

# **THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

## **HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

### **EXAMINATION PAST PAPERS FOR 2018/19**

1. ARC 1210: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY
2. ARC 3210: PRE-HISTORY OF AFRICA
3. BBA 1110: PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
4. BBA 2210: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING
5. BBA 2311: PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING
6. BBA 2421: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS
7. BBA 3115: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
8. BBA 3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
9. BBA 3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
10. BBA 3235: BUSINESS LAW
11. BBA 4111: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
12. BBA 4122: ORGANISATIONAL THEORY AND BEHAVIOUR
13. BBA 4414: BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE
14. BBA 9125: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
15. BBA 9425: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS
16. DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
17. DEM 3110: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

18. DEM 3210: METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS
19. DEM 4110: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION
20. DEM 4214: RESEARCH PROJECT IN DEMOGRAPHY
21. GDS 1110: INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STUDIES
22. GDS 2120: THEORIES IN GENDER STUDIES
23. GDS 9230: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: THEORY AND PRACTICE
24. GDS 9330: GENDER AND LAW
25. DEV 1150: INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
26. DEV 2150: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
27. DEV 2254: RESEARCH METHODS IN DEVELOPING STUDIES
28. DEV 3150: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
29. DEV 4154: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROJECTS IN DEVELOPING STUDIES
30. DEV 4250: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
31. DEV 5011: ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT THINKING
32. DEV 5012: POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ZAMBIA
33. DEV 5021: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY
34. DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT
35. DEV 9250: INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

36. DEV 9450: ECONOMIC POLICY, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
37. DEV 9550: ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT
38. ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY
39. ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC THEORY
40. ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY
41. ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMICS
42. ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMIC THEORY
43. ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMIC THEORY
44. ECN 2311: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS 1
45. ECN 2331: STATISTICS-THEORY AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS
46. ECN 3115: ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS
47. ECN 3215: ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY
48. ECN 3225: MONEY AND BANKING
49. ECN 3235: PUBLIC FINANCE
50. ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE
51. ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE
52. ECN 4145: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS
53. ECN 4411: RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS
54. ECN 5011: ADVANCED MICROECONOMIC THEORY 1
55. ECN 5021: ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY

56. ECN 5201: MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES AND PROGRAMMING
57. ECN 5301:
58. ECN 5412: INTERNATIONAL TRADE
59. ECN 5604: RESEARCH METHODS IN APPLIED ECONOMICS
60. ECN 6101:
61. ECN 6301: APPLIED ECONOMETRICS 1
62. ECN 9125: INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONAL
63. ECN 9135: AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS
64. ELL 3230: ADVANCED ENGLISH GRAMMAR
65. EPM 5122: MACROECONOMICS FOR POLICY
66. EPM 5131: APPLIED QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS
67. EPM 5211: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING FOR POLICY
68. EPM 5232: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY
69. PAM 3030: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS
70. PAM 4010: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
71. PAM 4015: MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM
72. PAM 4024: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS
73. PAM 4044: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION
74. PAM 5215: ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
75. PAM 5355: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

76. PAM 9010: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
77. PAM 9035: PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
78. PAM 9045: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
79. PAM 9055: STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
80. 9065: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT
81. PAM 9075: PUBLIC SECTOR ETHICS
82. PAM 9085: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT
83. PAS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES
84. PHI 1010: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY
85. PHI 4085: EPISTEMOLOGY
86. PHI 4095: METAPHYSICS
87. PHI 9115: PHILOSOPHY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE
88. PHI 9115: PHILOSOPHY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE
89. PHI 9125/ECN 9422: BUSINESS ETHICS
90. PHI 9145: ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS
91. POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
92. POL 2010: INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS
93. POL 2030: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
94. POL 3020: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION
95. POL 3025: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

96. POL 3035: FOREIGN POLICIES OF AFRICAN STATES
97. POL 3045: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
98. POL 3055: DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE
99. POL 4010: SOCIALIST POLITICAL THEORY
100. POL 4020: POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
101. POL 4045: ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS
102. POL/PAM 5431: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES
103. POL 9065: PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA
104. POL 9075: CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS
105. PSG 2210: FOUNDATIONS IN RESEARCH METHODS
106. PSG 4110: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
107. PSG 4110: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
108. PSG 5325:
109. PSG 9214: COUNSELLING
110. PSG 9414: FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY
111. PSG 9510: PSYCHOMETRICS AND ASSESSMENT
112. SDS 2414: RESEARCH METODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
113. SDS 9110: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT
114. SDS 9115: THE NGO SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
115. SDS 9215: PARTICIPATORY PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

116. SOC 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY
117. SOC 2110: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS
118. SOC 9210: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT
119. SOC 9255: CRIMINOLOGY
120. SOC 9510: SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANISATION AND LEADERSHIP
121. SOC 9855: POLICY, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPMENT
122. SOC 9950: SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
123. SWK1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE
124. SWK 2320: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS
125. SWK 2320: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS
126. SWK 3110: SOCIAL WELFARE THEORY POLICY ANALYSIS
127. SWK 3221: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH METHODS
128. SWK 4110: SOCIAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION
129. SWK 4715: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
130. SWK 9120: PROJECT MANAGEMENT

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2019**

**ARC 1210: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer all questions in Part One (20 marks)
2. Answer any TWO (2) questions in Part Two (30 marks)
3. All answers should be written in the UNZA Examination Book

**PART ONE**

1. Describe the difference between plant Macro fossils and plant microfossils. (2marks)
2. Name four typological categories that result from excavated artefacts that are analyzed as types. (4 marks)
3. What is the relevance of the Law of Superposition to archaeological deposition? (1mark)
4. Match people with events/ or activities associated with them; e.g A-1 (9 marks)
  - A. Calculated that creation took place in 4004 E.C.
  - B. His/Their books were publicly burnt by the church in 1655
  - C. Developed research methods that were problem-oriented in nature
  - D. Developed the theory of uniformitarianism in his book "theory of the Earth".
  - E. Was/were antiquarian(s) with interest in economic gains.
  - F. Constructed a model of the human, social and cultural past that had a profound effect on archaeology
  - G. Formulated a theory that aimed at reconciling the great diversity of fossils with the bible.
  - H. Argued that various forces such as erosion, wind and volcanic activity operated in uniform fashion in the past as they did in the present.
  - I. Worked in Vatican Botanical Gardens and established that the artefacts collected were made and belong to the stone, bronze and iron ages.

1. James Hutton, 2. Heinrich Schliemann, 3. Charles Lyell, 4. James Ussher, 5. Taylor and Morgan, 6. Isaac de la Peyrere, 7. Giovanni G. Belzoni, 8. Baron G. Cuvier 9. Michael Mercati

5. Name one (1) aspects of archaeological research that dominated the Processual period. (1 mark)
6. What is prehistoric ecology? (2marks)
7. Cite One achievement made by early European Archaeologists working on the African continent. (1 mark)

## PART TWO

8. Discuss the principle, strengths, limitations and applicability of TWO of the chronometric dating methods.
9. What motivated Europeans to establish Prehistoric studies on the African continent and what problems did they face in the process? Why did they ignore Iron Age studies until the beginning of the 1960s?
10. Discuss the differences between history and Archaeology. Give practical examples.
11. What are the major differences between the New Archaeology and the Archaeology practiced before the 1960s?
12. According to Ashmore and Sharer (2010:76), “archaeologists use *research design* to plan the ways they gather and evaluate evidence of past human activity”. Discuss the essential features of a Research Design and why it is important.
13. Critically demonstrate with examples of sites why the Archaeology of Zambia is important to study.

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**ARC 3210: PREHISTORY OF AFRICA**

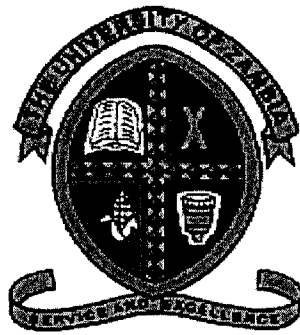
**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer question one and two other questions ONLY
2. All answers should be written in the UNZA Examination Book

**QUESTIONS**

1. Mention why the African continent is important to the study of Human Society and culture? With relevant examples indicate what has been revealed by researchers? (20 marks)
2. Explain why is it important for an archaeologist to appreciate the geography of Africa?
3. There are two basic interpretations of hominid evolution in the Plio- Pleistocene: the single lineage and the double lineage theories. Demonstrate what these theories postulate and what conclusions can one draw from the African fossil evidence?
4. Demonstrate what evidence tells us about the beginning of permanent settlements in African Prehistory?
5. With illustrations of archaeological evidence, why was food production adopted in Africa? Based on archaeological observations what can be postulated? The coming of iron in Africa slowly replaced the LSA way life. Demonstrate how C-14 dates have been used as evidence of the transmission of iron working in Africa. What was the impact of iron in sub-Saharan Africa?
6. Explain what G.I.S or Geo Information Systems is and how is its application useful to Archaeology?



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 1110: PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**November 28, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are three sections in this examination. Section A, B and C.
2. Section A and B are Compulsory.
3. Answer Any One (1) Questions from Section C

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

### Question One (Select the correct Answer)

1. According to Frederick Taylor, who was to blame for the inefficiency in organisations?
  - (a) The unions
  - (b) The managers.
  - (c) The organisation as a whole.
  - (d) The workers
  
2. Line organization is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ organization.
  - (a) Scalar
  - (b) Chain
  - (c) Matrix
  - (d) Project
  
3. An advantage of the matrix structure is said to be –
  - (a) Because product lines can be identified as cost centres, it facilitates financial control
  - (b) Top management has more time to devote to long term strategic issues
  - (c) It is easily understood by the people involved
  - (d) Improved lateral communications.
  
4. *Organizational structure is made up of key elements. Which of the following is not one of these elements?*
  - (a) Centralisation
  - (b) Coordination
  - (c) Decentralisation
  - (d) Span of control
  
5. To decode a message is to
  - (a) Translate ideas into code.
  - (b) Reject a message.
  - (c) Evaluate a message.
  - (d) Interpret a message
  
6. Maslow and Herzberg are two examples of \_\_\_\_\_ theories of motivation.
  - (a) Process
  - (b) Content
  - (c) Expectancy
  - (d) Equity
  
7. According to Herzberg, which of the following may be regarded as hygiene/maintenance factors?

- (a) Sense of achievement.
  - (b) Recognition.
  - (c) Personal growth and advancement.
  - (d) None of the above
8. Grapevine is another term used to describe
- (a) Formal organization
  - (b) Informal organization
  - (c) Product organization
  - (d) Project organization
9. The four P's of the marketing mix are
- (a) Personnel, priorities, placement, and profits.
  - (b) Promotion, product, personnel, and place.
  - (c) Product, place, politics and economy.
  - (d) Product, promotion, price and place.
10. Which of the following is an internal source of investment funding?
- (a) Issuing of bonds
  - (b) Sale of stocks
  - (c) Undistributed profits
  - (d) All of the above

**(20 Marks)**

## Question Two

Business organisations are able to raise finance from a wide range of sources. The sources of financing can be classified into internal and external; short term, medium and long term sources of financing.

- a) Why might a new business find it difficult to raise external finance? (5 Marks)
- b) Explain trade credit and why is it a source of finance? (5 Marks)
- c) State two drawbacks to long-term loan finance. (5 Marks)
- d) Why might a firm decide to lease new equipment rather than to purchase it outright (5 Marks)
- e) Why might the owners of a private limited company be reluctant to apply for public limited company status for the business, despite the prospect of additional finance (5 Marks)

**(30 Marks)**

## **SECTION B (COMPULSORY)**

### **Question Three**

- (a) Describe Transformational Leadership ( 5 Marks)
- (b) Explain the most appropriate style of leadership that you would adopt in the following circumstances:
- I. A large warehouse employing 300 staff (5 marks)
  - II. A small IT company (5 marks)
  - III. A dental practice (5 marks)
  - IV. An academic department of a university (5 marks)

**(25 Marks)**

## **SECTION C (CHOOSE ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION)**

### **Question Four**

With the aid of a diagram, describe the main elements of a matrix type of organisation and evaluate the circumstances when this type of organisation structure is most appropriate

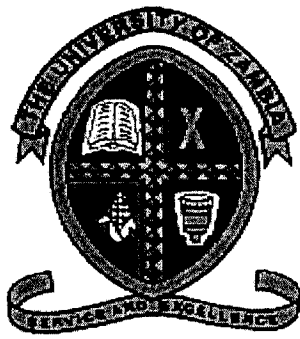
**(25 Marks)**

### **Question Five**

Explain the role of scientific management in the modern era

**(25 Marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 2210: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**November 26, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is Compulsory.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions from Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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## SECTION A - COMPULSORY

### QUESTION ONE

ABC Ltd prepares its financial statements to 31 October each year. Its trial balance at 31 October 2019 was as follows:

	<i>K'000</i>	<i>K'000</i>
Premises – cost	600	
Manufacturing plant – cost	350	
Office equipment – cost	125	
Accumulated depreciation at 1 November 2018		
Premises		195
Manufacturing plant		140
Office equipment		35
Inventories at 1 November 2018		
Raw materials	27	
Work in progress	18	
Finished goods	255	
Sales of finished goods		2,350
Purchases of raw materials	826	
Returns inwards and outwards	38	18
Direct wages	575	
Heat, light and power	242	
Salaries	122	
Printing, postage and stationery	32	
Rent and insurances	114	
Loan interest paid	12	
Loan		250
Trade receivables and payables	287	75
Allowance for receivables		11
Sales tax account		26
Dividend paid	10	
Ordinary shares of K1 each		500
Share premium account		100
Retained earnings		442
Bank balance		509
	<b>4,142</b>	<b>4,142</b>

The following additional information at 31 October 2019 is available:

- (i) Closing inventories
  - Raw materials K24,000
  - Work in progress K19,000
  - Finished goods K147,000
  
- (ii) Prepayments
  - Rent K17,000
  - Insurance K4,000
  
- (iii) Accruals
  - Direct wages K15,000
  - Salaries K8,000
  
- (iv) Salaries are to be apportioned as follows
  - Manufacturing 20%
  - Administration 80%
  
- (v) Bad debts to be written off amount to K47,000, including sales tax at 17.5 per cent. The company maintains a separate bad debts account. The debts have all been outstanding for more than 6 months.

*Note:* In the case of bad debts that have been outstanding for more than 6 months, the sales tax (which will already have been accounted for on the sale of the goods) can be reclaimed from the tax authorities.

- (vi) The allowance for receivables is to be amended to 2.5 per cent of receivables, after adjusting for bad debts written off.
  
- (vii) Depreciation of non-current assets is to be provided as follows:
  - Premises 2 per cent on cost (not the revalued figure)
  - Plant 10 per cent on cost
  - Office equipment 20 per cent on reducing balance

Twenty-five per cent of premises depreciation is to be apportioned to the manufacturing account.

*Note:* It is to be assumed that there is no expected residual value.

- (viii) The loan was taken out on 1 November 2018, and the capital is to be repaid as follows:

1 January 2020	K100,000
1 January 2021	K100,000

1 January 2022

K50,000

Interest is to be charged on the outstanding capital at 20 per cent per annum.

### Required

- A. Manufacturing account of ABC Ltd for the year ended 31 October 2019 (6 Marks)
- B. Trading and statement of comprehensive income of ABC Ltd for the year ended 31 October 2019 (10 Marks)
- C. Statement of Financial position of ABC Ltd as at 31 October 2019 (9 Marks)

### QUESTION TWO

Potiphar has always kept his accounts in proper double-entry form, but they were all destroyed following a fire at his offices on 31 December 2018. His accountants had the following statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017:

Assets	K	K
Non-current assets (carrying amount)		
Land and buildings		80,000
Motor vehicles		8,000
Fixtures		<u>7,500</u>
		95,500
Current assets		
Inventories	18,800	
Receivables	16,200	
Bank	<u>9,600</u>	<u>44,600</u>
		<u><b>140,100</b></u>
Capital and liabilities		
Capital		97,200
Long-term liabilities - 10% loan		30,000
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	11,000	
Accrued expenses:		
Loan interest	1,500	
Local business tax	<u>400</u>	<u>12,900</u>
		<u><b>140,100</b></u>

Additional information:

- (i) Cheques received from receivables during the year were K78,900; sales amounted to K80,500 and cash discount was allowed to some receivables.

- (ii) Purchases during the year were K45,250 and payables at 31 December 2018 were K9,550.
- (iii) Payments made by cheque during the year included wages K9,600, motor expenses K2,250, general expenses K2,550, loan interest K3,000, drawings K4,000 and local business tax for the 18 months to 31 March 2019 K2,400.
- (iv) A bill of K500 for motor expenses was awaited at 31 December 2018.
- (v) At 31 December 2018, inventories were K16,000 and receivables K17,300.
- (vi) Depreciation is to be charged on the carrying amount at 25 per cent on motor vehicles and at 20 per cent on fixtures.

**Required**

- A. Prepare a bank summary to determine the bank balance as at 31 December 2018 (4 Marks)
- B. Prepare Income statement of Potiphar for the year ended 31 December 2018 (8 Marks)
- C. Prepare Statement of financial position of Potter as at 31 December 2018 (8 Marks)

## SECTION B

### QUESTION THREE

X, Y and Z have been in partnership for many years sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 50%:30%:20%, respectively.

The following Trial Balance has been extracted from their books of account as at 31 December 2018.

	<i>K'000</i>	<i>K'000</i>
Cash at Bank	4,900	
Current accounts:		
X	1,000	
Y	500	
Z	400	
Discount Allowed	22,000	
Rent, Rates, heat and light	8,800	
Sales		407,120
Inventory at 31/3/18	35,000	
Trade Payables		16,500
Discount received		5,280
Drawings;		
X	26,000	
Y	22,900	
Z	15,720	
Motor Vehicles at cost	80,000	
Accumulated depreciation at 1/1/18		20,000
Office Expenses	30,400	
Plant & machinery at cost	100,000	
Accumulated depreciation at 1/1/18		36,600
Provision for bad and doubtful debts 1/1/18		420
Capital accounts as at 1 January 2017		
X		80,000
Y		15,000
Z		5,000
Cost of goods sold	224,000	
Trade Receivables	14,300	
	585,920	585,920

Additional information:

- (a) Depreciation on the fixed assets is to be charged as follows;

Motor vehicles 25 % on reducing balance. Plant and Machinery 20% on straight line method. There were no Purchases or Sales of fixed assets during the year to 31 December 2018.

- (b) The provision for bad and doubtful debts is to be maintained at a level equivalent to 5% of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2018.
- (c) An office expense of K405,000 was owing at 31 December 2018 and some rent amounting to K1,500,000 had been paid in advanced as at that date. These items had not been included in the list of balances shown in the trial balance.
- (d) The Partnership Agreement stipulates that the partners are entitled to salaries per annum as follows:

X	K8, 000,000
Y	K1, 500,000
Z	K13, 500,000

- (e) On 1 January 2018 Keren Motors Ltd agreed to purchase the business on the following terms:
  - (i) X to Purchase one of the Partnership's Motor vehicles at an agreed value of K5 Million with the remaining Vehicles being taken over by the company at an agreed value of K30 Million.
  - (ii) The Company agreed to purchase Plant and machinery at a value of K35 Million and the inventory at a value at a value of K38, 500,000.
  - (iii) The Partners to settle the trade payables in full.
  - (iv) The trade receivables were not to be taken over by the company, the partners received cheques on 1 January 2018 amounting to K12,985,000 in total from the trade receivables in settlement of the outstanding debts.
  - (v) The partners paid the outstanding office expenses on 1 January 2018 and the Landlord returned the rent paid in advance by cheque on the same day.
  - (vi) As a consideration for the sale of partnership, the partners were to be paid K63,500,000 in cash by Keren Motors Ltd and to receive K75,000,000 in K1 Ordinary Shares to be apportioned equally among the Partners.
  - (vii) All Matters relating to the dissolution of the Partnership and its sales to the company took place on 1 January 2018.

#### REQUIRED

- (i) (a) Explain what the term Partnership Means. (2 Marks)
- (b) List four partnership agreements. (4 Marks)
- (ii) Prepare the following accounts;
  - (a) Partners' Income Statement for the year ended for the year ended 31 December 2018 (8 Marks)
  - (b) Realization account for the period up to and including January 2018. (5 Marks)

(c) Current accounts of the partners in (columnar form) for the year to 31 March 2018

(6 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

Bearing Close Ltd Company had produced the following results in the year ended 31 December 2018.

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 December 2018

	<i>K'000</i>	<i>K'000</i>
Turnover		5,000
Cost of Sales		<u>(4,379)</u>
Gross profit		621
Salaries and Wages	(396)	
Interest Paid	<u>(30)</u>	
Total Expenses		<u>(426)</u>
Profit before tax		195
Income tax paid		<u>(75)</u>
Profit for the year		<u><u>120</u></u>

Statement of financial position as at 31 December

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<i>K'000</i>	<i>K'000</i>
<b><i>Non- current assets</i></b>		
Property, plant and Equipment	996	1,140
Current Assets;		
Net Current Assets	<u>390</u>	<u>510</u>
Total assets	<u><u>1,386</u></u>	<u><u>1,650</u></u>
<b><i>Equity and liabilities</i></b>		
Ordinary share capital	240	300
Share premium	-	60
Accumulated profits	<u>576</u>	<u>696</u>
	<u><b>816</b></u>	<u><b>1,056</b></u>
Non-current liabilities	<b>120</b>	<b>195</b>
Current liabilities:		
Trade Payables	345	324
Bank over draft	15	-
Income Tax	<u>90</u>	<u>75</u>
	<u><b>450</b></u>	<u><b>399</b></u>
Total Equity and Liabilities	<u><u>1,386</u></u>	<u><u>1,650</u></u>

You are given additional information:

1. During the year ended 31 December 2018, part of Property Plant and Equipment with a carrying amount of K120,000 was sold at a loss of K84,000 and the difference was added to cost of sales.
2. During the year ended 31 December 2018, depreciation charge of K105,000 was added to cost of sales.

### Required

- A. Prepare a Reconciliation of operating profit to operating activities in accordance with IAS 7 – statement of cash flow. (10 Marks)
- B. Explain ten users of Financial Statements. (10 Marks)
- C. Briefly explain five characteristics of accounting information. (5 Marks)

### QUESTION FIVE

- A. From the following information for the Enterprise,

	K
Owing by customers at 1 February 2019	103,670
Owing to customers at 1 February 2019	1,400
Sales, excluding sales tax	175,860
Sales tax on sales	10,350
Returns inwards, including sales tax	9,500
Sales tax on returns inwards	1,300
Refunds to customers	800
Cash sales, including sales tax	12,950
Cheques received from receivables	126,750
Discounts allowed to customers	1,150
Contra entries to purchase ledger	750
Bad debts written off	2,300
Dishonoured cheques from receivables	1,580

In addition, the Enterprise has been notified that they will receive a dividend of 10p in the pound from a previously written-off bad debt of K3,000. The amount has not yet been received. On 28 February 2019, an allowance for receivables is to be made of 2 per cent of the net balance that existed at 1 February 2019. Amounts owing to customers at 28 February 2019 amounted to K840.

### Required

Draw up a sales ledger control account for the Enterprise for the month of February 2019.  
(15 Marks)

B. After calculating net profit for the year ended 31 March 20X8, Welani Ltd has the following trial balance:

	K	K
Land and buildings – cost	10,000	
Land and buildings – acc. depreciation at 31 March 2019		2,000
Plant – cost	12,000	
Plant – acc. depreciation at 31 March 2019		3,000
Inventories	2,500	
Receivables	1,500	
Bank	8,250	
Payables		1,700
Rent prepaid	400	
Wages accrued		300
Capital account		19,400
Profit for the year ended 31 March 2019		9,750
	34,650	36,150

A suspense account was opened for the difference in the trial balance.

Immediately after production of the above, the following errors were discovered:

- (i) A payable account had been debited with a K300 sales invoice (which had been correctly recorded in the sales account).
- (ii) The heat and light account had been credited with gas paid K150.
- (iii) M. Gondwe had been credited with a cheque received from Goldman Insurance for K800. Both are receivables.
- (iv) The insurance account contained a credit entry for insurance prepaid of K500, but the balance had not been carried down and hence had been omitted from the above trial balance.
- (v) Purchase returns had been overcast by K700.

#### Required

Prepare the journal entries necessary to correct each of the above errors. (10 Marks)

#### QUESTION FOUR

The draft accounts for the year ended 31 October 2018 of Thomas Phiri, garage proprietor, the balance at bank according to the cash book was K8,946.80 in hand. Subsequently the following discoveries were made:

1. Cheque number 176276 dated 3 September 2018 for K3,108.40 in favour of G Longwe Limited has been correctly recorded in the bank statement, but included in the cash book payments as K3,018.40.
2. Bank commission charged of K1,695.60 and bank interest charged of K1,091.00 have been entered in the bank statement on 23 October 2018, but not included in the cash book.
3. The recently received bank statement shows that a cheque for K293.10 received from Tukombo Andrews and credited in the bank statements on 9 October 2018 has now been dishonoured and debited in the bank statement on 26 October 2018. The only entry in the cash book for this cheque records its receipt on 8 October 2018.
4. Cheque number 177145 for K151.00 has been recorded twice as a credit in the cash book.
5. Amounts received in the last few days of October 2018 totalling K18,956.00 and recorded in the cash book have not been included in the bank statements until 2 November 2018.
6. Cheques paid according to the cash book during October 2018 and totalling K3,958.00 were not presented for payment to the bank until November 2018.
7. Traders' credits totalling K2,101.00 have been credited in the bank statement on 26 October 2018, but not yet recorded in the cash book.
8. A standing order payment of K150.00 on 17 October 2018 to Countryside Publications has been recorded in the bank statement but is not mentioned in the cash book.

#### **Required**

- A. Prepare a computation of the balance at bank to be included in Thomas Phiri's balance sheet as at 31 October 2018. **(8 Marks)**
- B. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement as at 31 October 2018 for Thomas Phiri. **(7 Marks)**
- C. Briefly explain why it is necessary to prepare bank reconciliation statements at accounting year ends. **(5 Marks)**

***END OF EXAMINATION***



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

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA2311: PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING**  
**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**July, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and Section B.
2. Section A is compulsory
3. Answer Any two (2) questions from Section B.

**Note:** all answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.

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## Section A: Compulsory

### Question One

You have just been employed as a Marketing Manager for a big corporation in the banking sector. You have noticed that your organisation does not pay attention to Public Relations as it regards it as not very important and this is confirmed by the Marketing Director who tells you in the corridors that 'Public Relations is simple really, it's just about being good to people, entertaining people and putting out propaganda that makes them feel good about their business' (a public relation cynic). With your marketing background, you feel the organisation needs to embrace Public Relations as one of its communication Channels.

Give a presentation in your department to counter the cynic's statement about public relations.

**(20 Marks)**

*- Image (Good)  
- Main task relation  
with customers*

### Question Two

Sunshine Company has just launched a new brand, 'Sunshine'. They are however experiencing problems with distributors, who prefer to distribute and sell TOPP products from another company.

- Using examples, give three (3) recommendations to Sunshine Company on what they can do to encourage their channel members (distributors) to accept to sell their products more. **(10 marks)**
- Explain five (5) functions that Intermediaries perform to assist both manufacturers and consumers. **(5 marks)**
- With examples differentiate Horizontal conflict from Vertical Conflict. **(5 Marks)**

**Total: 40 marks**

## SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS

### Question Three

Lusaka Good Living (LGL) Ltd has decided to launch a gym in Lusaka and they want to target males and females aged between 20 and 50 years. They need to promote this new product. What Integrated Marketing Communication tools would you suggest they use and why?

**(20 Marks)**

### Question Four

Marketers are keenly interested in buying behaviour. Identify and discuss the four (4) major factors affecting consumer buying behaviour.

**(20 marks)**

*205  
- 25  
20*

**Question Five**

It is important to understand the product life cycle, and that every product has a limited lifespan. Explain the product life cycle and give appropriate strategies for each stage.

**(20 Marks)**

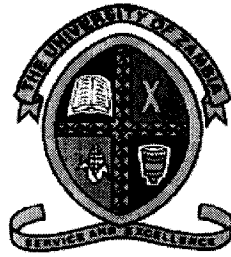
**Question Six**

Explain the following:

- a) Vertical Marketing Channels(VMCs)
- b) Buzz Marketing
- c) Niche Marketing
- d) Market Segmentation
- e) Skimming Pricing

**(20 Marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**BBA 2421: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS**

**12<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A IN ANY ORDER OF YOUR CHOICE, AND CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B. CLEARLY **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS**

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## SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

### Question One

- a. Solve or find the roots of the following quadratic equations
- $(x - 7)^2 + x^2 = (x + 1)^2$
  - $27x^2 = 12$
  - $(x + 3)^2 - (2x - 1)^2 = 0$
- b. Solve the following simultaneous equations
- $X^2 + Y^2 = 5$   
 $Y - 3X = 1$
  - $X^2 + Y^2 = 40$   
 $X + Y = 4$
- c. Suppose you are given the following numbers; the numbers 4 and 9. Find (i) Arithmetic mean and (ii) Geometric mean.
- d. Three consecutive terms of an AP have as sum of 36 and a product of 1428. Find the three terms.

### Question Two

- a. Suppose a perpetuity will pay a coupon of K1000 per year, beginning five years after the perpetuity is procured. Calculate the present value of this perpetuity on the date that its bought assuming that the discount rate is 4%.
- b. Cheza recently bought a plot worth K250000 using a 20-year loan facility offered by Stanbic Bank at an interest rate of 6% per year. Calculate the annual loan payment that Cheza must make to Stanbic Bank.
- c. Cheza is also interested in buying a brand new automobile costing \$35 000. A car dealership offers Cheza a special discount rate of 6% for 48 months because of his good standing in society. Assuming Cheza finds the car dealer's financing deal attractive and takes it, calculate Cheza's monthly car payments.
- d. Explain why a sinking fund could be considered one form of annuity, and explain how a sinking fund is different from an annuity.

### Question Three

- a. Joshua runs a Mechanic Shop and is considering to invest K350000 in a diagnostic machine with annual cost savings from this machine amounting to K125 000 in year one, with cash inflows expected to increase by 20% and 13.333333% in years two and

three respectively. Assuming a cost of capital of 11%, calculate the IRR for the proposed investment and interpret your answer.

- b. Assuming a 10% discount rate, calculate the discounted payback period for the proposed project in (a) above.
- c. Given discount rates of 10% and 15%. At what discount rate can the project in (a) above be accepted using the Benefit-Cost (B-C) ratio method?
- d. Explain any three advantages of the Average Accounting Return (AAR) method

#### **Question Four**

- a. Precious wishes to withdraw K5000 and K6000 at the end of five years and six years respectively leaving a zero balance in the account after the last withdrawal. Assuming Precious can earn 5% on the account balances, how much should Precious deposit today in order to satisfy the future cash withdrawals?
- b. On her way to the US to pursue her masters, Precious purchased a ticket in a state lottery and subsequently discovered that she was the lucky winner of the \$30 million prize state lottery, and was given two options to collect her prize money;  
Option one – 30 payments of \$1million per year effective today, or  
Option two – \$15 million paid today.  
Assuming a discount rate of 8%, which option should Precious take? Please explain
- c. Precious has always believed that she will forever be young and flourishing. However, upon turning 23 years old and after deep prayer and fasting as well as well witnessing the diminishing prospects of immortality and sustained beauty, she decided to plan seriously for her retirement. She vowed that on each birthday, beginning in the subsequent year and ending when she turns 53, she will save K10000 with FNB. Assuming the account earns 10% per year, how much will Precious have saved at age 53?
- d. Suppose Precious anticipates her salary to increase each year and consequently believes that she will be able to increase her savings by 5% per year. Assuming she still earns 10% per year, what is the present value of her planned savings and how much will Precious have saved at age 53?

## SECTION B (CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS)

### Question Five

- a. Musa purchased 120 books at the rate of K3 each and subsequently sold  $\frac{1}{3}$  of them at the rate of K4 each,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of them at the rate of K5 each and the rest at the cost price. Calculate the markup rate.
- b. Let's suppose the sum of the cost price of two books is K50, and that the sum of the selling price of the same two books is K52. Let's further assume that one of the books is sold at 20% profit while the other book is sold at 20% loss. Find the cost price of each product.
- c. Suppose Musa now wishes to setup a café in order to meet the growing demand of electronic books. He wishes to earn a 20% markup over the cost of the computers to ensure that he makes a decent amount of profit. Musa also estimates that he will need 25 computers at a cost of K600 apiece, and will need to install a software on all the computers at the total cost of K2000. How much should Musa charge in order to achieve the desired 20% markup on cost?
- d. Find the original amount assuming the book is marked down 15% and the reduced price is K127.46.
- e. Suppose Musa paid K300 for a mouse to use on any computer. The original selling price was K400 but due to harsh economic conditions, the mouse was marked down  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ . If operating expenses are one-third of the cost, find
  - i. The operating loss
  - ii. The gross or absolute loss
  - iii. Show the above information in a diagram

### Question Six

Cheelo and Tanda Ltd purchases an extension ladder from suppliers A and B at a net cost of K1728 and K1641.6 respectively. Suppose supplier A offers a series discount of 25/20/10 whereas supplier B offers a series discount of 10/40/5, find

- a. The list prices offered by suppliers A and B
- b. Which supplier offers the least discount?
- c. Find the difference in discount
- d. Suppose the ladder has a list price of K400 and its offered to both wholesalers and retailers at a series discount of 20/10/10 and 20/10 respectively. Who pays a higher price? And find the difference between the two net costs.
- e. Cheelo and Tanda Ltd also sells Kitchen appliances at a list price of K500 with a trade discount of 20/5/10 and with terms of 4/10, n/60. Find
  - i. The net cost assuming that both discounts are earned
  - ii. The net payment date assuming the invoice is dated 8<sup>th</sup> September AS OF 20<sup>th</sup> September
- f. Cheelo and Tanda Ltd also offers terms of 2/10 – 30 ex. to stimulate slow sales of kitchen appliances. Nzali and Moses purchased K2382.58 worth of appliances and was offered the above terms. If the invoice was dated November 3, find
  - i. The final date on which the cash discount may be taken, and
  - ii. The amount paid if the discount was earned

### Question Seven

- a. Chrispin has the following utility function:

$$U(X, Y) = \sqrt{X} + \sqrt{Y}$$

where X is his consumption of candy bars, with price  $P_X = \$1$ , and Y is his consumption of espressos, with  $P_Y = \$3$ .

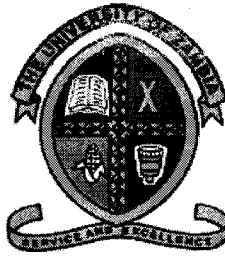
- i. Derive Chrispin's demand for candy bars and espressos.
  - ii. Assume that his income  $I = \$100$ . How many candy bars and how many espressos will Chrispin consume?
  - iii. What is the marginal utility of income?
- b. You are given a utility function described as follows  
 $U = U(X, Y, Z) = 5\log X + 3\log Y + 2\log Z$

Where  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $Z$  are goods consumed. The individual has K100 to spend on the three items, with the unit price of  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $Z$  given by  $P_X=5$ ,  $P_Y=1$  and  $P_Z=2$ . Derive the first order conditions for the consumer in the utility maximization problem

- c. Tarzan sells cars and acquired a used Vitz car for K15,000. He estimates the car expenses on used vehicles to be 15% of the cost, and prices the vehicle with a 30% markup on cost. After two months, if the car doesn't sell, Tarzan marks the car down by 10%.
- i. What are the expenses?
  - ii. What is the amount of the markup?
  - iii. What is the regular selling price?
  - iv. What is the sale price?
  - v. What is the amount of the markdown?

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 3115: Human Resource Management**  
**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**July, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and Section B.
2. Section A is compulsory
3. Answer Any two (2) questions from Section B.

**Note:** all answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.

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## Section A: Compulsory

### Question One

Recruitment and selection are cardinal to the success of an organisation and its ability to deal with labour turnover

- a. What is the difference between selection and recruitment? (6 marks)
- b. Explain the process of recruitment (6 marks)
- c. Bring out five (5) errors made in interviews (5 marks)
- d. Explain the meaning of reliability and validity of selection tests (4 marks)
- e. What is the relevance of a job description in the recruitment process? (4 marks)

[Total 25 Marks]

### Question Two

Demand forecasting is the estimation of an organisations future human resource needs. TQM is a chair manufacturing company. In the TQM annual plan the target is 2 million chairs for 2020. To make one chair it takes one worker 2 man hours, each worker has 1500 man hours

- a. Using the work study technique, forecast the demand for human resource at TQM (5 marks)
- b. What qualitative methods can be used to forecast demand? (4 marks)
- c. Explain the stages of Human Resource Planning (HRP) process at TQM (10 marks)
- d. What are the likely consequences of labour turn over at TQM? (6 marks)

[Total 25 Marks]

## SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS

### Question Three

According to the International Labour Organisation, Health and Safety at work is every worker's right.

- a. Explain the three (3) major reasons for the management of health and safety in organisations (6 marks)
- b. What are the likely benefits of managing health and safety at the work place? (7 marks)
- c. Explain the obligation of both the employee and the employer to health and safety. (12 marks)

[Total 25 Marks]

### Question Four

The employment contract is paramount to the relationship between an employer and an employee subject to the laws of the land (constitution)

- a. Differentiate a contract of service from a contract for services (3 marks)

clus  
2 780 - 1500

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- b. Only an employee can contest against an unfair dismissal. What are the likely reasons for the tribunal to declare a dismissal unfair? **(4 marks)**
  - c. Explain the difference among the following; a summary dismissal, wrongful dismissal and unfair dismissal. **(6 marks)**
  - d. How can one determine the existence of an employment contract? **(6 marks)**
  - e. Apart from dismissal, what are the other five (5) ways of terminating a contract of employment. **(5 marks)**
- [Total 25 Marks]**

### **Question five**

Job evaluation is of fundamental importance in reward management. It provides the basis for achieving equitable pay and is essential as a means of dealing with equal pay for work and equal value issues.

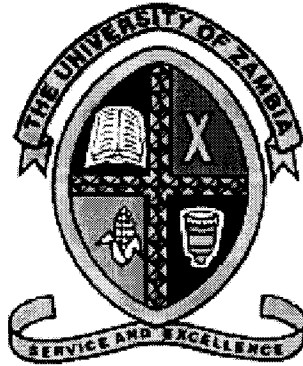
- a. Outline the features of job evaluation **(6 marks)**
  - b. Explain the factors that affect decisions about pay levels in firms **(6 marks)**
  - c. What causes pay differentials in organisations **(5 marks)**
  - d. What are the likely consequences of these differentials and how can they be managed? **(8 marks)**
- [Total 25 Marks]**

### **Question Six**

- a. Your friend has been dismissed by her employer for what seemingly is a minor offence. Explain to her what her options might be **(3 marks)**
- b. Which organisation can represent her and what are its functions? **(10 marks)**
- c. Explain the role of the government in employee relations **(8 marks)**
- d. Why do employers discipline employees? **(4 marks)**

**[Total 25 Marks]**

***The End.***



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2017/2018 FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 7<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2018**

**BBA 3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

**TIME: 14:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**VENUE: GLT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. The Paper has a Total Number of Six (6) Questions.**
  - 2. The Paper is Divided into Two (2) Sections; Section A and Section B.**
  - 3. Section A is COMPULSORY**
  - 4. Section B has a Total of FOUR (4) Questions. Answer ANY TWO (2) Questions**
  - 5. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answers Expected.**
- 

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## **SECTION A**

### **QUESTION ONE**

Muliokela Limited manufactures three products from the same basic components.

You are provided with the following information relating to projections for December 2018:

<b>(i) Sales</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Quantity	21,000	16,000	8,000
Price	K15	K6	K28
<b>(ii) Material usage per unit</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
Wood	4	1	10
Bought in components	3	2	6
Packing	2	1	2
<b>(iii) Stocks</b>			
<b>Finished goods in units</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1 December	7,000	4,000	6,000
31 December	10,000	3,000	3,000
<b>Raw materials</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Bought in Components</b>	<b>Parking</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
1 December	32,000	31,800	21,500
31 December	44,000	41,400	11,200
<b>(iv) Wages</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
Per unit	3	1	5
<b>(v) Overhead per unit</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
Variable	2	1	2
Fixed	1	1	1

### **Required**

Prepare the following budgets for Muliokela Limited:

- A. Sales budget (5 Marks)  
B. Production budget (5 Marks)

- C. Material usage budget (5 Marks)  
 D. Material purchase budget (5 Marks)  
 E. Production cost budget (10 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

A company manufactures and sells two products A and B. the following information is available.

	A	B
Sales price (each)	K15	K20
Labour (unit)	K2 (1 hour)	K4 (2 hours)
Variable production overheads	K3	K6
Material	K4	K5
Production quantities:		
October 2018	700	800
November 2018	350	500
Quantities sold:		
October 2018	600	700
November 2018	400	400
Fixed overheads:		
October 2018		K4,600
November 2018		K2,700

**Required**

Prepare statements for October and November 2018 showing profit and closing stock valuations using the following methods:

- A. Marginal costing (15 Marks)  
 B. Absorption costing (15 Marks)

**SECTION B**

**QUESTION THREE**

Pan Co Ltd, a manufacturing firm operates a standard marginal costing system. It makes a single product ZX, using a single raw material VW. Standard costs relating to ZX have been calculated as follows;

*Standard cost schedule per unit – ZX*

	K
Direct material VW, 10kg @ K15 per kg	150
Direct labour, 5 hours @ K9 per hour	45
	195
Variable production overhead, 5 hours @ K3 per hour	<u>15</u>
	<u>210</u>

During the week ending 9 June 20X8, 1000 units of ZX were produced, the relevant information regarding actual performance being as follows;

4,000 kgs of direct material VW were in opening stock, 10,000 kgs were purchased during the week (actual cost being K144,000), and 3,000kgs were in closing stock. Stocks of the direct material VW are valued at the standard price of K15 per kg. 5,200 direct labour hours were worked during the week, total wages being K48,360. The actual cost of variable production overhead for the week was K16,800.

