7. Present the main tenets of distinctive feature theory as presented in the Sound Pattern of English (1968) by Chomsky and Halle.

*(10 marks)*

8. Write brief notes on each of the following concepts:

- (a) Phoneme
- (b) Archiphoneme

- (c) Phone
- (d) Allophone
- (e) A correlative pair of phonemes in a privative relationship of opposition.

*(10 marks)*

### **SECTION C**

9. After justifying that “phonology begins where phonetics ends”, explain how phonology also interfaces with (a) morphology and (b) syntax.

*(10 marks)*

10. Explain the following two phonological distinctions:

- (a) segmental phonology versus supra-segmental phonology
- (b) linear phonology versus nonlinear phonology

11. In at most two pages, write an essay on phonotactics with focus on syllable structure.

*(10 marks)*

12. In at most two pages, write an essay on the Phonological processes.

*(10 marks)*

## SECTION D

14. Morphology is primarily divided into (a) lexical morphology and (b) inflectional morphology. Explain and exemplify this dichotomy.

(10 marks)

15. Compound nouns have a comprehensive grammar in the sense that a comprehensive study of compound involves, in addition to morphology, semantics, syntax and phonology. Discuss and exemplify

(10 marks)

16. With examples, explain the following dichotomy; concatenative morphology and non-concatenative morphology.

(10 marks)

17. In at most two pages, write an essay on morphological processes.

(10 marks)

18. Write brief notes on each of the following two items:

- (a) *phi*-features
- (b) TAM morphology
- (c) Morphotactics
- (d) Morphophonology

(10 marks)

19. A scholar published an article titled *Where's morphology?* and another scholar responded by publishing, in the same journal, an article titled *Morphology is in the lexicon*.

Comment on the two articles:

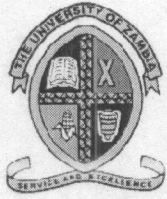
(10 marks)

## SECTION E

20. Compare and contrast Chomsky's Standard Theory and Government-Binding theory.  
(10 marks)
21. Present the main tenets of Chomsky's Minimalist Program.  
(10 marks)
22. Write key notes on each of the following:  
(a) Theta-Theory and argument structure  
(b) Control Theory.  
(10 marks)

=====

**END**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

**LIT 5110**  
**ADVANCED STUDIES IN LITERARY THEORY**  
**AND CRITICISM**

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (2019/2020)

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
2. Answer THREE questions, ONE question from Section A and TWO questions from Section B.
3. All questions carry equal marks of 33%.
4. Dictionaries and the two set texts may be taken into the examination room.

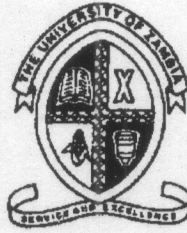
### **SECTION A (Answer ONE question 33%)**

1. Discuss some of the main tenets of Formalism and show how these can be applied in the analysis of literary texts. You may refer to any text or texts of your choice.
2. "Class context is more important for a Marxist approach than the class content of a literary work." Do you agree? Illustrate your answer with reference to at least two texts of your choice.
3. Outline the main principles of narratology and show how these can be usefully employed in the analysis of narrative texts, giving specific examples.

### **SECTION B (Answer TWO questions 66%)**

4. Summarise the main concepts in Bakhtin's theory of the novel. Do they have relevance in a non-European literary context such as that of the African novel?
5. Postcolonial studies often focuses on hybridity, the syncretic mixing of cultural and literary genres and forms, rather than on binary oppositions such as Europe and Africa, 'them' and 'us', oppositions that posit an 'other' to define the self. Do you find this approach useful? If so, give concrete examples of where this approach is validated.
6. What are the advantages and what are the dangers in applying Freudian psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literary texts?
7. Simone de Beauvoir argued in 1949 that the key reason for the oppression of women was the social construction of woman as the "quintessential Other". Since then feminist literary theory has argued that female writers of fiction should show female characters as subjects resisting patriarchal oppression, in other words as agents of their own destiny. Elaborate on these feminist views, giving examples in fiction both of the 'othering' of women and of their representation as active subjects.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

LIT5210: *COMPARATIVE LITERATURE*

DEFERRED EXAMINATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 
1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
  2. Answer the compulsory question from Section A. Answer 2 question from Section B.
  3. This is an open book examination so you gain more marks by quoting from the text.
-

**Section A (Compulsory) - 40 marks**

1. How far can it be argued that literary texts can be comparatively studied from many different perspectives? Make reference to specific texts in responding to this question.