### Required

Calculate the cost variances which arose in the week ending 9 June 20X8 under the following headings.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| A. Direct materials price variance       | <b>(3 Marks)</b> |
| B. Direct materials usage variance       | <b>(3 Marks)</b> |
| C. Direct wages rate variance            | <b>(3 Marks)</b> |
| D. Direct wages efficiency variance      | <b>(3 Marks)</b> |
| E. Variable production cost variance     | <b>(4 Marks)</b> |
| F. Variable production overhead variance | <b>(4 Marks)</b> |

### QUESTION FOUR

Contractors Ltd have been engaged upon a construction project which has been designated in their books 'Contract 59'. The contract was commenced on 1 February 2017, and expenditure on it was as follows:

	<b>To 31 December 2017</b>	<b>Estimated to complete</b>
	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>
Materials purchased	18,692	25,250
Materials issued from store	1,496	-
Wages	8,457	14,420
Direct expenses	4,835	8,030
Charges for administration expenses	1,780	2,750
Plant purchased on 1 February 2017	10,800	-
Work certified	38,000	

On 31 December 2017, there were wages accrued of K640 (included in the estimate costs to complete) and the stock of materials on the site amounted to K1,580.

The plant was purchased specially for this contract. The contract is expected to last 17 months at the end of which time the plant will have an estimated realisable value of K5,760.

The total contract price is K98,250 and attributable profit is to be calculated by reference to costs incurred.

**Required**

- A. Prepare a contract account for the period ended 31 December 2017 (12 Marks)
- B. Calculate the amount of profit taken to the profit and loss account for the period to 31 December 2017 (8 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

A process for making lead shot involves melting ingots of lead, then pouring the melt from a height, into a cooling bath. There is a loss of material due to spillage of the melt and splatter by the bath. This material is sold for scrap. In a normal production run 1kg of lead costing K40 would produce 0.95kg of shot with the scrap being sold for K20 per kg.

In a week 100kg of lead was processed and 92kg of lead shot produced. Labour costs of K550 were incurred and overhead costs are normally allocated at a rate of 4 times labour costs.

**Required**

- A. Calculate the cost per unit for lead shot (5 Marks)
- B. Write up the process account (10 Marks)
- C. Write up the loss account (5 Marks)

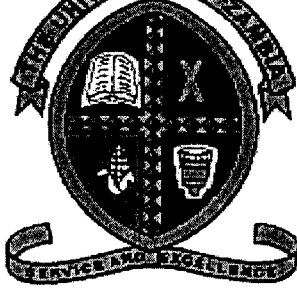
**QUESTION SIX**

- A. A Major different between marginal and absorption costing is the valuation of finished stocks and work in progress.  
Explain the differences between these methods and the arguments used by supporters of each of these methods. (8 Marks)
- B. Explain the meaning of semi-variable cost and illustrate your answer by using a graph. (7 Marks)
- C. Using the data below, find the variable cost per hour and fixed cost per month.

	<i>Hours of activity</i>	<i>Total costs</i>
		K
January	4,400	13,824
February	4,700	14,562
March	5,300	16,038
April	5,100	15,546
May	4,900	15,054
June	4,500	14,070

(5 Marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**November 22, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and B.
2. Section A is Compulsory.
3. Answer Any Two (2) Questions from Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

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## SECTION A - COMPULSORY

### QUESTION ONE

Mr Zoo is planning to set up a mini Zoo in Chilanga.

The following relates to different pricing plans of visiting the zoo and costs of running the zoo.

Pricing Plan 1 - K30 per person (a special pack will be included)

Pricing Plan 2 - K25 per visitor (the special pack not to be included)

Variable Costs per visitor

Special Pack - K8

Zoo Consumables - K7

Zoo Expenses - K2

Total Fixed Costs - K200,000

#### Required

Study the information above then answer the following questions.

- A. Using the CVP formula, calculate the number of units (and its kwacha amount) for achieving
- a. Breakeven (4 Marks)
  - b. A profit of K30,000 for both plans. (4 Marks)
- B. Calculate the Contribution Margin ratio for both plans. (4 Marks)
- C. Describe the meaning of Contribution Margin ratio relation to Zoo business. (3 Marks)
- D. Explain the relationship between Contribution Margin ratio and Number of Breakeven units in relation to the Zoo business. (3 Marks)
- E. Explain why it is important to calculate Margin of Safety for Zoo business. (3 Marks)
- F. State and explain two examples of fixed cost in relation to the zoo. (2 Marks)
- G. Explain the concept of Relevant Range in relation to the Zoo. (2 Marks)

### QUESTION TWO

Peter Likando has worked for some years as a sales representative, but has recently been made redundant. He intends to start up in business on his own account, using K15,000 which he currently has invested with a building society. Peter maintains a bank account showing a small credit balance, and he plans to approach his bank for the necessary additional finance. Peter provides the following additional information.

- (a) Arrangements have been made to purchase fixed assets costing K8,000. These will be paid for at the end of September 2019 and are expected to have a five-year life, at the end of which they will possess a nil residual value.
- (b) Stocks costing K5,000 will be acquired on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2019 and subsequent monthly purchases will be at a level sufficient to replace forecast sales for the month.
- (c) Forecast monthly sales are K3,000 for October 2019, K6,000 for November 2019 and December 2019, and K10,500 from January 2020 onwards.
- (d) Selling price is fixed at the cost of stock plus 50%.
- (e) Two months' credit will be allowed to customers but only one month's credit will be received from suppliers of stock.
- (f) Running expenses, including rent but excluding depreciation of fixed assets, are estimated at K1,600 per month.
- (g) Peter intends to make monthly cash drawings of K1,000.

**Required:**

- A. Prepare Peter Likando's budgeted profit and loss account for six months from 1 October 2019 to 31 March 2020. (10 Marks)
- B. Prepare Peter Likando's budgeted budgeted balance sheet as at 31 March 2020. (15 Marks)

## SECTION B

### QUESTION THREE

The following data have been extracted from the budgets and standard costs of ABC Limited, a company which manufactures and sells a single product.

	<i>Per Unit</i> K
Selling price	45.00
Direct materials cost	10.00
Direct wages cost	4.00
Variable overhead cost	2.50

Fixed production overhead costs are budgeted at K400,000 per annum. Normal production levels are thought to be 320,000 units per annum.

Budgeted selling and distribution costs are as follows.

Variable	K1.50 per unit sold
Fixed	K80,000 per annum

Budgeted administration costs are K120,000 per annum.

The following patterns of sales and production are expected during the first six months of 2018.

	<i>January – March</i>	<i>April – June</i>
Sales (units)	60,000	90,000
Production (units)	70,000	100,000

There will be no stock on 1 January 2018.

**Required**

Prepare profit statements for each of the two quarters, in a columnar format, using:

- (a) Marginal costing (12 Marks)
- (b) Absorption costing (13 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

A. From the information given below relating to component BCD you are required to calculate:

- i. The re-order level (2 Marks)
- ii. The re-order quantity (2 Marks)
- iii. The minimum level (2 Marks)
- iv. The average stock held (2 Marks)

Maximum stock has been set at:		5,500 units
Usage per month:	Maximum	1,100 units
	Minimum	900 units
Estimated delivery period	Maximum	4 months
	Minimum	2 months

B. A company is deciding whether to place orders for a component monthly, quarterly or half-yearly using the information below.

Annual usage of component	720 units
Units cost of component	K3.50
Cost of placing an order	K7
Stockholding cost as a percentage of average stock value	25%

Using the given information complete the schedule below to show the associated cost of each option, and thereby determine the optimum policy. (17 Marks)

Frequency of order	Order size	Average stock	Average stock value	Stock holding cost	Annual ordering costs	Total cost
			K	K	K	K
Monthly						
Quarterly						
Half-yearly						

**QUESTION FIVE**

Muliokela Limited manufactures three products from the same basic components.

You are provided with the following information relating to projections for December 2018:

(i)	Sales	A	B	C
	Quantity	21,000	16,000	8,000
	Price	K15	K6	K28

(ii)	Material usage per unit	A	B	C
		K	K	K
	Wood	4	1	10
	Bought in components	3	2	6
	Packing	2	1	2

(iii)	Stocks	A	B	C
	<b>Finished goods in units</b>			
	1 December	7,000	4,000	6,000
	31 December	10,000	3,000	3,000
	<b>Raw materials</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Bought in Components</b>	<b>Parking</b>
		K	K	K
	1 December	32,000	31,800	21,500
	31 December	44,000	41,400	11,200

(iv)	Wages	A	B	C
		K	K	K
	Per unit	3	1	5

(v)	Overhead per unit	A	B	C
		K	K	K
	Variable	2	1	2
	Fixed	1	1	1

### Required

Prepare the following budgets for Muliokela Limited:

- A. Sales budget (5 Marks)
- B. Production budget (5 Marks)
- C. Material usage budget (5 Marks)
- D. Material purchase budget (5 Marks)
- E. Production cost budget (5 Marks)

### QUESTION SIX

Bata By Compulsory Ltd manufacture a standard leather walking boot, model number MI6, for which the standard unit cost and selling price are as follows.

		K
Direct materials		
Leather	3 units at K5 per unit	15
Other materials		<u>3</u>
		18
Direct labour	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at K4 per hour	6
Variable production overheads	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at K2 per hour	3
Fixed production overheads	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at K6 per hour	<u>9</u>
Standard cost		36
Selling price		<u>48</u>
Standard profit, before marketing and administrative expenses		<u>12</u>

Budgeted production and sales for period 7 of 20X8 were 3,000 units of MI6.

During period 7 the actual results were as follows.

Production of MI6	3,200 units
Sales of MI6	2,850 units
Sales revenue	K141,000
Leather purchased: Quantity	9,200 units
Cost	K45,400
Leather used	9,750 units
Other materials purchased and used	K9,500
Direct labour: hours paid for	5,850 hours
Production time	5,100 hours
Labour cost	K24,100
Variable production overheads	K10,650
Fixed production overheads	K31,500

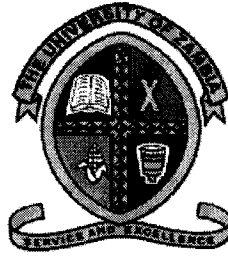
Stocks of leather are valued at standard cost, and stocks of finished goods are valued at standard full production cost. Ignore marketing and administration costs.

### Required

Calculate the following variances;

Leather price variance	(3 Marks)
Leather usage variance	(3 Marks)
Other materials cost variance	(3 Marks)
Direct labour rate variance	(3 Marks)
Direct labour efficiency variance	(3 Marks)
Idle time variance	(3 Marks)
Variable overhead expenditure variance	(3 Marks)
Variable overhead efficiency variance	(4 Marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 3235: BUSINESS LAW**

**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**10<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** Section A is compulsory, and choose one question each from sections B and C

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## **SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**

### **Question One**

Mr. Dolopo was employed as Managing Director of Kudyabwino Ltd. Kudyabwino Ltd was owned by Kachepa Ltd.

Mr. Dolopo served a 3-year contract with Kudyabwino Ltd. At the end of his contract, he was entitled to K200, 000 following which he asked Kudyabwino Ltd to pay. He received a response instead from Kachepa Ltd, on behalf of Kudyabwino Ltd, acknowledging and admitting indebtedness to Mr. Dolopo's end of contract payments due to him. Kachepa Ltd also assured Mr. Dolopo that he would be paid that amount upon funds being available. This communication was contained in a letter dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 authored by Kachepa Ltd.'s Managing Director, a Mr. Nkongole.

Despite the numerous assurances made by Kachepa Ltd that it would pay Mr. Dolopo his terminal dues, no payment was forthcoming. Mr. Dolopo approaches you as to his options regarding Kudyabwino Ltd and Kachepa Ltd's conduct towards his payments and who he should pursue and why. Kindly advise.

## **SECTION B (CHOOSE ONE QUESTION)**

### **Question Two**

Mapenzi and Maswabi are sisters in a business that imports Hopani from Madagascar. They have been in business together for nearly 3 years. Their firm needs a new sales person. On 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2019, Mapenzi and Maswabi interviewed Sinjonjo for the position. Sinjonjo asks if he can have a weakened to think about it and Mapenzi tells Sinjonjo that the offer will stay open until Monday 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2019. After Sinjonjo leaves the office, Mapenzi and Maswabi discuss the interview further, and they change their minds. Mapenzi phones Sinjonjo a few hours later and tells him that the offer of employment has been withdrawn.

Sinjonjo tells Mapenzi that he has already written an email to both of them accepting the position, and that he was just about to send it. Mapenzi tells Sinjonjo that unfortunately it is too late, and hangs up. Sinjonjo is disturbed and considering that he was dealing with two people and only talked to one, he sends the email and comes to your office for advice. Kindly advise.

### **Question Three**

The managing director of the Zikomo Ltd instructed one of his subordinates, one Mr. Mbewe to advertise some of the company's houses for sale. Mr. Mbewe issued the advertisements. The managing director then left the country but while he was away Mr. Mbewe went ahead and sold one of the company houses to a prospective buyer. Upon his return, the managing director was surprised to find that the house had been sold and told Mr. Mbewe that he was not authorised to sell the house as that power rested in the Board of Directors. Mr. Mbewe consequently resigned. The appellant company in an attempt to overturn the contract of sale approaches you, kindly advise.

### **SECTION C (CHOOSE ONE QUESTION)**

#### **Question Four**

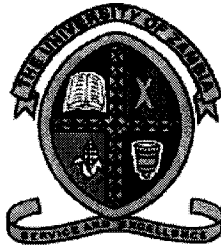
Mpongo approaches you to advise him how he would adopt his worker's action if he exceeded his mandate and what would be the method and effect of such steps.

#### **Question Five**

Mbeba is an entrepreneur and approaches you to advice on the forms of business which are available for him to choose from. Briefly explain to him.

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**Bachelor of Business Administration**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 4111: Strategic Management**

**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**July, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and Section B.
2. Section A is Compulsory.
3. Answer Any Three (3) Questions in Section B

**Note:** All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY (Read the case and answer the questions that follow)**  
**Strategic directions for Axel Springer**

*This German publishing company has many opportunities, and the money to pursue them.*

In 2007, Mathias Döpfner, Chairman and Chief Executive of Axel Springer publishers, had about A2bn (£1.5bn) to invest in new opportunities. The previous year, the competition authorities had prohibited his full takeover of Germany's largest television broadcaster, ProSiebenSat.1. Now Döpfner was looking for alternative directions. Founded in 1946 by Axel Springer himself, the company was in 2007 already Germany's largest publisher of newspapers and magazines, with more than 10,000 employees and over 150 titles. Famous print titles included Die Welt, the Berliner Morgenpost, Bild and Hörzu. Outside Germany, Axel Springer was strongest in Eastern Europe. The company also had a scattering of mostly small investments in German radio and television companies, most notably a continuing 12 per cent stake in ProSieben Sat.1. Axel Springer described its strategic objectives as market leadership in the German-language core business, internationalization and digitalization of the core business. Further digitalization of the core newspaper and magazine business was clearly important and would require substantial funding. There were also opportunities for the launch of new print magazine titles in the German market. But Döpfner was considering acquisition opportunities: 'it goes without saying,' he told the Financial Times, 'that whenever a large international media company comes on to the market (i.e. is up for sale), we will examine it very closely – whether in print, TV or the online sector'. Döpfner mentioned several specific kinds of acquisition opportunity. For example, he was still interested in buying a large European television broadcaster, even if it would probably have to be outside Germany. He was also attracted by the possibility of buying undervalued assets in the old media (namely, print), and turning them around in the style of a private equity investor: 'I would love to buy businesses in need of restructuring, where we can add value by introducing our management and sector expertise'. However, Döpfner reassured his shareholders by affirming that he felt no need 'to do a big thing in order to do a big thing'. He was also considering what to do with the 12 per cent minority stake in ProSiebenSat.1.

**Question One**

- a) Classify the various strategic directions considered by Mattias Döpfner for Axel Springer. (10 marks)
- b) Using the Ansoff matrix, what other options could Döpfner pursue? (10 marks)

### Question Two

Use Porter's Five-Forces Model to evaluate competitiveness within the pay TV industry. (20 marks)

**Total: 40 marks**

### SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

#### Question Three

- a) Describe any three (3) foreign market entry strategies that businesses could pursue. Why would these options be attractive? (12 marks)
- b) Present an argument why it is important for managers to pay attention to demographic trends when operating in a global society. Provide examples of these demographic trends in your answer. (8 marks)

**Total: 20 marks**

#### Question Four

There are a number of options for structuring an organization, depending on a number of factors, such as, the nature of product offering or the size of the organization.

Identify any four (4) of these structures and for each of these outline advantages and disadvantages, and a graphical illustration. (20 marks)

#### Question Five

You have just been appointed as a strategic manager, in your planning, you have decided to undertake macro environmental analysis. Prepare a detailed macro environmental analysis. (20 marks)

#### Question Six

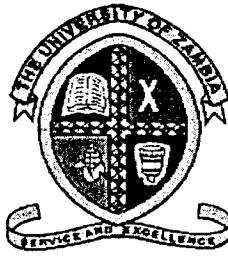
- a) Describe the stages in the strategic planning model. (15 marks)
- b) Outline any five (5) reasons why strategies may fail. (5 marks)

**Total: 20 marks**

#### Question Seven

- a) A bank teller strongly disagrees with the bank manager on ethical grounds when the bank manager overrides one of the requirements for a new customer who came to open an account and happened to be his friend.
  - i) Discuss this statement in light of the nature of business ethics and ethical dilemma. (8 marks)
  - ii) Outline any four (4) ethical principles. (4 marks)
- b) Explain how businesses can show social responsibility to the general community and their customers. (8 marks)

**Total: 20 marks**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 4122: Organisational Theory and Behaviour**  
**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**November, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and Section B.
2. Section A is compulsory
3. Answer Any two (2) questions from Section B.

**Note:** all answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.

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## SECTION A

### Question One

Change is part of the organization's life and is inevitable.

- a) If ~~resistance~~ to change can be seen as an opportunity to identify good ideas, why would individuals still resist change? (10marks)
- b) What Strategies can be used to manage change resistance. (15marks)

### Question Two

- a) Delilah has always been a hard working employee. But in the last few months her performance has gone down. Using a theory of your choice explain why her attitude has reduced and how can her performance be increased. (15marks)
- b) Explain the Equity theory of motivation (10marks)

## SECTION B

Pick two (2) questions from this section

### Question Three

- a) Explain the essence of organizational behaviour as a study. (5 marks)
- b) Why is organizational behaviour said to be a multi-disciplinary field? (12marks)
- c) What are the challenges of organizational? *behaviour*. (8 marks)

### Question Four

Perception is a cognitive process by which individuals organize, interpret and understand sensory impressions from their environment.

- a) Describe five (5) perceptual errors often made in the workplace. (15marks)
- b) Critically analyse the attribution theory on perception (10marks)

### Question Five

- a) Critically analyse the managerial/leadership grid by Moulton and Blake. What major differences are ~~the~~ in leadership behaviour? (10marks)
- b) Discuss the various styles of leadership used in organisations. (15marks)

### Question Six

- a) Explain the determinants one's personality. (9 marks)
- b) Using the Freudian theory explain the development of an individual's personality. How can we use the theory to understand employee behaviour? (16marks)

### Question Seven

- a) Explain the Nature versus Nurture debate. (3 marks)
- b) Using relevant example explain the cognitive dissonance theory. (10marks)
- c) Briefly explain the functionality theory of motivation (12marks)

**The End**



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**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**BBA 4414: BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE**

**8<sup>th</sup> July 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A. ANSWER ANY FIVE (5) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.**

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

## SECTION A: True/False/Uncertain

For each of the following statements, determine whether it is true/false and *explain*. One point (1) is for correctly stating whether it is true, false or uncertain; three points (3) are for the correct explanation.

1. Application of scientific method in finding for truth about business phenomenon is called applied business research. [4 Marks]
2. A directed finding of published works which includes books and periodicals and it discusses theory and presents empirical results relevant to topic at hand is known as a systematic review. [4 Marks]
3. Research that is conducted without having a specific decision in mind is called applied business research. [4 Marks]
4. Business research is largely a linear process. [4 Marks]
5. Content analysis can only be used to analyse qualitative data. [4 Marks]

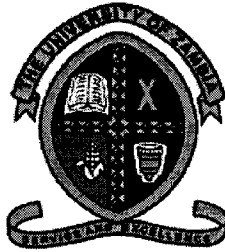
## SECTION B: Essay-Type Questions

6. Discuss the considerations which must be taken into account when deciding whether to conduct a business research. [16 Marks]
7. Critically analyse the following statement:

*In business research, a quantitative research design is desirable since it emphasises objective measurements of an aspect(s) of a business phenomenon.* [16 Marks]

8. Discuss the general steps that must be taken when analysing qualitative and quantitative data. Are there any differences between the two types of data (with respect to data analysis)? [16 Marks]
9. Compare and contrast between a meta-analysis and a systematic review. [16 Marks]
10. Describe the general steps that must be followed when conducting a literature review. [16 Marks]
11. Using hypothetical examples, compare and contrast between purposive and convenience sampling. [16 Marks]

END OF EXAMINATION



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

**Bachelor of Business Administration**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**BBA 9125: International Business Management**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**July, 2019**

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

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are two sections in this examination. Section A and Section B.
2. Section A is Compulsory.
3. Answer Any Three(3) Questions in Section B

**Note:**All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

## **Section A: Read the case below and answer questions that follow**

### **Strategic innovation at Hindustan Lever Ltd**

*Large multinational corporations may still need to tailor their products and services to local market needs.*

Unilever is one of the world's biggest consumer products companies. It seeks to establish its brands on a global basis and support them with state-of-the-art research and development. However, it is acutely aware that markets differ and that, if it is to be global, it has to be prepared to adapt to local market conditions. It also recognizes that if it is to have global reach, it has to be able to market its goods in poorer areas as well as richer areas. Indeed it estimates that by 2010 half of its sales will come from the developing world – an increase of over 30 per cent from the equivalent figure in 2000. In the rural areas of India Hindustan Lever is setting about marketing Unilever's branded goods in ways suited to local conditions. Much of the effort goes into marketing branded goods in local 'huts' or market places, where Unilever representatives sell the products from the back of trucks using loudspeakers to explain the brand proposition.

Local executives argue that, poor as people are, they 'aren't naturally inclined to settle for throwaway versions of the real deal – if the companies that make the real deal bother to explain the difference'. To help develop the skills to do this Lever management trainees in India begin their careers by spending weeks living in rural villages where they eat, sleep and talk with the locals: 'Once you have spent time with consumers, you realize that they want the same things you want. They want a good quality of life.' The same executives have innovated further in the way goods are marketed. They have developed direct sales models where women, belonging to self-help groups that run micro credit operations, sell Lever products so as to make their collectives' savings grow. Where television viewing is uncommon, Hindustan Lever marketing executives have also mounted thousands of live shows at cattle and trade markets, employing rural folklore. The aim here is not just to push the Lever brands, it is to explain the importance of more frequent washing and better hygiene.

Indeed sales personnel attend religious festivals and use ultraviolet light wands on people's hands to show the dangers of germs and dirt. But it is not just the way the goods are marketed that is tailored to rural India. Product development is also different. For example, Indian women are very proud of the care of their hair and regard hair grooming as a luxury. However, they tend

to use the same soap for body washing as for washing their hair. So Lever has dedicated research and development efforts into finding a low-cost soap that can be used for the body and for the hair and which is targeted to smaller towns and rural areas. As KekiDadiseth, a director of Hindustan Lever, puts it: 'Everyone wants brands. And there are a lot more poor people in the world than rich people. To be a global business . . . you have to participate in all segments.'

### Question One

- a) What challenges and opportunities do multinational organizations such as Unilever face in developing global brands whilst encouraging local responsiveness? (14 marks)
- b) Outline any three (3) sources of risks a multinational, such as, Unilever is likely to face. (6 marks)

### Question Two

Multinationals have been criticized for marketing more expensive branded goods in poorer areas of developing countries.

- a) Explain why and how a firm's pricing strategy might vary among countries (10 marks)
- b) Explain why it might make sense to vary the attributes of a product from country to country. (10 marks)

**Total: 40 marks**

### Section B: Answer any three (3) questions

#### Question Three

International Businesses usually have to make decisions regarding the location of their production activities across the globe.

- a) Discuss the merits and de-merits of globalization. (8 marks)
- b) Critically evaluate any three (3) different market entry strategies. (12 marks)

**Total: 20 marks**

#### Question Four

While some see globalization as the avenue to the development of poor nations, others see it as an avenue for intensifying misery and inequalities.

Critically examine the above statement with the help of theories of FDI.

**Total: 20 marks**

### Question Five

- a) Explain how cultural elements influence international business. (15 marks)
- b) Outline five (5) reasons why managers may fail to thrive in foreign postings. (5 marks)

**Total: 20 marks**

### Question Six

- a) Distinguish between 'Make or Buy' decisions, bringing out any three (3) advantages for each. (12 marks)
- b) Describe what is required to efficiently coordinate a globally dispersed production system. (8 marks)

**Total: 20 marks**

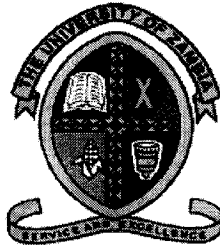
### Question Seven

- a) Describe any three (3) types of staffing policies that managers of international businesses can adopt to fill posts in subsidiaries. Outline any two (2) advantages and one (1) disadvantages for each type. (12 marks)
- b) Bring out any four (4) reasons businesses may decide to go international. (8 marks)

**Total: 20 marks**

***End of exam!***

→ Language, norms,



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**BBA 9425:           MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS**

**9<sup>th</sup> July 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED:       3 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**INSTRUCTIONS:       THIS EXAMINATION PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS.  
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A, AND ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION  
B. ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS IN TOTAL.**

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

## SECTION A: COMPULSORY

### QUESTION ONE

*Centre* is a company that offers entertainment services. The manager has hired you as a consultant to help the company develop an optimal pricing strategy for *Mulamba*, one of the products the company sales. Your research uncovers that two age groups patronise their premises: young people (18-35 years) and old people (above 35 years). You determine that the elasticity of demand for the two groups are -2 and -1.5, respectively. You also determine that the marginal cost of serving each bottle of *Mulamba* is K5.

- a) With this information, how would you go about advising the company? **(10 marks)**
- b) What price should the company charge each group? **(10 marks)**

### QUESTION TWO

Suppose your firm competes against another firm for customers. You and your rival know your products will be obsolete at the end of the year and must simultaneously determine whether or not to advertise. In your industry, advertising does not increase total industry demand but instead induces consumers to switch among the products of different firms. Thus, if both you and your rival advertise, the two advertising campaigns will simply offset each other, and you will each earn \$4 million in profits. If neither of you advertises, you will each earn \$10 million in profits. However, if one of you advertises and the other one does not, the firm that advertises will earn \$20 million and the firm that does not advertise will earn \$1 million in profits. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Determine the payoff matrix. **(5 marks)**
- (b) What is a dominant strategy? Is there a dominant strategy for either of the two firms? Explain. **(7.5 marks)**
- (c) What is a Nash equilibrium? Does a Nash equilibrium exist? Explain. **(7.5 marks)**

### QUESTION THREE

Discuss how business managers determine their optimal input procurement method. **(20 marks)**

#### **QUESTION FOUR**

Discuss how business managers can take advantage of special cost and demand structures to earn supernormal profits. **(20 marks)**

#### **SECTION B: ANSWER ONE QUESTION**

#### **QUESTION FIVE**

The role of the business manager is to exploit an existing technology (production function) to its greatest potential. Early neoclassical scholars, however, treated technology as exogenous. What do other scholars say about the sources of this technology? **(20 marks)**

#### **QUESTION SIX**

Compare and contrast the Cyert and March's model of satisficing behaviour, and Hebert Simon's satisficing model based on bounded rationality. **(20 marks)**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018/2019 FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**6<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2019**

**DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

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**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer ALL questions in Section A and B. Answer ONE question from Section C.

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**SECTION A: COMPULSORY (30 MARKS)**

1. Define the following
  - a. Population census
  - b. Housing census
  - c. Sample survey
  - d. Civil registration
  - e. Vital events
  - f. Population registration
2. A number of topics are investigated in a population census and these are categorised under nine headings. Name these headings and give two examples of data collected/core topics investigated under each.
3. State five topics investigated in a housing census.
4. Name the ten vital events recommended for civil registration.
5. For each of the following definitions, give the name of the concept that best suits it.
  - a. Refers to usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census.
  - b. Refers to errors in the characteristics of the persons counted.
  - c. It involves questioning respondents about events that have already occurred.
  - d. Errors that result from selecting a sample of the population instead of canvassing the entire population.

- e. Refers to omission or duplication of persons or households.
  - f. It involves recording events as they happen among the target population.
  - g. Error that is mainly due to adopting wrong procedures in the system of data collection and/or processing.
  - h. Refers to household members and visitors who spent the census day/night at a household.
- 

**SECTION B: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)**

1. Population census undertaken by a country has to meet certain standards. Among these standards, the United Nations recommends that population census should have at a minimum four essential features. List and explain these four essential features.
2. Differentiate the two methods of enumeration, explaining two advantages and disadvantages of each method.
3. Define civil registration method and explain four of its characteristics.
4. Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of survey sampling by answering the following questions.
  - i. Explain the two concepts invented by John Graunt and their application to today.
  - ii. Explain the three important principles in Anders Kiaer's approach
5. Discuss five factors that affect data collection in Africa.

**SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION (30 MARKS)**

1. Planning and organization for a population and housing census has a number of common elements that include the preparatory work. Explain in detail all the activities under the preparatory work for a census citing relevant examples under each activity.
2. Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of sample survey planning and execution by explaining in detail all the stages and activities involved in a survey citing relevant examples under each.

**END OF EXAMINATION.**

*“Things get done only if the data we gather can inform and inspire those in a position to make [a] difference” Mike Schmoker*

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

**END OF YEAR EXAMINATION**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

**DEM 3110: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS: SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND B AND TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C.**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

- 1) (a) The total population of country X is 14,375,601. The population 15+ is 54.7 percent of this population. The crude labour force participation is 41.5 percent. The employment to population ratio is 69.9 percent.

Given the above, calculate the following to the nearest whole number:

i) The Refined Labour force Participation rate **(2 marks)**

i) The Number Unemployed **(2 Marks)**

ii) The Unemployment rate **(2 marks)**

(b) Labour statistics of employment and earnings (salaries) are used in determining purchasing power and consumption patterns. For example, when unemployment is rising, purchasing power falls and vice versa. Given that the Consumer Price Index for Zambia in April 2018 was 208.7 and 225.0 in April 2019;

i) Define purchasing power **(2 marks)**

ii) Calculate change in purchasing power of one kwacha from April 2018 to April 2019 **(3 marks)**

(iii) Calculate change in purchasing power for an item which cost K5000 in April 2018. What would it have cost in April 2019? **(3 marks)**

2) State the three critical functions of a plan? **(3 marks)**

3) What are the advantages and disadvantage of the approaches to planning **(3 marks)**

4. Complete the following table of school life **(10 marks)** and comment on the following:

- I. Are there differences between enrolled population and total population in their average number of school life? **(2.5 marks)**
  
- II. Does dropping-out of school have a sound effect on the loss of schooling life? **(2.5 marks)**

Ix	Sx	Lx	Psx	Lsx	Isx	Qx	Sx	Smx	Sxd	Rx	Rxm	Rdx	Tsx	Esx	Esx		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
6	93676	0.97664				45712						0.001268	0.002927				
7	93547	0.97378										0.001077	0.004105				
8	93439	0.96978										0.000952	0.021417				
9	93346	0.949										0.000887	0.055698				
10	93263	0.89612										0.000849	0.055338				
11	93185	0.84651										0.000835	0.03376				
12	93109	0.81792										0.000886	0.095482				
13	93032	0.73979										0.000895	0.006445				
14	92952	0.73502										0.000972	0.029006				
15	92866	0.71369										0.001064	0.076143				
16	92774	0.65932										0.001466	0.514538				
17	92676	0.31989										0.001519	0.472294				
18	92572	0.16872										0.001575	0.442888				
19	92461	0.09395										0.001556	0.351451				
20	92345	0.06091										0.00176	0.486131				
21	92224	0.03128										0.002341	0.828075				
22	92099	0.00536									1	0	1	493.3076			
23	91971																

**SECTION B: ANSWER BOTH QUESTIONS**

1. How do demographic variables affect natural resources? Briefly explain the causes of climate change giving examples from the Zambian context (15 marks). *The crop production deterioration*
2. Increase in enrollment rates can serve as good indicator for improvement in the education sector. To what extent does enrollment show improvement in education and not compromise the quality of the learners in terms of not matching the education resources. Cite relevant examples from Zambia (15 marks).

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

1. The influence of Demographic, cultural and socio-economic factors is critical in shaping trends and patterns of Labourforce participation and vice –versa. Discuss this statement, clearly analysing the direction of the relationship (20 marks).
2. Outline and discuss major uses of agriculture statistics in general and explain how these statistics are used in Zambia, describing and articulating in detail current government policy undertakings (20 marks).
3. The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas poses a great challenge to the provision of housing facilities in their new areas of settlement. How can you, as a development planner, make sure that housing does not become a stimulus for migration whilst at the same time providing quality accommodation to urban bound migrants? (20 marks).

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**THE END**

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**END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS-2018/19**

**5<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2019**

**DEM 3210: METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B AND ONE FROM SECTION C**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**SECTION A: Compulsory**

**Q1. Write brief notes about the following demographic analysis techniques**

- a. Age ratio analysis
- b. Age-Sex accuracy index
- c. Whipple's index
- d. Myres' index
- e. Carrier-farrag ratio analysis
- f. Life table
- g. Migration analysis

**Q2. The government of the republic of Zambia and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are interested in understanding the age-specific migration dynamics in the country for the labour force population. But they have no access to data from direct sources which shows migration levels and trends in the country. They decided to engage Central Statistical Office to supply data that can be used to estimate migration rates during the inter-censal period 2000-2010. You have been identified to lead a team of demographers to perform analysis using census data to produce migration estimates based on the data presented in table I below.**

- a. Explain the circumstances which prompt the need for estimating migration rates using indirect techniques.
- b. Explain the application of forward survival ratio method in estimating crude migration rates and highlight the data requirements.
- c. Based on the information presented in Table I, compute estimated age specific migration rates during inter-censal period for the country starting with age group 15-19 and ending at age group 50-54.
- d. Interpret the results in (c)

Table 1: Population distribution by age as captured in 2000 and 2010 censuses - Zambia

Age	2000 Census	2010 census	Survival ratios at 2000 census	Survival ratios at 2010 census
0-4	1,656,720	2,252,747	0.9934	0.9974
5-9	1,461,082	1,916,287	0.9909	0.9996
10-14	1,205,646	1,774,134	0.9943	0.9930
15-19	1,069,996	1,531,115	0.9918	0.9924
20-24	908,672	1,194,642	0.9857	0.9882
25-29	741,148	1,077,077	0.9791	0.9819
30-34	557,873	840,309	0.9818	0.9826
35-39	429,987	682,921	0.9893	0.9771
40-44	325,776	473,238	0.9774	0.9728
45-49	245,320	376,164	0.9760	0.9646
50-54	203,612	284,864	0.9744	0.9587
55-59	144,838	194,162	0.9614	0.9615
60-64	131,475	168,563	0.9506	0.9519
65-69	100,493	122,931	0.9426	0.9467
70-74	68,935	93,348	0.9091	0.9371
75-79	40,649	63,063	0.9070	0.9452
80-84	24,242	33,598	0.9373	0.9307
85+	20,961	33,503	0.9674	0.9535

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY (ONE) QUESTION**

Q3. Study the data given in Table 2 and answer the following questions:

- a. Evaluate the quality of age data for the 1990 census for the following age groups; 0-4 (under 5), 15-19 and 75+, by computing the following
  - i. The expected populations
  - ii. The error of closure in absolute amount and as a percentage of the expected population. Interpret the results
  - iii. What are the probable reasons of the results observed in (ii)?
  
- b. Evaluate the quality of overall coverage of the 1990 census.

**Table 2: Census Population of Country X by age: 1980 and 1990**

Age in 1980	Census Population, 1980	Components of change, 1980-1990			Population 1990		Age in 1990
		Births	Deaths	Net mig. <sup>1</sup>	Exp.	Enumerated, 1990	
Total							Total
Births, 1985 to 1990	(X)	19,369,076	208,673	154,465		18,354,443	under 5
Births, 1980 to 1985	(X)	18,256,841	258,197	444,604		18,099,179	5 to 9
Under 5	16,348,254	(X)	57,475	595,209		17,114,249	10 to 14
5 to 9	16,699,956	(X)	68,764	623,396		17,754,015	15 to 19
10 to 14	18,242,129	(X)	144,667	668,234		19,020,312	20 to 24
15 to 19	21,168,124	(X)	238,011	1,052,298		21,313,045	25 to 29
20 to 24	21,318,704	(X)	274,338	1,213,565		21,862,887	30 to 34
25 to 29	19,520,919	(X)	291,575	725,112		19,963,117	35 to 39
30 to 34	17,560,920	(X)	316,045	420,173		17,615,786	40 to 44
35 to 39	13,965,302	(X)	363,937	279,794		13,872,573	45 to 49
40 to 44	11,669,408	(X)	475,994	198,487		11,350,513	50 to 54
45 to 49	11,089,755	(X)	723,497	146,785		10,531,756	55 to 59
50 to 54	11,710,032	(X)	1,171,542	129,260		10,616,167	60 to 64
55 to 59	11,615,254	(X)	1,714,346	106,803		10,111,735	65 to 69
60 to 64	10,087,621	(X)	2,131,029	60,689		7,994,823	70 to 74
65 and over	25,549,427	(X)	12,257,428	-72,118		13,135,273	75 and over
55 and over	47,252,302	(X)	16,102,803	95,374		31,241,831	65 and over

X: Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Minus sign denotes net emigration.

Q4.

- a. One of the major roles of Demographers is to collect, appraise, adjust and analyse demographic data, answer the following questions.
  - i. Explain the purpose for graduation/smoothing of age data?
  - ii. What are the key steps to be undertaken before you decide to adjust age data?
- b. Age data from National Census for Country X was smoothed and the results are presented in Table 3. Provide brief analytic comments on what was reported in the census enumeration for the age groups smoothed.

**Table 3: Reported and Smoothed age-sex data**

Age	Male		Female	
	Reported	Smoothed	Reported	Smoothed
0-4	642,367		654,258	
5-9	515,520		503,070	
10-14	357,831	346,290	323,460	316,905
15-19	275,542	287,083	265,534	272,089
20-24	268,336	285,855	322,576	327,266
25-29	278,601	261,082	306,329	301,639
30-34	242,515	237,937	245,883	237,876
35-39	198,231	202,809	179,182	187,189
40-44	165,937	162,973	145,572	138,294
45-49	122,756	125,720	95,590	102,868
50-54	96,775		81,715	
55-59	59,307		48,412	

- c. Perform smoothing of age data given in Table 4 below using Carrier-Farrag Ratio method

**Table 4: Population for Males in Country X, Year Y**

Age	Males
0-4	733,373
5-9	546,937
10-14	440,746
15-19	388,693
20-24	256,082
25-29	238,778
30-34	197,330
35-39	165,990

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY (ONE) QUESTION**

Q5. Table 5 shows births by order and age group of women in Region R in Year Y. Demonstrate your understanding of order-specific fertility rates by answering the questions below

- Calculate the general fertility rate
- Calculate the general order-specific fertility rates for birth order 1, 2 and 3+ respectively.
- Show that the sum of the general order-specific rates over all orders equals the general fertility rate.
- Calculate the total fertility rate.
- Assume that Region R in Year Y had 842 female births. Compute the gross reproduction rate given total fertility rate computed in (d).

**Table 5: Distribution of births and population of women in Region R**

Age group	Mid-year female population	Total Births (all birth orders)	Number of births by order		
			1	2	3+
15-19	3,687	243	208	30	5
20-24	3,749	613	284	219	110
25-29	3,085	491	81	148	262
30-34	2,140	243	27	41	175
35-39	1,513	104	7	23	74
40-44	1,250	28	0	5	23
45-49	1,353	4	0	0	4

**Q6.**

- a. Briefly explain the rationale for using the mid-year population as the denominator of demographic rates.
- b. Based on the hypothetical data from three countries below, answer the following questions.

**Table 6: Hypothetical deaths and mid-year populations by age group and country, year Y**

	Country A	Country B	Country C
<b>Mid-year population, by age group</b>			
0-4 years old	500	1,500	500
5-39 years old	4,000	4,000	5,000
40+ years old	1,500	500	500
<b>Number of deaths, by age group</b>			
0-4 years old	50	120	40
5-39 years old	20	40	50
40+ years old	60	40	40

- i. What are the crude death rates for each country?
- ii. Using population A as the standard, calculate the direct standardized crude death rates for countries B and C. Do these standardized rates tell you anything about mortality that was not visible from the crude rates calculated in question 6b (i) above?
- iii. Using population A as the standard, calculate the standardized mortality ratios and the indirect standardized crude death rates for countries B and C. Do the results of this indirect standardization procedure tell you anything about mortality that was not visible from the crude rates calculated in question 6b (i) above?
- iv. What are the potential problems with using age categories as broad as those used in this hypothetical example?

**THE END**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR  
FINAL EXAMINATION

**DEM 4110: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION. EACH QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED ON A SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET.**

**SECTION A: ANSWER QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

Q1. Study Table 1 and answer the following questions:

**Table 1:** Calculation of Intrinsic Rate of Increase ( $r$ ), Population X: 2000

Age group of mother	Annual births of daughters per female ${}_5F_x$ (1)	Midpoint age (2)	${}_5L_x^f$ (3)	Products		
				Zero moment ( $R_0$ ) (1) x (3) = (4)	First moment ( $R_1$ ) (2) x (4) = (5)	Second moment ( $R_2$ ) (2) x (5) = (6)
15-19	0.0693		4.1925			
20-24	0.1364		4.0800			
25-29	0.1326		3.9150			
30-34	0.1141		3.7000			
35-39	0.0861		3.4650			
40-44	0.0410		3.2400			
45-49	0.0148		3.1726			
<b>Sum</b>		<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>			

na=not applicable

- Fill in the missing data gaps in the table [10 MARKS]
- Calculate the intrinsic rate of natural increase ( $r$ ) for Population X in 2000 using the formula below: [10 MARKS]

$$r = \frac{\frac{R_1}{R_0} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_1}{R_0}\right)^2 - 2 \left[ \frac{R_2}{R_0} - \left(\frac{R_1}{R_0}\right)^2 \right] \ln R_0}}{\frac{R_2}{R_0} - \left(\frac{R_1}{R_0}\right)^2}$$

- c. Illustrate the general shape of the population pyramid that would be used to describe the age structure of Population X. [10 MARKS]
- d. i) List any two of the data inputs required to estimate childhood mortality using Brass' indirect techniques. [4 MARKS]
- ii) Explain any three uses of models in demographic analysis. [6 MARKS]

### SECTION B: ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR 3

- Q2. "Information on the number of inter-censal births, deaths, and net international migrants can be used in conjunction with the results of a previous census to evaluate the coverage of a subsequent census. The framework used is called the population balancing equation". Given this statement, answer the following question.
- a. For census evaluation purposes, what do you call the residual quantity ( $e$ ) needed to make the equation balance exactly? [4 MARKS]
- b. What is the situation if a negative residual quantity  $e$  is needed to balance the equation [3 MARKS]
- c. What is the situation if a positive residual is required to balance the equation [3 MARKS]
- d. Outline the computational procedures of using the population balancing equation to evaluate census coverage. [4 MARKS]
- e. The population for country X was 1,889,000 on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2000. On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2010, the population increased to 2,212,000. Number of birth reported in the Inter-censal period was 650, 000 and reported deaths during the period were 239, 000. The number of recorded arrivals was 317, 000 while recorded departures were 518, 000. With this data, compute the following and comment on the results:
- The apparent inter-censal increase [2 MARKS]
  - The natural increase [2 MARKS]
  - The discrepancy [2 MARKS]
  - The migratory balance [2 MARKS]

- (v) Population increase accounted for [2 MARKS]
- (vi) The residual [2 MARKS]
- (vii) The residual percent of the 2010 census count [2 MARKS]
- (viii) The residual percent of the inter-censal increase [2 MARKS]

**OR**

Q3a. Use Lagrange formula to interpolate for the missing populations in the following table. [15 MARKS]

**Table 1**

Year/Date (x)	Population (y)
1965	165000
1970	
1985	305000
1995	
2000	450000
2005	
2015	855000

- b. Use either Aitken's or Newton's interpolation method to interpolate for the 1995 population [15 MARKS]

**SECTION C: ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 4 OR 5**

Q4. Using the data in Table 1 below perform the following:

- a. Project the male and female population to 2016 [5 MARKS]
- b. Calculate the total population in 2016 [5 MARKS]
- c. Calculate the total births between 2011 and 2016 [5 MARKS]
- d. Estimate male and female births during the period (Assume: SRB=103) [5 MARKS]
- e. State your assumptions for the demographic components [5 MARKS]
- f. Comment on your projection results [5 MARKS]

**Table 1: South Africa Census 2011 data**

Age Group	Population		Period fertility rate	5-year person-years lived	
	Male	Female		Female	Male
0-4	2,867,585	2,817,867		497,487	496,754
5-9	2,425,181	2,394,570		497,138	496,297
10-14	2,344,275	2,250,611		496,901	495,989
15-19	2,498,572	2,504,905	0.05708	496,531	495,113
20-24	2,694,646	2,679,896	0.10911	495,902	493,460
25-29	2,542,682	2,516,635	0.11105	495,168	491,475
30-34	2,036,206	1,992,804	0.09599	494,213	489,325
35-39	1,709,347	1,758,420	0.06432	492,760	486,487
40-44	1,402,328	1,546,291	0.02510	490,447	482,392
45-49	1,195,740	1,424,543	0.00573	486,613	476,532
50-54	1,011,349	1,206,940		480,665	467,568
55-59	811,950	985,458		471,786	452,941
60-64	612,364	773,404		457,852	428,556
65-69	401,548	556,256		436,153	390,707
70-74	293,498	454,832		402,775	336,027
75-79	165,283	315,984		350,358	261,507
80-84	100,694	222,222		271,512	172,333
85+	75,543	180,130		291,707	128,631
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,188,791</b>	<b>26,581,769</b>			
$l_0$		100,000			

OR

Q5. Utilising the data in Table 2 below perform the following:

**Table 2: 2000 and 2010 Zambia Census data**

2000 Census				2010 Census			
Age Group	Males	Females	Total	Age group	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,879,214</b>	<b>4,876,491</b>	<b>9,755,705</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,454,647</b>	<b>6,638,019</b>	<b>13,092,666</b>
<1	169,408	170,566	339,974	0 - 4	1,121,467	1,131,280	2,252,747
1-4	665,360	667,806	1,333,166	5 - 9	954,332	961,955	1,916,287
5-9	747,989	749,169	1,497,158	10 - 14	878,572	895,562	1,774,134
10-14	624,817	625,046	1,249,863	15 - 19	748,616	782,499	1,531,115
15-19	549,628	584,821	1,134,449	20 - 24	553,267	641,375	1,194,642
20-24	452,458	511,873	964,331	25 - 29	497,774	559,303	1,057,077
25-29	394,683	392,293	786,976	30 - 34	425,228	415,081	840,309
30-34	309,856	283,448	593,304	35 - 39	357,097	325,824	682,921
35-39	235,027	225,977	461,004	40 - 44	250,415	222,823	473,238
40-44	180,277	169,482	349,759	45 - 49	189,047	187,117	376,164
45-49	138,428	126,621	265,049	50 - 54	138,764	146,100	284,864
50-54	110,405	107,992	218,397	55 - 59	96,718	97,444	194,162
55-59	81,266	74,132	155,398	60 - 64	78,301	90,262	168,563
60-64	70,255	69,161	139,416	65 - 69	56,814	66,117	122,931
65-69	58,285	48,049	106,334	70 - 74	43,945	49,403	93,348
70-74	40,516	31,706	72,222	75 - 79	31,929	31,134	63,063
75-79	25,114	17,198	42,312	80 - 84	16,569	17,029	33,598
80-84	14,183	10,882	25,065	85 - 89	9,651	9,467	19,118
85+	11,259	10,269	21,528	90 - 94	3,245	3,205	6,450
				95+	2,896	5,039	7,935

- a Estimate the growth rates by age between the 2000 and 2010 censuses by age and sex. **[5 MARKS]**
  - b Forward project the 2010 census population by age and sex to the SDG-year 2030 using the exponential growth rate method. **[5 MARKS]**
  - c State your assumptions. **[5 MARKS]**
  - d Comment on your results and implications for SDGs. **[5 MARKS]**
  - e State the reasons for performing demographic projections. **[5 MARKS]**
  - f How do we judge demographic projections? **[5 MARKS]**
- 

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**  
**DEM 4214: RESEARCH PROJECT IN DEMOGRAPHY**

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**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**SECTION B: ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION.  
QUESTION ONE (1) IS COMPULSORY.  
CHOOSE ONE (1) QUESTION BETWEEN QUESTION  
TWO (2) AND THREE (3).**

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

1. Demonstrate your understanding of the following concepts;
  - a. Validity
  - b. Variable
  - c. Triangulation
  - d. Dependent variable
  - e. Response rate
  - f. Significance level
  - g. Bias
  - h. Semi-structured questionnaire
  - i. Ethnography
  - j. Theoretical framework
  - k. Cluster sampling
  
2. Clearly state the difference(s) between the concepts listed below (use of a practical example is an added advantage where appropriate);
  - a. Conceptual and theoretical framework in research
  - b. Internal and external validity in research
  - c. Description and Explanation in the research process
  - d. Population and Sampling unit
  - e. Probability and Non-probability sampling
  - f. Dose response relationship and reversibility when looking at criteria for inferring causality
  - g. Odds Ratio and Probability

3. Piloting/Pretesting is an important stage in the research process, outline four (4) aspects that can be evaluated during the pre-testing.
4. Different methods were used to collect data on the flow of traffic along Great East Road by the Road Development Agency and Ministry of Local Government in deciding to embark on the Lusaka Decongestion Project. Observations were used. However, everyday observation is not scientific unless it meets certain criteria, Give three (3) of those criteria.
5. In research, data are either in qualitative or quantitative:
  - a. Different the two types of data
  - b. Give two conditions under which you would use qualitative or quantitative data
6. The Zambia Population Based HIV/AIDS Impact Assessment (ZAMPHIA) of 2016 tested for HIV from respondents age 15 to 59 years in an attempt to have a country level estimate of the HIV prevalence. Table 1 shows the Prevalence of HIV among persons age 15-59 years, by sex and selected demographic characteristics, ZAMPHIA 2016. Study table 1 carefully and the questions that follow.

**Table 1: Prevalence of HIV among persons age 15-59 years, by sex and selected demographic characteristics, ZAMPHIA 2016**

Characteristic	Males		Females		Total	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	11.6	3,315	18.7	5,025	15.3	8,340
Rural	7.4	4,827	11.1	5,948	9.2	10,775
<b>Province</b>						
Central	9.1	702	16.5	889	12.8	1,591
Copperbelt	10	1,386	17.5	1,898	13.8	3,284
Eastern	5.2	819	10.7	1,070	8.1	1,889
Luapula	7.3	426	11.1	590	9.3	1,016
Lusaka	12.4	1,242	18.8	2,003	15.7	3,245
Muchinga	3.4	758	7.9	971	5.7	1,729
Northern	7.9	659	10.5	820	9.2	1,479
North-Western	4.8	765	8.8	1,012	6.9	1,777
Southern	11.6	990	15	1,186	13.3	2,176
Western	13.7	395	17.8	534	15.9	929
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	2.8	3,368	7.5	2,987	4.7	6,355
Married or living together	13.4	4,319	13.4	6,333	13.4	10,652
Divorced or separated	23.9	332	29.4	1,038	27.8	1,370
Widowed	46.6	60	48.8	536	48.5	596
<b>Education</b>						

No education	7.3	246	12.4	715	10.8	961
Primary	8.4	3,142	14.3	5,184	11.8	8,326
Secondary	9.6	4,012	15.2	4,354	12.2	8,366
More than secondary	11.3	733	15.7	716	13.1	1,449
<b>Religion</b>						
Catholic	8.7	1,614	14.9	1,968	11.7	3,582
Protestant	9.1	5,714	14.6	7,565	11.9	13,279
Muslim	12.1	40	16.1	38	13.7	78
Other	10.1	609	14.5	1,341	12.9	1,950
None	16.6	157	19.2	53	17.2	210
<b>Pregnancy status</b>						
Currently pregnant			9.2	789		
Not currently pregnant			15.1	10,022		
<b>Total 15–59</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8,142</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10,973</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19,115</b>

- a. Table 1 is a cross tabulation of a dependent variable and selected independent variables. What was the dependent variable?
- b. Before table 1 was constructed by the Data Analysis Committee (DAC) of ZAMPHIA;
  - i. State three (3) basic bivariate analysis requirements.
  - ii. What properties of a bivariate relationship analysis were taken into account?
- c. Inspect the table:
  - i. What was the prevalence of HIV in Zambia, in 2016?
  - ii. How would you interpret the prevalence of HIV among males relative to females?
- d. What is the proportion of HIV prevalence among married or living together population?
  - i. What do the results suggest?
- e. If the DAC wanted to establish a clear relationship between the dependent variable and the selected independent variables. What statistical test is appropriate?
- f. What does the statistical significance benchmark of 1%, 5% and 10% imply in statistical analysis and interpretation?
- g. Observe the education distribution of HIV prevalence:
  - i. What do the results suggest?
  - ii. Draw an appropriate graph to support your interpretation of the results as observed.

**SECTION B: ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION.  
QUESTION ONE (1) IS COMPULSORY.  
CHOOSE ONE (1) QUESTION BETWEEN QUESTION TWO (2) AND  
THREE (3).**

1. Study the abstract and table 2 carefully:

**Abstract**

Pregnancy-related complications may result in maternal deaths post-delivery especially in developing countries. Skilled deliveries and postnatal care (PNC) use in Kenya is low. The objective of this study was to identify the determinants of PNC use. Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2008-09 KDHS) women's data were analyzed. Overall data from 3,970 women were analyzed. Results indicate that 47 percent of the women received PNC services. Factors associated with PNC use are mothers' age at delivery of the last child, 4+ ANC visits, urban residence, and skilled delivery. However, lack of education and unskilled delivery were associated with low use of PNC services ( $p < 0.05$ ). In conclusion, the use of PNC services is low at 47 percent although the main determinants for PNC use are amenable to intervention. Strengthening of maternal health services throughout the continuum of care and promoting the use of high-quality services by pregnant women is recommended.

- a. What was the Researcher's objective?
- b. What was the Researcher's dependent variable and how was it defined?
- c. List at least four (4) Independent variables you have identified.
- d. Based on table 2, answer the following:
  - i. What method of analysis was used?
  - ii. What does the odds ratio (AOR) of 1 (No ANC) mean under number of ANC visits.
  - iii. What does the following odds ratios mean with regards to use of PNC?
    - a. Residence (Urban AOR 1.42)
    - b. Region (Nyanza AOR 0.32)
    - c. Whether child was wanted (Wanted later AOR 1.05)
    - d. Age of the mother (30-39 AOR 1.39)
  - iv. Is the number of children a woman has a determinant of the utilization of PNC?
    - a. Explain your answer
  - v. Based on the abstract and table 2 results, what 2 observations have you made with regards to utilization of PNC among women who had at least one birth in the five years prior the KDHS 2008/09 survey.

**Table 2: PNC Use among women age 15-49 with at least one birth in the last 5 years, KDHS 2008-09**

Covariates	Adj. Odds Ratio	95% CI		P-Value
		Lower	Upper	
<b>Age of the Mother</b>				
Below 20	1.07	0.68	1.69	0.761
20-29	1.21	0.82	1.77	0.338
30-39	1.39	0.96	2.03	0.085 <sup>+</sup>
40 and Above	1			
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Never Married	1.14	0.87	1.50	0.351
Widowed/Separated/Divorced	0.85	0.66	1.10	0.218
Married/Living Together	1			
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.42	1.09	1.85	0.010**
Rural	1			
<b>Region</b>				
North Eastern	0.18	0.09	0.38	0.001***
Western	0.59	0.37	0.92	0.002**
Rift Valley	0.85	0.56	1.28	0.434
Nyanza	0.32	0.21	0.49	0.000***
Eastern	0.59	0.38	0.90	0.016**
Coast	0.49	0.31	0.77	0.002**
Central	0.52	0.33	0.81	0.004**
Nairobi	1			
<b>Level of Education</b>				
No Education	0.70	0.50	0.97	0.030**
Primary	0.89	0.74	1.07	0.219
Secondary +	1			
<b>Number of Children</b>				
4+	1.01	0.76	1.34	0.939
3	0.97	0.74	1.28	0.847
2	1.03	0.81	1.30	0.830
1	1			
<b>Whether Child was Wanted</b>				
Wanted then	1.04	0.85	1.27	0.709
Wanted later	1.05	0.85	1.30	0.668
Not Wanted at all	1			
<b>Number of ANC visits</b>				
4+	1.84	1.40	2.42	0.001***
2-3	1.28	0.97	1.70	0.077
1	1.12	0.73	1.72	0.602
No ANC	1			

<sup>+</sup>  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

2. The Zambia National Public Health Institute (ZNPPI) is concerned with a possible relapse of the cholera outbreak during the 2019/2020 rain season as witnessed in the 2017-2018 season. The institute intends to design a surveillance research in all the potential Cholera epi centers in Lusaka to capture the drivers of the outbreak. As a newly recruited Demographer under ZNPPI, clearly explain with aid of this scenario:
  - a. The three (3) main types of research designs.
  - b. Which research design do you think is appropriate for such a study?
  - c. The ZNPPI research team understands some of the causes of cholera and how fast it spreads once in contact. Give four (4) criteria of inferring causality in research.
  - d. After the initiation of Cholera vaccination programme in 2017/18, ZNPPI is concerned whether the changes in the uptake of Cholera vaccination were indeed as a result of the sensitization campaigns instituted by the institute.
    - i. Explain the concept of reliability and validity and how it could affect the results of the Cholera Vaccination Uptake survey.
    - ii. Why do you think it is important to ensure internal validity in assessing the uptake of Cholera vaccination?
  - e. Explain the concept of external validity, Give and explain four (4) threats to external validity.
  - f. Briefly outline the main sections you will include in the development of the research proposal for the outlined scenario.
3. Demonstrate your understanding of Objectives and Hypothesis
  - i. Why is it important to formulate objectives in research process?
  - ii. Outline the essential elements to consider when formulating objectives, and demonstrate your understanding of SMART objectives
  - iii. List three (3) common pitfalls in Objective formulation in research cycle
  - iv. Give five (5) characteristic of a good Literature Review.
  - v. Objectives are important in constructing data collection tools (questionnaires);
    - a. Differentiate between structured and unstructured methods of data collection.
    - b. What are the common pitfalls in questionnaires construction?

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS - 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2019  
COURSE: GDS 1110 (Introduction to Gender Studies)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS. ONE QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED FROM EACH SECTION. QUESTION 1 IN SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.

**DURATION:** 3 HOURS

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION**

1. Discuss how language influences and perpetuates gendered role perceptions, expectations and effects on women and men. What are some of the linguistic measures for resolving those perceptions, expectations and effects? Provide various examples to support your arguments.

**SECTION B: CHOOSE ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION**

2. Describe the different types of gender based violence in Zambia and explain the enactment of the Anti-Gender Violence Act of 2011 and its effect on the prevalence of those different types of gender based violence in the country?
3. Critically examine the statement that if Zambia had made more top-down interventions aimed at ensuring equal rights for women as well as men; there would have been less or no accusations of high levels of corruption and political violence in the country.

**SECTION C: CHOOSE ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION**

4. Compare and contrast "Sati" and "Chinese foot binding" to show how females' "willingness" to obey is a social construction that limits their power and keeps them subordinate to males. Draw your examples both from the times that the practices existed and from current times.
5. According to the 13<sup>th</sup> century thinker Thomas Aquinas, female subordination is a result of "a hierarchical divine order that is based on a divine plan". Explain in detail, what Aquinas meant by this and state how this viewpoint compares with the argument that female subordination is a result of "patriarchy".



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

**2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMS**

**COURSE: GDS 2120 – THEORIES IN GENDER STUDIES**

DATE: 14<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019

TIME ALLOWED: 09-12 HOURS

A household is usually considered a unified unit with members living in harmony. But a household is a complicated unit comprising men and women with different powers, needs, experiences and interests even within the intimacy of family and marriage. <sup>Gender equity</sup> The striking similarity in all households is the division of labour as well as the distribution or allocation of resources across categories of male and female. Ideally, labour in the households is organized to ensure reciprocity and responsibilities between women and men, adults and children. <sup>Gender equality</sup> Much as these relationships are reciprocal in nature, they carry with them elements of inequality. Women assume primary responsibilities for domestic labour while men do little in the home as they are usually considered bread winners and head of the household. <sup>Gender Patriarchy</sup> In addition to labour, income is another important household resource that determines the position of household members. In relation to patriarchy, it is more likely that any economic advantage that women acquire gives them more power to oppose patriarchy. <sup>Gender equity</sup> As such, the distribution or allocation of income is usually a source of conflict in many households. In modern Zambian society, financial resources play a key role in swinging the balance of power between men and women. <sup>monica mambona</sup> Such issues influence gender relations in relation to development and how individuals engage the environment with the view of attaining sustainable development.

→ Gender & Environment. social, ecological, economical. pillars of 5.

Identify two gender issues in this passage and present a detailed essay on each issue. In the essays, present clear explanations of concepts relevant to understanding the identified gender issues. And, outline practical steps to be followed to address these issues with specific focus on Zambia.

**BEST WISHES...!!!!**

**DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS – 2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**GDS 9230 : GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: THEORY AND PRACTICE**

**DATE: 11/11/2019**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE THREE (3) SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER. ANSWER ONE (1) QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.**

**SECTION: A**

1. The general status of women in various sectors is low compared to that of men. Using appropriate examples of one particular sector that you have studied, analyse the status of women and the factors leading to their low status.

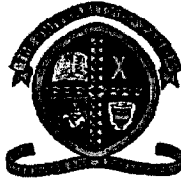
**SECTION: B**

2. Adam Smith's invisible hand is the concept of competition. Explain and exemplify how this concept works and how it can be of benefit to an economy of any country.
3. Discuss the general features of the radical political economy and what Karl Marx's solution is to the theory.

**SECTION: C**

4. Efforts to integrate women into development programs with the view of eradicating poverty and their low economic status have been a global concern. Therefore, the six main theoretical approaches have been put in place. Write brief notes on the following theoretical approaches.
  - a) Women in Development (WID)
  - b) Women and Development (WAD)
  - c) Gender and Development (GAD)
  - d) Mainstreaming Gender Equality (MGE)
5. Discuss the impact of climate change on the environment and state why women are more vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change.

**END**



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

**2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMS**

**COURSE: GDS 9330 – GENDER AND LAW**

DATE: 19<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019

TIME ALLOWED: 14-17 HOURS

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**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS ONLY**

1. Write brief notes on the following:
  - a) The Positivist and the Realist schools of thought on the meaning of law
  - b) Civil and criminal law
  - c) Public and Private Law
  - d) Common Law and Equity
  - e) Substantive law and Procedural law

(25 Marks)
  
2. Highlight the key issues in the history of women's rights. Your presentation should outline the differences in the state of women's rights in the pre and post-world war II era. Also, present the challenges and opportunities embedded in relying on international law in advocating for women's rights in Zambia. (25 Marks)
  
3. Discuss the role of the state and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in ensuring gender equality through legislation in Zambia. In your discussion, contextualise state attitudes as reflected in legislation and highlight the current policies and laws on gender. (25 Marks)

**BEST WISHES...!!!!**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**DEV 1150: INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES - END OF YEAR EXAM 2018/2019**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Carefully read the questions before attempting any. **Section A** is **compulsory**. Each question carries 5 marks and should each be written within **half a page**. Answer any **TWO** questions in Section B. Each question in **section B** must be written within **two pages**. Ensure that your English is concise, logical and handwriting legible. The Exam is **THREE** hours.

**SECTION A: Answer All Questions: Answer each question within half a page**

- A. How is the vicious cycle of poverty reinforced?
- B. How and why may food insecurity affect global peace?
- C. Give an account of Amartya Sen's and Goulet's definition of Development?
- D. Consider and analyse the relationship between gender inequality and cultural values in Developing countries?

**SECTION B: Answer any Two Questions: Each Question must be answered within Two pages (20 marks each question).**

1. Mama Julia Tembo, a typical villager of Mulishangoma village, in the Eastern part of Zambia was astonished to hear from her visiting learned young brother that the root causes of misery and poverty in most of our African countries today are not far away but that are imbedded within our cultural values and the social, political and economic systems. Shaking her head in disbelief, mama Julia Tembo stared at her brother's face and exclaimed that "you are brainwashed with the education you have acquired. Our traditions cannot be the cause of our miserable situations in Africa but like our grandfather used to tell us, it is the historical system of development that has caused underdevelopment." Consider giving an outline of the different systems of development that may help shed light on the causes of underdevelopment. What are some of the downsides of these different historical underpinnings in the explanation of underdevelopment in Africa?

2. It was recently noted by different stakeholders that Zambia is currently experiencing a *hunger situation*. Explain the importance of food security to the development process of a country like Zambia? How may this reinforce the vicious cycle of poverty and what strategies within agriculture and rural development need to be reinforced to reduce the incidences of hunger?

3. As a Member of Parliament in Rufunsa District, you notice that the people in your constituency are cutting down trees for the burning of charcoal at a rate faster than the trees can regenerate. When you approach them to find out why, one charcoal burner responds "There is no other way in this district I can use to fend for my family apart from charcoal burning. It is something that we have done from generation to generation. With the energy crisis in the country, the price of charcoal has even gone up. I wouldn't stop as it is my livelihood."

As the area MP, consider what opportunities you could derive from international trade, FDI and industrialization strategies that government has incentivised as priority areas of concentration for development to help curb some of these activities that may affect environmental management?

Good Luck 😊



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**DEV 2150: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and choose **only ONE** from section C
2. Marks for each section have been indicated accordingly
3. The Examination carries 60 marks
4. The duration of the exam is three (3) hours

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**SECTION A-COMPULSORY: State whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F), and if false (F), explain your choice [20 Marks]**

1. According to the Ministry of Finance data, the external debt stock as at close of the third quarter of 2018 was US\$ 9.37.
2. Development is seen as an expansion of the system in one or more dimensions in its structure.
3. Dialectical Materialism is an attempt to explain the origin and development of the human society from a dialectical point of view.
4. After the 1980s, the efforts of Multilateral Financial institutions got redirected to developing countries.
5. The demand side measures of the structural adjustment component of the SAPs range between medium and long-term,
6. The underlying principle to the Adjustment with a "Human Face" is the balance between the restoration of economic growth and the provision of social services.
7. The manner in which colonial territories were differently occupied is called articulation of the modes of production.
8. Colonial dependence looks at the dependency mentality and the ingrained habit of seeking outside help.
9. Democracy can never work for the developing countries.
10. The main contributing factors to Zambia's current Economic situation are: copper prices, power shortages, deteriorating terms of trade and oil prices.

**SECTION B-COMPULSORY: Carefully read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Be legible and write not more than half [20 Marks]**

11. Mr Shakaumba Bwali Bwalya, aka SBB is the new president for the Concerned Party for the Development of Zambia (CPDZ), a newly registered political party in Zambia. At his inauguration as the new party president, SBB highlighted a number of issues, including the high levels of poverty among the general citizenry. In attendance were officials from the Civil Society Organizations and members of the diplomatic call, who were later castigated by the Special Assistant to the President for Press and Public Relations as well as a few other individuals. His party is very concerned about the falling incomes (in part due to a plethora of taxes that people are now subjected to as the country is feared being under debt distress); citing the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) which reports high poverty levels and inadequate incomes especially among the rural folks and a large share of the women in female-headed households have resorted to skipping meals as a coping mechanism to the worsening living conditions. He further blamed the ruling party for increased debt, arguing that it (debt) has become a big elephant in the room. He doesn't take likely the economic influence other countries have on the economy, insinuating that they do so because of the aid that they provide. Once elected as the republican president, SBB will constitute reforms that will reduce the country's reliance on foreign aid, and the country's external vulnerability, given the high dependency on copper. Other measures promised by his party include (a) strengthening and redefining the role of the state in the promotion of socio-economic change, (b) the implementation of comprehensive agricultural reforms and increasing the budgetary allocation to the sector... [in part].

**Based on the above scenario, answer the following questions:**

- a) In view of officials from the civil society organizations at the CPDZ launch, state three (3) points why such organizations are important in any democratic dispensation.
- b) Give two reasons why the special assistant to the President for Press and Public Relations and other individuals would castigate the officials from the civil society organizations.
- c) Name any three taxes that are being proposed in the 2019 national budget
- d) What three core things does the new president of the CPDZ need to substantially tackle in order to effectively promote socio-economic change, herein called development, for the general citizenry?
- e) Going by SBB's blame game, what are the implications of increased debt on Zambia's efforts to promote equitable social change for the general citizenry, especially the majority rural?
- f) What did SBB mean when he referred debt as becoming "a big elephant in the room"? Answer this in the context of the 2019 National Budget allocation.
- g) SBB's sentiments on foreign influence resonate well with Andre Gunder Frank's. From the perspective of the Neo-Marxist, why is this an issue?
- h) From an objective and neutral standpoint, what would you advise SBB regarding his position on aid?
- i) The CPDZ intends to strengthen and redefine the role of the state in Zambia, but what three factors have been pushing away the state from taking a prominent role in development?
- j) Why is the CPDZ attaching great importance to the agricultural sector? Does the 2019 National budget address this concern?

**SECTION C-LONG ESSAY: Choose ONLY one question. Be legible and write not more than five (5) pages [20 Marks]**

12. The Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) for the period 2017- 2021 is the successor to the Revised Sixth National Development Plan, 2013-2016 (RSNDP) following its expiry in December 2016. It is a tool the government uses to promote and manage socio-economic change.
- What does the 7NDP intend to achieve by 2021 and how is it different from past National Development Plans (NDP)?
  - Explain whether the 7NDP's goal will be met by 2021, given the country's continued reliance on a single commodity for exports and foreign earnings, later on its vulnerability to external shocks?
  - In view of the wider consultations leading to the development of the 7NDP, what were the two major concerns raised by the traditional leaders, whose role in social change for the rural folks is unparalleled? Further, state two ways rural transformation can be promoted and sustained in Zambia.
  - Within the intricacies of the 7NDP, how does the nation, during the implementation period, intend to promote national unity and coherence, herein referred to as nationalism? Discuss three points.
13. Zambia has the potential to increase its agricultural output. Despite a favorable climate, fertile land and vast water resources, Zambia's agricultural prospects are not yet fully tapped. Arable land covers 47 percent of the country's total land but only about 15 percent of this is under cultivation. As one of the priority sectors, how can we unlock the country's agricultural potential and promote social change for the poor people, whose livelihoods depend on it?
14. Development is the idea of creating the conditions for the realization of the potential of human personality (Seers, 1969). It is people centered and must improve their conditions. Simply, development without quality, just as faith without works, is dead.
- In relation to the above, explain the Law of Transformation of Quantity into Quality and vice-versa and state the category where this Law falls.
  - Using either the Radical or the Liberal perspectives on social change, make an assessment of Zambia's development trajectory for the past 17 years in accordance with Seers' definition of development.

\*\*\*\*\*END OF EXAMINATION\*\*\*\*\*

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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS  
DEFERRED EXAMINATIONS  
DEV 2254: RESEARCH METHODS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

INSTRUCTIONS:

**Time: 3 hours**

**The examination has three (3) sections. Answer all questions in sections A and B. Attempt any two questions from section C.**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. The difference between **quantitative** and **qualitative** research revolves entirely around the concern with '**numbers**' in the former and '**words**' in the latter. Briefly explain how far you agree with this statement? (10 marks)
2. What do you understand by the following? Briefly explain (10 marks).
  - a) External vs. internal validity
  - b) Mutually exclusive events
  - c) Quasi experimental designs
  - d) Outliers in the dataset need to be treated with special attention
  - e) Discrete variables
3. At the end of 2018 sports season, the Basketball Association published names of 10 prominent goal scorers from the local league. The players are from different clubs around the country and the publication was done to show how individual scorers stood in the season, in comparison. See the details in the Table below.

**Table:** *Record of the Basketball results for the 2018 season*

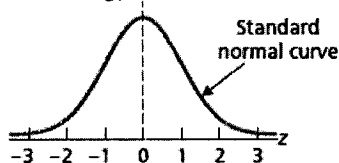
<b>Name of player</b>	<b>Club name</b>	<b>Goals scored</b>
Peter Muma	Kitwe	33
Joe Tembo	Monze	41
Samson Mwila	Mwinilunga	28
Danger Sinkumba	Chama	20
Eddy Saka	Solwezi	22
Sam Chombe	Katete	32
Geoffrey Moonda	Lusaka	9
Progress Kanorna	Lusaka	13
Elvis Bolasi	Ndola	61
Crado Soko	Zambezi	33

Determine the following and interpret the results for the basketball scores (20 marks):

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode
- d) Standard deviation
- e) Range

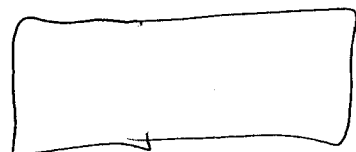
**SECTION B: ATTEMPT TO ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. INDICATE TRUE OR FALSE (30 MARKS)**

1. If John, a university student wants to appreciate the effects of substance abuse on teenagers in a township, he can formulate and use up to 101 hypotheses as part of his research design for his single study.
2. Sampling frame means a comprehensive list of all the samples in the target population, be it a finite or infinite population.
3. The standard normal curve extends indefinitely in both directions, approaching, but never touching, the horizontal axis as it does so. Refer to figure below.



4. In research design process, quasi-experimental designs and experimental designs are different except that both make use of randomisation and treatment.
5. Quota sampling and judgmental sampling are some of the non-probability sampling techniques that uses randomisation to select elements for a given research sample.
6. In probability for equally likely outcomes ( $f/N$  Rule): For an experiment with equally likely outcomes, probabilities are **NOT** identical to relative frequencies (or percentages).
7. Triangulation refers to the use of both quantitative and qualitative research approaches when conducting any possible research work.
8. When the Ministry of Agriculture called for studies on best alternatives to harness water and improve crop and animal husbandry in Southern and Western provinces from among college and university students across the country, most recommendations were rejected on the basis that they were products of pure research. Applied research was preferred instead.
9. A discrete variable is a variable whose value is obtained by counting, for instance, number of students present in this test or number of farmers receiving agro inputs in a district or indeed number of heads when flipping three coins.
10. The Ratio scale of measurement and Nominal scale of measurement do not share any property but the Ratio scale shares two properties with the Interval scale (i.e. magnitude and equal interval and not the absolute zero).
11. In research, it is impossible not to have a problem statement, objectives and research questions. However, a researcher may have a choice as to whether one could use interview schedules, questionnaires or mere observations to collect research data.

nominal		
ratio		
interval		



12. Researchers who wish to maintain credible research findings would always keep away from these—over advocacy trap, doctoring of data and invasion of privacy.
13. Emancipator research is also known as Pure research. Therefore, researchers have the liberty to choose which terminology to use.
14. Mystical mode, intuition, common sense and habits are some of the good examples of sources of knowledge in research within the discipline of Development Studies and other social sciences.
15. Leading questions are those whose content, structure and wording have a tendency to lead respondents to give answers that suit their own selfish interests in the research being undertaken.

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)**

1. What is meant by inferential statistics? How do they relate with descriptive statistics? (15 marks)
2. Developing a questionnaire for research purposes is quite involving and researchers need to avoid common pitfalls. Discuss this statement with clear examples (15 marks).
3. Using knowledge gained from descriptive statistics, discuss the contrast between a histogram and bar chart. Use some illustrations to justify your answer (15 marks).

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

**DEV 3150: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**2018/19 EXAMINATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- There are two sections in this paper. Section A is **Compulsory**; and you are required to **choose two (2) questions from Section B.**
- The Duration for the examination is three (3) hours.

**SECTION A**

1. You have been engaged as a consultant under the ministry of agrarian and rural livelihoods to work on a project aimed at growing high value crops in some rural areas of Zambia. As an expert in agriculture and rural development projects, describe with examples the series of activities you would consider to ensure the success of the project in targeted rural communities.

**SECTION B- Select any two below:**

2. A hunger free world is among the objectives of both the millennium development goals (MDGs) and sustainable development goals (SDGs). Define hunger, and clearly outline and explain the agricultural policies that could sustainably address food insecurity in developing countries like Zambia.
3. Structural adjustment programs (SAPs) are among the best strategies for adjusting countries to effectively enhance agricultural productivity and rural development. Critically evaluate this statement in the context of a less developed country.
4. What is food aid? Critically discuss its role in promoting food security and rural livelihoods in developing countries.
5. Examine the nature and importance of agriculture in the development process of developing countries.

**END OF EXAMINATION!**



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

### MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS – 12<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2019

**DEV 4154: RESEARCH METHODS AND PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

There are **FIVE** questions in this paper. Answer questions **ONE** and any other **TWO** of your choice.

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1. As Director of Research, your supervisor has instructed that you conduct a training session for members of a Community-Based Organisation (CBO) your Ministry has been working with. You are handling a session on how to prepare a research proposal. Describe, step-by-step, the main sections that your trainees must include in a good qualitative proposal as instructed in this course, making sure to highlight the role and significance of each section.
2. You have learnt in this course that two research approaches have been dominant in the history of social science research. Highlight the two approaches and discuss the specific areas in which they differ. In which broad contexts is each approach best suited for application?
3. When many people hear about scandals in research with human participants, most of the time they right away think about research in the context of medical or clinical trials as opposed to social science research. While providing practical examples of ethical issues, critically justify the basis for ethics considerations in social science research.
4. It is obvious that one cannot embark on any research project without first identifying a research problem. Discuss in detail the potential sources of research problems. What key characteristic features must one consider in order to develop a good researchable research problem in social science research?

5. Critically discuss the main challenges that novice researchers are likely to face in the process of reviewing literature and preparing their literature review section. How could these challenges be overcome?

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**GOOD LUCK**

**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DEV 4250**

**2018/2019 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**DATE: 26 OCTOBER 2019 TIME: MORNING SESSION VENUE: UPPER DINING HALL**

**Examination Instructions:**

- **This Examination makes up 60% of the total course mark**
- **When answering the questions, you are required to demonstrate both theoretical and practical knowledge and understanding of the course materials**
- **You are required to answer only three questions within the time allocated**
- **Question 1 in Section 1 is compulsory and carries 40 marks. Each of the questions in Sections 2 and 3 carries 20 marks.**

**Section 1: Compulsory Questions**

1. The Government of the Republic of Zambia has outlined programmes aimed at achieving economic diversification of the smallholder agriculture in order to enhance productivity and on and off-farm incomes for the rural population. Modernizing this important sector calls for proactive and sustained investments in science, technology and innovation.
  - a. You have been appointed as the Technical advisor to the Director of Agribusiness and Marketing in the Ministry of Agriculture for 5 years to help the Ministry to promote the adoption of innovation in the smallholder agriculture. What measures would you propose to government in the immediate, short-term and long-term?

**Mark = 20**
  - b. In what ways can the government effectively use the agricultural extension system to support innovation in the smallholder agriculture to accelerate reduction of poverty and vulnerability?

**Mark = 20**

**Total Marks = 40**

**Section B: Please Attempt 1 Question only**

2. It is generally argued that there can be no real industrial development without proactive and deliberate strategies to integrate Trade, Industrial and Science, Technology and Innovation Policies in any economy.
  - a. With reference to the industrial revolution of Britain in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, discuss the advantages and importance of an integrated strategy to industrial development in Africa.

**Mark = 10**
  - b. By giving a practical example of any country of your choice, demonstrate practical challenges that African governments face in successfully implementing integrated strategies for industrial development.

**Mark = 10**

**Total Marks = 20**

3. Zambia had been growing at the rate of nearly 7% in real GDP between 2007 and 2014, which generally is considered adequate to reduce poverty. However, this growth has created very little formal employment opportunities and underline the practical conflict that can exist between the national quest for faster economic growth and human development priorities imbedded in sustainable development goals such as reducing poverty, hunger.

a. As technical advisor for one of the United Nations development agencies, propose feasible strategies through which government can reconcile these sometimes very conflicting but equally important development objectives.

**Mark = 10**

b. What are some of the key potential risks of an approach you have proposed?

**Mark = 10**

**Total Marks = 20**

**Section 3: Attempt only 1 Question**

4. Available evidence shows that over 50 percent of the difference in the rates of economic growth across countries is explained by different levels of investments in science, technology and development.

a. In what ways are the differences in levels of investments in science, technology and innovation assessed and captured?

**Mark = 10**

b. In your opinion, is it practical to objectively compare and contrast how much each country has invested in the field of science, technology and innovation?

**Mark = 10**

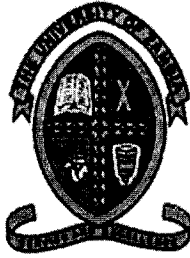
**Total Marks = 20**

5. Based on your knowledge and understanding, what are the key differences between the National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and the National Industrial Policy?