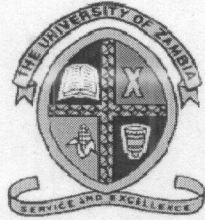
**Section B (answer any two questions) - 30 marks per question**

2. From the various myths on the beginning that have been studied on the course, examine the different ways in which any two differ or are similar. Further, examine what makes one more prominent than the other.

3. One major argument by Bakhtin is that most works are an extension of earlier works and are further crafted in such a way that they anticipate future works to respond to them. By referring to any works studied on the course, examine any such dialogic relations involving works that speak to each other.

4. Conduct a comparative study of any two Zambian texts that have been rendered in two different languages neither of which is English.

5. Conduct a comparative study of any three author(s) or text(s) of these three, ensure that there is an American, a European and a Zambian.



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**  
**YEAR END EXAMINATIONS – 2019/ 2020 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**DURATION: 3 HOURS**  
**LIT 5310 – CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN FICTION**  
**FULL TIME**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Primary texts and dictionary are allowed into the examination room.**
- 2. Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B.**
- 3. This is an open book examination, thus you gain more marks by quoting from the text.**
- 4. Do not repeat substantially the same material in two or more answers.**

**SECTION A: The question in this section is COMPULSORY. (40 points)**

1. The feminist critic Katherine Frank argues that it is not possible or even necessary to negotiate and compromise with men, the enemies. She therefore suggests a complete rejection of patriarchy in all its guises in order to create a world without men, where women would be safe, sane and supportive of one another (Frank 1987: 15). From your reading of Mariama Bâ's *So Long a Letter* and *Scarlet Song*, would you agree or disagree with Katherine Frank's assertion? Give reasons.

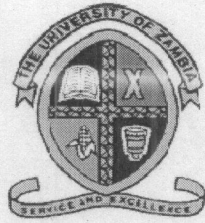
**SECTION B: Choose two questions from this section. (60 points)**

2. Explore the theme of resilience in the face of nepotism as reflected in Joseph Sitali's *Woman of My Uncle*.

3. In her novel *The Beggars Strike*, Aminata Sow Fall has creatively demonstrated that leadership is the bane of our African society. To what extent is this assertion true? How does the book view masculinity?

4. From your reading of the two texts *Bitterness* (Malama Katulwende) and *Before Dawn* (Andrea S. Masiye), what are some of the nativization strategies employed by the two writers? Provide textual evidence.

5. To what extent is Chipanta's *A Casualty of Power* satirizing post-colonial African leadership?



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**  
**YEAR END EXAMINATIONS – 2019/ 2020 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**DURATION: 3 HOURS**  
**LIT 5310 – CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN FICTION**  
**FULL TIME**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Primary texts and dictionary are allowed into the examination room.**
- 2. Answer only three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B.**
- 3. This is an open book examination, thus you gain more marks by quoting from the text.**
- 4. Do not repeat substantially the same material in two or more answers.**

**SECTION A: The question in this section is COMPULSORY. (40 points)**

1. The feminist critic Katherine Frank argues that it is not possible or even necessary to negotiate and compromise with men, the enemies. She therefore suggests a complete rejection of patriarchy in all its guises in order to create a world without men, where women would be safe, sane and supportive of one another (Frank 1987: 15). From your reading of Mariama Bâ's *So Long a Letter* and *Scarlet Song*, would you agree or disagree with Katherine Frank's assertion? Give reasons.