**Total Mark = 20**

**END OF EXAMS**

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UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
Department of Development Studies

DEV 5011: Advanced Development Thinking

Thursday July 11, 2019

**Instructions:**

1. There are three sections. Answer in an essay form, one question from each of the three sections.
  2. The Duration of the exam is three hours. Do not spend more than one hour on each of the three sections.
- 

**Section one**

Answer one question from this section

1. Explain inclusive growth theories and contrast them with Neo Liberalism
2. Describe and discuss the evolution of development thinking from classical liberalism to modern day inclusive growth theories

**Section two**

Answer one question from this section

3. Explain Africa's development impasse in the context of the continent's application liberal and neoliberal economic policies
4. Using any case study of your choice, discuss how the withdrawal of the state from the economy has affected the development of African countries

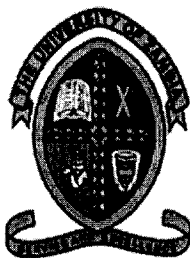
**Section three**

Answer one question from this section

5. List and discuss the so called new directions in modern development theory in comparison with both classical and neo liberal economic theories
6. Discuss both the merits and demerits of globalisation in Africa's development by citing any case or cases of your choice

END OF EXAM.

MAKE SURE THAT YOUR ANSWER SHEET IS IN ORDER



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
Department of Development Studies

DEV 5012: Political Economy of Zambia

Wednesday July 10, 2019

**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 of the following ten questions
  - i. Give an outline of Zambia's economic structure from Independence to date
  - ii. Give official reasons for the various phases in in Zambia's political transition from independence to date
  - iii. Explain the concept of a mono culture and export enclave economy in relation to the Zambian Economy
  - iv. Give two merits of the One Party Participatory Democracy in Zambia's Second Republic according to its advocates
  - v. Give at least two demerits of the One Party Participatory Democracy in Zambia's Second Republic according to its Zambian critics.
  - vi. Explain the concept of import substitution industrialisation and specify the period under which it was utilised in Zambia
  - vii. Mention at least four merits of public finance management to a country's socio-economic development
  - viii. List Zambia's major development dilemmas from Independence to date
  - ix. List at least four ways in which traditional authorities interact with the Zambian Government socio-economic matters
  - x. Mention at least two ways in which democracy is said to either negatively or positively impact on the development on any nation.

## **Section Two**

There are three essay questions in this section, answer only one of them.

2. Define social classes in Marxian terms and explain how international capitalist classes with economic interests in Zambia, have shaped Zambia's various political and economic structures from Independence to date
3. Either appraise or give a critique of inclusive growth theories' impact on Zambia's economic development.
4. Discuss how globalisation has contributed to Zambia's current development dilemmas

## **Section Three**

There are three essay questions in this section, answer only one of them

5. Discuss how Zambia's One Party Participatory Democracy can be said to have either aided or stagnated Zambia's economic development.
6. Discuss how the post UNIP government liberal economic policies can be said to have either aided or stagnated Zambia's economic development.
7. Define Civil Society and evaluate its role in the democratic governance of the Zambia Society in the post UNIP era

END OF EXAM.

MAKE SURE THAT YOUR ANSWER SHEET IS IN ORDER

## **EXAMINATION**

**COURSE: DEV 5021 INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY**

**DATE: SUNDAY JULY 2018**

**VENUE: LIT 1**

**TIME: 09:00HRS - 12:00HRS**

**LOCATION: UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA, LUSAKA**

### **PART ONE: SHORT ANSWERS ONLY**

**Guide: Answer ALL questions**

1. Give three core features of theory of Liberalism
2. Explain the nature of the two forms of power as espoused by Susan Strange in her analysis of power within the International Political Economy
3. Give three core features of the Dependency School of Thought
4. What is "Historical Materialism" as espoused under the School of Marxism?
5. What is International Political Economy?

### **PART TWO: BRIEF ESSAYS**

**Guide: Answer only TWO out of the THREE questions – Choose Two out of Three**

1. Explain the relevance of studying International Political Economy today. Use empirical examples where necessary
2. Explain the relevance of the Hegemonic theories to the contemporary International Economy. Give empirical examples where necessary
3. Discuss the major differences between Liberalist and mercantilist approaches to international political economy

### **PART THREE: LONG ESSAY**

**Guide: Answer only ONE out the THREE questions – Choose One out of Three**

1. Discuss the merits and limitations of the Washington Consensus as an approach to the current International Political Economy
2. Discuss how the relevance of four structures of power as espoused by Susan Strange to the understanding of the contemporary International Political Economy
3. Discuss the merits and limitations of using the School of Dependency in understanding the contemporary International Political Economy

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2019  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**DEV 9050 : CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT**

Instructions:

- Choose **ANY** three questions.
  - Each question carries equal marks.
  - Duration: **3 hours**
- 

1. An NGO has hired you as consultant to provide advice on why some local NGOs are failing to foster powerful alliances along common interests. You are further advised to recommend how they can overcome their challenges. What would you say?
2. Civil society, ideally is supposed to stand for the good of society. However, it has found itself in tension and conflict with the state mainly because of negative practices reported by the media. Imagine that you have been invited to a special parliamentary committee to give an expert opinion on what you think can make the sector more viable between state regulation and self-regulation. What would be your submission on the matter? Justify your position.
3. Assume you have been invited to give a keynote address at a conference whose theme is 'Social Movement have no place in a democratic society like Zambia,' how would you handle your talk and why?
4. Two first year students are trying to draw points of convergence and divergence of civil society before and after the reintroduction of multiparty politics in Zambia. As an expert in the subject, you have been requested to help settle their debate. What would you say? Use clear and practical examples to illustrate your points.
5. Imagine that the government has embarked on a consultative process to find out how civil society can come in to assist government development efforts. As an expert in this field, what are your views as to whether or not civil society should form partnerships with government? What are the potential benefits and dangers of such a move?
6. Assume you have been invited to feature on a good governance radio talk on the application of rule of law, equity, accountability and transparency in the contemporary Zambian society. What would your submission look like? Use practical examples to illustrate your points.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**DS 9250: INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES EXAMINATION**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer Question One and any other two questions (in Section Two).
  2. Write clearly and in an academically acceptable manner.
- 

**Question One (To be attempted by all candidates)**

1. Nicholas Kaldor(1908-86) was convinced that increasing returns ruled in the manufacturing sector. He concluded that economic growth depends first and foremost on the growth of an industrial sector. His belief stemmed from three empirical regularities that he found when looking at growth experiences of various countries. Critically discuss his observations and the implications of these on the development process of less developed countries (LDCs).

**Section Two: (Attempt only two Questions)**

2. What are the dynamic benefits of international trade to the industrialization process in less developed countries? How relevant is this approach to the aspirations of LDCs to industrialize?
3. Some development experts have argued that policies towards the industrial sector need to be emphasised compared to other sectors. Give five reasons to justify this argument.
4. A controversy has evolved concerning “import substitution” and “export promotion” strategies which are traditionally viewed as two trade structures available to LDCs. Critically analyse the issues involved in this controversy.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEV 9450: ECONOMIC POLICY, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 14<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2019**

**SESSION: AFTERNOON 14.00-17.00HOURS**

**VENUE: SPORTS HALL**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Read the instructions very carefully
2. Check that you have a correct examination paper in front of you
3. All questions must be answered in the provided answer booklet only
4. Write down the number of the questions answered on the cover page of the examination answer booklet
5. Begin answering each question on a new cover page
6. Question 1 is compulsory and choose any other two (2) questions from a total of four. In total three questions must be answered.
7. Question one (1) carries 40 marks and the additional two (2) questions carries 30 marks each

**QUESTIONS**

1. Suppose you are newly appointed as a Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of National Planning, what policy measures would you put in place to facilitate pro-poor, inclusive and sustained economic growth in the country?
2. Define the concept of economic policy analysis and in so doing break it down to its 5 major components and discuss them in detail.
3. Define and discuss the concept of Structural Adjustment (Programme). As an alternative growth and development strategy, how viable, feasible and effective has it been?
4. Define and discuss any five of the following seven (7) concepts giving practical examples from the Zambian Experience as much as possible:
  - A) External disequilibrium
  - B) Inflation
  - C) Balance of Payments
  - D) Monetary Policy
  - E) Fiscal Policy
  - F) Economic Efficiency
  - G) Structural Transformation
5. For a selected country: Zambia give a concise and detailed account of its growth challenges and identify the three (3) major challenges. What policy options or responses would you recommend as a development planner?

**.....THE END.....**

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

DEV 9550: ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

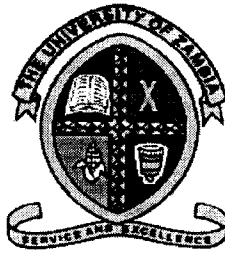
END OF 2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

**Instructions:**

- Duration: Three hours
  - Answer any **THREE** questions
  - All questions carry equal marks
- 

1. Nyeke, a student in development studies at the University of Waindongi is contemplating selecting globalization as one of her courses in third year. She approaches you to illuminate more on the concept of globalization and its implications to developing countries like Zambia. In addition, she would also want to know how globalized Zambia is. As a former student in this course, what would you tell Nyeke?
2. Students in Development Studies at the University of Kamocha are having a seminar on financial globalization. As an expert in this field, you have been invited to give a presentation on the role of international finance in globalization. What would you say? Use clear and practical examples.
3. Tukongote is a Less Developed Country in Southern Asia, and has for a long time been struggling to engage in trade with other countries. Analysts have advocated that the country needs to join and participate in global value chains if it is to make a footing on the ladder of development and also as a way of enhancing its participation in international trade. You have been engaged to provide expert advice on the extent to which global value chain participation can contribute to development of Tukongote as well as how it can enhance the country's participation in international trade.
4. Pwiti is a region in Africa consisting of ten countries that are struggling both economically and politically. Development commentators have advised that countries in this region need to integrate if they are to overcome these development challenges. You have been invited to a radio discussion to talk about this proposal. What would be your position? Justify with practical examples where necessary.
5. The United Nations has expressed concern over the escalating challenges of climate change. In one of its conferences on climate change, it was proposed that there is need to enhance Global Environmental Governance if climate change is to be effectively fought. As an expert in global environment, you have been engaged as a special consultant by the United Nations to write a report to the organization on Global environmental Governance and its effectiveness in combating climate change. What would you write?

**END OF EXAM**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY**

**NOVEMBER, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours**

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**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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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO**

**SECTION A (60 MARKS): Answer ALL questions**

**Question 1 [5 Marks each = 40 Marks]**

Define the following concepts:

- a. Market
- b. Rational consumer
- c. Market structure
- d. Price signal
- e. Oligopoly
- f. Price floor
- g. Opportunity cost
- h. Cost structure

**Question 2 [20 Marks]**

When we assess the impact of a tax on supply, additional information is usually required in terms of what type of tax is being imposed. Using your knowledge of the general impact of a tax on supply, and using appropriate diagrams, show the similarities and differences between a specific (per unit tax) and an Ad-valorem tax.

**SECTION B (40 MARKS): Answer Any ONE (1) Question**

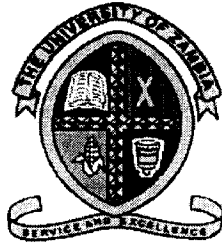
**Question 3 [40 Marks]**

- a. The actual position of the Average Cost (AC) curve will vary with a number of factors. What are these factors and how do they determine the actual position of the AC curve?
- b. Using an appropriate diagram, discuss whether in the long-run, it is possible for a perfectly competitive firm to make supernormal profits
- c. Using an appropriate diagram, show the break-even price and level of output.

**Question 4 [40Marks]**

- a. Explain in sufficient detail five (5) typical examples of internal economies of scale.
- b. What is a monopoly?
- c. By comparison to perfect competition, show that a monopoly is inefficient.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC THEORY**

**November 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO**

## SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

[Total marks: 50]

### Question 1 [25 marks]

I. You are given the following information about an economy:

$$C = 100 + 0.7Y_d, I = 100, G = 500 \text{ and the tax rate is } 20\%$$

- a) Find the equilibrium level of income [5 marks]
- b) How much increase in income will take place if government expenditure on goods and services increased by K70 [5 marks]
- c) Suppose the marginal propensity to save is 0.6, the marginal tax rate is 0.5 and the marginal propensity to import is 0.8. What will be the size of the multiplier? [5 marks]

II. The Zambian government plans to spend 10 billion Kwacha on road construction. The income tax rate is 0.20 and the MPC out of disposable income is 0.7.

- a) What will be the effect on equilibrium income and output? [5 marks]
- b) Does the budget deficit rise or fall? [5 marks]

### Question 2 [15 marks]

One day, Benjamin the barber collects ZMW400 for haircuts. Over this day, his equipment depreciates in value of ZMW50. Of the remaining ZMW350, Benjamin sends ZMW 30 to the government in sales taxes, takes home ZMW220 in wages, and retains ZMW100 in his business to add new equipment in the future. From the ZMW220 that Benjamin takes home, he pays ZMW70 in income taxes. Based on this information, compute Benjamin's contribution to the following measures of income.

- a) Gross Domestic Product [3 marks]
- b) Net National Product [3 marks]
- c) National Income [3 marks]
- d) Personal Income [3 marks]
- e) Disposable Personal Income [3 marks]

### Question 3 [10 marks]

Consider the following information about an economy with a labour force participation rate of 80%.

Labour force	500
Number of people employed	425
Number of discouraged workers	15

- a) What is the population 15 years and older of this economy? [2 marks]
- b) How many people are unemployed? What is the unemployment rate? [4 marks]
- c) If the discouraged workers joined the labour force, but total employment did not change, what would be the new unemployment rate? [4 marks]

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**[Total marks: 50 ]**

**Instruction: For the following questions, use relevant diagrams where possible.**

**Question 4**

**[20 marks]**

Suppose a new government promised to eliminate the large budget deficit within a year to 'put the economy on a sounder footing'. (i) Describe some steps it would have to take on spending and taxes. What effect would this have on: (ii) national output; (iii) tax revenue; (iv) the deficit itself

**Question 5**

**[15 marks]**

Define inflation. Briefly explain three reasons why inflation is costly. Why do few economists support zero inflation as a target for policy?

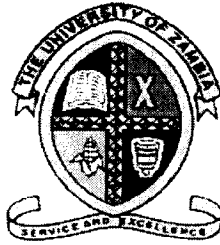
**Question 6**

**[15 marks]**

With the aid of a diagram (s), explain how tight monetary policy can be used to counter inflation.

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**EC 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMIC THEORY**

**TERM II FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**NOVEMBER, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS. BE CLEAR IN YOUR ANSWER AND LABEL YOUR WORK**

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### QUESTION 1.

You are given a monopoly in the production of what is our best brew, "God's Gift". This is produced in two plants. The demand curve for "God's Gift" is given by the function  $Q = 10 - 0.2P$  where  $Q$  is quantity of God's Gift and  $P$  is its market price. The two plants face cost functions,  $C_1(Q_1) = 20 + 10Q_1$  and  $C_2(Q_2) = 10 + 12Q_2$  where  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are the total cost functions for plant 1 and plant 2.

- Determine the equilibrium price and quantities of "God's Gift" produced in each plant
- The State decides to break up the monopoly so as to create two oligopolistic firms. Each plant then becomes an independent firm, firm 1 and firm 2, each producing and selling "God's Gift". Find each firm's equilibrium output and market price if the two firms behave non-cooperatively? Draw the firms' reaction curves and show the equilibrium.
- If firm 1 becomes a leader and firm 2 a follower. The reaction function for firm 2 is

$$Q_2 = 4 - Q_1$$

What are each firm's equilibrium output and market price?

### Question 2.

- Suppose Jonta Limited runs passenger bus services between Lusaka and Chipata. Each bus needs one driver, one conductor and one mechanic and has a capacity to carry 60 passengers per unit of time. What kind of isoquant will the transport company have? Suppose the number of drivers increases to 3. What will be the increase in the number of passengers transported? Show the isoquant map for drivers and mechanics.
- Suppose you are given three production functions:

$$(i) Q = 0.5KL \quad \text{and} \quad (ii) Q = 2K + 5L. \quad (iii) Q = 50 K^{1/2} L^{1/2}$$

What returns to scale do these production functions exhibit?

- Suppose the production function for firm G has been estimated as:

$$Q_G = 100K^{0.25} L^{0.75}$$

And one for firm Y has been estimated as:

$$Q_Y = 50 K^{0.25} L^{0.80}$$

Where  $Q$  = number of chairs produced per day,  $K$  = units of capital,  $L$  = units of labour. Suppose also that both firms are using capital and labour in the same proportion. Find the following:

- Which firm is operating under what law of returns to scale?
- Show the property of the Cobb Douglas function that the marginal product of labour for each firm exhibits.

### Question 3.

- a) You have two goods, X and Y. Explain the three common indifference maps that you can depict.
- b) Mrs. Edna Lupili consumes two goods, Amarula and Sausages in a night. Her utility function can be described as:  
 $U = U(A, S)$  where A is a glass of Amarula and S is a piece of sausage.  
The market price of a glass of Amarula is K3 and a piece of Sausage cost K2 each. Mrs. Lupili can neither buy half a glass of Amarula or buy half a piece of a Sausage. Mrs. Lupili's total income that she can spend per night is K20.  
The specific form of Mrs. Lupili's utility function can be described as:  $U = 3A^2 + 4S^2$
- What is Mrs. Lupili's optimal bundle for the night?
  - How much does Mrs. Lupili spend for the night?
  - Suppose Mrs. Lupili's total income for the night is increased and by the benevolence of an old friend she is able to spend K40 per night. Sketch the Engel curves for her consumption of Amarula and Sausages.

### Question 4.

You are appointed as an advisor to the Minister of Trade and Industry. The State is looking for ways of how best to organize the emerging sugar industry. Should the State issue a statutory instrument and legislate by appointing only one producer in the industry? Should the State leave the industry open with free entry and exist in the industry for sugar producers? The demand for sugar is given by the function,  $P = 50 - 5Q$  where P is the price and Q is quantity demanded of sugar. The total cost for sugar producers is given by the function  $TC = 10Q$  where TC is total cost and Q is quantity produced of sugar. What is your policy advice to the Minister?

### Question 5.

Mojo uses a bleach for his laundry. He is given Clorox and a generic brand of Clorox. The concentration of the active ingredient, sodium hypochlorite, in Clorox is twice that of the generic brand. Consequently, Mojo views one litre of Clorox to be a perfect substitute for two litres of the generic brand. If Clorox costs K3 per litre, the generic brand costs K1 per litre and Mojo allocates K6 per year for buying bleach. What bundle does Mojo buy? If the price of Clorox falls to K2 per litre, How does Mojo's behavior change?

### Question 6.

Given a general Cobb-Douglas production function of the form  $Q = A L^\alpha K^\beta$  where Q is output, L is labour input, K is capital input and A,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are constants. We are also given a specific beer production function of the form,  $Q = 1.516L^{0.6} K^{0.4}$  and a wage rate of K24 and a price of capital of K8. Determine the cost-minimizing bundle of K and L for both the general and specific beer production function.

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

## Section A (Compulsory)

### Question One

You are given a market for chairs. The number of chairs demanded and supplied at various prices is given in the schedule below:

Price of a chair (K)	Quantity demanded per year (millions of chairs )	Quantity supplied per year (millions of chairs )
60	22	14
80	20	16
100	18	18
120	16	19

- Sketch four points on the supply curve for chairs.
- Estimate the price elasticity of supply when the price moves from K80 to K100.
- Estimate the price elasticity of demand when the price moves from K100 to K120.
- What is the equilibrium price of chairs?
- If the price is K80, will there be an excess demand? An excess supply?
- If the price K120, will there be an excess demand? An excess supply? If, so, how big a surplus or shortage?

## Section B (Choose Any Three Questions of Your Choice)

### Question Two

A consumer has budgeted a total of K100 to spend on two goods, X and Y. She likes to consume a unit of good X in combination with a unit of good Y. Any unit of good X that she cannot consume in combination with a unit of good Y is useless. Similarly, any unit of good Y that she cannot consume in combination with good X is useless. If the price of a unit of good X is K5 and the price of a unit of good Y is K10.

- a. Set up the consumer's utility maximization problem
- b. How many units of each good will the consumer purchase?
- c. Consumers in Zambia like to take their Chibuku beer with roasted goat meat. Suppose that consumers in Ndola pay twice as much for chibuku beer as for roasted goat meat, whereas consumers in Lusaka pay 50 per cent more for chibuku beer than for roasted goat meat. If consumers in both cities maximize utility, will the marginal rate of substitution of roasted goat meat for chibuku beer be the same in Ndola as in Lusaka? If not, in which city will it be higher?

### Question Three

A firm's production function is given by  $Q = KL$ , where K and L are capital and labour inputs used by the firm and Q is output.

- a. Check the returns to scale for this production function
- b. Sketch isoquants for outputs of 100 and 200
- c. Calculate the marginal rate of technical substitution between L and K. What will the expansion path look like?
- d. Given a short-run production function what are the three stages of production in the short run? Depict them graphically. Why does it not make sense to produce in stage 1 or 3?

#### Question Four

- a. A garbage collector is solely authorized by the Lusaka City Council to collect garbage in Chelston. The Council imposes a lump sum tax of K5,000 per year on the garbage collector. Can the garbage collector shift the burden of the tax to its clients?
- b. A firm has two plants with the following marginal cost functions:

$$MC_1 = 20 + 2Q_1$$

$$MC_2 = 10 + 5Q_2$$

Where  $MC_1$  is marginal cost in the first plant,  $MC_2$  is marginal cost in the second plant.  $Q_1$  is output in the first plant, and  $Q_2$  is output in the second plant. If the firm is minimizing its costs and if it is producing 5 units of output in the first plant, how many units of output is it producing in the second plant? Explain.

#### Question Five

Given an economy with two individuals, say Banda and Phiri, producing two goods X and Y using capital and labour as inputs.

- a. State the three conditions for pareto optimum.
- b. Derive the contract curve in an Edgeworth box diagram representing exchange between Banda and Phiri. What is the significance of the contract curve?
- c. Derive a product transformation curve that can be derived from an Edgeworth box diagram representing the production of two goods, X and Y.

**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**

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**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMIC THEORY**  
**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**November, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** Section A is Compulsory  
Choose one question from Section B

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO**

## SECTION A- COMPULSORY

### QUESTION ONE

- What is shown by IS- LM model?
- Define goods market and money market.
- What is IS (Investment- Saving) curve?
- Derive the IS curve through through a well labelled diagram explaining all the steps.
- Why does IS Curve Slope Downward?
- Derive the LM curve diagrammatically.
- You are given the following equations for a hypothetical economy;

$$C = 100 + 0.8Y$$

$$S = -100 + 0.2Y$$

$$I = 120 - 5r$$

$$M_s = 120$$

$$M_d = 0.2Y - 5r$$

Mathematically derive and/ or calculate;

- IS equation,
- LM equation,
- equilibrium level of income and interest rate.

### QUESTION TWO

Consider an economy with the following Cobb–Douglas production function:

$$Y = K^{1/3} L^{2/3},$$

- Prove that in the above production function Euler’s Theorem holds.
- What happens to MPL and MPK when labour and capital increase respectively, ceteris paribus.
- How does a competitive firm decide how to hire an extra amount of an input?  
*The economy has 1,000 units of capital and a labor force of 1,000 workers.*

- d) Derive the equation describing labor demand in this economy as a function of the real wage and the capital stock.
- e) If the real wage can adjust to equilibrate labor supply and labor demand, what is the real wage?
- f) In this equilibrium, what are
  - i) employment,
  - ii) output,
  - iii) total amount earned by workers?

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Using the IS-LM curves, explain fully the following;
  - i. Expansionary Monetary Policy
  - ii. Expansionary Fiscal Policy
  - iii. Compare (i) and (ii) above
- b) Fill in the table below;

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Expansionary monetary policy</b>	<b>Expansionary fiscal policy</b>
Consumption spending		
Investment spending		
Government spending		
Taxation		
Money supply		

## SECTION B- CHOOSE ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

### QUESTION FOUR

- a) Assume that the cost of a unit of labour ( $W$ ) is K50 (the nominal wage). A unit of labour produces one unit. Find the price per unit if mark-up is;
- 20%
  - 40%
  - What is your interpretation of the results you found above?
- b) Calculate the natural level of employment if the labour force is 170 million and the natural rate of unemployment is 7%.
- c) Explain in detail the efficiency wage theory
- d) Suppose in a simple economy with no foreign sector, the mpc equals 0.8. Intended investment spending has suddenly fallen, reducing AD and output to a level that is 100 million below  $Y^*$ .
- If the government decided to try to get the economy back to full employment using only an increase in government spending ( $\Delta G$ ), by how much would  $G$  need to be increased?
  - If the government, instead, decided to try to get the economy back to full employment using only a lump-sum tax cut ( $\Delta T$ ), how big of a tax cut would be needed?

### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Assume a simple closed economy, with an mpc equal to 0.75. The government has passed a balanced budget amendment. The economy goes into a recession, so the government increases government spending by 40 million to try to expand the economy.
- Calculate the change in output ( $\Delta Y$ ) from the increase in government spending ( $\Delta G$ )

The balanced budget amendment requires the government to also raise taxes by 40 million.

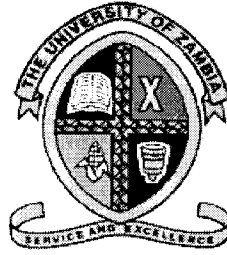
- Calculate the change in output ( $\Delta Y$ ) from the tax hike

- ii. What is the net effect on output from these two policies? Was there any expansionary effect?
- c) Suppose it was found that the mpc varied by income level in the following manner, with lower income households spending a greater portion of every kwacha of income than higher income households.

Household Income	Mpc	income/ spending multiplier	Tax Multiplier
0-K30,000	0.9		
K31,000-50,000	0.8		
K51,000-80,000	0.75		
K80,000 and above	0.6		

- i. Calculate the government spending and tax multipliers for each income bracket, considered separately.
- ii. Suppose the government decided to use tax cuts to expand the economy, and was debating whether to direct tax cuts to high income households or low income households. Which choice would provide a greater stimulus? Thus, which would do the least amount of damage to the government budget deficit to achieve a given amount of stimulus?

**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 2215: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMIC THEORY**

**12<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**SECTION A IS COMPULSORY AND CHOOSE ANY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM SECTION B**

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## SECTION A- COMPULSORY

### Question One

Indicate whether the following statements are True, False or uncertain and justify your answer

- a. Gross domestic product does not include the value of the housing provided by homes that families own [2.5]
- b. The Consumer Price Index is thought to overstate the rate of inflation [2.5]
- c. An Efficiency Wage refers to the wage that is paid in a competitive labor market, equal to the value of the marginal product of labor [2.5]
- d. According to the quantity theory of money, the rate of inflation must equal the rate of growth of the nominal money supply [2.5]
- e. In combination, the IS-LM model together with the AS-AD model imply that while a monetary expansion will raise the price level, a fiscal expansion will reduce it in the short run [2.5]
- f. In the “sticky-price model,” the slope ( $dP/dY$ ) of the short-run aggregate supply curve depends positively on the amount by which some firms increase their prices in response to an increase in the economy’s output [2.5]

### Question Two

Using first the aggregate supply and demand framework, and then the expectations-augmented Phillips Curve, show the effects of an initially unexpected, once-and-for-all increase in

- a. The level of the money supply and hence the price level (using the short-run aggregate supply curve in action; AD-AS framework), and
- b. The rate of growth of the money supply (using the Philips Curve in action).

In both cases above, start from the long-run equilibrium to show in the diagrams where the economy goes in the diagram, in both the short run and in the long run, clearly labelling both the location of the economy and any shifts of curves. In addition to both diagrams, write brief but concise paragraphs describing what happens and why under each diagram. Be sure to explain the role of expectations in the adjustment process in both cases [25]

### Question Three

In a hypothetical economy, the Quantity Theory of Money holds perfectly. The GDP of this hypothetical economy is 20000, and the price level is 30. The money supply is currently at 440000.

- a) What is the velocity of circulation of money in this hypothetical economy? [5]
- b) The government of the hypothetical economy (with economic conditions as described above) decides to increase the money supply by a factor of 1.43. Nyundo is a Classical economist and believes that the models of Classical economics are perfectly reflected in the real world. Which economic variable does Nyundo think will be affected, and what will the new value of that variable be? [5]
- c) The government of the hypothetical economy (with economic conditions as described above) decides to increase the money supply by a factor of 3.11. Harriet is a Keynesian economist and believes that the models of Keynesian economics are perfectly reflected in the real world. Which economic variable does Harriet think will be affected, and what will the new value of that variable be? [5]

### Question Four

A hypothetical economy is described by the following system of equations describing desired consumption, desired Investment, Government expenditure and real money demand function and the associated assumptions;

$$C^d = 360 - 200r + 0.1Y$$

$$I^d = 120 - 400r$$

$$G = 200$$

$$\frac{M^d}{P} = 100 + 0.2Y - 2000i$$

Assumptions:

$$M = 300$$

$$P = 2.0$$

$$\pi^e = 0$$

- a) Find an equation for desired national saving,  $S^d$  in terms of output  $Y$  and the real interest rate  $r$  [2]
- b) What value of the real interest rate clears the goods market when;

- i.  $Y = 550$  [1]
  - ii.  $Y = 600$  [1]
  - iii.  $Y = 650$  [1]
- c) Derive the IS curve using the goods market equilibrium condition [6]
- d) Derive the LM curve using the money market equilibrium condition [5]
- e) What value of the real interest rate clears the money market when;
- i.  $Y = 550$  [1]
  - ii.  $Y = 600$  [1]
  - iii.  $Y = 650$  [1]
- f) Plot the IS and LM curves on the same diagram [6]

## SECTION B- ANSWER ANY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

### Question Five

- a) In a hypothetical economy, expected annual inflation is 53%. The actual rate of unemployment is 1%, and the natural rate of unemployment is 10%. The speed of wage adjustment to the employment gap is 0.42. Use the equation for the Expectations Augmented Phillips Curve to find the actual annual inflation in this hypothetical economy [2]
- b) Suppose that shoprite which is yet to open at East Park Mall is offering jobs and students look for part-time jobs there. On average it takes 2 weeks to find a part-time job, and the part-time job lasts on average 12 weeks.
- i. Calculate the rate of job finding per week and the rate of job separation per week [2]
  - ii. What is the natural rate of unemployment for this population of students? [2]
- b) Define the following terms;
- i. Default risk [1]
  - ii. Maturity [1]
  - iii. Government bonds [1]
  - iv. Risk premium [1]
  - v. junk bonds [1]
- c) Write brief notes on the following;
- i. Current Income, Expectations, and Consumption [5]
  - ii. Investment and Expectations of Profit [4]

### Question Six

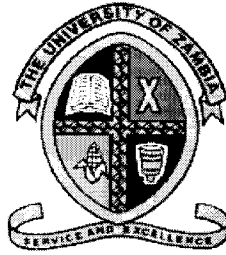
- a) Suppose there is a need to build roads in a small open economy. In order to finance this construction of roads, the government has to increase its spending.
- Use the model for the market of loanable funds to graphically show how this will affect this economy's trade balance and briefly explain your answer [8].
  - Use the model for net export schedule to graphically show how the change of this economy's trade balance will affect its real exchange rate and briefly explain your answer [8]
- b) Suppose an economy has a production function as the following:

$$Y = F(K, L) = AK^\alpha L^{1-\alpha}, A > 0, 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

Derive the labor demand function in the form of  $L = L(w)$ , where  $w$  is the real wage, assuming that the labor market is competitive and the real wage equals the marginal output of labor [4]

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 2311: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS I**

**9<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- There are two sections in this paper
  - Section A has two (2) **COMPULSORY** questions
  - Section B has three (3) questions. **ANSWER ANY TWO (2)** questions.
- 

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## Question Two

- a. The price  $p$  (Kwachas) of each unit of butter is estimated to be changing at rate

$$f_x = \frac{-135x}{\sqrt{9+x^2}} \text{ where } x \text{ is consumer demand (the number of units purchased at that price).}$$

Suppose 400 units are demanded when the price is K30 per unit.

- i. Find the demand function
  - ii. At what price will 300 units be demanded? At what price will no units be demanded?
  - iii. How many units are demanded at a price of K20 per unit?
- b. Evaluate  $I$  using either order of integration for the following function:

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^y y^2 e^{xy} dx dy$$

## SECTION B [ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS]

### Question Three

- a. Consider a simple three-industry economy with the following input-output matrix :

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.4 \\ 0.15 & .03 & .02 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Suppose the consumer demand fluctuates between } A =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 20 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- i. Find the total level of output in the economy for each level of consumer demand
  - ii. Is the input-output matrix  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.4 \\ 0.15 & .03 & .02 \end{bmatrix}$  decomposable or indecomposable?
  - iii. What is your conclusion of how the three sectors are linked?
- b. Using matrices  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.4 \\ 0.15 & .03 & .02 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 20 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ . Use Cramer's rule to find solutions to the system of equations.
- c. The total estimate of the total engine oil and gas reserves in Mount Meru's inventory in 2018 was 13 billion tons. Output was approximately 250 million tons.
- i. Define what finite Geometric Series are?

- ii. When will the reserves get exhausted if output is kept at the same constant level?
- iii. Suppose that output is reduced each year by 2 % beginning 2019. How long will the reserves last in this case? Hint: Use the sum of infinite Geometric Series.

**Question Four**

- a. Given the following constrained optimization problem :

Minimize  $f(x, y, z) = (x - 4)^2 + (y - 4)^2 + (z - \frac{1}{2})^2$  subject to

$$x^2 + y^2 = z$$

- i. Use the Langragean approach to find the optimal values of this primal problem.
  - ii. Find the value of the Langragean multiplier and interpret it.
- d. Find the extreme values of the following function, and determine whether they are maximum points, minimum points, or neither.  $z = x + 2ey - e^x - e^{2y}$
- e. Compute the derivative of the following function:  $y = \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^2-1}}{x^2+1}$

**Question Five**

- a. With the aid of a diagram, discuss whether  $f(x) = \ln(x)$  is concave (strictly or not) or convex (strictly or not). Ensure that you define the concepts that you are using in your answer in detail.

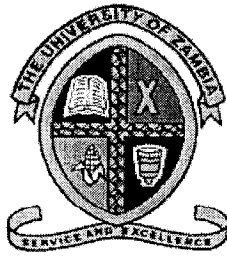
- b. Determine the definiteness of the following matrix:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- c. Is the following function homogenous, and if so, to what degree? Show your working.

$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{xy}{z^2} - \frac{2z^3}{x^2y} - \frac{4x}{2y}$$

- d. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x$
- e. Distinguish between a mapping and a relation.

**END OF THE EXAMINATION**



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

*2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR*

*MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS*

**ECN 2331:** STATISTICS - THEORY AND TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS

**11<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED:** 2 Hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A IN ANY ORDER OF YOUR CHOICE,  
AND CHOOSE ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B. CLEARLY SHOW ALL YOUR  
WORK TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

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## SECTION A - COMPULSORY

### Question One

- a. The data below relates to the frequency distribution of the age of fifty adults sampled from Kafue district who are among the beneficiaries of government social cash transfer scheme

Age Interval	50-52	53-55	56-58	59-61	62-64
Frequencies	5	10	21	8	6

Using the frequency distribution above, find

- i. The arithmetic mean
  - ii. Harmonic mean
  - iii. Median
  - iv. Variance
  - v. Standard deviation
  - vi. Coefficient of variation (CVAR)
- b. Assuming that the estimated value of the mode is 56, calculate Pearson's measure of skewness and comment on the nature of the distribution.
- c. Suppose Ten students of Statistics and Probability who missed the test are given a 20-point quiz and the results obtained are as follows; 18,15,12,6,8,2,3,5,20,10. Find the Percentile rank of the score of 12 and interpret the results
- d. For  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $0 \leq a \leq b \leq c$ , is the following combinatorial statement true? Please provide reasoning for your answer

$$\binom{c}{b} \binom{b}{a} = \binom{c}{a} \binom{c-a}{b-a}$$

### Question Two

- a. Huawei buys phone chips from three suppliers X, Y, and Z in the UK and the quality of the supplies is known to vary across the suppliers, with phone chips from suppliers X, Y, and Z having 0.25%, 1%, and 2% defective rates. Suppose suppliers X, Y, and Z supplies 60%, 30%, and 10% respectively, and that the phone chips are used to assemble Huawei's major product (i.e. phones),
- i. Calculate the likelihood that Huawei's phones are assembled with a defective part?
  - ii. Given that a defective part is found, which supplier is the likely source?

- b. Zanaco Football club plays 55% of its games at home, and the team has an 80% and 65% chance of winning given that the team has a home game and away game respectively. Assuming Zanaco wins on a particular weekend, find the probability that Zanaco played the game at home.
- c. The time in minutes the checkout lane in Shoprite is idle between customers follows an exponential probability distribution with a mean of 1.2 minutes.
  - i. Show the probability density function
  - ii. Calculate the probability that the next customer arrives between 30 seconds and 72 seconds after a customer is served.
  - iii. What is the likelihood that the checkout lane will be idle for at least 60 seconds between customers?

### Question Three

- a. The Republican President is an ardent aerobics fanatic who regularly participates in fitness sessions alongside his subordinates in his quest to promote the benefits associated with regular physical training. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the average heart rate for Zambians is 72 beats/minute and a group of twenty-five persons participated in an aerobics fitness program that attempts to lower their heart rate. After six months the group was evaluated to identify if the fitness program had significantly slowed the participant's heart rate. Given that the mean heart rate and standard deviation for the group was 69 beats/minute and 6.5 respectively, was the aerobics program effective in lowering heart rate assuming a 2.5% type I error?
- b. In Biology, a genetic theory presupposes that a cross of two pink flowering plants produces red flowering plants 25% of the time. As a student of statistics, you are sceptical and thus decide to test the theory by making 100 crosses of which 69 of them produced a pink flowering plant. Is this strong evidence at the 5% level of significance that the genetic theory is incorrect?
- c. Benson works for the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) as a statistician and studies the correlation between air pollution and lung related diseases. At the national level, 60% of the population suffer from nonrelated lung diseases which leads Benson to suspect that the number of people suffering from lung related diseases in high polluted regions is high. In a survey of 600 residents residing in high polluted areas, Benson observes that 330 residents suffer from other diseases other than lung

cancer. At the one percent level of significance, is there strong evidence that the residents in high polluted regions are more likely to suffer from lung related diseases?

- d. There have been arguments for and against increased globalization and/or migration. On such argument is the impact of globalization on cultural practices over the years. To study the impact of globalization on cultural practices, you interview 240 residents in 2007 and 191 residents later in 2012 to see if there are any changes in cultural practices across the country since 2007. Suppose the data yielded the following information

YEAR	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
2007	13.2875	18.41356
2012	8.664921	13.09772

- i. Is there strong statistical evidence, at the 5% level of significance, of a deterioration in the number of cultural practices between 2007 and 2012?
  - ii. Is there strong statistical evidence, at the 5% level of significance, of a significant reduction in the spread of the number of cultural practices between 2007 and 2012?
- e. A random sample of married people were asked by the Ministry of Religious Affairs if they would re-wed their spouses if they were given a chance for the second time. Survey results indicate that of the 150 *Zambian* married persons, 23 of them had no problem doing so for religious reasons. Construct the 95% confidence interval for the percentage of *Zambian* married people who would otherwise not do so.
- f. A census conducted revealed that 65% of all *Zambians* prefer “Hungry Lion” to “Pizza” because it offers the best value for money. Suppose that a random sample of 1000 people was selected to participate in the survey, find
- i. The standard error of the sample proportion
  - ii. The probability that the sample proportion will have at least 70% of people preferring “Hungry Lion”

## SECTION B - CHOOSE ONE QUESTION

### Question Four

- a. Let's suppose a continuous random variable  $X$  can be modelled using the following probability density function. Find

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 3\left(1 - \frac{x}{k}\right) & 0 \leq x \leq k \\ 0 & x > k \end{cases}$$

- i. The value of  $k$
  - ii.  $\text{Var}(X)$
- b. Assuming the random variable  $X$  can be re-modelled using the following probability density function

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ kx & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Find

- i. The value of  $k$
- ii. The distribution function  $F_X(x)$
- iii. The  $\text{Var}(X)$
- iv.  $\text{Var}(e^X)$

### Question Five

The Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company conducts regular assessments determining the prospects of finding water on a field of land in different parts of the country. Preliminary results indicate that there is a 0.25 probability that a field produces water, and 0.8 likelihood that a particular well will strike water given that the water is present on the prospect field. Assuming that a drilled well turns out to be dry,

- a. Calculate the probability that the prospect field of land will have water?
- b. If two drilled wells turn out to be dry, calculate the probability that the field will contain water?

- c. Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company's policy is to continue looking for water as long as the probability of finding water on any field is greater than one. Find the number of dry wells that must be drilled before the field is abandoned.
- d. When correctly adjusted, the machine that drills wells operates with a 5% defective rate. However, there is a 10% chance that a disgruntled employee kicks the machine, in which case the defective rate jumps up to 30%. Suppose that a well drilled by this machine is selected and found to be defective, what is the probability that the machine had been kicked by the disgruntled employee?
- e. The time it takes to download a web page is normally distributed with a mean time of 6.5 minutes and a standard deviation of 2.3 minutes.
  - i. What percentage of the page downloads takes less than 5 minutes?
  - ii. What is the likelihood that the download time will be between 4 and 10 minutes?
  - iii. How many minutes will it take for 35% of the downloads to be completed?
- f. A radioactive source emits 4 particles on average during a five-second period.
  - i. Calculate the likelihood that it emits at least 3 particles during a 5-second period
  - ii. During the 10-second period, what is the probability that 6 particles are emitted?

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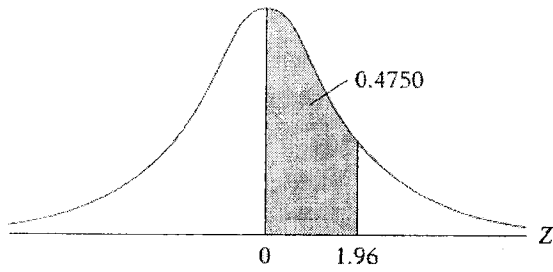
**END OF EXAMINATION**

AREAS UNDER THE STANDARDIZED NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Example

$$\Pr(0 \leq Z \leq 1.96) = 0.4750$$

$$\Pr(Z \geq 1.96) = 0.5 - 0.4750 = 0.025$$



Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990
3.1	.4990	.4991	.4991	.4991	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4993	.4993
3.2	.4993	.4993	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4994	.4995	.4995	.4995

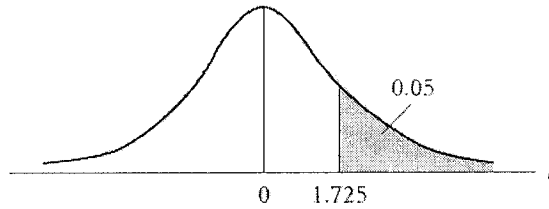
PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE *t* DISTRIBUTION

Example

$Pr(t > 2.086) = 0.025$

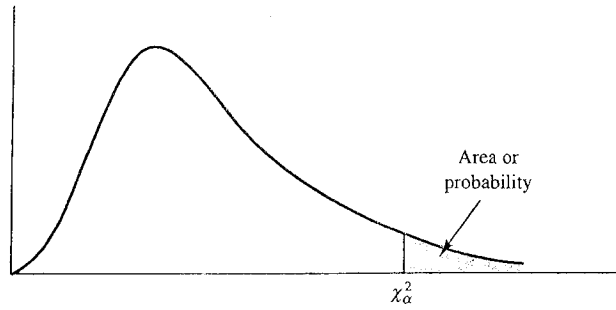
$Pr(t > 1.725) = 0.05$  for  $df = 20$

$Pr(|t| > 1.725) = 0.10$



df	Upper-tail probability p								
	0.2500	0.1000	0.0500	0.0250	0.0100	0.0050	0.0025	0.0010	0.0005
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	0.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	0.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	0.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	0.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	0.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	0.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	0.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	0.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	0.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	0.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	0.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	0.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	0.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19	0.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	0.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	0.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	0.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	0.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	0.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	0.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	0.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	0.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	0.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	0.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	0.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	0.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
60	0.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
90	0.677	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632	2.878	3.183	3.402
120	0.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
∞	0.675	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.327	2.576	2.808	3.091	3.291

**TABLE 3** CHI-SQUARE DISTRIBUTION

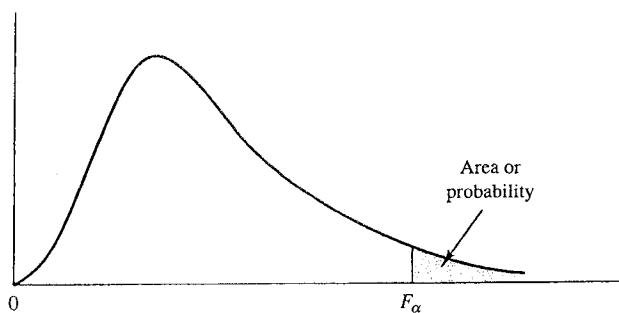


Entries in the table give  $\chi_{\alpha}^2$  values, where  $\alpha$  is the area or probability in the upper tail of the chi-square distribution. For example, with 10 degrees of freedom and a .01 area in the upper tail,  $\chi_{.01}^2 = 23.2093$ .

Degrees of Freedom	Area in Upper Tail									
	.995	.99	.975	.95	.90	.10	.05	.025	.01	.005
1	$392.704 \times 10^{-10}$	$157.088 \times 10^{-9}$	$982.069 \times 10^{-9}$	$393.214 \times 10^{-8}$	.0157908	2.70554	3.84146	5.02389	6.63490	7.87944
2	.0100251	.0201007	.0506356	.102587	.210720	4.60517	5.99147	7.37776	9.21034	10.5966
3	.0717212	.114832	.215795	.351846	.584375	6.25139	7.81473	9.34840	11.3449	12.8381
4	.206990	.297110	.484419	.710721	1.063623	7.77944	9.48773	11.1433	13.2767	14.8602
5	.411740	.554300	.831211	1.145476	1.61031	9.23635	11.0705	12.8325	15.0863	16.7496
6	.675727	.872085	1.237347	1.63539	2.20413	10.6446	12.5916	14.4494	16.8119	18.5476
7	.989265	1.239043	1.68987	2.16735	2.83311	12.0170	14.0671	16.0128	18.4753	20.2777
8	1.344419	1.646482	2.17973	2.73264	3.48954	13.3616	15.5073	17.5346	20.0902	21.9550
9	1.734926	2.087912	2.70039	3.32511	4.16816	14.6837	16.9190	19.0228	21.6660	23.5893
10	2.15585	2.55821	3.24697	3.94030	4.86518	15.9871	18.3070	20.4831	23.2093	25.1882
11	2.60321	3.05347	3.81575	4.57481	5.57779	17.2750	19.6751	21.9200	24.7250	26.7569
12	3.07382	3.57056	4.40379	5.22603	6.30380	18.5494	21.0261	23.3367	26.2170	28.2995
13	3.56503	4.10691	5.00874	5.89186	7.04150	19.8119	22.3621	24.7356	27.6883	29.8194
14	4.07468	4.66043	5.62872	6.57063	7.78953	21.0642	23.6848	26.1190	29.1413	31.3193
15	4.60094	5.22935	6.26214	7.26094	8.54675	22.3072	24.9958	27.4884	30.5779	32.8013
16	5.14224	5.81221	6.90766	7.96164	9.31223	23.5418	26.2962	28.8454	31.9999	34.2672
17	5.69724	6.40776	7.56418	8.67176	10.0852	24.7690	27.5871	30.1910	33.4087	35.7185
18	6.26481	7.01491	8.23075	9.39046	10.8649	25.9894	28.8693	31.5264	34.8053	37.1564
19	6.84398	7.63273	8.90655	10.1170	11.6509	27.2036	30.1435	32.8523	36.1908	38.5822
20	7.43386	8.26040	9.59083	10.8508	12.4426	28.4120	31.4104	34.1696	37.5662	39.9968
21	8.03366	8.89720	10.28293	11.5913	13.2396	29.6151	32.6705	35.4789	38.9321	41.4010
22	8.64272	9.54249	10.9823	12.3380	14.0415	30.8133	33.9244	36.7807	40.2894	42.7958
23	9.26042	10.19567	11.6885	13.0905	14.8479	32.0069	35.1725	38.0757	41.6384	44.1813
24	9.88623	10.8564	12.4011	13.8484	15.6587	33.1963	36.4151	39.3641	42.9798	45.5585
25	10.5197	11.5240	13.1197	14.6114	16.4734	34.3816	37.6525	40.6465	44.3141	46.9278
26	11.1603	12.1981	13.8439	15.3791	17.2919	35.5631	38.8852	41.9232	45.6417	48.2899
27	11.8076	12.8786	14.5733	16.1513	18.1138	36.7412	40.1133	43.1944	46.9630	49.6449
28	12.4613	13.5648	15.3079	16.9279	18.9392	37.9159	41.3372	44.4607	48.2782	50.9933
29	13.1211	14.2565	16.0471	17.7083	19.7677	39.0875	42.5569	45.7222	49.5879	52.3356
30	13.7867	14.9535	16.7908	18.4926	20.5992	40.2560	43.7729	46.9792	50.8922	53.6720
40	20.7065	22.1643	24.4331	26.5093	29.0505	51.8050	55.7585	59.3417	63.6907	66.7659
50	27.9907	29.7067	32.3574	34.7642	37.6886	63.1671	67.5048	71.4202	76.1539	79.4900
60	35.5346	37.4848	40.4817	43.1879	46.4589	74.3970	79.0819	83.2976	88.3794	91.9517
70	43.2752	45.4418	48.7576	51.7393	55.3290	85.5271	90.5312	95.0231	100.425	104.215
80	51.1720	53.5400	57.1532	60.3915	64.2778	96.5782	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321
90	59.1963	61.7541	65.6466	69.1260	73.2912	107.565	113.145	118.136	124.116	128.299
100	67.3276	70.0648	74.2219	77.9295	82.3581	118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	140.169

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**TABLE 4** F DISTRIBUTION



Entries in the table give  $F_\alpha$  values, where  $\alpha$  is the area or probability in the upper tail of the  $F$  distribution. For example, with 12 numerator degrees of freedom, 15 denominator degrees of freedom, and a .05 area in the upper tail,  $F_{.05} = 2.48$ .

**Table of  $F_{.05}$  Values**

Denominator Degrees of Freedom	Numerator Degrees of Freedom																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	$\infty$
1	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5	241.9	243.9	245.9	248.0	249.1	250.1	251.1	252.2	253.3	254.4
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.50
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.54
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.65
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.39
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.69
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.26
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.96
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.74
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.57
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.44
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.33
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.24
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.17
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.10
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.05
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.99
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.95
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.91
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.88
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.85
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.82
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.79
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.77
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.75
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.73
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.71
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.69
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.68
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.66
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.56
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.45
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.33
$\infty$	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.20

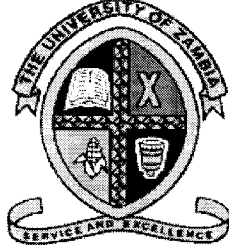
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TABLE 4 F DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

Table of $F_{.025}$ Values																			
Denominator Degrees of Freedom	Numerator Degrees of Freedom																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	$\infty$
1	647.8	799.5	864.2	899.6	921.8	937.1	948.2	956.7	963.3	968.6	976.7	984.9	993.1	997.2	1,001	1,006	1,010	1,014	1,018
2	38.51	39.00	39.17	39.25	39.30	39.33	39.36	39.37	39.39	39.40	39.41	39.43	39.45	39.46	39.46	39.47	39.48	39.49	39.50
3	17.44	16.04	15.44	15.10	14.88	14.73	14.62	14.54	14.47	14.42	14.34	14.25	14.17	14.12	14.08	14.04	13.99	13.95	13.90
4	12.22	10.65	9.98	9.60	9.36	9.20	9.07	8.98	8.90	8.84	8.75	8.66	8.56	8.51	8.46	8.41	8.36	8.31	8.26
5	10.01	8.43	7.76	7.39	7.15	6.98	6.85	6.76	6.68	6.62	6.52	6.43	6.33	6.28	6.23	6.18	6.12	6.07	6.02
6	8.81	7.26	6.60	6.23	5.99	5.82	5.70	5.60	5.52	5.46	5.37	5.27	5.17	5.12	5.07	5.01	4.96	4.90	4.85
7	8.07	6.54	5.89	5.52	5.29	5.21	4.99	4.90	4.82	4.76	4.67	4.57	4.47	4.42	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.20	4.14
8	7.57	6.06	5.42	5.05	4.82	4.65	4.53	4.43	4.36	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.95	3.89	3.84	3.78	3.73	3.67
9	7.21	5.71	5.08	4.72	4.48	4.32	4.20	4.10	4.03	3.96	3.87	3.77	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.51	3.45	3.39	3.33
10	6.94	5.46	4.83	4.47	4.24	4.07	3.95	3.85	3.78	3.72	3.62	3.52	3.42	3.37	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.14	3.08
11	6.72	5.26	4.63	4.28	4.04	3.88	3.76	3.66	3.59	3.53	3.43	3.33	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.06	3.00	2.94	2.88
12	6.55	5.10	4.47	4.12	3.89	3.73	3.61	3.51	3.44	3.37	3.28	3.18	3.07	3.02	2.96	2.91	2.85	2.79	2.72
13	6.41	4.97	4.35	4.00	3.77	3.60	3.48	3.39	3.31	3.25	3.15	3.05	2.95	2.89	2.84	2.78	2.72	2.66	2.60
14	6.30	4.86	4.24	3.89	3.66	3.50	3.38	3.29	3.21	3.15	3.05	2.95	2.84	2.79	2.73	2.67	2.61	2.55	2.49
15	6.20	4.77	4.15	3.80	3.58	3.41	3.29	3.20	3.12	3.06	2.96	2.86	2.76	2.70	2.64	2.59	2.52	2.46	2.40
16	6.12	4.69	4.08	3.73	3.50	3.34	3.22	3.12	3.05	2.99	2.89	2.79	2.68	2.63	2.57	2.51	2.45	2.38	2.32
17	6.04	4.62	4.01	3.66	3.44	3.28	3.16	3.06	2.98	2.92	2.82	2.72	2.62	2.56	2.50	2.44	2.38	2.32	2.25
18	5.98	4.56	3.95	3.61	3.38	3.22	3.10	3.01	2.93	2.87	2.77	2.67	2.56	2.50	2.44	2.38	2.32	2.26	2.19
19	5.92	4.51	3.90	3.56	3.33	3.17	3.05	2.96	2.88	2.82	2.72	2.62	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.33	2.27	2.20	2.13
20	5.87	4.46	3.86	3.51	3.29	3.13	3.01	2.91	2.84	2.77	2.68	2.57	2.46	2.41	2.35	2.29	2.22	2.16	2.09
21	5.83	4.42	3.82	3.48	3.25	3.09	2.97	2.87	2.80	2.73	2.64	2.53	2.42	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.04
22	5.79	4.38	3.78	3.44	3.22	3.05	2.93	2.84	2.76	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.39	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.14	2.08	2.00
23	5.75	4.35	3.75	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.90	2.81	2.73	2.67	2.57	2.47	2.36	2.30	2.24	2.18	2.11	2.04	1.97
24	5.72	4.32	3.72	3.38	3.15	2.99	2.87	2.78	2.70	2.64	2.54	2.44	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.15	2.08	2.01	1.94
25	5.69	4.29	3.69	3.35	3.13	2.97	2.85	2.75	2.68	2.61	2.51	2.41	2.30	2.24	2.18	2.12	2.05	1.98	1.91
26	5.66	4.27	3.67	3.33	3.10	2.94	2.82	2.73	2.65	2.59	2.49	2.39	2.28	2.22	2.16	2.09	2.03	1.95	1.88
27	5.63	4.24	3.65	3.31	3.08	2.92	2.80	2.71	2.63	2.57	2.47	2.36	2.25	2.19	2.13	2.07	2.00	1.93	1.85
28	5.61	4.22	3.63	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.55	2.45	2.34	2.23	2.17	2.11	2.05	1.98	1.91	1.83
29	5.59	4.20	3.61	3.27	3.04	2.88	2.76	2.67	2.59	2.53	2.43	2.32	2.21	2.15	2.09	2.03	1.96	1.89	1.81
30	5.57	4.18	3.59	3.25	3.03	2.87	2.75	2.65	2.57	2.51	2.41	2.31	2.20	2.14	2.07	2.01	1.94	1.87	1.79
40	5.42	4.05	3.46	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.62	2.53	2.45	2.39	2.29	2.18	2.07	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.80	1.72	1.64
60	5.29	3.93	3.34	3.01	2.79	2.63	2.51	2.41	2.33	2.27	2.17	2.06	1.94	1.88	1.82	1.74	1.67	1.58	1.48
120	5.15	3.80	3.23	2.89	2.67	2.52	2.39	2.30	2.22	2.16	2.05	1.94	1.82	1.76	1.69	1.61	1.53	1.43	1.31
$\infty$	5.02	3.69	3.12	2.79	2.57	2.41	2.29	2.19	2.11	2.05	1.94	1.83	1.71	1.64	1.57	1.48	1.39	1.27	1.00

Table of  $F_{.01}$  Values

Denominator Degrees of Freedom	Numerator Degrees of Freedom																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	$\infty$
1	4,052	4,999.5	5,403	5,625	5,764	5,859	5,928	5,982	6,022	6,056	6,106	6,157	6,209	6,235	6,261	6,287	6,313	6,339	6,366
2	98.50	99.00	99.17	99.25	99.30	99.33	99.36	99.37	99.39	99.40	99.42	99.43	99.45	99.46	99.47	99.48	99.49	99.49	99.50
3	34.12	30.82	29.46	28.71	28.24	27.91	27.67	27.49	27.35	27.23	27.05	26.87	26.69	26.60	26.50	26.41	26.32	26.22	26.13
4	21.20	18.00	16.69	15.98	15.52	15.21	14.98	14.80	14.66	14.55	14.37	14.20	14.02	13.93	13.84	13.75	13.65	13.56	13.46
5	16.26	13.27	12.06	11.39	10.97	10.67	10.46	10.29	10.16	10.05	9.89	9.72	9.55	9.47	9.38	9.29	9.20	9.11	9.06
6	13.75	10.92	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98	7.87	7.72	7.56	7.40	7.31	7.23	7.14	7.06	6.97	6.88
7	12.25	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72	6.62	6.47	6.31	6.16	6.07	5.99	5.91	5.82	5.74	5.65
8	11.26	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91	5.81	5.67	5.52	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12	5.03	4.95	4.86
9	10.56	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35	5.26	5.11	4.96	4.81	4.73	4.65	4.57	4.48	4.40	4.31
10	10.04	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94	4.85	4.71	4.56	4.41	4.33	4.25	4.17	4.08	4.00	3.91
11	9.65	7.21	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.89	4.74	4.63	4.54	4.40	4.25	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86	3.78	3.69	3.60
12	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39	4.30	4.16	4.01	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.62	3.54	3.45	3.36
13	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.21	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19	4.10	3.96	3.82	3.66	3.59	3.51	3.43	3.34	3.25	3.17
14	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94	3.80	3.66	3.51	3.43	3.35	3.27	3.18	3.09	3.00
15	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80	3.67	3.52	3.37	3.29	3.21	3.13	3.05	2.96	2.87
16	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78	3.69	3.55	3.41	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.02	2.93	2.84	2.75
17	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.59	3.46	3.31	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.83	2.75	2.65
18	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.60	3.51	3.37	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.75	2.66	2.57
19	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52	3.43	3.30	3.15	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76	2.67	2.58	2.49
20	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.46	3.37	3.23	3.09	2.94	2.86	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.52	2.42
21	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.64	3.51	3.40	3.31	3.17	3.03	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.64	2.55	2.46	2.36
22	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26	3.12	2.98	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58	2.50	2.40	2.31
23	7.88	5.66	4.76	4.26	3.94	3.71	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.21	3.07	2.93	2.78	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.35	2.26
24	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26	3.17	3.03	2.89	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.49	2.40	2.31	2.21
25	7.77	5.57	4.68	4.18	3.85	3.63	3.46	3.32	3.22	3.13	2.99	2.85	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.36	2.27	2.17
26	7.72	5.53	4.64	4.14	3.82	3.59	3.42	3.29	3.18	3.09	2.96	2.81	2.66	2.58	2.50	2.42	2.33	2.23	2.13
27	7.68	5.49	4.60	4.11	3.78	3.56	3.39	3.26	3.15	3.06	2.93	2.78	2.63	2.55	2.47	2.38	2.29	2.20	2.10
28	7.64	5.45	4.57	4.07	3.75	3.53	3.36	3.23	3.12	3.03	2.90	2.75	2.60	2.52	2.44	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.06
29	7.60	5.42	4.54	4.04	3.73	3.50	3.33	3.20	3.09	3.00	2.87	2.73	2.57	2.49	2.41	2.32	2.23	2.14	2.03



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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 3115:           ADVANCED MICROECONOMICS**

**11<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED:           2 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Answer All Questions,** and Show All Your Work to Earn Maximum Points

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

### Question One

Assume producers of commodities for exports has been given an order to supply 10000 units of good X valued at USD1 each. The utility from the transaction is a function of how much he/she actually gets in Kwacha and is represented by the following utility function

$$U(M) = \ln(M) .$$

assume exchange rate of (USD1 = K10)

- If there is a 25 percent probability that the kwacha will depreciate to USD1 = K12) by the time he is receiving the money in say two months from now. What is the expected utility of this transaction?
- What is the utility of the expected value of this transaction?
- Suppose that this producer can Hedge against currency fluctuation by buying insurance against this loss at an “actuarially fair” premium. Show that her expected utility is higher if he/she purchases this insurance than if he/she faces the world without insurance

### Question Two

Consider a utility maximizing individual who derives utility from the consumption of two commodities according to the following function

$$U(x, y) = \text{Min}(x, 5y)$$

If the price of good X and Y are  $P_x$  and  $P_y$  respectively, and his consumer income is M. Derive this individuals

- Function for the optimal values of X and Y (Marshallian Demand Functions)
- Indirect Utility function
- Expenditure function
- Show that the Roy’s identity and the Shepard’s Lemma holds.

### Question Three

- Suppose that the production of copper ( $q$ ) by a small scale mining firm is conducted at two locations and uses only labor as an input. The production function in location 1 is given by  $q_1 = 10l_1^{0.5}$  and in location 2 by  $q_2 = 50l_2^{0.5}$ . It is obvious that this single firm that produces copper in both locations will want to get as large an output as possible given the labor input it uses.
  - How should it allocate labor between the locations in order to do so? Explain precisely the relationship between  $l_1$  and  $l_2$

- ii. Assuming that the firm operates in the efficient manner described in part (i) above, how does total output ( $q$ ) depend on the total amount of labor hired ( $L$ )
- b. Suppose we are given a constant elasticity of substitution production function as follows  $q = (K^\rho + L^\rho)^{1/\rho}$

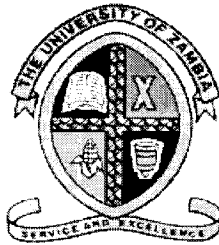
Compute

- i. elasticity of substitution  $\sigma$
- ii. output elasticity of capital and labour
- iii. Show that the production function is homothetic.
- iv. Does the production function exhibit constant, decreasing or increasing returns to scale?

#### Question Four

Suppose the market is characterized as a duopoly with firms facing the market demand function  $P = 400 - 2Q$  where  $Q$  is the total industry output. Give that the two firms choose production levels simultaneously, and that each firm has a constant average cost of production equal to K40, find

- a. The Nash equilibrium profits
- b. Assuming a monopolist faces the same demand function and production costs, calculate the monopolist's profit. How does your answer to part (a)?
- c. Suppose the two firms in part (a) decide to form a cartel.
  - i. Calculate the cartel output for each firm.
  - ii. Calculate the optimal or the cartel cheating response.
- d. Using your results in part (c) above, set up the cartel formation problem as a prisoner's dilemma problem, and find the Nash equilibrium.
- e. Suppose the two firms now face the demand function  $P = 30 - Q$  where  $Q$  is still the industry output. Until recently, both firms had zero marginal costs. However, recent government environmental regulations increased firm 2's marginal cost to K10 while firm 1's costs remained unaffected.
  - i. Find the monopoly's profit maximizing price and output.
  - ii. Find the Nash equilibrium quantities and price for the two firms.
  - iii. How does your answer in part (ii) above compare to part (i)?



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**ECN 3215: ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY**

**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**November, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** This question paper has two sections: **Section One and Section Two:**  
Answer ANY ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION ONE AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS  
FROM SECTION TWO

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO**

### **QUESTION ONE (A)**

You are informed that the status of the economy is such that it is at full-employment output level of 9000. Government purchases are 2000. Real interest rates, desired consumption and desired investment are also given in the table as follows:

<b>Real Interest Rate (%)</b>	<b>Desired Consumption</b>	<b>Desired Investment</b>
2	6100	1500
3	6000	1400
4	5900	1300
5	5800	1200
6	5700	1100

- Explain the reasons behind desired consumption and desired investment falling as the real interest rate rises.
- Determine the desired national saving for each value of the real interest rate.
- Assuming the goods market is in equilibrium, derive the corresponding values of the real interest rate, desired national saving, and desired investment?
- Show that both forms of the goods market equilibrium condition (i.e. the two forms of equations of expressing the goods market equilibrium) are satisfied at the equilibrium.
- Briefly explain why the goods market equilibrium and the national income identity though having the same expression may be different in that the goods market equilibrium condition may not express the same relationship to output that the national income identity does.

Assume that output is fixed at its full-employment level.

### **QUESTION ONE (B)**

An economy has full-employment output of 6000.

Government purchases,  $G$ , are 1200. Desired consumption and desired investment are  $C_d = 3600 - 2000r + 0.10Y$ , and  $I_d = 1200 - 4000r$ ,

Where,

$Y$  is output and  $r$  is the real interest rate.

- Find an equation relating desired national saving,  $S_d$ , to  $r$  and  $Y$ .
- Using both versions of the goods market equilibrium condition (equations) determine the real interest rate that clears the goods market.

Assume that output equals full-employment output.

- c. Government purchases rise to 1440. How does this increase change the equation describing desired national saving? Show the change graphically.
- d. What happens to the market-clearing real interest rate?

## **QUESTION TWO**

Prove each of the following statements about the steady state of the Solow model with population growth and technological progress.

- a. The capital-output ratio is constant.
- b. Capital and labor each earn a constant share of an economy's income.
- c. Total capital income and total labor income both grow at the rate of population growth plus the rate of technological progress,  $n + g$ .
- d. The real rental price of capital is constant, and the real wage grows at the rate of technological progress  $g$ . (*Hint: The real rental price of capital equals total capital income divided by the capital stock, and the real wage equals total labour income divided by the labor force.*)

*Explain what an increase in the depreciation rate,  $d$ , means. With the use of a graph, explain the effect of an increase in the depreciation rate on the steady-state capital-labor ratio and steady state income per person. With the assistance of a graph further explain how the savings rate must change in order for a rise in the depreciation rate to have no effect on the steady-state capital-labor ratio and steady-state income per person. Finally, discuss why your explanations make intuitive sense.*

- Q2. i. What is the most important implication of the Solow growth model?
- Q2. ii. Explain why, in spite of the suggested steady-state outcome of Solow's model, the national saving rate is treated as playing an important role as a determinant of economic growth rate.

## **SECTION TWO**

### **ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

#### **QUESTION ONE**

In this question, consider that the government sector is added to the Solow model.

Suppose that a government purchases goods in the amount of  $g$  per worker every year; with  $N_t$  workers in year  $t$ , total government purchases are  $gN_t$ . The government has a balanced budget so that its tax revenue in year  $t$ ,  $T_t$ , equals total government purchases.

Total national saving,  $S_t$ , is

$$S_t = s(Y_t - T_t),$$

Where,

$Y_t$  is total output and  $s$  is the saving rate.

- a. Graphically show the steady state for the initial level of government purchases per worker.

Suppose that the government permanently increases its purchases per worker:

- b. What are the effects on the steady-state levels of capital per worker, output per worker, and consumption per worker?
- c. Does your result imply that the optimal level of government purchases is zero?

#### **QUESTION TWO**

Following the "Keynesian" exposition on demand and consumption, a number of economists, made predictions that the post Second World War period would be characterized by secular stagflation, a situation which did not occur. Kuznets. Among others, set out to determine why this was not the case. Subsequent investigations gave rise to a number of explanations.

Which three explanations have arisen as leading explanations towards the divergence from expected results that were forecast earlier? Of these explanations, the Fischer Theory of Intertemporal Choice has been a key contribution to this. Explain the theory of the Fischer Intertemporal Choice, focusing only on the main concepts.

### **QUESTION THREE**

Consider a world with only two countries, which are designated the home country (H) and the foreign country (F). Output equals its full-employment level in each country. You are given the following information about each country:

#### **Home Country**

Consumption:  $C_H = 100 + 0.5 Y_H - 500rw$

Investment:  $I_H = 300 - 500rw$

Government Purchases:  $G_H = 155$

Full-employment Output:  $Y_H = 1000$

#### **Foreign Country**

Consumption:  $C_F = 225 + 0.7 Y_F - 600rw$

Investment:  $I_F = 250 - 200rw$

Government Purchases:  $G_F = 190$

Full-employment Output:  $Y_F = 1200$

- a. Write national saving in the home country and in the foreign country as functions of the world real interest rate  $rw$ .
- b. What is the equilibrium value of the world real interest rate?
- c. What are the equilibrium values of consumption, national saving, investment, the current account balance, and absorption in each country?

## **QUESTION FOUR**

Use the  $IS-LM$  model to analyze the general equilibrium effects of a permanent increase in the price of oil (a permanent adverse supply shock) on current output, employment, the real wage, national saving, consumption, investment, the real interest rate, and the price level.

Assume that, besides reducing the current productivity of capital and labor, the permanent supply shock lowers both the expected future  $MPK$  and households' expected future incomes. (Assume that the rightward shift in labor supply is smaller than the leftward shift in labor demand).

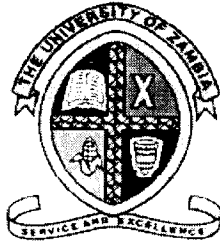
Show that, if the real interest rate rises at all, it will rise less than in the case of a temporary supply shock that has an equal effect on current output.

Recessions often lead to calls for protectionist measures to preserve domestic jobs. Suppose that a country that is in a recession imposes restrictions that sharply reduce the amount of goods imported by the country.

- a. Using the Keynesian  $IS-LM$  model, analyze the effects of import restrictions on the domestic country's employment, output, real interest rate, and real exchange rate, keeping in mind that the country is initially in a recession.
- b. What are the effects of the country's action on foreign employment, output, real interest rate, and real exchange rate? What happens if the foreign country retaliates by imposing restrictions on goods exported by the domestic country?
- c. Suppose that the domestic economy is at full employment when it imposes restrictions on imports.

Using the basic classical model without misperceptions, find the effects on the country's employment, output, real interest rate, and real exchange rate.

**END OF EXAM**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 3225: MONEY AND BANKING**

**NOVEMBER, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO**

### QUESTION ONE (20 pts)

With help of diagrams:

- a. Discuss the Monetarist Dictum “Inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon”
- b. Present the Monetarist argument that inflation cannot be caused by supply shocks

### QUESTION TWO (20 pts)

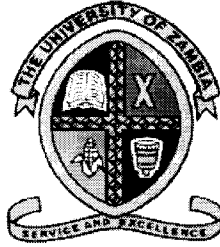
Given money multiplier as 6. The Bank of Zambia intervenes in the forex market to moderate the decline in value of the Kwacha by offloading the equivalent K200m in US \$; K 100m in Euro; and K80m in Chinese Yuan. With help of T accounts and appropriate technical terminology:

- a. Show/ discuss what happens to Bank of Zambia balance sheet and the money supply in Zambia after the Bank of Zambia action.
- b. If the Bank of Zambia was satisfied with the level of money supply before its intervention, and plans to confine its intervention only to the protection of the exchange rate, show/discuss the central bank’s next appropriate actions.
- c. Kalingalinga Bank has bought K20m worth of US\$, and K5m worth of Chinese Yuan. Show/discuss the changes to its balance sheet.

### QUESTION THREE

- a. Outline insurance management strategies that are employed to mitigate the risks of adverse selection and moral hazard **(12 pts)**
- b. The balance sheet of Kabulonga Bank shows assets comprising: K20m 6-month loans; K30m 3-year loans; K 60m 3-month Treasury bills; and K100m 10-year Government bonds. The liabilities comprise: K15m negotiable CDs; K25m 6-month time deposits; K30m 2-year time deposits; K35m savings deposits; K10m demand deposits; and K95m 10-year time deposits.  
Use Basic GAP analysis to determine impact on Kabulonga Bank when interest rates fall by 2% **(12 pts)**
- c. Present arguments for and against Central Bank independence **(12 pts)**
- d. Outline the roles and criteria for choosing intermediate and instrument targets **(12 pts)**
- e. Present the strategic principles/guidelines for central banking **(12 pts.)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 3235: PUBLIC FINANCE**

**10<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

### QUESTION ONE [40 marks]

- a. Clearly State and explain in detail (Part I) and (Part II) Coase Theorem.
- b. It is argued that while the Coase solutions to negative externalities seems elegant they are nevertheless difficult to implement including the following the following problems. The Assignment Problem, The Holdout Problem, The Free Rider Problem, Transaction Costs and Negotiating Problems
  - i. For each of the above explain the nature of the problem using any relevant examples.
- c. Discuss in detail how any three public sector solutions can used as a remedy to Negative and Positive externalities. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the price and quantity approaches to addressing externalities?

### QUESTION TWO [20 marks]

- a. Clearly define public goods. We add the demands of *private* goods horizontally but add the demands of *public* goods vertically when determining the associated marginal benefit to society. Why do we do this and why are the procedures different for public and private goods?
- b. Individual A's demand for good Q (a private good) is  $Q = 20 - 2P$  and individual B's demand is  $Q = 10 - P$ .
  - i. Write down an equation for the social marginal benefit of the consumption of hamburger consumption assuming Q is a private good.
  - ii. Now suppose that hamburgers are a *public* good. Write down an equation for the social marginal benefit of hamburger consumption.

### QUESTION THREE [40 marks]

- a. Very briefly state and explain any five (5) attributes of a good tax System
- b. Almost all taxes can be classified as being (i) imposed in the product or in the factor markets, (ii) imposed on the seller's or the buyer's side of the market, or (iii) imposed on

households or firms and, (iv) may enter on the sources or uses side of the taxpayer's account. To this end all taxes tax be said to fall in either one of the 28 categories of the table below.

Tax imposed	ON FIRMS		ON HOUSEHOLDS	
	As a seller (Sources)	As a buyer (Uses)	As a Seller (Sources)	As A buyer (Uses)
In the product market	1	8	15	22
All Products	2	9	16	23
Some Products only	3	10	17	24
The Factor Market	4	11	18	25
All Factors and all employments	5	12	19	26
Some factors all employments	6	13	20	27
Some factors some employment	7	14	21	28

For each of the following taxes administered by the Zambian government state (With valid reason) in which box they fall.

- i. VAT,
- ii. PAYE,
- iii. TURNOVER TAX,
- iv. MINERAL ROTALTY TAX,
- v. CORPORATE INCOME TAX,
- vi. EXCISE TAX ON CIGARATTES,
- vii. EXCISE TAX GASOLINE.
- viii. NEW PROPOSED GENERAL SALES TAX,
- ix. SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE TAXES, and
- x. ROAD TOLL FEES

**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE  
TIME: TWO HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer all questions. Provide brief, clear answers along with your reasoning using graphs and equations to explain your answers as necessary.

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**Question One**

A financial manager is evaluating the possibility of investing in one of two assets. The assets costs and cash flows are given in the table below. Assume that the discount rate is 5 percent.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Asset A Cash-flows</b>	<b>Asset B Cash-flows</b>
Present	- 30,000	- 40,000
Year 1	-15,000	10,000
Year 2	16,000	10,000
Year 3	8,000	10,000
Year 4	500	10,000
Year 5	700	10,000
Year 6	900	

- a. Define the Net present value (NPV).
- b. Find the present value of the costs investing in these assets
- c. Which of the two assets have a shorter payback period?
- d. Which of the two assets have a shorter discounted payback period?
- e. Based on the NPV rule, which assets must be preferred for investment?

**Question Two**

- a. Briefly explain why from the shareholders' perspective it is desirable for corporations to maximize NPV.
- b. What assumptions are necessary for this argument to be correct?
- c. Consider a one-year world with perfect capital markets in which the interest rate is 10 percent. Suppose a firm has K12 million in cash. The firm invests K7 million today,

and K5 million is paid to shareholders. The NPV of the firm's investment is K3 million. All shareholders are identical.

- i. How much cash will the firm receive next year from its investment?
- ii. Suppose shareholders plan to spend K10 million today. How can they do this?
- iii. How much money will they have available to spend next year if they follow your plan?

### Question Three

You have the opportunity to make an investment that costs K900,000. If you make this investment now, you will receive K120,000 one year from today, K250,000 and K800,000 two and three years from today, respectively. The appropriate discount rate for this investment is 12 percent.

- a. Should you make the investment?
- b. What is the net present value (NPV) of this opportunity?
- c. If the discount rate is 11 percent, should you invest? Compute the NPV to support your answer.

### Question Four

Indicate whether the following corporate actions increase, decrease, or cause no change to cash.

- a. Cash is paid for raw materials purchased for inventory.
- b. A dividend is paid.
- c. Merchandise is sold on credit.
- d. Common stock is issued.
- e. Raw material is purchased for inventory on credit.
- f. A piece of machinery is purchased and paid for with long-term debt.
- g. Payments for previous sales are collected.
- h. Accumulated depreciation is increased.
- i. Merchandise is sold for cash.
- j. Payment is made for a previous purchase.

### Question Five

- a. Define an efficient market?
- b. Give a brief description of the 3 forms of efficient market hypothesis.
- c. Does market efficiency mean you can randomly pick stocks from a stock exchange to form your portfolio? Explain
- d. If securities markets are efficient, what is the NPV of any security, regardless of its risk?

### Question Six

The Treasury bill rate is 4%, and the expected return on the market portfolio is 12%. Using the capital asset pricing model:

- a. Draw a graph showing how the expected return varies with beta.
- b. What is the risk premium on the market?
- c. What is the required return on an investment with a beta of 1.5?
- d. If an investment with a beta of 0.8 offers an expected return of 9.8%, does it have positive NPV?
- e. If the market expects a return of 11.2% from stock X, what is its beta?

***END OF EXAMINATION***



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE**

**NOVEMBER, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND CHOOSE ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO**

## SECTION A (Compulsory)

### Multiple Choice

[10 Marks]

The following questions have been drawn from a firm's dividend policy decision and short-term financial planning. Please indicate the correct answer in your answer booklet.

1. Which of the following is the most common and most frequent type of dividend?
  - (a) Cash dividend
  - (b) Liquidating dividend
  - (c) Special dividend
2. Which of the following is a characteristic of a distribution?
  - (a) It is paid from current earnings
  - (b) It is paid from accumulated earnings
  - (c) It is paid from other sources other than current or accumulated earnings
3. With reference to the payment of dividends, on which of the following dates does the price of the stock fall?
  - (a) Date of Record
  - (b) Ex-dividend Date
  - (c) Date of Payment
4. Suppose we have a stock that selling for US\$10 per share and a declared dividend of US\$1 per share. The record date is set for Thursday. On which day will be the ex-dividend date?
  - (a) Saturday
  - (b) Monday
  - (c) Tuesday
5. Which of the following is a real world factor favouring a high dividend payment?
  - (a) Taxes
  - (b) Desire for current income
  - (c) Subsidies
6. Does the firm's dividend policy matter to stockholder or investors?
  - (a) Yes
  - (b) No

- (c) Uncertain
7. Which of the following is part of the basic balance sheet identity?
- (a) Medium-term debt
  - (b) Long-term debt
  - (c) Working Capital
8. The time period between the acquisition of inventory and the collection of cash from receivables is called ...
- (a) Accounts receivable period
  - (b) Inventory period
  - (c) Operating cycle
9. Given that a firm cost of goods sold is K10 million and the inventory turnover is 4 times, what is the mean inventory amount?
- (a) Less than K2 million
  - (b) Greater than K3 million
  - (c) None of these
10. Which of the following is an example of a restrictive short-term financial policy?
- (a) Making large investments in inventory
  - (b) Allowing few credit sales
  - (c) Keeping high cash balances

## SECTION B (choose any 4 questions)

### QUESTION ONE

[10 Marks]

Consider the investment options given in the information below:

State of Economy	Probability of state of Economy	Rate of return if state of economy occurs		
		Stock A	Stock B	Stock C
Boom	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.33
Good	0.35	0.12	0.10	0.15
Poor	0.30	0.01	-0.15	-0.05
Bust	0.15	-0.06	-0.30	-0.09

- Your portfolio is invested 30 percent each in A and C, and 40 percent in B. What is the expected return of the portfolio?
- Calculate the variance of this portfolio as well as the portfolio's standard deviation
- Comment on the volatility of each individual stock relative to the portfolio

### QUESTION TWO

[10 Marks]

A stock has a beta of .92 and an expected return of 10.3 percent. A risk-free asset currently earns 5 percent.

- What is the expected return on a portfolio that is equally invested in the two assets?
- If a portfolio of the two assets has a beta of .50, what are the portfolio weights?
- If a portfolio of the two assets has a beta of 1.84, what are the portfolio weights?
- How do you interpret the weights for the two assets in part (c)? Explain.

### QUESTION THREE

[10 Marks]

- Risks In broad terms, why is some risk diversifiable? Why are some risks non-diversifiable? Does it follow that an investor can control the level of unsystematic risk in a portfolio, but not the level of systematic risk?
- Provide a plausible explanation why you would classify each of the following events as mostly systematic or mostly unsystematic.
  - Short term interest rates increase unexpectedly

- II. The interest rate a company pays on its short term debt borrowing is increased by its bank
- III. Poor rainfall, causing crop failure
- IV. A manufacturer loses a multimillion dollar product liability suit
- V. Xenophobic attacks in South Africa

**QUESTION FOUR**

**[10 Marks]**

Suppose we have the following projection on three stocks

State of Economy	Probability of state of economy	Return if state of the economy occurs		
		Stock A	Stock B	Stock C
Boom	0.35	36 percent	42 percent	29 percent
Normal	0.50	20 percent	25 percent	16 percent
Recession	0.15	13 percent	6 percent	12 percent

- (a) Find the expected returns for each of the three stocks.
- (b) Given that the t-bill rate is 4 percent, which stock has the greatest risk premium?
- (c) Which asset has the greatest risk?
- (d) If an investor is a risk lover, which stock would he/she invest in?

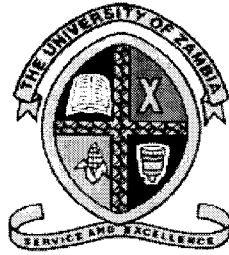
**QUESTION FIVE**

**[10 Marks]**

Please answer the following questions as brief as possible.