**SECTION B: Choose two questions from this section. (60 points)**

2. Explore the theme of resilience in the face of nepotism as reflected in Joseph Sitali's *Woman of My Uncle*.

3. In her novel *The Beggars Strike*, Aminata Sow Fall has creatively demonstrated that leadership is the bane of our African society. To what extent is this assertion true? How does the book view masculinity?

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5. To what extent is Chipanta's *A Casualty of Power* satirizing post-colonial African leadership?



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**DEFERRED EXAM FOR 2020 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**COURSE: MMC 5011 – RESEARCH METHODS IN MEDIA  
AND COMMUNICATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- There are three (3) sections
- Sections A and B are compulsory
- Section C has six (6) questions. Please choose four (4) only

**Venue: NEW DEMOGRAPHY LECTURE THEATRE**

**Time: 09:00 - 12:00hrs**

**Date: 13/01/2021**

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## SECTION A

### **Instructions:**

- **Write short answers**
- **All the questions are compulsory**
- **Each question has 2 marks**

1. What is the essence of Literature Review in Research?
2. State and explain the types of social research.
3. Why should a research have a Statement of the Problem?
4. What is the essence of triangulation?

## SECTION B

### **Instructions:**

- **Brief answers**
  - **All the questions are compulsory**
  - **Every question has 4 marks**
5. You want to carry out a research on the active participation of Members of Parliament in debates at National Assembly. What sample type are you going to use and why and what is your sample size?
  6. Explain the different types of Qualitative Research Methods.
  7. In Chapter Four of your dissertation, you have to discuss your Research Findings. What components are you going to put together so that there is rigor and one message comes out.
  8. You want to find out the impact of COVID 19 on small and medium enterprises in Kalingalinga Compound. So you decide to carry out a research. Kindly formulate a research title, statement of the problem and research objectives.
  9. How can you tell that a topic for your research is good?

## SECTION C

### **Instructions:**

- **There are 6 questions**

- **Answer 4 questions only**
- **Each question has 8 marks**

10. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods?

11. You want to start a mobile money business here at UNZA. So you decide to carry out a research on the profitability of this business. What Factors are you going to put into consideration for either quantitative or qualitative approaches in your research?

12. Another scandal has been unearthed in the Ministry of Health. Almost in every province, there is a nursing school. However, despite the trainee nurses paying medical fees, when students are found to be COVID 19 positive, they have to buy medicine for themselves. So where does the medical fee they pay go? The new Minister of Health wants to be above board and hence cannot tolerate any nonsense. Therefore, he has ordered for an investigation into this scandal. Kindly work out the research title, research design, research method, statement of the problem, research objectives, sample size and sampling procedure?

13. Soon you are finishing your part I studies in your master's programme and will be starting part II which is the dissertation. What criteria are you going to follow in selecting a research topic?

14. What is a variable? Explain the different types of variables?

15. You have been seeing that whenever your parents or guardians employ a maid, they employ a young lady (perhaps even a relative) from the village. When you enquired in the neighborhood, you realized that it was a common trend. So you have been wondering why they bring these young ladies from the village instead of employing from the surrounding compounds. So you decide to carry out a research. Kindly formulate a research title, statement of the problem and research objectives.

**GOOD LUCK & ALL THE BEST**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**UNIVERSITY DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS 2020/2021**

**MMC 5120: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND RELATIONS**

**TIME:** THREE HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THEN ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.

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**SECTION A**

1. Examine the contributions of international media to contemporary International Communication (8 marks)
2. Discuss the role of global media conglomerates in setting the global media agenda (6 marks)
3. Identify and explain using examples any THREE characteristics of International Communication (6 marks)
4. Examine ways through which International communication has contributed to world development (8 marks)
5. Explain ways through which International Communication has influenced globalization (4 marks)
6. Explain the place of media imperialism and dependency in the international communication arena (8 marks)

**SECTION B**

7. Humans have sought to understand the relationship between population dynamics and the environment since the earliest times, but it was Thomas Malthus' *Essay on the Principle of Population* in 1798 that is credited with launching the study of population and resources as a scientific topic of inquiry. Malthus' famous hypothesis was that population numbers tend to grow exponentially while food production grows linearly, never quite keeping pace with population and thus resulting in natural "checks" (such as famine) to further growth. Do you agree with these dynamics? (20 Marks).

➤ **Please Turn Over to Next Page**

8. It has been said that Corporations have used regionalization and localization to manifest ideas of “global culture”, but the spread of technology and expanding forms of media and forms of communication have also made the global cultural landscape much more complex. What has made this so? (20 Marks)

9. It is fact that the explosion in the use of the Internet took off with the establishment of the World Wide Web (www) in 1989. Since that time, the world witnessed unprecedented developments in Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) until COVID 19 came on the scene. From where you stand, is the world at risk of losing all the gains in ICTs as a result of COVID 19 and the new COVID 21? (20 Marks)

10. Trading globally gives consumers and countries the opportunity to be exposed to goods and services not available in their own countries, or which would be more expensive domestically. The importance of international trade was recognised early on by political economists like Adam Smith and David Ricardo. Still, some argue that international trade actually can be bad for smaller nations, putting them at a greater disadvantage on the world stage. What is your take on this argument? (20 Marks)

**End of Examination**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**2020 DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**  
**P.O. BOX 32379**  
**LUSAKA**  
**fide@workmail.com**

**COURSE:** MMC 5161: COMMUNICATION FOR PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

**Date:** Monday, 11 January 2021

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer *all* questions in Section A, but *only three* questions from Section B.

**TIME:** Three hours

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IIN THIS SECTION**

1. Write brief explanatory notes of the following in Peace and Conflict resolution communications:
  - a) War vs. Peace journalism (5 Marks)
  - b) Conflict resolution (5 Marks)
  - c) Tolstoy's philosophy of war (5 Marks)
  - d) Conflict management (5 Marks)
  
2. Explain 5 main psychological defence mechanisms, and their impact in conflict. (5 Marks)
3. Discuss the philosophy of conflict of Thomas Hobbes. (5 marks)
4. What is the role of communication in work place diplomacy? (5 Marks)
5. Write brief notes on marital conflict resolution. (5 Marks)

Subtotal = 40 Marks

**SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

6. Examine the philosophy of conflict resolution as taught by Jesus of Nazareth. (20 Marks)
7. Discuss the work of President Donald Trump in helping bringing about Peace in the Middle East. (20 Marks)
8. Using two examples of ideologies/ cultural influences/ theories discuss the relationship between culture/ ideology/ theories, on the one hand, and peace/ war on the other. (20 Marks)
9. Briefly discuss the similarities and differences between Pacifism and Non-violence in conflict resolution. (20 Marks)

Subtotal =

Grand Total =

60 Marks

100 Marks

END OF EXAMINATION



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

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**2019 ACADEMIC YEAR, SECOND TERM**

**DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS**

**MMC 5242: COMMUNICATION POLICY AND PLANNING IN DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES**

**DATE: 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2021**

**TIME: 09:00 – 12:00 Hrs.**

**DURATION: 3 Hours**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (20 MARKS EACH)**

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1. Drawing from the historical trends of the Zambia media and communication industry, discuss the paradigms of communication policy formulation.
2. Use practical examples to discuss the process and principles of developing a communication strategy.
3. The Zambian media industry has, for a long time, been grappling with the debate on media regulation. Stakeholders have taken different positions. Some have advocated for statutory regulation, while others for self-regulation and alternative mechanisms. Join the debate and discuss the reasons for media regulation. Examine the arguments from different perspectives and argue from your preferred position.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

**2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFFERED FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 5110: THE THOERY AND PRACTICE OF PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS WITH AT LEAST ONE  
QUESTION FROM EACH PART**

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**PART ONE**

- 1) Explain in some detail the basis for the claim that “the concept of **Organization Theory** is integrative”. What theoretical perspectives does it integrate? Drawing from Herbert Simon’s “**Decision Making**” theoretical perspective, describe the central element or ingredient of the integration.
- 2) Identify and discuss the three sources of legitimacy in the early German reality which Max Weber used in defining ideal Bureaucracy. What are the main tenets of Weber’s ideal bureaucracy? Illustrate the significance of these tenets of bureaucratic organization in one of Zambia’s public organizations.