- (a) Who is a financial manager?
- (b) State and explain the three (3) forms of market efficiency under the efficient market hypothesis (EMH) theory.
- (c) Why is the discounted payback methods preferred to the payback period approach?
- (d) Explain the difference between the NPV and IRR investment criteria?
- (e) What are some of the factors which determine a firm's capital structure?

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 4145: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

**11<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

SECTION A IS COMPULSORY AND CHOOSE ANY ONE (1) IN SECTION B

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## SECTION A- COMPULSORY

### QUESTION ONE

- a) Assume that the demand curve for an environmental good is fully coincidental with the marginal social benefit function and can be described as  $MSB = MPB = 24 - 2q$ , where  $q$  refers to the quantity of the good. Assume that the marginal private cost function can be described by  $MPC = q$ , and that marginal social costs are always double the marginal private cost.
- Determine an equation for the marginal social costs (MSC).
  - Graph the functions and algebraically determine
    - the market level of output
    - Calculate social welfare at the market level of output and at the optimal level of output. What is the deadweight loss from these social costs?
- b) Ronald Coase argued that the imposition of a tax would not be necessary to correct for market externalities.
- What was the basis for Coase's belief?
  - Under what circumstances does the Coase theorem apply?
  - Give an example of a situation in which bargaining between two parties would lead to an efficient solution. Be as specific as you can, providing each party's willingness to pay and the prices at which they will come to an agreement.
  - Describe how property rights are defined, and how changing this would change the solution (iii) above.

### QUESTION TWO

Assume that the data based on your observations of tourist visits to the Chishimba falls suggest that if travel cost is greater than or equal to K30, no trips are taken and if travel costs are zero, 100 trips are taken.

- Briefly explain the rationale behind this travel cost method of valuation
- Draw a travel cost demand curve based on the data above.
- Calculate the consumer surplus for the individual whose travel costs are equal to K20.
- Explain potential biases your analysis may have included.

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Assume that the costs and benefits associated with a proposed government project are as follows:

Year	Benefits	Costs
	(K Millions)	
1	300	600
2	600	600
3	1600	600
4	900	300

If the discount rate is 5 percent, calculate the present value of the net benefits for this project (show your work).

- b) The following equations represent the Marginal abatement cost (MAC) and the Marginal Damage cost (MDC) for the emission of carbon monoxide (E) in a given location

$$\text{MAC} = 100 - 2E$$

$$\text{MDC} = 2E$$

- i. Find the level of uncontrolled emissions (E)
- ii. What is the socially efficient level of emissions
- iii. What is the total cost of abatement with the efficient level of emissions

### SECTION B- ANSWER ANY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

#### QUESTION FOUR

In recent years, the concept of sustainability has become popular as a criterion for evaluating decisions that have environmental implications. Sustainability involves making decisions in the short run that do not have serious negative impacts in the long run. One fundamental distinction that can be made in environmental analysis is between the short run and the long run. Short-run decisions impact the present generation while Long run decision may have consequences that occur well into the future or to future generations. After your exam in Environmental Economics, you have been offered a position of a social planner in the Ministry of Lands and Natural

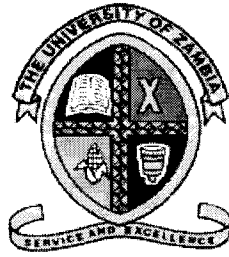
resources, what would you do for society which can be best over many generations? Discuss the sustainability concept using an economist's view (*Hint: explain how you would rank the alternatives using a diagram with six (6) alternative time paths of consumption labelled C (1) to C (6)*).

### **QUESTION FIVE**

- a) How does the hedonic model measure Willingness to Pay (WTP) for changes in environmental quality?
- b) What are the advantages of this technique?
- c) What are the problems likely to be encountered with this technique?

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**ECN 4411: RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS**

**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**9<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all Questions**

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

## QUESTION ONE

If an equation has more than one independent variable, we have to be careful when we interpret the regression coefficients of the equation. For instance, if you want to formulate a model to explain the amount of money that different provinces spend per patient in public health, you may assume, that the more revenue a province has the more the spending on health facilities. However, this association may then influence the rate of patients visits such that the faster may be the hospital visits or number of patients seen.

In formulating the model addressing this scenario, a reasonable equation for the patient spending per patient would be to include at least two variables:

- (i) revenue and
- (ii) visitation growth

and obtain the following:

$$S_i = B_0 + B_1 Y_i + B_2 G_i + e_i$$

$$S_i = \beta_1 Y_i + \beta_2 G_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Where:  $S_i$  = health dollar expenditure per health facility patient in  $i$ th province

$Y_i$  = *per capita* income of  $i$ th province;  $G_i$  = per cent growth of public health visits in  $i$ th province

- a. Explain the economic meaning of the coefficients of Y and G
- b. In the estimated equation above, what are the expected signs of the coefficients of Y and C? Why are these the expected results?
- c. If the following result for a different problem is obtained

$$S_i = -183 + 0.1422 Y_i - 5926 G_i \quad N = 49$$

Explain the equation and explain of the coefficients correspond to expectation?

- d. If G is measured as a decimal and if therefore a province has a 10% visitation growth, then  $G = .10$  what would the equation look like if G was measured in percentage terms so that if a state had 10 per cent growth then G would equal 10 (write out actual values/numbers of the equation)

## QUESTION TWO

If you were providing expert analysis to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to study the determinants of smoking behaviour and estimated the following relationship:

$$\hat{C}_i = 100 - 9.0 E_i + 1.0 I_i - 0.04 T_i - 3.0 V_i + 1.5 R_i$$

	(3.0)	(1.0)	(0.04)	(1.0)	(0.5)
t =	-3.0	1.0	-1.0	-3.0	3.0
$\bar{R}^2 = 0.5$	N = 50 districts				

The standard errors are in parenthesis

Where,

$C_i$  = number of cigarettes consumed per day per person in  $i^{th}$  district

$E_i$  = the average years of education attained by persons of age 21 and above in the  $i^{th}$  district

$I_i$  = the average income in the  $i^{th}$  district (ZMW '000)

$T_i$  = the tax per packet of cigarettes in the  $i^{th}$  district (ngwees)

$V_i$  = the number of video advertisements shown by assuming that there are TV stations in the  $i^{th}$  district

$R_i$  = the number of radio advertisements aired by five radio stations against smoking in the  $i^{th}$  district

You as the analyst are required to do the following:

- a. Develop and test – at the 5% level of significance – appropriate hypotheses for the coefficients of the variables in this equation
- b. Explain whether there are (i) irrelevant variables (ii) omitted variables
- c. Which problem is optimal to resolve initially between the omitted variables and irrelevant variables. Explain
- d. What, from the result, is your interpretation of the effectiveness of radio and TV advertising?
- e. It is decided by MoH that tax rates are irrelevant to cigarette consumption and it is not necessary to have the variable in the model. Use the results below to validate (agree or disagree) the decision by MoH

$$\hat{C}_i = 101 - 9.1 E_i + 1.0 I_i - 3.5 V_i + 1.6 R_i$$

	(3.0)	(0.09)	(1.0)	(0.5)	
t =	-3.0	1.0	-1.0	-3.0	3.0
$\bar{R}^2 = 0.5$	N = 50 districts				

The standard errors are in parenthesis.

### **QUESTION THREE**

- a. Define the following terms
  - i. Applied and basic research
  - ii. Disciplinary research and subject matter research
- b. Describe the research process. identifying and explaining what you consider the most important elements in the process
- c. The following are some of the contemporary issues that global and domestic economics is experiencing. In either cases formulating research, identifying research questions and methods is necessary to provide insights, evidence and generation of new knowledge to help understand the issues and consequently provide solutions.

Case 1. China, Mexico and the United States are imposing higher or new tariffs, quotas or ultimately complete banning of trade in electronics and electronic goods, agricultural and manufactured goods and services

Case 2. The Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation is claiming to be providing below cost of production electricity as well as facing scarcity in water levels in order to facilitate optimal production of electric energy and therefore needs to raise tariffs. However, consumers are arguing that the organisation has fallen victim to political patronage which has rendered the firm susceptible to unrelated wage costs, which have escalated to beyond industrial norms as well as other unnecessary operational costs leading to an unsubstantiated or unknown unit cost and therefore indeterminate efficient break-even point.

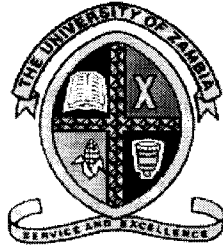
Case 3. The Bank of Zambia is faced with having to manage a high level of national indebtedness that is said to be almost 70 per cent of debt – GDP ratio; the exchange rate is beginning to depreciate which changes to the fiscal regime are in the process of experiencing a change to Sales Taxation from the Value Added Tax system and in addition, the mining sector, the traditional earner of over 60% of foreign revenue, is facing declining productivity, output and tax revenue contributions.

In each case, there is the argument that the policy makers, technocrats and academia are not sure of the response measures and therefore adding to the lack of viable options.

- i) You as an analyst and student of Research Methodology has been asked to provide guidance on the type of research that would assist each of the stated cases, Case 1, 2 and 3.
- ii) Provide an answer, explaining the type of research required for each category (firms, industry, policy makers, academicians) giving examples drawn from the existing situation and how it fits into the appropriate evidence generation and fits the desired or set of desired responses, paying special attention on the perspectives and orientation of the research methodology (i.e. positive, normative, pragmatic essence).

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**2018/2019 MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 5011: ADVANCED MICROECONOMIC THEORY I**

**11<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- There are two sections in this paper. Section A and Section B
- Answer **FOUR** questions in total.
- Choose Two questions from Section A and Two questions from Section B. (All questions in each section carries equal marks)
- Each section must be written in its own answer sheet

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**

## Section A: Answer TWO questions in this section

### Question One

- a) Explain the meaning of the following axioms of consumer preferences [10]:
- Completeness
  - Transitivity
  - Continuity
  - Local non-satiation
  - Convexity
- b) Cite a credible example where each of the five preferences of an 'ordinary consumer' would be unlikely to be satisfied [5].
- c) For a consumer with an indirect utility function given by  $V(p, w) = \ln w - 0.5 \ln 4p_1 p_2$ , apply Roy's identity to derive the consumer's Walrasian demand functions. [5 marks].
- d) For the indirect utility function in (c) above, write down the consumer's expenditure function. [5 marks]

### Question Two

- a) For a Cobb-Douglas production function given as  $y = AL^\alpha K^\beta$ , with  $w, r, p$  representing the prices of labour, capital and the firm's output, respectively.
- b) Derive the firm's input demand functions for labour and capital. [5 marks]
- c) Derive the firm's output function. [5 marks]
- d) Write down the firm's profit function. [5 marks]
- e) Prove Hotelling's lemma for output function and the two input demand functions. [10 marks]

### Question three

Consider a Leontif production function given as  $y = \min\{\alpha x_1, \beta x_2\}$ , with  $\alpha, \beta > 0$ .

- a) Sketch the isoquant associated with this production function. [5 marks]
- b) Derive  $\sigma$ , the elasticity of substitution which measures the percentage change in the input mix associated with a given percentage change in MRTS. [10 marks]
- c) Derive the input demand functions. [5 marks]
- d) Calculate the cost function associated with this production function. [5 marks]

## Section B: Answer TWO questions in this section

### Question four

You are given the following demand by individual  $i$  for the commodity at price  $p$  as:

$x_i = D_i(p)$  generating a market supply function:

$$x = \sum_i x_{i_i} = D_i(p) = D(p) \quad 1$$

The short-run supply

$$y_i = S_j(p, w) \quad 2$$

Where  $y_i$  is the firm's supply and  $w$  is the industry's variable input expressed as

$$w = w(z(y)) \text{ where } w'(\cdot) > 0 \text{ and } z'(y) > 0$$

- Derive the effective industry supply curve and explain the circumstances under it will be positively sloped.
- Using the concept of excess demand curves explain conditions under which the market equilibrium may not exist.
- Using the concept of a backward bending excess demand curve (within the Walrasian model), explain the concepts of local and global market stability.

### Question Five

- Consider the following scenario.

A market has two companies, Firm 1 and Firm 2, each with the following cost function:

$$TC(q_i) = 400q_i + 4000$$

where  $q_i$  is output of firm  $i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ . The market inverse demand curve is

$$P = 1000 - 4Q$$

where  $Q$  is total market supply:

- What output and profit would each firm produce in each of the following situations?
  - If the firms were price takers acting independently (perfectly competitive model)
  - If the two firms were to collude (hint monopoly)
  - If the firms were to decide the output they produced strategically with no market leader?
  - If the firms decided the output they produced strategically with firm 1 as the market leader
- Discuss some of the limits to monopoly power

### Question Six

- i. The price information, non-zero excess demand and when trade takes place can be used to compare the adjustment process and stability conditions of the Marshallian and Walrasian models. Discuss with the help of appropriate diagrams. What are the weaknesses of these two models.
- ii. Government has considered taxation as one of the prescriptions to restore social optimum in the presence of a Monopoly who maximises his profit based on the following function:  
$$\max_p [pD(p + t) - C(D(p + t))]$$
. Show that government would need to subsidise this monopolist if the tax is implemented.
- iii. Discuss the key cost distortions that are associated with monopolists

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES

MID-YEAR EXAMINATION

4<sup>th</sup> JULY 2018

ECN 5021: ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY

14:00-16:00

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. THERE ARE FIVE QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAM PAPER
  2. QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY
  3. CHOOSE ANY OTHER THREE
  4. MAXIMUM ALLOWED TIME IS TWO HOURS
-

**QUESTION ONE: COMPULSORY**

**ANSWER TRUE, FALSE or UNCERTAIN and EXPLAIN TO EARN FULL MARKS**

- A. In the Solow model, if productivity doesn't change, the economy must eventually reach a steady state.
- B. In the neoclassical theory of investment, an increase in the interest rates will lead to an increase in investment.
- C. According to Friedman's permanent income hypothesis, an increase in transitory income leads to an increase in consumption.
- D. Consider the capital accumulation equation of the Solow model with exogenous technology growth

$$K_{t+1} = sK_t^\alpha (A_t L_t)^{1-\alpha} + (1 - \delta)K_t$$

Where  $K_t$  is the aggregate capital stock,  $A_t$  is the state of technology,  $L_t$  the constant size of the population,  $s$  the exogenously given savings (investment) rate,  $\alpha \in (0,1)$  the capital income share in the economy,  $\delta \in (0,1)$  the depreciation rate of physical capital,  $g \geq 0$  denotes the net growth rate of technology, and the capital stock per efficiency unit is defined as

$$k_t = \frac{K_t}{A_t L_t}$$

The stable steady-state capital stock per efficiency unit,  $k_t > 0$ , of this Solow model is given by

$$k^* = \left[ \frac{s}{\delta + g} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}$$

- E. Professor Chilandelande, is delivering his inaugural professorial lecture on consumption theory. In his presentation he argues that according to rational expectations hypothesis an increase in incomes will lead to an increase in consumption. Is Professor statement true, false or uncertain?

**QUESTION TWO**

- A. In consumption theory, a number of theories attempt to explain the differences between the short and long consumption functions. One such theory is the Friedman's Permanent Income Hypothesis. Show how the permanent income hypothesis explain the differences between the short run and long consumption function.
- B. Assume that a representative household utility function and budget constraint is given by the following function:

$$U_t = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{\log C_t}{(1 + \delta)^t} \dots \dots \dots 1$$

$$\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{C_t}{(1 + i)^t} \leq \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{Y_t}{(1 + i)^t} \dots \dots \dots 2$$

Using the above, prove that under the rational expectations hypothesis changes in consumption is a random event.

### QUESTION THREE

Consider an economy with the structure of the Ramsey-Cass-Koopmans model. For simplicity, assume that the growth rates of population and efficiency are both zero ( $n_t = g = 0$ )

The production function  $Y_t = F(K_t, L_t) = K_t^\alpha (AL_t)^{1-\alpha}$ . Household utility function is given by

$$U = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\rho t} U(C_t) dt$$

$$\text{And } U(C_t) = \frac{C_t^{1-\frac{1}{\sigma}}}{1-\frac{1}{\sigma}}$$

- Write the production function in terms of output and capital per worker and the differential equation describing the change in capital per worker:
- What is the first order condition of households' maximization problem? And the equilibrium condition that determines the real interest rate?
- Write the equilibrium dynamic system (in  $k$  and  $c$ ) that characterizes the evolution of this economy and obtain the equations of the two isoclines (for  $k$  and  $c$ ), and draw the phase diagram, indicating the steady state values  $k^*$  and  $c^*$  reached in the equilibrium balanced growth path and the trajectory leading to it:

Now suppose that at time  $t_0$  a giant oil field is discovered, which will generate a fixed and permanent increase in output  $O$  without the need of any capital, so that the production function becomes:  $Y_t = F(K_t, L_t) = K_t^\alpha (AL_t)^{1-\alpha} + O$

- Show graphically in the phase diagram what happens to the isoclines, to the steady state values  $k^*$  and  $c^*$ , and to the real interest rate (in the new steady state).
- show what you think will happen to  $c$ ,  $k$  and  $r$  during the transition to the new balanced growth path.
- repeat point (e), this time assuming that the increase in output by  $O$  is only temporary, from  $t_0$  to  $t_1$

### QUESTION FOUR

- In the Keynesian theory of Investment, it is argued that investment is a positive function of income ( $Y$ ) and price of output ( $P$ ) but a negative function of interest rates. However, this theory has been criticized for not providing a microeconomic basis for its conclusions. Using your knowledge of the neo-classical theory of investment show how investment positively depends on income and prices but negatively on interest rates. Using a diagram show how increases in the price of output and interest rates will affect the quantity of capital.
- Using your derivations in A) above, derive the Tobin's Q theory and discuss its implications.

## QUESTION FIVE

Consider the Solow-Swan growth model. Suppose that total production is governed by a Cobb-Douglas production function given by:

$$Y_t = F(L_t, K_t) = L_t^\alpha K_t^{1-\alpha} : 0 < \alpha < 1,$$

Assume that the population is growing  $n > -1$ , and the rate of capital depreciation is given by  $0 < \delta < 1$  while the saving rate is given by  $0 < s < 1$ .

- a) Show that the production function satisfies all the neoclassical properties.
  - b) Derive the output per worker equation
  - c) Show that the function derived above satisfies the neoclassical properties.
  - d) Derive the law of motion of the economy in the Cobb-Douglas case
  - e) Draw the phase diagram in the *plain*  $(k_t, k_{t+1})$
  - f) What are the steady-state levels of  $k$  and  $y$ ?
  - g) Find the effects of an increase in the: saving rate  $s$ ; rate of population growth  $n$ ; on the steady state levels of the capital labor ratio (and therefore on income per capita). Establish it, both geometrically or algebraically.
  - h) what is the effect of the initial level of the capital-labor ratio  $k_0$  on the steady state levels of the capital labor ratio  $k$  and on income. What is the economic significance of this result? What does it imply about convergence of income per capita across countries?
- 

...END...

# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

### AND

## SOCIAL SCIENCES

### ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

ECN5201 Mathematical Techniques and Programming

FINAL EXAMINATION

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

JULY 2019

Instructions

ANSWER ANY *FOUR* QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following problems

(a) (5 points) Find the interior and boundary point of the following sets

1.

$$\{r \in \mathbb{Q} : 0 < r < \sqrt{4}\}$$

2.

$$[0, 1] \cap [2, 4]$$

(b) (5 points) Classify whether each of the following sets is open, closed neither or both

1.

$$\mathbb{R}$$

2.

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

3.

$$\{x : |x - 5| \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$$

(c) (5 points) Define the following :

1. Compact set

2. Convex set

3. Continuous function

2. Answer the following questions

- (a) (5 points) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -6 & -6 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) (5 points) Show whether the following function is convex or strictly convex.

$$f(x, y) = x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 - 3x - 8y$$

- (c) (5 points) For which values of the constant  $a$  is the following concave/convex ?

$$f(x, y) = -6x^2 + (2a + 4)xy - y^2 + 4ay$$

3. (a) (5 points) Find stationary points and determine whether they are maximum or minimum

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 2xy + 2xz - 5$$

- (b) (5 points) Is the function below quasi-concave on  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{++}$  ?

$$f(x, y) = x^2y$$

- (c) (5 points) A firm produces 2 versions, A and B of a commodity. The cost per day is

$$C(x, y) = 0.04x^2 - 0.01xy + 0.01y^2 + 4x + 2y + 500$$

when  $x$  units of A and  $y$  units of B are produced. The firm sells all it produces at prices 13 dollars per unit for A and 8 dollars per unit for B.

1. Show that the profit function is

$$\pi(x, y) = 9x + 6y - 0.04x^2 + 0.01y^2 - 500$$

2. Determine the values of  $x$  and  $y$  at which  $\pi(x, y)$  attains its maximum

4. (a) (5 points) Solve the differential equation

$$\dot{x} = -2x^2t$$

- (b) (5 points) Solve the differential equation

$$\dot{x} = \frac{t^3}{x^6 + 1}$$

- (c) (5 points) Find the general solution of

$$\dot{x} + 2x = 8$$

5. Find the Euler equation and solution of the following questions

(a) (5 points)

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \int_0^T \dot{x}^2 dt \\ & \text{subject to } x(0) = 0, \quad x(T) = B \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

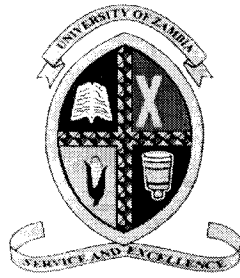
(b) (5 points)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 [\dot{x}^2 + 10tx] dt \\ & \text{subject to } x(0) = 1, \quad x(1) = 2 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

(c) (5 points)

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \int_0^1 [\dot{x}^2 + x^2] dt \\ & \text{subject to } x(0) = 0, \quad x(1) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

*THE END*



University of Zambia  
Department of Economics  
ECN 5301 Final examination–2019

**Instructions:**

- This Paper has 8 questions. Answer all.
- You have a maximum of 3 hours.

1. State whether true or false and explain

- (a) The assumption of spherical disturbances is required for ordinary least squares (OLS) to be unbiased.
- (b) The normality assumption is not required for OLS to be the best linear unbiased estimator.
- (c) Given a biased estimator  $\hat{\theta}$ , the Cramer-Rao lower bound is the inverse of the information function.
- (d) Spherical disturbances mean that there is Heteroskadasticity.

2. Find the cdf  $F(x)$  associated with the probability density function  $f(x) = 4(1 - x)^2$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ , Zero elsewhere

3. Let  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  have the joint pdf

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x_2 & 0 < x_2 < x_1 < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find the conditional pdf of  $X_2$ , given  $X_1 = x_1$
- (b) Compute the conditional mean and variance of  $X_2$ , given  $X_1 = x_1$

4. Describe 5 special types of probability distributions.

5. Let  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  have the joint pmf  $p(x_1, x_2)$  described in the table below:

$(x_1, x_2)$	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)	(2,0)	(2,1)
$p(x_1, x_2)$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{4}{18}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	$\frac{1}{18}$

and  $p(x_1, x_2)$  is zero elsewhere.

(a) Find the marginal pmf of  $x_1$ .

(b) Find the conditional pmf of  $x_1$ , given  $X_2 = x_2$

6. Suppose you want to estimate the model  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ . Derive the vector of least squares estimator  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ , and show that under exogeneity, it is unbiased.

7. Let the pdf  $f(x : \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$  where the parameter  $\theta = \mu, \sigma$ .

a.) Find the maximum likelihood estimator of  $\theta$

b.) Find the Fisher information  $I(\theta)$

c.) Determine the Cramer-Rao lower bound of  $\theta$ .

8. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Asymmetric absolute error loss function

(b) Gamma Distribution

(c) Endogeneity

(d) Exponential and Geometric distribution.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2017/18 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND TERM

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 5412: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER FOUR QUESTIONS

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Question 1.

(a) What are the four modes of international trade in services? Identify the mode of supply and the nature of the trade, i.e., either export or import for the following situations:

- i) A tourist from Germany who visits the Luangwa National Park to view game for a week
- ii) A traditional healer from Tanzania who comes to Zambia under the auspices of the Zambia Traditional Healers Association to treat patients in Lusaka during the summer.
- iii) A South African Insurance broker who sets up company in Lusaka to offer insurance services to clients in Lusaka.
- iv) A student from Zambia who enrolls for a degree programme at the University Of Cape Town, South Africa.

(b) State the factor-price equalization theorem.

(c) The Stolper-Samuelson Theorem is a fundamental theorem about the internal working of the economy that pertains to the relationship between commodity prices and real factor incomes. Explain the theorem.

(d) Suppose that a small country reaches an agreement with its trade partners to limit its imports by use of a voluntary export restraint (VER). Show the welfare effects of this trade restriction for the importing country.

(e) The South East Asian countries at one time followed an aggressive policy of import protection with tariffs and export promotion with subsidies. Contrast these policies with one of free trade.

Question 2.

State the Heckscher-Ohlin theorem in international trade. What is the Leontief paradox? What are the various theoretical explanations that have been put forward to resolve the paradox!

Question 3.

Illustrate the impact of an export subsidy and an import quota on producer surplus, consumer surplus, government revenue and national welfare. Use partial equilibrium analysis.

Question 4.

There are three main ways that a country can move towards free trade. These are through unilateral liberalization, multilateral liberalization and the country may engage itself in regional integration schemes. Illustrate the two major static effects of a regional integration scheme.

Question 5.

You are given two countries, Burma and Cyprus. Burma is abundant of land and Cyprus is abundant of labour. Cloth production is labour intensive, while food production is land intensive. In both Burma and Cyprus, you have a class of landowners who own large tracts of land and a class of workers who have to work on the land belonging to landowners to earn their incomes. What would be the impact on Burma and Cyprus, if the price of cloth rose? What would be the impact if the price of food rose?

Question 6.

What is the effective rate of protection? You are given a small developing country that depends heavily on the production and the export of oil for its economic activities. The government is worried about this situation because it has just been told that the oil reserves will only last 20 years. It has embarked on a policy to promote the diversification of its economy through the promotion of local manufacturing. It has targeted agro-based industries. One such industry is shoe manufacturing. Currently, the government levies a tax of 30 per cent on shoe imports and has allowed leather duty free. Government now decides to levy a duty of 20 per cent on imported leather to promote the use of local leather. The world price of a pair of shoes is K20. It takes K12 worth of leather input to make a pair of shoes at world prices. Calculate the effective rate of protection on shoes. Does this policy support shoe manufacturing?

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

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

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ECN 5604 RESEARCH METHODS IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

**QUESTION ONE**

Household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey (LCMS) take particular forms of research designs as sample surveys, which allows them to be considered as nationally representative.

1. Describe the main features of the different types of sample designs, drawing out differences in particular among the more prominent different forms of designs.
2. How are sample surveys different from population surveys?
3. From your experience with the LCMS or DHS how may the respective survey be designed

**QUESTION TWO**

1. Describe and compare the challenges involved in undertaking multi-disciplinary research and interdisciplinary research. You should base your discussion on the Ethridge D approach between the two:

[Note: multi-disciplinary: autonomy of the different disciplines; does not lead to changes in the existing disciplinary and theoretical structures; interdisciplinary: formulation of a uniform, discipline-transcending terminology or common methodology; cooperation within a common framework shared by the disciplines involved.]

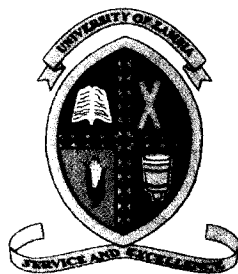
### **QUESTION THREE**

What is the essence of randomization with respect to research sample?

Discuss the kind of studies in which you are most likely to exercise and have a procedure or process of the application of randomization.

What purpose does randomisation serve?

In your answer, address how a randomized sample selection differs from a non-random (subjective) sample selection. Also address how choice of method (randomized versus subjective) is relevant with regard to bias and validity of results.



University of Zambia  
Department of Economics  
ECN 6101 Final examination–2018

**Instructions:**

- This Paper has 3 parts. Answer all.
- You have a maximum of 3 hours.

**Part 1**

1. State whether true or false and explain
  - (a) A random variable is a function that assigns a probability to every element of the sample space.
  - (b) If  $X$  follows a negative binomial distribution, the random variable  $X$  is the number of trials needed to obtain the first success.
  - (c) Given a model  $Y_i = \theta_0 + \theta_1 X_{1i} + \theta_2 X_{2i} + \mu_i$  and another variable  $X_{3i}$  not included in the model but is correlated with  $X_{2i}$  and not  $Y_i$ . Estimating this model by OLS is inconsistent.
  - (d) If the set of instruments is more than the number of endogenous variables, the GMM and 2SLS are equally consistent and efficient.
  - (e) If an estimator is unbiased, the Cramer-Rao lower bound is the inverse of the information function.
  - (f) The the posterior distribution is said to be a conjugate for the prior distribution of the parameter if the the posterior and prior distribution have the same mean.

- (g) The negative binomial distribution is the discrete counterpart of the gamma distribution.
- (h) The mean is the first moment about zero while the variance is the first moment about the mean.
- (i) If there is endogeneity, Increasing the sample size can reduce the bias of OLS estimators.
- (j) Consistency relates to the variance of an estimate as the sample size increases.

## Part 2

1. Erin Mae Allyson draws five cards at random and without replacement from an ordinary deck of cards. Let  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  denote, respectively, the number of spades and the number of hearts that appear in the five cards.
  - (a) What is the joint pmf of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$
  - (b) Find the marginal pmf of  $X_1$ .
  - (c) Find the conditional pmf of  $X_1$ , given  $X_2 = x_2$ ?

2. Let  $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^5 x_2, 0 < x_1 < x_2 < 1$ , zero elsewhere, be the joint pdf of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ . Find the conditional mean and variance of  $X_1$ , given  $X_2 = x_2, 0 < x_2 < 1$

3. Let  $X_1 \dots X_n$  be iid with pdf

$$f(x|\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1} \tag{1}$$

with mean  $\theta \frac{n}{n-1}$  and variance  $\theta^2 \frac{n^2}{(n-1)^2(n-2)}$

- (a) Find the maximum likelihood Estimator of  $\theta$
  - (b) Find the fisher information of  $\theta$  and the Cramer-Rao lower bound
  - (c) Determine the efficiency of  $\theta$
4. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be iid Poisson( $\lambda$ ), and let  $\lambda$  have gamma( $\alpha, \beta$ ) distribution, the conjugate family for the Poisson.
    - (a) Find the posterior distribution of  $\lambda$ .
    - (b) Calculate the posterior mean, the bayesian estimator of  $\lambda$ , and the variance

## Part 3

1. Given the model

$$Y = \mathbf{X}\beta + \mu \quad (2)$$

Where  $Y$  is  $N \times 1$ ,  $\mathbf{X}$  is  $N \times K$ ,  $\beta$  is  $K \times 1$ , and  $\mu$  is  $N \times 1$ .

- (a) Derive the vector of OLS partial effects  $\hat{\beta}$  and show that it is linear (that is, it a linear combination of regressants).
  - (b) Derive the variance of  $\hat{\beta}$  and prove that given another linear unbiased estimator  $\hat{\beta}_0 = \mathbf{A}y$ ,  $\hat{\beta}$  has a lower variance.
  - (c) Show that  $\hat{\beta}$  is consistent under exogeneity.
  - (d) Suppose that  $\text{plim}(1/n)\mathbf{X}'\boldsymbol{\mu} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , does  $\hat{\beta}$  remain consistent? Give reason for your answer.
  - (e) Suppose further that there is another  $n \times L$  matrix of instruments  $\mathbf{Z}$  which contains some of the columns of  $X$  but  $L > K$ . In addition,  $\text{plim}(1/n)\mathbf{Z}'\boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}$ . Describe clearly how you would consistently estimate  $\beta$ .
  - (f) Clearly explain two conditions that the instruments  $\mathbf{Z}$  should meet for the estimation method you described in (e) to be consistent.
2. Write short notes on the following
    - (a) Assymmetric Absolute Error Loss Function
    - (b) Gauss Markov Theorem
    - (c) Spherical Disturbances
    - (d) Endogeneity
    - (e) Two Stage Least Squares
  3. Describe the Optimal GMM Two Step Estimator. Be sure to explain all the steps involved in estimation.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES**  
**AND**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT**  
**ECN6301 APPLIED ECONOMETRICS I**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**July 2019**

**Time allowed: 3 Hours**

Instructions

Answer *ALL* questions

1. Answer the following questions:

(a) For the following MA(1,1) model compute the mean, variance and auto-covariances

$$y_t = \rho_1 y_{t-1} + u_t + \theta_1 u_{t-1} \quad |\rho_1| < 1, |\theta_1| < 1 \quad (1)$$

where  $u_t$  is white noise with 0 mean and variance  $\sigma^2$

(b) For the Ar(2) model below, calculate the mean variance and auto-covariances

$$y_t = \rho_1 y_{t-1} + \rho_2 y_{t-2} + u_t \quad |\rho_1 + \rho_2| < 1 \quad (2)$$

where  $u_t$  is white noise with 0 mean and variance  $\sigma^2$

(c) Show that the following random walk model is indeed non-stationary

$$y_t = y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (3)$$

where  $\varepsilon_t$  is white noise with mean 0 and variance  $\sigma^2$

(d) calculate the mean variance and auto-covariances of the following MA(3) process

$$y_t = \theta_1 u_{t-1} + \theta_2 u_{t-2} + \theta_3 u_{t-3} + u_t \quad (4)$$

where  $u_t$  is white noise with 0 mean and variance  $\sigma^2$

(e) Show that an AR(1) is also an MA( $\infty$ )

2. Study the following regression output and answer the questions that follow

varsoc inflation unrate fedfunds if date<=tq(2002q1), maxlag(12)

Selection-order criteria

Sample: 1963:1 - 2002:1

Number of obs = 157

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	-1006.3				76.995	12.8574	12.8811	12.9158
1	-464.619	1083.4	9	0.000	.086985	6.07158	6.16645	6.30518
2	-417.517	94.204	9	0.000	.053544	5.5862	5.75223	5.995*
3	-399.775	35.485	9	0.000	.047917	5.47484	5.71202*	6.05883
4	-390.923	17.703	9	0.039	.048038	5.47673	5.78506	6.23592
5	-381.039	19.768	9	0.019	.047547	5.46546	5.84495	6.39986
6	-364.239	33.599	9	0.000	.043112	5.36611	5.81675	6.4757
7	-359.33	9.8187	9	0.365	.045509	5.41822	5.94002	6.70301
8	-348.539	21.582	9	0.010	.0446	5.3954	5.98836	6.85539
9	-334.836	27.406	9	0.001	.042148	5.33549	5.9996	6.97068
10	-326.368	16.936	9	0.050	.042613	5.34226	6.07753	7.15265
11	-315.755	21.226	9	0.012	.041961*	5.32172*	6.12814	7.30731
12	-306.787	17.937*	9	0.036	.042239	5.32212	6.19969	7.48291

Endogenous: inflation unrate fedfunds

Exogenous: \_cons

. varstable, graph scheme(sicolor)

Eigenvalue stability condition

Eigenvalue	Modulus
.9729189 + .05537318i	.974493
.9729189 - .05537318i	.974493
.7945809 + .2277735i	.826583
.7945809 - .2277735i	.826583
-.00758325 + .693766i	.693807
-.00758325 - .693766i	.693807
.05002827 + .5616101i	.563834
.05002827 - .5616101i	.563834
-.5356091	.535609
-.4003269	.400327
.1295862 + .274046i	.30314
.1295862 - .274046i	.30314

All the eigenvalues lie inside the unit circle.  
 VAR satisfies stability condition.