**PART TWO**

- 3) Explain why theory is important in the Social Sciences? Giving relevant examples outline and critically discuss the theoretical and practical underpinnings of Public Administration. Illustrate the possibility to draw any contrast with private administration.
- 4) The Managerial Programme, upon which the New Public Management (NPM) is anchored, has some key elements. What are these key elements? Discuss at least four ways in which the objectives of the Managerial Programme’s four themes can be achieved. What do you consider to be the possible weaknesses of NPM?
- 5) What are “Ethics” and What are “Morals”? Identify and discuss at least three approaches to ethical reasoning. Explain the importance of morals and ethics to the behaviour and actions of public administration officials.

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

**2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFFERED FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 5120: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS WITH AT LEAST ONE FROM EACH PART**

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**PART ONE**

- 1) What are the main aims of “Forecasting” in Policy Analysis? Describe the three forms of “Forecasting” and the key questions, about objects, bases and techniques, that must be answered in selecting the appropriate approach to be used in the analysis.
- 2) Critically discuss the role of Policy Argumentation in Policy Analysis. Identify and exemplify the six elements of a Policy Argument.
- 3) Using examples from a public policy you know, show how the policy-analytic procedure of **Recommendation** relates to the concepts, processes and problems of Multiple Advocacy, Simple Choice and Complex Choice models.

**PART TWO**

- 4) Outline and critically discuss the main roles and functions of **Monitoring** in the transformation of policy-relevant information about policy actions and outcomes. Exemplify the application of at least three of the major functions of monitoring from any public policy you know.
- 5) What are the four common approaches to monitoring? Outline and critically discuss any **two (2)** of these approaches. For each of the approaches discussed, exemplify with at least **two (2)** appropriate techniques.
- 6) Identify any **four (4)** of the criteria for evaluation and show how they can be used in the evaluation of any public policy or policies you know.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**2019/20 ACADEMIC YEAR  
DEFERRED FINAL YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 5315: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS**

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1. With the help of relevant examples, explain the ethical principles that are applicable when performing each of the following functions of Human Resource Management:  
a) Shortlisting                      b) Promotion                      c) Declaring redundancies  

(14 marks)
  
2. a) With the help of relevant examples, explain the meaning of Human Resource Development.  
b) With the help of relevant examples, describe the importance of Human Resource Development.  
c) Explain the issues that should be taken into consideration in the process of Human Resource Development.  

(13 marks)
  
3. a) With the help of appropriate examples, describe any two (2) types of trade unions.  
b) Explain the tactics of management in the process of collective bargaining.  
c) Explain two (2) major forms of third party involvement in industrial dispute resolution.  

(13 marks)
  
4. a) With the help of appropriate examples, describe any two (2) personnel records systems.  
b) Describe the issues that should be captured in personnel records.  
c) With the help of appropriate examples, describe the importance of personnel records.  

(13 marks)
  
5. With the help of relevant examples, describe any four (4) industrial actions that can be taken by trade unions.  

(13 marks)

[Total = 40 marks]

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2019 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND HALF**  
**DEFERRED FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PHI 9125/ECN 9422: BUSINESS ETHICS**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS** (Write as much as you can on each of these questions. Note that you have an average of 45 minutes of answering each question)