. varlmar

Lagrange-multiplier test

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	21.3601	9	0.01114
2	7.1795	9	0.61844

H0: no autocorrelation at lag order

. varnorm

Jarque-Bera test

Equation	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
inflation	6.079	2	0.04786
unrate	29.569	2	0.00000
fedfunds	246.787	2	0.00000
ALL	282.435	6	0.00000

Skewness test

Equation	Skewness	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
inflation	.32874	2.972	1	0.08472
unrate	.67241	12.434	1	0.00042
fedfunds	1.145	36.052	1	0.00000
ALL		51.458	3	0.00000

Kurtosis test

Equation	Kurtosis	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
inflation	3.6723	3.107	1	0.07794
unrate	4.5787	17.135	1	0.00003
fedfunds	8.5365	210.735	1	0.00000
ALL		230.977	3	0.00000

+-----+

. varwle

Equation: inflation

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	65.63708	3	0.000
2	7.541783	3	0.056
3	4.200774	3	0.241
4	10.33434	3	0.016

Equation: unrate

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	375.257	3	0.000
2	21.64073	3	0.000
3	1.497849	3	0.683
4	.6964667	3	0.874

Equation: fedfunds

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	251.803	3	0.000
2	33.38775	3	0.000
3	14.83628	3	0.002
4	6.102115	3	0.107

Equation: All

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	600.3899	9	0.000
2	44.87808	9	0.000
3	20.28046	9	0.016
4	19.51237	9	0.021

```

.
. /*    Testing individual lags    */
. test [unrate] : L1.inflation L2.inflation L3.inflation L4.inflation

( 1) [unrate]L.inflation = 0
( 2) [unrate]L2.inflation = 0
( 3) [unrate]L3.inflation = 0
( 4) [unrate]L4.inflation = 0

chi2( 4) =      1.49
Prob > chi2 =      0.8282

```

- (a) Based on the regression results what order of VAR would you select? Justify your answer
  - (b) Is this VAR with unit roots? Justify your answer
  - (c) Jaque-Bera test shows there is a problem with normality, how would you resolve this problem
  - (d) Explain what the *varwle* test is trying to establish on this VAR?
3. Examine the regression output and answer the following questions.

```
describe
```

```

Contains data from conwages.dta
obs:                85                Construction wages in DC-MD-VA
vars:                7                13 Jun 2012 07:56
size:                2,720

```

```

-----
storage  display  value
variable name  type    format    label    variable label
-----
date          double  %tqCCYY:q    Date
conwgdc       float   %6.0fc       Construction wages, DC
conwgmd       float   %6.0fc       Construction wages, MD
conwgva       float   %6.0fc       Construction wages, VA
lfdc          float   %6.0fc       Civilian labor force, DC
lfmd          float   %6.0fc       Civilian labor force, MD
lfva         float   %6.0fc       Civilian labor force, VA
-----

```

```
Sorted by: date
```

```
. tsline conwgdc conwgmd conwgva, lpattern(solid dash longdash_dot)
```

```

. graph export COINT_wagelevels.eps, replace
(file COINT_wagelevels.eps written in EPS format)

. correlate conwgd c conwgm d conwgv a
(obs=85)

| conwgd c conwgm d conwgv a
-----+-----
conwgd c | 1.0000
conwgm d | 0.9694 1.0000
conwgv a | 0.9380 0.9895 1.0000

. generate dcwage = 1000 * conwgd/lfdc
. generate mdwage = 1000 * conwgm d/lfmd
. generate vawage = 1000 * conwgv a/lfva

. label variable dc "DC"
. label variable md "MD"
. label variable va "VA"

. format dcwage mdwage vawage %6.0fc

. tsline dcwage mdwage vawage, lpattern(solid dash longdash_dot)

. graph export COINT_wages.eps, replace
(file COINT_wages.eps written in EPS format)

. /*
> Is there a unit root?
> */
. ac vawage

. graph export COINT_acva.eps, replace
(file COINT_acva.eps written in EPS format)

. dfgls vawage

DF-GLS for vawage

```

Number of obs = 7



2	14	-1319.7353	0.12785	2.1551	3.74
3	15	-1318.6578	0.02533		

5%

maximum				max	critical
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	value
0	6	-1347.8862	.	44.8113	23.78
1	11	-1325.4806	0.41343	11.4905	16.87
2	14	-1319.7353	0.12785	2.1551	3.74
3	15	-1318.6578	0.02533		

maximum

rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	SBIC	HQIC	AIC
0	6	-1347.8862		32.40902	32.30518	32.23539
1	11	-1325.4806	0.41343	32.13929*	31.94893	31.82097
2	14	-1319.7353	0.12785	32.16074	31.91846*	31.7556
3	15	-1318.6578	0.02533	32.18783	31.92825	31.75376

. vecrank dcwage mdwage vawage, max ic lags(2) trend(trend)

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: trend

Number of obs =

Sample: 1990:3 - 2011:1

Lags =

5%

maximum				trace	critical
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	value
0	15	-1324.0158	.	53.1934	34.55
1	20	-1303.0872	0.39607	11.3363*	18.17
2	23	-1298.2897	0.10917	1.7412	3.74
3	24	-1297.4191	0.02076		

5%

maximum				max	critical
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	value
0	15	-1324.0158	.	41.8571	23.78
1	20	-1303.0872	0.39607	9.5951	16.87
2	23	-1298.2897	0.10917	1.7412	3.74
3	24	-1297.4191	0.02076		

maximum

rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	SBIC	HQIC	AIC
0	15	-1324.0158		32.70258	32.44106	32.26544

1	20	-1303.0872	0.39607	32.46447*	32.11578	31.88162
2	23	-1298.2897	0.10917	32.50859	32.10759*	31.83831
3	24	-1297.4191	0.02076	32.54085	32.12241	31.84142

```

-----
.
. /*
> Estimate the VECMs
> */

. constraint 1 [D_dcwage]L1._ce2=0

. constraint 2 [D_mdwage]L1._ce1=0
. constraint 3 [_ce1]dcwage=1

. constraint 4 [_ce1]mdwage=0

. constraint 5 [_ce2]dcwage=0

. constraint 6 [_ce2]mdwage=1

.
. vec dcwage mdwage vawage, rank(2) lags(3) trend(none) aconstraints(1/2) bc

```

```

Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1276.7905
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1276.7905
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1276.7905
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1276.7905
Iteration 5: log likelihood = -1276.7905

```

Estimating VAR coefficients

```

Iteration 1: tolerance = .072326
Iteration 2: tolerance = .00362642
Iteration 3: tolerance = .00016641
Iteration 4: tolerance = 7.610e-06
Iteration 5: tolerance = 3.480e-07
Iteration 6: tolerance = 1.591e-08
Iteration 7: tolerance = 7.277e-10

```

Vector error-correction model

```

Sample: 1990:4 - 2011:1
AIC = 31.7266
Number of obs = 8

```



```

|
mdwage |
LD. | -.1172345 .1599527 -0.73 0.464 -.4307361 .196267
L2D. | -.1427339 .1604679 -0.89 0.374 -.4572452 .1717773
|
vawage |
LD. | -.0462571 .1699785 -0.27 0.786 -.3794087 .2868946
L2D. | .0529881 .1695105 0.31 0.755 -.2792464 .3852226
-----+-----
D_vawage |
_ce1 |
L1. | .0499709 .0379953 1.32 0.188 -.0244985 .1244404
|
_ce2 |
L1. | -.2438413 .0663261 -3.68 0.000 -.373838 -.1138446
|
dcwage |
LD. | -.2190917 .0846272 -2.59 0.010 -.3849579 -.0532255
L2D. | -.1784762 .0831849 -2.15 0.032 -.3415157 -.0154368
|
mdwage |
LD. | -.0386931 .1630043 -0.24 0.812 -.3581756 .2807893
L2D. | -.2117818 .1636468 -1.29 0.196 -.5325237 .10896
|
vawage |
LD. | .0265512 .1715745 0.15 0.877 -.3097286 .362831
L2D. | .3384147 .171455 1.97 0.048 .002369 .6744604
-----+-----

```

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_ce1	1	3798.113	0.0000
_ce2	1	23569.68	0.0000

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_ce1]dcwage = 1
- ( 2) [\_ce1]mdwage = 0
- ( 3) [\_ce2]dcwage = 0
- ( 4) [\_ce2]mdwage = 1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
_ce1						
dcwage	1	.	.	.	.	.
mdwage	0 (omitted)					
vawage	-.8615781	.0139801	-61.63	0.000	-.8889786	-.8341776
-----+-----						
_ce2						
dcwage	0 (omitted)					
mdwage	1	.	.	.	.	.
vawage	-1.215175	.0079152	-153.52	0.000	-1.230688	-1.199661

LR test of identifying restrictions:  $\chi^2(2) = 3.92$  Prob >  $\chi^2 = 0.14$

. estimates store final

- What is your comment on the panel unit root tests? And why is it important?
- Explain briefly the importance of identification in a VAR framework
- Explain the identifying restrictions imposed on the reduced VECM?
- Interpret the both the long run and short run models
- what is your comment on the impulse response results in figure 1 below

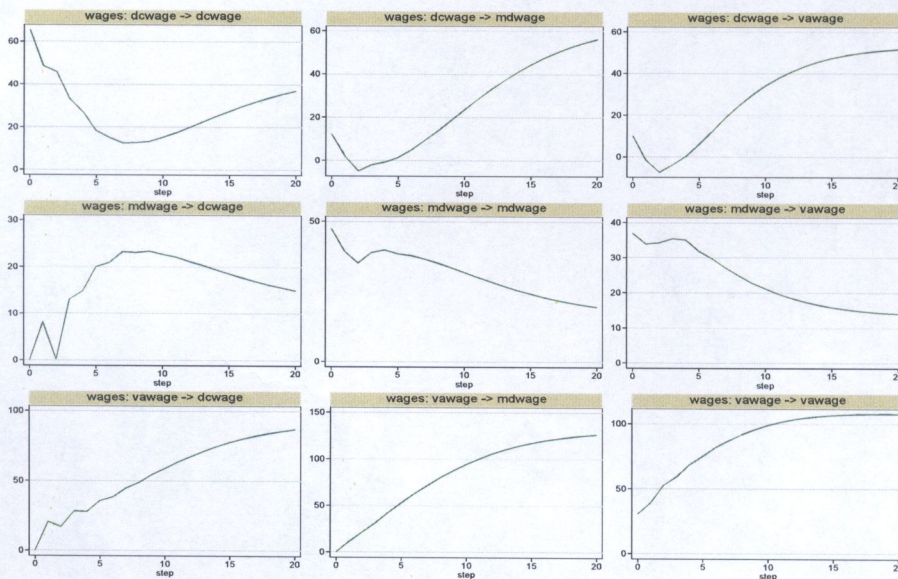


Figure 1: Impulse Response Functions

4. For each of the following, calculate the characteristic roots

(a)

$$y_t = 0.75y_{t-1} - 0.125y_{t-2}$$

(b)

$$y_t = 1.8y_{t-1} - 0.81y_{t-2}$$

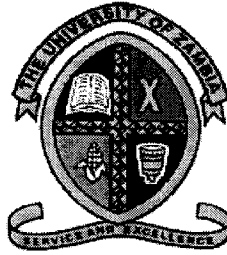
(c)

$$y_t = 1.5y_{t-1} - 0.5625y_{t-2}$$

(d) Explain how you would make the following trend stationary process stationary

$$y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \delta t + \varepsilon_t$$

where  $\varepsilon_t$  is a white noise error term with 0 mean and variance  $\sigma^2$



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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 9125: INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION**

**12<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours**

---

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS AND CLEARLY SHOW ALL YOUR WORKING**

---

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

**Question One****[10 Marks]**

Consider the following kinked demand curve for an oligopolistic firm and answer the questions which follow:

$$P = \begin{cases} 20 - 0.5Q & \text{for } Q < k \\ 25 - Q & \text{for } Q > k \end{cases}$$

- (a) Calculate the value of  $k$  and draw the kinked demand curve. [2 Marks]
- (b) Draw the MR curve on the same graph as the kinked demand curve. [2 Marks]
- (c) Compare the optimal output and price for marginal cost of K12 and K4 [2 Marks]

Consider the following market demand function facing duopolistic power generating firms:

$$P(Q) = 100 - 0.25Q$$

Given that firm 1 has a constant marginal cost of K10 and firm 2 has a constant marginal cost of K15, find the following:

- (d) The Market equilibrium output under sequential output setting. Assume firm 1 is the leader. [2 Marks]
- (e) The Market equilibrium output under simultaneous output setting. [2 Marks]

**Question Two****[15Marks]**

A Competition expert at the University of Zambia has used STATA to estimate the following market performance regression model following the SCP approach:

$$\hat{\pi}_i = 300 + 0.45CON_i - 2.86BE_i^1 - 56.8 BE_i^2$$

Where  $\hat{\pi}_i$  is an estimate of the measure of market performance,  $CON_i$  is a measure of market concentration,  $BE_i^1$  is the first barrier to entry and  $BE_i^2$  is the second barrier to entry.

- (a) Do you think the estimated coefficients in the regression model have appropriate signs? [1 Marks]
- (b) Given that the standard error for the concentration estimate is 0.08, is market concentration significant in influencing the market performance? (Hint: Use the Rule of Thumb) [2 Marks]
- (c) State and explain the SCP approach profitability measures of market power. [2 marks]

(d) Lafarge and Dangote Cement companies serve the same market. They have constant average costs of K20 per unit. The firms can choose either a high price (K100) or a low price (K50) for their output. When both firms set a high price, total demand = 10,000 units which is split evenly between the two firms. When both set a low price, total demand is 18,000, which is again split evenly. If one firm sets a low price and the second a high price, the low priced firm sells 15,000 units, the high priced firm only 2,000 units. Analyze the pricing decisions of the two firms as a non-co-operative game.

- i. Using the normal form representation, construct the pay-off matrix, where the elements of each cell of the matrix are the two firms' profits. [3 marks]
- ii. Find the dominant and Nash Equilibrium Solutions to the game [2 marks]

(e) Assuming you are tasked to reduce the social cost of excessive advertising in the Zambian Telecommunication industry. Outline some of the economic incentives you would develop in order to achieve your objective. [5 marks]

### Question Three

[10 Marks]

The table below contains sales and profits of seven (7) firms in the Tanzanian telecommunication industry.

Firm	Sales (USD Thousands)	Profits (USD Thousands)
TIGO	90,000	25,000
AIRTEL	60,000	45,000
ZANTEL	35,000	30,000
MTN	20,000	15,000
VODACOM	25,000	5,000
DOVETEL	15,000	10,000
VIETTEL	40,000	35,000

- (a) State and explain the different types of mergers [2 Marks]
- (b) What are the major motives for merging firms? [2 Marks]
- (c) Assuming the telecommunications industry is under Cournot competition, is there a profit incentive to merge less than 5 firms in this industry? [2 Marks]
- (d) Calculate the sales based Herfindahl-Hirschman Index for this industry. [2 Marks]
- (e) Calculate the profit based 5-firm concentration ratio for this industry. [2 Marks]

## Question Four

[15 Marks]

A pricing theory expert has been conducting analysis on the pricing mechanisms in three different industries. The following is some critical information collected:

**Industry A:** The standard price being charged is K 50 while the average fixed costs are K20 and the Average variable costs are K10. The actual price is K65.

**Industry B:** The Gross profit margin is K30 and the Average variable costs is K20 while the actual price is K40.

**Industry C:** The profit maximizing (monopoly price) is K70 while the limiting price is K60.

**Industry D:** The profit maximizing (Monopoly price) is k20 while the limiting price is K30.

- (a) What is the standard price? Calculate the standard price for Industry B. [2 Marks]
- (b) What is the Net profit Margin (NPM)? Calculate the NPM for industry A. [2 Marks]
- (c) Explain the factors behind the price setting situation in Industry A. [2 Marks]
- (d) Explain the factors behind the price setting situation in Industry B [2 Marks]
- (e) Briefly explain the price setting situations in Industry C and D with respect to what would happen to the Short-run and long-run profits if the firms charge the limiting price. [2 Marks]
- (f) The Zambia Information and communications Technology Authority (ZICTA) was established by an act of parliament in 2009. Using practical examples, discuss the major justifications for regulating markets. [5 marks]

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**END OF EXAMINATION**



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

**2018/2019 TERM II FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**ECN 9135: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**

**November, 2019**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

There are two sections in this paper. **Section A** and **Section B**: Section A is **compulsory** and **choose any two questions** from Section B

Use well labelled diagrams and show calculations where necessary

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

## **SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

### **QUESTION ONE**

Productivity of Agriculture has not increased for the past 40 years in African countries, partly because mechanization and digital transformation has not penetrated the sector. It is argued that digital technologies have significant potential to improve the agriculture sector's contribution to economic development. Explain how digital technologies in extension services, finance and market access will contribute to increased agricultural productivity.

### **QUESTION TWO**

The Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI), introduced a new variety of biofortified common beans (a variety of beans enhanced with nutrition particularly Vitamin A) on the market. A study was conducted assessing among others the impact of nutrition information on consumer acceptance of the new variety in Zambia. The study concluded that nutrition information was key to consumer acceptant of common beans.

- a. Use Lancaster's model of consumer demand to explain this key finding.
- b. From (a) above, explain the role of a standards agency.

## **SECTION B : ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

### **QUESTION THREE**

Give a situation when the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures might be imposed and suggest what policy instrument would be used to achieve the SPS requirements.

### **QUESTION FOUR**

An export ban may be imposed on a staple crop in a country as a way of ensuring food security in a country and as a measure to control domestic prices due to impacts of climate change. Using a well labelled graph clearly show and explain the effects of a ban within the exporting country.

### **QUESTION FIVE**

Using a product-product relationship, describe the effects of an improvement in production technology which improves the output of both products.

### **QUESTION SIX**

Explain the effects of at least three government support services on agricultural output and development.

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**END OF FINAL EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018 – 2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**ELL 3230**

**ADVANCED ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**Time: Three (3) hours**

**Instructions: 1. Answer FOUR Questions, ONE (1) from each section, and ONE other.**

**2. Each answer carries equal weight.**

**3. Appropriate EXAMPLES will receive credit.**

**4. ANSWER SECTION A AND B IN ONE BOOKLET AND SECTION C IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET.**

**Section A: Semantics.**

1. Describe and compare the 'structuralist' and 'componentialist' accounts of lexical relations. Are they complementary?
2. What differences are there between 'tense' and 'aspect', and how are they realised in English?
3. "Prototypes are clear central members of the denotation of a word." Discuss this definition, and explain why prototype theories are considered to have psychological validity.

**Section B: Pragmatics.**

4. "Deictic systems are organised around the deictic centre." Comment on and exemplify this assertion.
5. "Politeness is a matter of using language to indicate the most appropriate speaker-addressee relationship." Discuss and illustrate this definition.
6. Why is presupposition essentially a pragmatic phenomenon?

**TURN OVER**

**Section C: Discourse Analysis**

7. Construct appropriate sentences to illustrate each of the cohesive ties given below and **underline** the cohesive tie. Do not reproduce any of the sentences used in lecture notes.

- (a) Conjunction: Adversative, Additive, Temporal
- (b) Ellipsis: Nominal, Verbal, Clausal
- (c) Substitution: Nominal, Verbal, Clausal
- (d) Reference: Personal, Demonstrative, Comparative

Ensure that you:

- (i) **Underline** the cohesive tie; and
- (ii) Explain clearly **why** the item you have underlined is indeed a cohesive tie.

8. Discuss any two (2) approaches to Discourse Analysis, showing clearly both their strengths and limitations in actual practice.

9. The concepts “given” and “new” are relative in discourse production and analysis. Using relevant and appropriate examples, show the truth of this statement.

**End of Examination**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**EPM 5122: MACROECONOMICS FOR POLICY**

**TERM II FINAL EXAM**

**OCTOBER 2018**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

There are two sections in total for this exam.

Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and choose any **TWO** questions in Section B

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**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO**

**SECTION A: Answer ALL questions in this section: 60 marks**

**QUESTION 1**

- a) Consider a consumer who lives for two periods ( $t = 1, 2$ ) and has a lifetime utility U function given by:

$$U = u(C_1) + \frac{u(C_2)}{1+\rho} \quad , \quad u > 0, \quad u' < 0, \quad \rho > 0 \quad (1)$$

where C is consumption,  $\rho$  - is the measure of a consumer's impatience.

You are informed that the capital markets are perfect – so that the consumer can freely lend or borrow at the market interest rate  $r$ . In period 1, a consumer is endowed with a stock of financial wealth  $V_1$  and earns real labour income  $Y_1^L$  and pays real taxes  $T_1$ . After spending on taxes and consumption, the consumer's remaining wealth that he invests in interest bearing asset is:  $V_1 + Y_1^L - T_1 - C_1$  and at the end of period 2 has the real financial wealth of

$$V_2 = (1 + r)(V_1 + Y_1^L - T_1 - C_1) \quad (2)$$

Consumption in period 2, is given as

$$C_2 = V_2 + Y_2^L - T_2 \quad (3)$$

Answer the following questions

- i. Derive the intertemporal budget constraint explain its meaning
  - ii. Derive the optimal allocation of consumption over the two period and interpret its meaning
- b) Using appropriate diagrams, explain the potential impact of a rise on interest rate on consumer's (intertemporal) optimal allocation of resources for a normal good assuming the consumer is
- i. a saver
  - ii. borrower

**Question 2**

- a) Using an IS-LM-BoP model, contrast the short run effects of an expansionary fiscal policy in an open economy with (i) a fixed exchange regime, and (ii) a flexible exchange rate regime with imperfect capital mobility. Make sure you clearly explain the dynamics behind all shifts in curves and equilibria and do not forget to discuss the changes in the components of demand. You may use one diagram or two, but make sure that the model and all curves and equilibria are clearly labelled. Be sure to point out the differences between the policies implications under the two regimes and the exact transmission mechanism ( 20 Marks)
- b) Inventories often constitute a significant portion of some firms' investment. Explain why this happens ( 10 Marks)

**Section B: Answer any TWO questions (40 Marks)**

**Question 3**

- a) Graphically illustrate and explain the effects of an increase in the population growth the Solow growth model with technological progress. Explain clearly, and illustrate where appropriate, what happens to the growth rate of output per effective worker, the growth rate of output per worker and the growth rate of output; as the economy adjusts to this increase in the rate of technological progress (Indicate the equations representing each curve)
- b) Using a standard money multiplier equation, list explain the factors that influence the growth in money supply

**Question 4**

Write some notes on the key tenets of the following topics

- a) Permanent Income hypothesis
- b) Real money demand in the quantity theory of money
- c) Lags and economic stabilisation using fiscal policy

**Question 5**

- a) You are informed that the Nchu Republic's economy is characterised by the following behavioural equations:

$Y = C + I + G$	GDP identity
$C = c(Y - T)$	Consumption function
$I = 200 - 25r$	Investment
$\frac{M^s}{P} = Y - 100r$	Money supply function

Where T is taxes, Y - output, I – investment r is interest rate, M is nominal money supply and P is price. You are informed that  $G = 100$ ,  $c = 0.75$ ,  $T = 100$ ;  $M = 1000$  and  $P = 2$   
Answer the following questions:

- i. Derive the expression for and graph the IS curve indicating their intercepts in the r, Y space
- ii. Derive the expression for the LM curve and graph it in the r, Y space
- iii. Compute the equilibrium interest rate (r) and output (Y) when the money and goods markets are in equilibrium
- iv. You are now informed that government spending has been increased to 150, derive the expression for the IS –curve and explain what will happen to it.
- v. What happens to output and interest rate equilibrium with the changes in iv above?

- b) List and discuss the various subaccounts of the balance of payment (BoP). What does it mean to have a balance of payment crisis when the BOP accounts always balance?

**Question 6**

- i. Poverty traps can occur if there are economies of scale at low levels of capital stock. Using an appropriate diagram, explain how this happens and the potential policies that can be used to alleviate the poverty.
- ii. Discuss the key tenets of the Harrod-Domar model and its implications for economic growth.
- iii. List and explain the key functions money



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**  
**EPM 5131: APPLIED QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**  
**2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

**DURATION:** Three (3) Hours

**INSTRUCTIONS:** There are Two (2) Sections in this examination – Section A and Section B. Answer ALL questions in Section A, and any two in Section B. Show all your working to obtain full marks.

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**SECTION A (60 MARKS): Answer ALL questions**

**Question 1** [20 Marks] (*Topic: Review of Set Theory*).

(a) Use a Venn diagram to verify the following identity.

$$A = (A \cap B) \cup (A - B)$$

(b) Let  $S = \{1,2,3\}$ . Write all the possible partitions of  $S$  (*Hint: Remember that a partition of  $S$  is a collection of nonempty sets that are disjoint and their union is  $S$* ).

(c) In a class of 100 students, 35 like Microeconomics only and 45 like Quantitative Analysis only. 10 like both.

- (i) How many students like either of them?
- (ii) How many students like neither?

**Question 2** [20 Marks]

Using limits, find the derivative of the following functions:

a)  $f(x) = x^3$

b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

### Question 3 [20 Marks]

Solve the following system of linear equations using

(a) matrix inversion

(b) Cramer's rule.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

### SECTION B (40 MARKS): Answer Any TWO (2) Questions

#### Question 4 [20 Marks]

(a) Differentiate:

(i)  $y = e^{3x-2}$

(ii)  $y = e^{-1/\sqrt{x}}$

(b) Integrate:

(i)  $\int x e^x dx$

(ii)  $\int x \ln x dx$

#### Question 5 [20Marks]

How should one divide his/her savings between three mutual funds ( $x, y$  and  $z$ ) with expected returns 10%, 10% and 15% respectively, so as to minimise risk while achieving an expected return of 12%.

We measure risk as the variance of the return on the investment:

when a fraction  $x$  of the savings is invested in Fund 1,  $y$  in Fund 2 and  $z$  in Fund 3, where  $x + y + z = 1$  the variance of the return has been calculated to be

$$400x^2 + 800y^2 + 200xy + 1600z^2 + 400yz$$

(HINT: the objective is to minimise risk):

Based upon your optimal solutions, what will be the corresponding objective function value (i.e. the variance on the return)?

**Question 6 [20 Marks]**

- (a) Suppose a health centre in George compound is screening patients for tuberculosis (TB). The medical practitioner selects you at random. Assume that, in Zambia, the prevalence of TB is 1 in 1000 people. The TB test is 95% accurate, in the sense that the probability of a false positive is 5%. The probability of a false negative is zero. You test negative. What is the probability that you have TB?
- (b) John is a professional darts player. For any given throw, the probability that he hits the bull's eye (the probability of a success) is 15%. During a practice session he makes 10 throws. Determine the probability that:
- He hits the bull's eye less than three times;
  - He hits the bull's eye anywhere between three and five times.

**Question 7 [20 Marks]**

- (a) Suppose the duration of a given operative procedure has a normal distribution with a mean of 6.25 hours and a standard deviation of 3.62 hours. If a sample of 25 procedures is selected
- What is the probability that the sample will have a mean between 6.5 and 7.5 hours?
  - [Fill in the blank space] The probability that the sample will have a mean greater than \_\_\_\_\_ is 20%.
- (b) Suppose that a third party payer claims that a patient suffering from heart disease should experience a length of stay of longer than 6.5 days. Suppose we review a random sample of 40 cases of heart disease and get a mean of 8 days. If the population standard deviation is 5.2 days, can we dispute the claim? Test at the 10% level of significance?

**END OF EXAMINATION**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**DEFERRED/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**EPM 5211: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING FOR POLICY**

**DATE: 13<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2019**

**EXAM TIME: 14:00 HOURS**

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

**VENUE: DRGS LECTURE ROOM III**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. The Paper has a Total Number of Five (5) Questions;**
  - 2. Answer a TOTAL of Four (4) Questions. Question ONE (1) is COMPULSORY.**
  - 3. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected**
- 

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

## QUESTION ONE - COMPULSORY

Victor Ltd manufactures office equipment.

The following trial balance has been extracted from Victor Ltd's bookkeeping records:

Trial Balance as at 31 August 2018

	K'000	K'000
Administrative expenses	4,500	
Audit fee	3,780	
Bank	11,340	
Debenture loan (8%)		43,470
Debenture loan interest	1,740	
Dividend paid	3,240	
Factory – cost	100,440	
Factory – depreciation		19,008
Inventory at 1 September 2017	2,160	
Manufacturing equipment – cost	90,504	
Manufacturing equipment – depreciation		25,920
Manufacturing overheads	3,606	
Purchases	27,000	
Retained earnings		23,760
Revenue		108,000
Share capital		60,480
Trade payables		2,844
Trade receivables	9,072	
Wages – administration	1,944	
Wages – manufacturing	11,772	
Wages – sales	12,384	
	<b>283,482</b>	<b>283,482</b>

Additional information:

- Closing inventory was counted on 31 August 2018 and was valued at K675,000.
- The debentures were issued in 2016 and are repayable in 2027. The interest for the period from 1 March 2018 to 31 August 2018 was paid in September 2018.
- Depreciation has still to be charged as follows:
  - factory – 2% of cost
  - manufacturing equipment – 25% reducing balance
- The following expenses have to be accrued:
  - wages (split equally between administration, manufacturing and sales) K9,000
  - administrative expenses K40,000
  - Manufacturing overheads includes insurance that has been prepaid by K10,000.

5. A tax expense of K4,190,000 has to be provided for.

**Required**

Prepare the following financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2018:

- A. an income statement (13 Marks)  
 B. a statement of financial position (12 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

Bata By Compulsory Ltd manufacture a standard leather walking boot, model number MI6, for which the standard unit cost and selling price are as follows.

			K
Direct materials			
Leather	3 units at K5 per unit		15
Other materials			<u>3</u>
			18
Direct labour	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at K4 per hour		6
Variable production overheads	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at K2 per hour		3
Fixed production overheads	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at K6 per hour		<u>9</u>
Standard cost			36
Selling price			<u>48</u>
Standard profit, before marketing and administrative expenses			<u>12</u>

Budgeted production and sales for period 7 of 20X8 were 3,000 units of MI6.

During period 7 the actual results were as follows.

Production of MI6		3,200 units
Sales of MI6		2,850 units
Sales revenue		K141,000
Leather purchased:	Quantity	9,200 units
	Cost	K45,400
Leather used		9,750 units
Other materials purchased and used		K9,500
Direct labour:	hours paid for	5,850 hours
	Production time	5,100 hours
	Labour cost	K24,100
Variable production overheads		K10,650
Fixed production overheads		K31,500

Stocks of leather are valued at standard cost, and stocks of finished goods are valued at standard full production cost. Ignore marketing and administration costs.

### Required

Calculate the following variances;

- A. Leather price variance (5 Marks)
- B. Leather usage variance (5 Marks)
- C. Other materials cost variance (5 Marks)
- D. Direct labour rate variance (5 Marks)
- E. Direct labour efficiency variance (5 Marks)

### QUESTION THREE

A process for making lead shot involves melting ingots of lead, then pouring the melt from a height, into a cooling bath. There is a loss of material due to spillage of the melt and splatter by the bath. This material is sold for scrap. In a normal production run 1kg of lead costing K40 would produce 0.95kg of shot with the scrap being sold for K20 per kg.

In a week 100kg of lead was processed and 92kg of lead shot produced. Labour costs of K550 were incurred and overhead costs are normally allocated at a rate of 4 times labour costs.

### Required

- A. Calculate the cost per unit for lead shot (10 Marks)
- B. Write up the process account (10 Marks)
- C. Write up the loss account (5 Marks)

### QUESTION FOUR

Social Enterprises operates in the leisure and entertainment industry and one of its activities is to promote concerts at locations throughout the Zambia. The company is examining the viability of a concert in Livingstone. Estimated fixed costs are K600,000, these include the fees paid to performers, the hire of venue and advertising costs. Variable costs consists of the cost of a pre-packed buffet that will be provided by a firm of caterers at a price, which is currently being negotiated, but it is likely to be in the region of K100 per ticket sold. The proposed price for the sale of the ticket is K200.

### Required

The management of Social have requested the following information:

- A. The number of tickets that must be sold to break-even. (5 Marks)
- B. How many tickets must be sold to earn K300,000 target profit? (4 Marks)
- C. What profit would result if 8,000 tickets were sold? (4 Marks)
- D. What selling price would have to be charged to give a profit of K300,000 on sales of 8,000 tickets, fixed costs of K600,000 and variable costs of K100 per ticket? (4 Marks)
- E. How many additional tickets must be sold to cover the extra cost of television advertising of K80,000? (4 Marks)
- F. The margin of safety. (4 Marks)

### QUESTION FIVE

Muliokela Limited manufactures three products from the same basic components. You are provided with the following information relating to projections for December 2018:

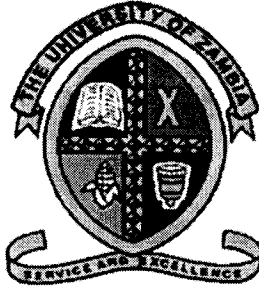
<b>(i) Sales</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Quantity	21,000	16,000	8,000
Price	K15	K6	K28
<b>(ii) Material usage per unit</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
Wood	4	1	10
Bought in components	3	2	6
Packing	2	1	2
<b>(iii) Stocks</b>			
<b>Finished goods in units</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1 December	7,000	4,000	6,000
31 December	10,000	3,000	3,000
<b>Raw materials</b>	<b>Wood</b>	<b>Bought in Components</b>	<b>Packing</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
1 December	32,000	31,800	21,500
31 December	44,000	41,400	11,200
<b>(iv) Wages</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
Per unit	3	1	5
<b>(v) Overhead per unit</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
Variable	2	1	2
Fixed	1	1	1

#### Required

Prepare the following budgets for Muliokela Limited:

- A. Sales budget (5 Marks)
- B. Production budget (5 Marks)
- C. Material usage budget (5 Marks)
- D. Material purchase budget (5 Marks)
- E. Production cost budget (5 Marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT**  
**EPM 5232: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**DATE: 25<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2018**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. The Paper has a Total Number of Five (5) Questions;**
  - 2. Answer a TOTAL of Four (4) Questions. Question ONE (1) is COMPULSORY.**
  - 3. Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected**
- 

**QUESTION ONE - COMPULSORY**

A company is considering two capital expenditure proposals. Both proposals are for similar products and both are expected to operate for four years. Only one proposal can be accepted.

The following information is available.

	<i>Profit/(loss)</i>	
	<b>Proposal A</b>	<b>Proposal B</b>
	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
Initial investment	46,000	46,000
Year 1	6,500	4,500
Year 2	3,500	2,500
Year 3	13,500	4,500
Year 4	(1,500)	14,500
Estimated scrap value at the end of year 4	4,000	4,000

Depreciation is charged on the straight line basis.

The company estimates its cost of capital at 20% pa.

**Required:**

- A. Calculate the following for both proposals.**

- (i) The payback period to one decimal place. (8 Marks)
- (ii) The average rate of return on initial investment, to one decimal place. (10 Marks)

B. Give two main advantages for each of the methods of appraisal used in A above. (4 Marks)

### QUESTION TWO

A. A company had the following results for the past five years on its portfolio.

Year	Annual Rate of Return (HPY)	Year	Annual Rate of Return (HPY)
2012	11%	2015	12%
2013	7%	2016	4%
2014	-6%		

#### Required

Compute the standard deviation and coefficient of variation for the results. (15 Marks)

B. Cygnus has a dividend cover ratio of 4.0 times and expects zero growth in dividends. The company has one million K1 ordinary shares in issue and the market capitalisation (value) of the company is K50 million. After-tax profits for next year are expected to be K20 million. What is the cost of equity capital? (10 Marks)

### QUESTION THREE

The company maintains its cash balance at a minimum balance of K10,000. Interest rates are 15 percent per annum. The fluctuations in daily cash flows are at K150,000 and transaction costs on treasury bills are K35 per transaction. The years has 360 days.

#### Required

Calculate the

- A. spread (12 Marks)
- B. the upper limit (5 Marks)
- C. the return point (8 Marks)

### QUESTION FOUR

- A. Discuss the nature and purpose of financial markets. (10 Marks)
- B. Compare and contrast between primary markets and secondary markets and there relevance to the business. (15 Marks)

## QUESTION FIVE

The following are the statements of account for Konkola Limited for a three year period.

### Konkola Ltd Income Statement: Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017

	2017	2016	2015
	K'000	K'000	K'000
Net sales	15,307	13,363	11,778
Cost of goods sold	11,140	9,682	8,514
Gross profit	4,167	3,681	3,264
Selling and administration expenses	3,332	2,973	2,660
Operating profit margin	835	708	604
Interest expense	42	2	3
Operating income before income taxes	793	706	601
Corporation taxes	282	270	229
Net income	511	436	372

### Konkola Ltd Statement of Financial Position for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

	2017		2016		2015	
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Nets fixed assets		2,144		1,754		1,448
Other non-current assets		135		127		166
		<b>2,279</b>		<b>1,881</b>		<b>1,614</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>						
Cash	144		73		9	
Accounts receivables	373		376		288	
Inventory	2,027		1,733		1,632	
Other	79		144		90	
	<b>2,623</b>		<b>2,326</b>		<b>2,019</b>	
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>						
Accounts payables	907		813		692	
Accrued expenses	618		554		467	
Taxes payable	55		72		23	
		1,043		887		837
Long term liabilities		473		395		408
		<b>2,849</b>		<b>2,373</b>		<b>2,043</b>
<b>FINANCED BY</b>						
Equity capital		196		107		77
Reserves		2,653		2,266		1,966
		<b>2,849</b>		<b>2,373</b>		<b>2,043</b>

## Required

Calculate the cash conversion cycles for Konkola Ltd for the years 2016 and 2017. (25 Marks)

### END OF EXAMINATION

## FORMULAE

$$\text{Optimal Sale} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times \text{annual cash disbursements} \times \text{cost per sale of securities}}{\text{interest rate}}}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times C_o \times D}{C_h \left(1 - \frac{D}{R}\right)}}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times C_o \times D}{C_h}}$$

$$T = \frac{Q \times C_h}{2} + \frac{C_o \times D}{Q}$$

$$\text{Annual holding cost} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{D}{R}\right) \times Q \times C_h}{2} = \frac{Y \times C_h}{2}$$

$$Y = \left(1 - \frac{D}{R}\right) \times Q$$

$$\text{Spread} = 3 \times \left( \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times \text{Transaction cost} \times \text{variance of daily cash flow}}{\text{Interest rate}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$GM = (\pi HPR)^{1/n} - 1$$

$$AM = \frac{\sum HPY}{n}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n [HPY_i - E(HPY)]^2 \div n$$

**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

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
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	5.728	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	9.954	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
(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
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

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 3030: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR  
RELATIONS**

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

**DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

---

1. Write well thought notes on the following:
  - a) Recognition agreement
  - b) Negotiation range
  - c) Collective agreement
2. What is union busting? Explain any four union busting methods used by management in Zambia.
3. Explain the importance of proper recruitment and selection of employees in a large organisation . What steps should be taken to ensure proper recruitment and selection of employees ?
4. Critically discuss the view that “human resource planning is a solution to all problems of labour shortages and surpluses for any large organisation”.
5. Discuss the view that “ normal retirement is the best form of employee separation from any organisation”.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

**FINAL EXAMINATION 2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**PAM 4010: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

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

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

1. Using all the relevant equations in the Harrod-Domar Model of Economic Growth and Development, discuss the relationship among capital formation, capital accumulation, entrepreneurship and economic growth. Further, identify six premises on which the Model can be challenged.
2. There is a widely held view that, the Structural Change Model of Arthur Lewis is incompatible with rural development. Discuss the validity of this assertion. Further, recommend measures which can be put in place to attain rural development.
3. Using Fred Riggs's Fused-Prismatic Diffracted Typology, explain the structural barriers to development faced by a prismatic society. Further, discuss the significance of structural autonomy and integration in development administration.
4. With the help of a correctly labelled diagram, discuss the vicious cycle of technological dependency. Further, with reference to the diagram you have drawn recommend ways in which the vicious cycle of technological dependence can be broken.
5. There is a view that Social Economic Integration affects development of less industrialised countries like Zambia. Discuss the validity of this statement. How can Zambia benefit from Social Economic Integration?

**CONGRATULATIONS**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2018/19 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 4015: MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- i) Attempt question 1, which is compulsory, and any other two questions.**
  - ii) Time allowed is three hours**
- 

1. (a) Complete Peter Honey and Alan Mumford (1992)'s Learning Styles Questionnaire attached at the back of this examination question paper. Thereafter, show which scores describe an *Activist*, *Reflector*, *Theorist*, and *Pragmatist* as per the instructions in the questionnaire. At the end, calculate the total score for each of the four learning styles.  
  
(b) Explain and illustrate the above learning styles using a learning circle.
2. Explain five benefits of Management Development to the:
  - a) Individual manager
  - b) Individual's manager
  - c) Organisational unit
  - d) Organisation as a whole
3. Explain the stages in the evolution of Management Development, and the changes in its characteristics at each stage.
4. Identify and explain any five key concepts and components of a Management Development programme.
5. Explain how institutional reform is affected by the following strands of the New Institutionalism:
  - a) Rational Choice Institutionalism
  - b) Historical Institutionalism
  - c) Sociological Institutionalism
6. Use the 4I organisational learning model to relate individual, group, and organisational learning.

**END**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
**2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR DISTANCE EXAMINATION**

**PAM 4024: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT:**

- a. Answer three (3) questions. Answer question ONE and ANY other two questions.
- b. Credit will be given for:
1. Good grammar and appropriate illustrations.
  2. Demonstrated understanding of the relevant ancillary terminologies, principles and concepts
  3. Clarity and strength of ideas presented through the use of practical examples

**TIME ALLOWED 3 Hours**

- 
1. A. The Director for Caritas Zambia Bishop Evans Chinyemba says '*Government must consider declaring the hunger situation in some parts of the country as a disaster because places visited by the Catholic Church agents revealed that 79% of the crops were affected by drought, 13% by floods while 4% were affected by both drought and floods*'.

**Task:** Transform this information into an advocative claim using the generalization or statistical mode.

**10 Marks (Compulsory)**

- B. '*The recently held National Dialogue Forum (NDF) in which various organisations, including political parties and some civil society organisations participated, like past national congress, has been rejected by some as a farce that can only produce a constitution that serves the interests of a few*'

**Task:** Transform this information into an evaluative claim using the value-critical mode. **10 Marks**

**(Compulsory)**

2. With the aid of practical examples, discuss social experimentation. Further, identify and explain factors that threaten its validity and reliability. **(15 Marks)**
3. Using the Policy Delphi technique, discuss the problem of climate change and agriculture productivity in Zambia. **(15 Marks)**
4. With practical examples, identify and differentiate between the criteria for Policy Recommendation and criteria for Policy Evaluation. **(15 Marks)**

**TURN TO NEXT PAGE**

5. **A.** With the help of relevant examples, develop a descriptive policy model of the problem of electoral violence in Zambia. **(7.5 Marks)**
- B.** Using practical examples explain the Symbolic Models of problem structuring and show its relevance to policy analysis. **(7.5 Marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS – REGULAR/PARALLEL**

**PAM 4044: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** a) Answer **any three (3) questions**  
b) The time allowed is three (3) hours

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1. Identify four basic steps in the Project Initiation Process. Using examples, critically discuss their relevance to project success.
2. Using information from the project you evaluated, develop a logical framework for the project.
3. Identify and explain at least three (3) pitfalls in project management and suggest ways of overcoming them in order to ensure project success.
4. Good monitoring means that project monitoring is continuous, involves partners, and is focused on progress made towards outputs and outcomes. Further, it demands that the project monitoring team find the right mix of tools and be able to balance the analysis of reports, reviews, validation and participation. Identify and explain three (3) key principles of good monitoring and highlight how they contribute to ensuring successful project implementation and evaluation.
5. Identify and explain two types of data collection techniques in project evaluation and highlight their merits and demerits.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR  
MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 5215: ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

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

---

1. a) With the help of appropriate examples, describe the three (3) main types of economic systems in the world.  
b) What type of economic system do you think is the most appropriate for Zambia in the 21st century? Give reasons to support your position. (14 marks)
2. Compare and contrast bureaucratic and pluralist approaches to public policy-making. (13 marks)
3. To what extent is the linear model relevant in explaining how economic reforms have been handled in Zambia? Give reasons to support your answer. (13 marks)
4. a) With the help of relevant examples, explain the meaning of demand side policies of economic growth.  
b) With the help of relevant examples, describe the advantages and disadvantages of demand side policies of economic growth. (13 marks)
5. a) With the help of appropriate examples, present the physical ecologists' explanation of the causes of poverty.  
b) What measures do physical ecologists propose to alleviate poverty?  
c) What are the weaknesses of physical ecologists' view on poverty? (13 marks)

[Total = 40 marks]

**END OF EXAMINATION**

The University of Zambia  
School of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Department of Political and Administrative Studies  
Final Term Examinations – July, 2018.

**PAM 5355: Local Government.**

**Instructions:** Answer any **THREE** of the questions below, taking account of appropriate illustrations and good grammar.

1. Distinguish between devolution and de-concentration as aspects of practice in local governance and provide practical examples of each case in Zambia.
2. Explain the significance of the **Local Government Act** for the control of public affairs in Zambian districts and provinces.
3. What constitutes ambivalences in the practical application of local governance in Zambia, and what alternatives would you suggest to wipe out the contradictions?
4. Brain storm by identifying challenges and opportunities for local governance in South Africa to day.
5. How did District and Provincial Commissioners surmount early resistance against foreign rule in Zambia?

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2018/19 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

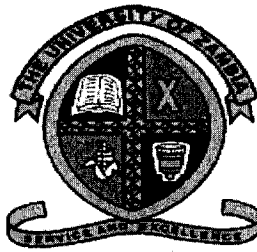
**PAM 9010: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- i) Attempt question 1, which is compulsory, and any other two questions.**
  - ii) Time allowed is three hours**
- 

1. (a) Using correctly labelled diagrams, and appropriate formulae, explain Hugh Dalton, and Richard Musgrave's conceptualisations of the first proposition of the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage as it relates to how far the state should tax and spend. In so doing, show and explain how inappropriate size of fiscal operation can reduce social advantage to society.  
  
(b) using correctly labelled diagrams, and appropriate formulae, explain the second proposition of the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage as it relates to:
  - i) Changes in the marginal and total disutility of taxation due to optimum, and inappropriate level of taxation.
  - ii) Changes in the marginal and total utility of public expenditure due to optimum, and inappropriate level of public expenditure.
2. Identify and discuss the macroeconomic significance of Richard Musgrave's three functions of public finance.
3. Use appropriate diagrams to explain progressive, proportional, regressive, and degressive taxation methods. Further, relate each of them to the Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.
4. Identify and explain factors that have led to the increase in Zambia's stock of public debt in recent years. What have been the socioeconomic effects of this debt increase?
5. Write scholarly notes on the following:
  - a) Functional Finance
  - b) Single versus Multiple Taxation
  - c) Benefit Principle
  - d) Backward versus forward shifting of tax incidence

**END**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION (REGULAR)**  
**PAM 9035: PUBLIC PROCUREMENT      TIME: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer Question **ONE** and **ANY** other **TWO** Questions
  - Clarity and strength of ideas presented through the use of practical examples
  - Demonstrated understanding of the relevant concepts
- 

**1. Question One (40 Marks) (Compulsory)**

Using examples, discuss the following terms as used in public procurement.