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1. (a) Explain the difference between a negative right and a positive right.  
(b) State the two principles of justice that can be chosen under the veil of ignorance in John Rawls' theory.  
(c) Explain one weakness of Robert Nozick's theory which whites in South Africa or Zimbabwe could take advantage of and refuse to redistribute the land which their ancestors grabbed from blacks.
2. (a) Explain *traditional* Ubuntu.  
(b) Identify an aspect of *modern* Ubuntu which can help improve one's business.
3. Many states legally prohibits the offering in exchange for cash any of sex related services (prostitution, brothels, sex videos, sex toys etc.). They consider these as morally unacceptable types of businesses.  
(a) Explain Marieke Van Doorninck's views on this topic and make your own comments for or against her views.
4. One of Thomas Pogge's contribution to the nationalist/cosmopolitan debate is found in his book, *Politics as Usual: What Lies behind the Pro-poor Rhetoric* (2002). He suggests that to reduce global poverty, a compulsory tax should be introduced on multinational companies that extract resources from poor nations under the Global Resource Dividend (GRD) project. These raised GRD funds should be sent back to poor nations to finance poverty-reduction programmes.  
(a) Explain how, according to Pogge, African rulers play a role in causing "unjust global poverty".  
(b) Explain Bentham's hedonic calculus.  
(c) Explain how Pogge's GRD project can be unjust to the multi-national companies he is referring to and what elements of utilitarian ethics can be used to defend these companies.

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR DEFFERED FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 5120: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS WITH AT LEAST ONE FROM EACH PART**

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**PART ONE**

- 1) What are the main aims of “Forecasting” in Policy Analysis? Describe the three forms of “Forecasting” and the key questions, about objects, bases and techniques, that must be answered in selecting the appropriate approach to be used in the analysis.
- 2) Critically discuss the role of Policy Argumentation in Policy Analysis. Identify and exemplify the six elements of a Policy Argument.
- 3) Using examples from a public policy you know, show how the policy-analytic procedure of **Recommendation** relates to the concepts, processes and problems of Multiple Advocacy, Simple Choice and Complex Choice models.

**PART TWO**

- 4) Outline and critically discuss the main roles and functions of **Monitoring** in the transformation of policy-relevant information about policy actions and outcomes. Exemplify the application of at least three of the major functions of monitoring from any public policy you know.
- 5) What are the four common approaches to monitoring? Outline and critically discuss any **two (2)** of these approaches. For each of the approaches discussed, exemplify with at least **two (2)** appropriate techniques.
- 6) Identify any **four (4)** of the criteria for evaluation and show how they can be used in the evaluation of any public policy or policies you know.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES.**

**2020 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**UNIVERSITY POST-GRADUATE DEFFRED EXAMINATIONS**

**POL 5210: COMPARITIVE POLITICS**

**Instructions: Answer any three (3) Questions. One from each section**

**Time: Three (3) Hours**

**SECTION A**

1. Critically evaluate the contribution of David Easton toward the development of comparative politics
2. Critically assess the usefulness and limits of Rational Choice Theory in the study of politics.

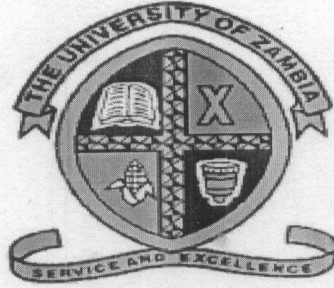
**SECTION B**

3. Critically analyse what you consider as the principal factor accounting for the differences in the nature and functioning of the political party systems in France and India: The historical backgrounds or the electoral systems of the two political systems.
4. Identify and account for the differences and similarities in the relationships that interest groups in Britain and USA, respectively, establish with political parties, the legislature and executive in the two countries.

**SECTION C**

5. Compare and contrast the Nigerian electoral system in respect to the election of the president with that of France and in the process assess how the respective electoral systems have affected the political party systems in the two countries.
6. Compare and contrast the application of democratic centralism as a key organisational principle of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the former USSR with that of the Chinese Communist Party in the People's Republic of China.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



The University of Zambia  
School of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Department of Psychology

MA in Applied Psychology

PSG 5325: COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY

Date : Tuesday, 12 January 2020  
Time : 09:00hrs – 12:00hrs  
Venue : New Demography lecture theatre

Instructions: This paper contains 2 (two) sections: A and B. Each section should be answered in a separate booklet. Answer two questions from each section. The answers should be in essay format.

Section A: Answer this section in a separate booklet.

Answer any two questions from this section. Each question carries 12.5%.

1. The interview is a critical tool for CBT. Critically discuss five (05) components of a diagnosis that the 'interview' can assist a therapist to obtain.
2. Making reference to the Zambian setting, explain how social and cultural factors can affect the practice of CBT.
3. Show how the principles of CBT can aid the therapeutic process / intervention between a therapist and client.

Section B: Answer this section in a separate booklet.

Answer two questions from this section. Each question carries 12.5%.

1. Cognitive behavioural therapy is effective with children and adolescents.
  - (a) Explain any five (5) features of CBT that contribute to its effectiveness.
  - (b) Explain 3 reasons why CBT is suitable for use with children.
  - (c) When conducting CBT with children, parental involvement is crucial to the treatment process of the child. Explain why.
  
2. You are a CBT therapist and you have been presented with a client who needs therapy. Your client is Temwani, male, 9 years, a double orphan and lives with his grandmother. The client has been brought to you because he was sexually molested by an older cousin who lives with them.
  - (a) Explain any 3 symptoms of trauma that Temwani is likely to present.
  - (b) Explain 3 unhelpful or untrue thoughts he may have about the trauma he experienced.
  - (c) As a therapist explain what your first concern regarding the treatment and well-being of Temwani would be and why.
  
3. Briefly discuss the efficacy of CBT based on meta-analyses conducted for the following disorders:
  - (a) Depression
  - (b) Bipolar disorder
  - (c) Eating disorder
  - (d) Insomnia

All the best 😊

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SOC 5210 – SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**  
**2019/2020 ACADEMIC CALENDAR**  
**TIME 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**This paper is composed of three sections. Follow the instructions under each section**

**Section A: MCQ True and False type. Put an X indicating T for True and F for False against each lettered choice. 25 Marks**

**1) Related to research include**

a) Searching for data in books for an assignment constitutes research	T	F
b) A final product called a research paper resulting from searching for data in books following an assignment.	T	F
c) Searching for factual data to meet the demands of research objectives	T	F
d) Testing at times hypothesis	T	F
e) Is mundane realism which is the application external validity, or the extent to which experimental findings can be generalized to the real world	T	F

**2) Evidence based business management is related to**

a) Enhancing decisions in business informed by rigorously generated evidence.	T	F
b) The use of randomized controlled trials to identify human resource programs and practices capable of improving policy-relevant outcomes.	T	F
c) Testing a theory as to why an economic policy like liberalisation will be effective and what the impacts of the policy will be if it is successful.	T	F
d) Producing objective facts that could support a research problem or research questions.	T	F
e) Producing subjective facts that could support a research problem or research questions.	T	F

**3) Characteristics of exploratory research**

a) Addressing how questions	T	F
b) Include profiling change	T	F
c) Show casing what is happening	T	F
d) Aims to improve the world (conditions of work)	T	F
e) All above are correct	T	F

**4) Mandatory steps in a deductive strategy include:**

a) Developing alternative hypothesis	T	F
b) Selecting a conceptual framework	T	F
c) Operationalising variables	T	F
d) Piloting	T	F
e) Corroborating facts with theoretical assumptions	T	F

<b>5) An applied research process is associated with</b>		
a) Seeking to understand the world by trying to change it	T	F
b) Collaboration with the community to be investigated in all actions.	T	F
c) Reflection, listening and stepping back from the situation	T	F
d) Looking for statistically significant findings of practical value	T	F
e) Establishing statistically significant findings	T	F

<b>6) True about the following logics relates to:</b>		
a) Rationalism is associated with development of conceptual framework	T	F
b) Abduction is associated with single reality	T	F
c) Induction is used in qualitative analysis	T	F
d) Pragmatism is an organised and systematic logic	T	F
e) All above are correct	T	F

<b>7) Purposive sampling techniques include</b>		
a) Expert sampling	T	F
b) Respondent driven sampling	T	F
c) Availability sampling	T	F
d) Maximum variation sampling	T	F
e) Systematic sampling	T	F

<b>8) Research that locates the observer in the world includes</b>		
a) Ethnography	T	F
b) Phenomenological inquiry	T	F
c) Symbolic interactionism	T	F
d) Ethnomethodology	T	F
e) Grounded theory	T	F

<b>9) Pragmatic research uses the following as data sources</b>		
a) Focus group discussions	T	F
b) One to one interviews	T	F
c) Participant Observations	T	F
d) Meetings	T	F
e) Workshops	T	F

<b>10) Literature review is done</b>		
a) To familiarise the researcher with the language and concepts	T	F
b) To show case what is known	T	F
c) To show case gaps in knowledge and practice only	T	F
d) To render a critical appraisal	T	F
e) In an inductive fashion	T	F

<b>11) If you desire to get results quickly, you would select</b>		
a) Structured observations	T	F
b) Checklists	T	F
c) Questionnaire	T	F
d) Meetings	T	F
e) All of the above	T	F

<b>12) True about phenomena related to probability sampling</b>		
a) Stratified sampling is one such a feature	T	F
b) Proportionate sampling is one such a feature	T	F
c) Disproportionate sampling is one such a feature	T	F
d) Demands a precision that must be set <i>a priori</i>	T	F
e) Results are transferable	T	F

<b>13) Sources of a researchable problem could be</b>		
a) A personal problem	T	F
b) Theoretical contradictions	T	F
c) An observed deviation from the norm	T	F
d) Sponsor	T	F
e) Reviewed literature	T	F

<b>14) The following are true about reality in business studies research</b>		
a) The quantitative theorists believe "in multiple realities that can be measured reliably and validly from many random sample units"	T	F
b) Qualitative theorists "believe in multiple constructed realities that generate different meanings for different individuals, and whose interpretations depend on the researcher's lens"	T	F
c) For the qualitative researcher, each person experiences life from a particular point of view and, thus, each person experiences a different reality	T	F
d) Social reality is determined and objective in quantitative research	T	F
e) All above are correct	T	F

<b>15) The feasibility of a research study should be considered in light of:</b>		
a) Cost and time required to conduct the study	T	F
b) Skills required of the researcher	T	F
c) Potential ethical concerns	T	F
d) Availability of sample units	T	F
e) None of the above	T	F

16) **When reporting study limitations, the following are the elements to consider:**

a) Cost to conduct the study	T	F
b) Time to conduct the inquiry	T	F
c) Sampling method used	T	F
d) Data Collection methods used	T	F
e) Being a student researcher	T	F

17) **A formal statement of the research or "purpose of research study" generally**

a) Is made prior to the literature review	T	F
b) Is made after the literature review	T	F
c) Linked to a logic driving the inquiry	T	F
d) Is linked to a doing word that meets the SMART acronym	T	F
e) All of the above	T	F

18) **In the nominalist ontology**

a) Knowledge is transcendental	T	F
b) Human nature is determined	T	F
c) Abduction is the driver of the inquiry	T	F
d) All above are correct	T	F
e) None of the above are correct	T	F

19) **Multi methods**

a) Are seen in a qualitative project	T	F
b) Are seen in a quantitative project	T	F
c) Are seen only a mixture of qualitative and quantitative projects	T	F
d) Are seen in pragmatic projects	T	F
e) Are synonymous with triangulation of data collection methods	T	F

20) **The available mixed research designs can be represented as a function of dimensions and these include:**

a) level of mixing	T	F
a) time orientation	T	F
b) Emphasising approaches	T	F
c) All of the above	T	F
d) None of the above	T	F

**25 Marks**

## Section B

**Write short notes on any five of the following: 10 Marks**

- 21) Exploratory design as presented by Creswell
- 22) Features of hermeneutic phenomenology
- 23) Five differences between applied research and participatory action research
- 24) Francis Bacon
- 25) Disproportionate sampling
- 26) The null hypothesis
- 27) Dasein in phenomenology
- 28) Aim of retrodution

**10 marks**

## Section C

29) **For the statement of the problem presented below drawn from it**

- (a) An appropriate research title topic **(5 Marks)**
- (b) A research design matrix that shows research questions, an ontology, logic(s) objectives, population and sampling, data collection tools and data analysis. **(25 Marks)**

Show your research design matrix in landscape.