- |                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Objectives of Procurement | [8 Marks] |
| (b) Preference scheme         | [8 Marks] |
| (c) Bid Evaluation            | [8 Marks] |
| (d) Procurement Unit          | [8 Marks] |
| (e) Statement of Requirements | [8 Marks] |
- 

**2. Question Two (30 Marks)**

**Scenario:** Procurement plans can be prepared in many different formats and cover all the different steps in the process with the expected date of initiation of each milestone.

**Task:** Using relevant examples, critically discuss how Public Procuring Entities can achieve rationality in Procurement planning in Zambia.

---

### **3. Question Three (30 Marks)**

**Scenario:** Various units of Government in Zambia are charged with the responsibility of investigation and prevention of unethical practices and any potential frauds in the public procurement system.

**Task:** Identify and critically discuss at least **FIVE** examples of ethical or unethical behaviours addressed in an ethical code of conduct for public procurement professionals.

---

### **4. Question Four (30 Marks)**

**Scenario:** The basic idea behind the principle of competition is that it leads to reasonable price, quality and is good for the economy; however, not all contracts awarded use a competitive process because specific requirements demand for different procurement methods.

**Task:** Identify and critically discuss two competitive and two non-competitive procurement methods and provide justifications for their use based on the Public Procurement Act of 2008.

---

### **5. Question Five (30 Marks)**

**Scenario:** The Procurement Cycle entails a public procurement process with a sequence of activities until the final payment.

**Task:** Explain succinctly the main stages that Procuring Entities undertake in the procuring of goods, services or works from prospective suppliers.

---

**Good Luck**

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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR MID YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 9045: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer any **THREE** questions in three hours.

---

- Q1. Using appropriate examples, compare and contrast Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
- Q2. Using Zambian examples, explain how the principle of Rule of Law serves as a basis and foundation of Administrative Law.
- Q3. Some scholars have argued that ‘Had the doctrine of separation of powers been followed rigidly in any country, the development of modern administrative agencies would have been an impossibility.’ Discuss the meaning of this statement in the Zambian context.
- Q4. Using Zambian examples, discuss the difference between executive and independent agencies.
- Q5. Discuss the nature and scope of delegated legislation in Zambia.
- Q6. Discuss the Red Light and Green Light Theories of Administrative Law. In your view, which theory can be used to explain the nature of Administrative Law in Zambia. Give reasons for your answer.
- Q7. What is the rationale behind the need for controlling administrative agencies? Further, discuss the judicial and legislative or parliamentary control mechanisms that can be imposed on governmental and/or agency powers.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR,**

**TERM-TWO FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 9055 : STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 IN SECTION A PLUS ANY OTHER 2 QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE FROM SECTION B**

**SECTION A**

1. The Zambian government is in the process of building a new international terminal at the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport. However, strategists believe that the Zambian government can actually do well to pursue the strategy of industry clustering in its airport expansion plan. Industry clustering is a development strategy in which groups of similar and related companies come to operate in a designated geographical area, to provide various services needed by each other (e.g. raw materials, spare parts, technology, repair services, transport, etc.)
  - (a) Identify several companies that, in your opinion, can form the industry cluster that can possibly emerge around the new international terminal.
  - (b) How, in your opinion, can the strategy of industry clustering be used to promote economic development, skills development and job creation?
  - (c) What policies do you think the government should put in place in order to promote industry clustering generally? **(20 Marks)**

**SECTION B**

2. Some writers suggest that Michael Porter and Henry Mintzberg are probably the most outstanding contributors to the field of strategic management. Using the information that you gathered in your Strategic Management class, would you agree, or disagree with the recognition given to the two scholars? Provide sufficient evidence to support your answer. **(15 Marks)**
3. Although the future is largely unknowable or unpredictable, organizations can still take concrete actions in the present in order to prepare for the future. Write a concise essay in which you outline and explain several of such actions. Furthermore, illustrate, using solid examples, how these actions can help organizations control or shape their future state and performance **(15 Marks)**
4. Write a comprehensive essay in which you identify and comment briefly on the various factors that influence strategy formulation. In so doing, explain also how strategy is, or can actually be implemented. **(15 Marks)**

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR MID YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 9065: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**

**Instructions: Answer any Three Questions in Three Hours**

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- Q1 With the help of appropriate examples, explain the differences between traditional public administration and governance.
- Q2. Who are the major beneficiaries of the shift from traditional public administration to governance? Explain how the mentioned beneficiaries have benefited from the transformation of public administration.
- Q3. Compare and contrast two models of governance.
- Q4. Discuss the nature and scope of regulation and self-regulation in Zambia.
- Q5. With the help of appropriate examples, discuss the major forces driving change and/or reforms in government.
- Q6. Distinguish e-government from e-administration and e-governance. In addition, state the benefits of e-government to the government, citizens and business sector.
- Q7. Identify and discuss the various types of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). In your view, which PPP model can create the best benefits and value for a country like Zambia? Give reasons for your answer.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PAM 9075: PUBLIC SECTOR ETHICS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer one question in Section A and two other questions from Section B.

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

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**SECTION A**

- Q1. Discuss the main arguments for and against result based, duty-based and character based ethics. In addition, why have some scholars and professional associations supported the combined use of all ethical approaches?
- Q2. With the aid of a diagram, identify and discuss the key elements and central ideals of the Ethics Triangle. Further, state why the use of the Ethics Triangle should be encouraged in the public sector in Zambia.
- Q3. Discuss the scope, growth and importance of Public Sector Ethics.
- Q4. Discuss the basic tenets of any three of the following and explain how they relate to ethical theories and practices in the public sector:
- a) Buddhist Ethics
  - b) Confucian Ethics
  - c) Judaic Ethics
  - d) Islamic Ethics
  - e) Christian Ethics

**SECTION B**

- Q5. What is political and bureaucratic corruption? Further, state the institutional, preventive, enforcement and M & E measures for controlling political and bureaucratic corruption.
- Q6. Identify and discuss the:
- a) key situations that create ethical dilemmas in the public sector in Zambia.
  - b) categories of ethical dilemmas.
  - c) most prominent ethical dilemmas faced by public managers in Zambia.
- Q7. Outline the ethical dilemmas faced by administrators and managers in the public sector. In addition, identify and discuss the factors affecting ethical decision making as well as the major approaches to ethical decision making in the public sector in Zambia.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2018 Academic**

PAM 9085 – Occupational Safety and Health Management  
*Mid-Year Examinations*

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer any three questions
  - Time allowed is three (3) hours
  - Start each question on a fresh page
  - Use sub-headings
- 

**QUESTIONS**

1. Assuming you have been tasked with the responsibility to manage the safety and health of employees at a construction site, explain using the accident theory how you would ensure effective execution of your responsibility.
2. With the help of practical examples, justify the significance of communication in emergency response. Further, identify and explain factors that can hinder effective communication in emergency response.
3. Develop a theoretical or conceptual framework that explains how OSH can be managed effectively.
4. Identify and explain factors that can hamper the development of an effective OSH policy at enterprise level.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR FULL - TIME/ PARALLEL EXAMINATION**

**PAS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

Q1. Write reasonable and concise notes on the steps in the research process: (20 Marks)

- a. Formulating a research problem
- b. Conceptualising a research design
- c. Constructing instruments for data collection
- d. Selecting a sample
- e. Writing a research proposal
- f. Data collection
- g. Data analysis
- h. Writing a research report

Q2. Distinguish between the follow concepts: (20 Marks)

- a. Descriptive research and correlational research
- b. Qualitative research and quantitative research
- c. Quasi – experimental design and experimental design
- d. Type I error and Type II error
- e. Parametric test and non – parametric test
- f. Dependent variable and intervening variable
- g. Sample statistics and population parameters
- h. Standard deviation and standard error of the mean
- i. Normal distribution and standard normal distribution
- j. Directional hypothesis and non-directional hypothesis
- k. Research hypothesis and null hypothesis

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)**

Q1. An entrepreneur running a factory argues that there is a difference in the number of mistakes made by his employees, A, B and C. Data on the number of errors made by each employee was collected on five successive days as shown below.

Worker A	Worker B	Worker C
8	8	15
5	10	10
2	4	7
3	12	10
2	11	13

Using ANOVA, at the level of significance  $\alpha = 0.05$ , test the hypothesis that there is a difference in the number of mistakes made by the employees. (25 Marks)

Q2. A second hand car dealer had 10 cars for sale. She decided to investigate the association between the age of a car,  $x$  years, and the mileage,  $y$  thousand kilometers. The data collected is shown in the table below.

Age x Years	2	2.5	3	4	4.5	4.5	5	3	6	6.5
Mileage y (Thousand Kilometers)	22	34	33	37	40	45	49	30	58	58

Undertake the following: (20 Marks)

- Compute the regression equation to show the dependence of mileage of a car on age.
- If a car had a mileage of 72, what was its age?
- Computes the correlation coefficient and interpret the answer.
- Calculate the coefficient of determinant and interpret the answer.

Q3. Muna investigated whether taking vitamin C tablets every day during the school term affects chances of a student getting a cold. The results he obtained are shown below.

	Vitamin C tablet taken	Vitamin C tablet not taken
Got a cold during the term	15	22
Did not get a cold during the term	100	93

Using chi-square, at the level of significance  $\alpha = 0.01$ , test the hypothesis that taking vitamin C tablet affects chances of getting a cold. (15 Marks)

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

TABLE IV Critical Values of Chi Square

df	Level of significance for a non-directional test					
	.20	.10	.05	.02	.01	.001
1	1.64	2.71	3.84	5.41	6.64	10.83
2	3.22	4.60	5.99	7.82	9.21	13.82
3	4.64	6.25	7.82	9.84	11.34	16.27
4	5.99	7.78	9.49	11.67	13.28	18.46
5	7.29	9.24	11.07	13.39	15.09	20.52
6	8.56	10.64	12.59	15.03	16.81	22.46
7	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.62	18.48	24.32
8	11.03	13.36	15.51	18.17	20.09	26.12
9	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.68	21.67	27.88
10	13.44	15.99	18.31	21.16	23.21	29.59
11	14.63	17.28	19.68	22.62	24.72	31.26
12	15.81	18.55	21.03	24.05	26.22	32.91
13	16.98	19.81	22.36	25.47	27.69	34.53
14	18.15	21.06	23.68	26.87	29.14	36.12
15	19.31	22.31	25.00	28.26	30.58	37.70
16	20.46	23.54	26.30	29.63	32.00	39.29
17	21.62	24.77	27.59	31.00	33.41	40.75
18	22.76	25.99	28.87	32.35	34.80	42.31
19	23.90	27.20	30.14	33.69	36.19	43.82
20	25.04	28.41	31.41	35.02	37.57	45.32
21	26.17	29.62	32.67	36.34	38.93	46.80
22	27.30	30.81	33.92	37.66	40.29	48.27
23	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.97	41.64	49.73
24	29.55	33.20	36.42	40.27	42.98	51.18
25	30.68	34.38	37.65	41.57	44.31	52.62
26	31.80	35.56	38.88	42.86	45.64	54.05
27	32.91	36.74	40.11	44.14	46.96	55.48
28	34.03	37.92	41.34	45.42	48.28	56.89
29	35.14	39.09	42.69	46.69	49.59	58.30
30	36.25	40.26	43.77	47.96	50.89	59.70
32	38.47	42.59	46.19	50.49	53.49	62.49
34	40.68	44.90	48.60	53.00	56.06	65.25
36	42.88	47.21	51.00	55.49	58.62	67.99
38	45.08	49.51	53.38	57.97	61.16	70.70
40	47.27	51.81	55.76	60.44	63.69	73.40
44	51.64	56.37	60.48	65.34	68.71	78.75
48	55.99	60.91	65.17	70.20	73.68	84.04
52	60.33	65.42	69.83	75.02	78.62	89.27
56	64.66	69.92	74.47	79.82	83.51	94.46
60	68.97	74.40	79.08	84.58	88.38	99.61

Find the row corresponding to the indicated degrees of freedom, find the column corresponding to the chosen level of significance, the critical value of  $\chi^2_{crit}$  is at the intersection of that row and that column. If  $\chi^2_{obs} \geq \chi^2_{crit}$  then  $H_0$  is rejected.

TABLE III (Continued)

		Degrees of freedom for the numerator																								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	20	24	30	40	50	75	100	200	500	$\infty$	
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.50	2.47	2.45	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.41	2.40
	9.65	7.20	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.88	4.74	4.63	4.54	4.46	4.40	4.29	4.21	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86	3.80	3.74	3.70	3.66	3.62	3.60	3.62	3.60
12	4.75	3.88	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.92	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.69	2.64	2.60	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.40	2.36	2.35	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.31	2.30
	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.65	4.50	4.39	4.30	4.22	4.16	4.05	3.98	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.61	3.56	3.49	3.46	3.41	3.38	3.36	3.38	3.36
13	4.67	3.80	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.92	2.84	2.77	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.32	2.28	2.26	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.22	2.21
	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.20	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19	4.10	4.02	3.96	3.85	3.78	3.67	3.59	3.51	3.42	3.37	3.30	3.27	3.21	3.18	3.16	3.18	3.16
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.77	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.53	2.48	2.44	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.24	2.21	2.19	2.16	2.14	2.13	2.14	2.13
	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.03	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94	3.86	3.80	3.70	3.62	3.51	3.43	3.34	3.26	3.21	3.14	3.11	3.06	3.02	3.00	3.02	3.00
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.70	2.64	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.48	2.43	2.39	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.18	2.15	2.12	2.10	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.07
	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80	3.73	3.67	3.56	3.48	3.36	3.29	3.20	3.12	3.07	3.00	2.97	2.92	2.89	2.87	2.89	2.87
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.13	2.10	2.09	2.07	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.01
	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78	3.69	3.61	3.55	3.45	3.37	3.25	3.18	3.10	3.01	2.96	2.92	2.86	2.82	2.80	2.77	2.75	2.75
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.62	2.55	2.50	2.45	2.41	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.08	2.04	2.02	1.99	1.97	1.96	1.96
	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.59	3.52	3.45	3.35	3.27	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.86	2.82	2.79	2.76	2.70	2.67	2.65	2.65
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.37	2.34	2.29	2.25	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.04	2.00	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.92
	8.28	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.85	3.71	3.60	3.51	3.44	3.37	3.27	3.19	3.07	3.00	2.91	2.83	2.78	2.71	2.68	2.62	2.59	2.57	2.57	2.57
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.55	2.48	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.04	2.02	2.00	1.96	1.94	1.91	1.90	1.88	1.88
	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52	3.43	3.36	3.30	3.19	3.12	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76	2.70	2.70	2.63	2.60	2.54	2.51	2.49	2.49
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.52	2.45	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.28	2.23	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.96	1.92	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.84
	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.71	3.56	3.45	3.37	3.30	3.23	3.13	3.05	2.94	2.86	2.77	2.69	2.63	2.63	2.56	2.53	2.47	2.44	2.42	2.42
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.25	2.20	2.15	2.09	2.05	2.00	1.96	1.93	1.89	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.81
	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.65	3.51	3.40	3.31	3.24	3.17	3.07	2.99	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.63	2.58	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.38	2.36	2.36	2.36
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.47	2.40	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.23	2.18	2.13	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.91	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.80	1.78	1.78	1.78
	7.94	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26	3.18	3.12	3.02	2.94	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.31	2.31	2.31

Degrees of freedom for the denominator

## FORMULAE

### ANOVA

i. Compute Grand mean  $\bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sum x_{ij}}{n}$

ii. Compute TSS =  $\sum (x_{ij} - \bar{\bar{X}})^2$

iii. Compute SSB =  $n(\sum \bar{x}_i - \bar{\bar{X}})^2$

iv. Compute VB =  $\frac{SSB}{dfb}$

v. Compute SSW = TSS - SSB

vi. Compute VW =  $\frac{SSW}{dfw}$

vii.  $F_{obs} = \frac{VBG}{VWG}$

$$b = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$r = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$$\chi^2_{obs} = \sum_{ij} \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS**

2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 1010: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer each section in a separate answer book and follow the instructions for each section.

**SECTION A:**

**Instructions:** Answer any two questions in Part I by choosing one between 1 and 2 and another one between 3 and 4 and answer ALL questions in Part II

**PART I: ETHICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY**

Choose one question between 1 and 2 and another one between 3 and 4 from the following:

1. (a) With the help of concrete examples explain Kantian ethics and state at least two challenges associated with this ethical theory.  
(b) Compare and contrast Kantian ethics with utilitarianism.
2. (a) Discuss Aristotle's account of virtue ethics and explain why you think it is important given that anyone can sometimes do bad or good things irrespective of their character.  
(b) How is virtue ethics different from Kantian ethics?
3. (a) On the basis of the Simile of the line (Divide line) explain how Plato differentiates what he considers to be true knowledge from mere opinion. - Intellect  
(b) Explain why Plato thought that it is not possible to acquire knowledge from ordinary sense experience.
4. With the help of concrete examples clearly outline John Locke's theory of knowledge and discuss whether or not he succeeded in his attempt to refute the notion of innate ideas.

## PART II: LOGIC

### Answer all questions

5. Read each of the following arguments carefully and determine whether: (i) it is valid or invalid; and (ii) if any of the arguments is invalid, explain why it is invalid by stating the **rule** that has been violated.

(a) Some students are not male  
All students are youths  
Some youths are not male.

(b) All elephants are heavy animals  
All heavy animals are fat things  
No fat things are elephants

(c) All snakes are vegetarians  
All vegetarians have teeth  
Therefore, all snakes have teeth

(d) All pastors have a church  
Banda has a church  
Therefore, Banda is a pastor

(e) No men are women  
Some men are police officers  
Some police officers are not women

(f) All dogs are animals  
All puppies are animals  
Therefore, all puppies are dogs

(g) All parents are married couples  
All married couples have children  
Some parents do not have children

(h) No fish are birds  
Some birds can swim  
All fish can swim

(i) Some people are men  
All people are human beings  
Some human beings are not men

(j) My cat is a bird  
All birds can fly  
Therefore, my cat can fly

6. Formulate two valid syllogistic arguments.

**END OF SECTION A**

## SECTION B

(Instructions: Answer in a separate answer book)

### PART I: POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Choose and answer any two from the following four questions:

1. David Miller defines political philosophy as, philosophical reflection on how best to arrange our collective life – our political institutions and our social practices, such as our economic system and our pattern of family life. ③
  - (a) Explain why the good order of the state requires having a coercive state.
  - (b) Explain why it matters that we should ask questions about the best form of state. <
  - (c) State what, according to Plato's, is the basis for how people come to be organized in society. <
  - (d) Explain why Plato believed that popular opinion cannot be the basis for statecraft. <
  
2. The ancient Greek thinker Aristotle argued in his *Politics* that "man when perfected, is the best of animals, but when separated from law and justice, is the worst of all."
  - (a) State the moral quality that gives constitutional ruler the moral authority to rule. ✓
  - (b) Explain the sense in which for Aristotle the authority of the constitutional ruler differs from that of a master over his slave, a man over his family, a physician over his patient.
  - (c) Explain why Thomas Hobbes believed that an absolute monarchy would best guarantee people's right to life, liberty and property. ✓
  - (d) State John Locke's argument against an absolute ruler.
  
3. In his book *On Liberty*, John Stuart Mill argued that the best government is one in which a body of representatives is elected by universal suffrage. The purpose of the representative body is to articulate the needs and concerns of the electorate through free and open discussion, and to decide on the objectives of government policy.
  - (a) State Mill's argument for representative argument.
  - (b) State what Mill considered to be the most serious drawback of despotic government.
  - (c) State Mill's two-part defence for an individual's complete freedom of expression.
  - (d) Explain, with the help of an example from Zambian customary law, why Mill believed that the legal subordination of one sex to another was wrong.
  
4. In his political philosophy, John Rawls focused on the basic institutions of society. He believed that unless institutions like the constitution, the economy, and education system operated in a fair way for all, social justice would not exist in a society.
  - (a) State the source of inequalities in society, according to John Rawls.
  - (b) State two ways in which Rawls thought a just society would reduce inequalities.
  - (c) Explain why Rawls used the device of a "veil of ignorance" for his theory of justice.
  - (d) State the main criticism for the use of the device of a "veil of ignorance".

## PART II: METAPHYSICS AND PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

### Answer all questions

5. Metaphysics in the ordinary Greek language meant simply that which comes after physics.
  - (a) Describe how the word metaphysics entered the philosophical lexicon.
  - (b) Explain the philosophical sense in which metaphysics means after physics
  - (c) Demonstrate how a metaphysical problem arises from the data of metaphysics by giving three examples of the data of metaphysics or beliefs of common sense from which a metaphysical problem arises.
  - (d) State what the task of metaphysics when faced with a metaphysical problem.
  
6. A victim of flooding laments in despair “Everything I’ve ever worked for is now destroyed. Short of dying, I can’t think of anything worse happening to me right now. I’ve been a good Christian and I pray all the time; I don’t see how God could have let this happen to me.”
  - (a) State the problem of the philosophy of religion in this lamentation.
  - (b) Describe the two types of suffering that are central to this problem. *← natural*  
*moral*
  - (c) Outline the argument for atheism underlying this problem.
  - (d) Give one philosophical response to the challenge of suffering in the world.

**END OF EXAMINATION!**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS**

**2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

PHI 4085:               EPISTEMOLOGY  
TIME:                   THREE HOURS  
INSTRUCTIONS:      ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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1. With regards John Locke's theory of knowledge, explain the following concepts:
  - (a) the *tabula rasa*;
  - (b) Simple and complex ideas;
  - (c) primary and secondary qualities of an object;
  - (d) The substratum.
  
- 2 Compare and contrast Bishop Georgy Berkeley and John Locke in respect of the following:
  - a) Explain any two ways in which George Berkeley's idealism differs from John Locke's scientific direct realism.
  - b) Give an analysis on whether or not you agree with Berkeley's attack on Locke. You must take a clear position on the matter.
  
3. (a) Explain the tripartite account of knowledge.  
(b) Explain E.L Gettier's reasons for attacking the tripartite account of knowledge.
  
4. Explain each of the following responses to Gettier's attack on the tripartite account of knowledge: The *presence of relevant falsehood*, *reliability* and the *causal theory*. Explain the weakness that you find in each of these responses.
  
5. Using your self-made examples, explain any two (2) arguments that support *indirect* realism. Make one criticism against each argument.

**END OF EXAMINATION!**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2018 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 4095: METAPHYSICS

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer 4 questions; answer both, that is, two (2) questions from Section A and two (2) questions from Section B.

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**SECTION A: (ANSWER BOTH QUESTIONS 1 AND 2)**

1. William James defined metaphysics as “nothing but an unusually obstinate effort to think clearly.”
  - (a) State three basic problems on which metaphysicians have to think clearly.
  - (b) Explain, with the help of examples from philosophy, why R. Taylor believes that the problems of metaphysics are basic to philosophy.
  - (c) State the elementary beliefs of commonsense from which these problems arise.
  - (d) Discuss, with the help of examples, the task of metaphysics in response to each of the three metaphysical problems stated in (a).
  
2. Taylor states: “metaphysics promises no knowledge of anything. If knowledge itself is what you seek, be grateful for empirical science, for you will never find it in metaphysics.”
  - (a) Discuss what metaphysics offers if it does not promise knowledge of anything.
  - (b) Explain, with the help of examples, the role that metaphysical theories play when faced with metaphysical problems of existence.
  - (c) Discuss what the attitude of a wise metaphysician should be towards metaphysical views in response to the most basic problems of existence.
  - (d) Explain why a wise metaphysician should adopt such an attitude.

## **SECTION B: (ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS)**

3. According to D. W. Hamlyn, “the question of *universals* (the abstract concepts that refer to the qualities which a group of *particular* things share and by which we think, communicate about them and the universe is made intelligible) is one of those philosophical subjects which it has been customary to discuss in terms of alternative metaphysical theories of realism and rival theories of conceptualism and nominalism.”
  - (a) State much more clearly the problem of universals and particulars.
  - (b) Discuss what explains and grounds the existence and nature of universals according to the ancient Greek thinker Plato’s extreme realism.
  - (c) Discuss what explains and grounds the existence and nature of universals according to the ancient Greek thinker Aristotle’s moderate realism.
  - (d) Discuss the nominalist response to the problem of universals and particulars.
  
4. We describe a person as a complex entity consisting of two quite radically different parts, a mind and a body, each of which can causally act upon the other.
  - (a) Briefly discuss Rene Descartes’ metaphysical theory of dualistic interactionism and the problem it raises and does not satisfactorily resolve.
  - (b) Critically discuss the reductive materialist response to the problem of dualistic interactionism.
  - (c) Critically discuss the response of epiphenomenalism to the problem of dualistic interactionism.
  - (d) Critically discuss the response of the dual aspect theory to the problem of dualistic interactionism.
  
5. According to Velasquez, “The traditional Western view of human nature makes an assumption that initially appears to be so obvious that we are selves that endure through time. Yet, we do change substantially over time as we go through our lives.”
  - (a) Discuss the traditional Western view, such as Descartes holds, of personal identity.
  - (b) Discuss John Locke’s critique of the Cartesian view of personal identity.
  - (c) Discuss Locke’s view of personal identity and why it seems correct to many people.
  - (d) Critically discuss David Hume’s bundle theory of personal identity.
  
6. “It may seem to us that we are free. But in actuality, this freedom is just a result of our ignorance of the laws that govern us. Eventually we will discover these laws. Then we will see clearly that freedom is an illusion.”
  - (a) State the problem of free-will and determinism.
  - (b) Discuss the determinist argument.
  - (c) Discuss Jean-Paul Sartre’s libertarian argument.
  - (d) Critically discuss your solution to the problem of free-will and determinism.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS**

**2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**PHI 9115: PHILOSOPHY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer three (3) questions; choose one question from each section. Answer each question in a SEPARATE answer book.**

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**SECTION A**

1. Several institutions and personalities have tried to define the term 'good governance' in various ways.
  - (a) Name any five (5) of such institutions and personalities.
  - (b) For each of these institutions and personalities, explain the parameters they gave as defining characteristics of 'good governance'.
  - (c) Explain one weakness of each of these definitions.
2.
  - (a) Define and explain what a right is,
  - (b) Define what a negative right is and what a positive right is.
  - (c) Choose an example either, but not both, of John Rawls or Robert Nozick to explain how either one of them viewed what a negative and positive right is.
3. Peter Ulvin Btagtotti in his book *Global Governance* claims that the term 'good governance' was single-handedly coined by the World Bank.
  - (a) Briefly explain the historical, political and economic conditions in the Third World countries which led the World Bank to come up with this definition.
  - (b) Outline the key weaknesses of this World Bank definition.
4. Explain five (5) differences between the social and economic justice theories of Robert Nozick and John Rawls. In other words, explain these differences in terms of what each philosopher considers to be the most morally fair way of distributing wealth.

## SECTION B

5. It is often said that the ancient Greeks “invented” democracy (from the Greek words: *demos* = people, and *kratos* = rule, thus rule by the people). However, it must be stressed that “the people” was a limited category in ancient Greece: a closer term in current usage might be “citizens”, since not every “person” was a citizen.
  - (a) Explain how citizens were defined in ancient Greece, particularly in Athens.
  - (b) Explain how we define citizenship today.
  - (c) Critically discuss whether the way we define citizens today is better than the way they were defined in ancient Greece.
  - (d) Critically discuss why, according to Tom Christiano, democracy is instrumentally better than other forms of governance.
  
6. In his argument against Athenian democracy in the *Republic*, Plato believed that the basis for deciding who should govern the state is not to do with numbers (the one – a monarchy; a few – an oligarchy; or, the many – a democracy).
  - (a) Describe Plato’s view of how the state came about.
  - (b) State, in Plato’s view, the key functions of the state.
  - (c) Explain why Plato believed the basis for who should rule is not to do with numbers.
  - (d) Critically discuss who for Plato should rule and the basis for deciding on this.
  
7. In his book, *The Leviathan*, Thomas Hobbes argued that the only way in which the security for one’s life, family, or property could be guaranteed was by having every human being agree with others to lay down their natural right to everything, except for the right to life, in a contract, and by giving up this right to a sovereign.
  - (a) State the reason Hobbes gave for believing that life without an absolute sovereign state would be one of anarchy without security.
  - (b) State the main passions that Hobbes believed govern the lives of human beings in the natural state and on the basis of which he tried to build a science of society and politics.
  - (c) From your reading of Hobbes’ thought, discuss the sense in which Thomas Hobbes is ranked as the originator of natural rights.
  - (d) Discuss how Hobbes’ conception of the right to life significantly differs from that of John Locke who lived at the same time as Hobbes.
  
8. In *On Liberty*, John Stuart Mill stated that the best government was one in which a body of representatives was elected by universal suffrage.
  - (a) State, according to Mill, what was the purpose of a representative government.
  - (b) Give reasons for why Mill believed a representative government was the best.
  - (c) Discuss with the help of examples, when for Mill, the state cannot be justified in exercising state power to restrict the liberties of the individual.
  - (d) Discuss with the help of examples, when according to Mill, the State can be justified in exercising state power to restrict the liberties of the individual.

### **SECTION C**

9.
  - (a) Outline five key features of Karl Marx's socio-political theory.
  - (b) Explain Thomas Aquinas' position on the supposed relationship between the Church and the State.
  
10.
  - (a) Outline five key features of Karl Marx's socio-political theory.
  - (b) Explain five arguments that support positive action or reverse discrimination policies for women. Give a criticism against each argument.

**END OF EXAMINATION!**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS**  
**2019 DEFERRED EXAMINATION**

PHI 9115: PHILOSOPHY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer two (2) questions from Section A and both questions from section B. Answer each section on in a separate answer book.

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SECTION A

1. It is often said that the ancient Greeks “invented” democracy (from the Greek words: *demos* = people, and *kratos* = rule, thus rule by the people). However, it must be stressed that “the people” was a limited category in ancient Greece: a closer term in current usage might be “citizens”, since not every “person” was a citizen.
  - (a) Explain how citizens were defined in ancient Greece, particularly in Athens.
  - (b) Explain how we define citizenship today.
  - (c) Critically discuss whether the way we define citizens today is better than the way they were defined in ancient Greece.
  - (d) Critically discuss why, according to Tom Christiano, democracy is instrumentally better than other forms of governance.
  
2. In his argument against Athenian democracy in *The Republic*, Plato believed that the basis for deciding who should govern the state is not to do with numbers (the one – a monarchy; a few – an oligarchy; or, the many – a democracy).
  - (a) Describe Plato’s view of how the state came about.
  - (b) State, in Plato’s view, the key functions of the state.
  - (c) Explain why Plato believed the basis for who should rule is not to do with numbers.
  - (d) Critically discuss who for Plato should rule and the basis for deciding on this.

3. In his book, *The Leviathan*, Thomas Hobbes argued that the only way in which the security for one's life, family, or property could be guaranteed was by having every human being agree with others to lay down their natural right to everything, except for the right to life, in a contract, and by giving up this right to a sovereign.
  - (a) State the reason Hobbes gave for believing that life without an absolute sovereign state would be one of anarchy without security.
  - (b) State the main passions that Hobbes believed govern the lives of human beings in the natural state and on the basis of which he tried to build a science of society and politics.
  - (c) From your reading of Hobbes' thought, discuss the sense in which Thomas Hobbes is ranked as the originator of natural rights.
  - (d) Discuss how Hobbes' conception of the right to life significantly differs from that of John Locke who lived at the same time as Hobbes.
  
4. In *On Liberty*, John Stuart Mill stated that the best government was one in which a body of representatives was elected by universal suffrage.
  - (a) State, according to Mill, what was the purpose of a representative government.
  - (b) Give reasons for why Mill believed a representative government was the best.
  - (c) Discuss with the help of examples, when for Mill, the state cannot be justified in exercising state power to restrict the liberties of the individual.
  - (d) Discuss with the help of examples, when according to Mill, the State can be justified in exercising state power to restrict the liberties of the individual.

## SECTION B

5. (a) Explain how the United Nations (UN) define good governance.  
(b) Give two criticisms against the UN definition
  
6. Explain five theories of national building. Give two criticisms against each one.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2018 ACADEMIC YEAR, SECOND HALF FINAL EXAMINATIONS

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

**TIME:                THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: (a). Answer all questions.**

**(b). Write as much as you can while showing evidence of having read the original publications indicated for some topics.**

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1. Within Zambia, the controversy involving the defunct Zambian Airways has been the most publicized as it raised many ethical questions about the conduct of business executives.
  - (a) Briefly explain *Kantian theory* and then identify one business move that was made by the Zambian Airways executives or their adversaries (rivals). You must justify why you agree or disagree with this move using Kantian ethical theory.
  - (b) Briefly explain *Utilitarian theory* and then identify one business move (different from the one above) that was made by the Zambian Airways executives or their adversaries (rivals). You must justify why you agree or disagree with this move using Utilitarian ethical theory.
  - (c) Briefly explain *traditional Ubuntu ethics* and then identify one business move (different from the two above) that was made by the Zambian Airways executives or their adversaries (rivals). You must justify why you agree or disagree with this move using traditional Ubuntu ethical theory.
  - (d) Briefly define *modern Ubuntu ethics* and then identify one business move (different from the three above) that was made by the Zambian Airways executives or their adversaries (rivals). You must justify why you agree or disagree with this move using Modern Ubuntu ethical theory.
  
2. Milton Friedman wrote against Corporate Social Responsibility in the following article: 'The Social Responsibility of Business Is to Increase its Profits' in 1970 (*New York Times Magazine*).

- (a) Show evidence that you have read Friedman's article by summarising his views in a page or so.
- (b) Explain five (5) arguments that are generally given against Corporate Social Responsibility (combine those given by Friedman with those given by others).
3. Explain in detail all the stages from the time a business industry violates an aspect of the environment to the stage where ordinary people suffer from skin cancer. You must explain by describing the processes involved using the technical language used in the literature on climate change.
4. The number of sentient non-human species (animals and birds, etc.) is reducing globally because they are hunted for various profit-making motives. Reproductive cloning is suggested as a solution to restocking these endangered species.
- (a) Briefly state five moral arguments given by The *Internet Encyclopaedia of Philosophy* (IEP) against of *human* cloning.
- (b) From the five arguments you gave in '(a)' single out one (1) argument that also applies to non-human species. Explain why it also applies to non-humans species.
- (c) By and large, nations that meet at UN-organized climate change summits do generally agree, at least officially, on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as recommended by climate scientists. But when it comes to implementation they disagree. Explain any three (3) areas of moral disagreement among different groups of nations. To answer this question, refer to articles by Michael Tobi, Chloe Farmland and Lord David Putnam.
5. In answering question '(a)' below you must show evidence of having read the following article: 'Business Ethics: A Japanese View' by Iowa Taka (1994) (*Business Ethics Quarter*).
- (a) Explain any four Confucius ethical values that influence Asian business practices.
- (b) Explain how these values when combined lead to trade wars with Western nations
6. Whistleblowing raises a lot of ethical dilemmas.
- (a) State briefly any five (5) arguments against whistleblowing.
- (b) Narrate in some detail two (2) scandals exposed by whistleblowers in the business world. You must show any ethical questions that can be raised by each of these acts of whistleblowing.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS**

**2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**PHI 9145: ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS  
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS  
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION ONE AND ANY TWO  
QUESTIONS FROM SECTION TWO**

**SECTION ONE**

1. Explain why ethics is important in dealing with environmental problems?
2. Some environmental scholars have argued that the anthropocentric approach to environmental problems is *adequate* because other things also stand to benefit from concerns that are primarily based on human welfare. Hence, nonanthropocentric approaches are unnecessary. What would be your objections to this way of looking at environmental problems?
3. (a) State the three dimensions of the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) and indicate the core value or benefits of the concept.  
  
(b) Outline some of the challenges associated with TBL.

**SECTION TWO**

4. Compare and contrast the Gaia Hypothesis and the view of the Earth as a “Spaceship” and indicate which of the two is more convincing both for theoretical and practical reasons.
5. Discuss the relevance and significance of the ecofeminist perspective in dealing with environmental challenges.
6. With the help of relevant examples, illustrate the relevance of the Social Ecological perspective to environmental problems in Zambia.
7. Compare and contrast the Land Ethic with Deep Ecology and indicate some of the common insights or implications if any.

**END OF EXAMINATION!**

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

**2019 ACADEMIC YEAR TERM 1**

**FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

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1. Discuss the presidential system as distinguished from the parliamentary system of government. In your own assessment, in which of the two systems does the principle of separation of powers and checks and balances apply more effectively?
2. Discuss the factors underlying armed conflicts in Africa and mechanisms which may be used to resolve them.
3. Discuss the views of any Western political theorist of your choice on the origin, nature and role of the state in society.
4. It has been argued that while disagreement lies at the centre of political activity, order is also necessary. Discuss this point of view.
5. 'Political power comes out of the barrel of the gun rather than the polling booth'. In the context of the foregoing statement, discuss the pros and cons of military as compared to civilian rule in Africa.
6. Compare and contrast two types of electoral systems you have studied.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

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

**2018/9 ACADEMIC YEAR  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**POL 2010: INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS: ONE FROM EACH SECTION  
TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

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**Section A**

1. Critically evaluate the usefulness of the historical approach in the study of comparative politics.
2. Compare and contrast the different types of corporate groups in liberal democratic countries. In the process of doing so, explain how corporatism influences politics in those countries.
3. Critically discuss the use of Rational Choice Theory in the study of comparative politics.

**Section B**

4. Drawing example from but not exclusively USA and Chinese political systems, compare and contrast the nature and functioning of interest groups in advanced liberal democratic political systems with the nature and functioning of interest groups in socialist countries.
5. Compare and contrast the majoritarian and no-majoritarian electoral systems. In the process of doing so, explain how the choice of electoral system in any liberal democratic country has influenced the type of party system.
6. Drawing example from any two political systems respectively, critically analyse the differences and similarities in the power relationship between the Executive and legislative bodies that exist in parliamentary political systems with that existing in presidential political systems.

**End of examination**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**POL 2030: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**  
**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**  
**INSTRUCTIONS: SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ONE**  
**QUESTION FROM SECTION B AND ONE FROM SECTION C. WRITE**  
**YOUR ANSWERS IN A CLEAR, COHERENT AND CONCISE MANNER.**

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**SECTION A (40 MARKRS)**

Write brief notes on the following;

1. Security dilemma.
2. Power in International Politics.
3. Globalisation and its effects on state Sovereignty.
4. Utility of international organizations and relevance of international law.

**SECTION B (30 MARKS)**

5. Discuss the extent to which international politics have been affected by changes in Capitalism as espoused by Karl Marx.
6. Compare and contrast the realist and liberalist arguments of State behaviour in the international system.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

7. According to Professor Susan Strange, there are four global structures that constitute the International Political Economy. Identify and discuss these structures and their implications to world politics.
8. War is a perennial institution of international society. Taking into account the nature, conduct, and causes of war, discuss the solutions to war.

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR REGULAR EXAMINATION**

**POL 3020: Regional Integration and International Cooperation**

**INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer Any Three Questions**  
**2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours**

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1. Distinguish global cooperation from regional integration? In so doing, discuss how regional integration can impede and at the same time foster global cooperation.
2. Distinguish Functionalism from Neo-functionalism. In the process, discuss which of the two theories explains better the establishment and evolution of the African Union (AU).
3. International cooperation takes place as a result of many factors (agents). Some are processes others are institutions. Present four factors of international cooperation. In so doing, critically examine their centrality in shaping international cooperation.
4. Liberals advocate for international trade as one of the means through which development can be realized particularly in third world countries. By giving practical illustrations, justify this assertion by also establishing the critics of international trade and the measures that can be put in place to regulate it.
5. Brexit is the popular term for the United Kingdom's (UK) withdraw from the European Union (EU) in a referendum on 23 June 2016, in which 51.9% voted to leave the EU. Taking this statement into consideration, examine the political and economic challenges of Brexit on the EU and UK.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

**POL 3025: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**  
INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer compulsory Question One in section A and any other Two Questions in Section B.  
2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

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**Section A: Compulsory Question (60 marks)**

1. Write concise but comprehensive notes on the following concepts:
  - a.) Functionalism vs neo-functionalism
  - b.) Regional integration vs globalization
  - c.) Political regionalism vs security regionalism
  - d.) Common market vs monetary union
  - e.) Free trade vs protectionism
  - f.) Debt trap diplomacy
  - g.) WTO philosophies
  - h.) Trade war USA vs China

**Section B: Choose Any Two Questions (40 marks)**

- ✓ 2. The Bretton woods institutions have been criticized by scholars such as Joseph Stiglitz for the many problems that Africa is facing currently. Illustrate factors that led to Africa's engagement with the IMF and the World Bank. In the process, assess the socio-economic impact that resulted from Africa's relationship with these multilateral institutions.
3. Trace the origins of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In so doing, examine the issues under discussion on the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) and in the process highlight the opportunities and challenges presented by the DDA to developing countries like Zambia.
- ✓ 4. Jim O'Neill, a Goldman Sachs economist, analysed the emergence of Brazil, Russia, India, and China as economic power-states. His main discourse was that the BRICS are a force trying to balance international relations by presenting themselves as an alternative for western dominated models of development for developing countries. Discuss the BRICs-Africa relations. In the process, outline how different this cooperation is from the conventional partnership that African states have with the West (USA and Western Europe).

**End of Examination**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR REGULAR EXAMINATION**

**POL 3035: FOREIGN POLICIES OF AFRICAN STATES**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Any Three Questions**

**DURATION: Three Hours**

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1. Relate foreign policy to diplomacy. In so doing, present a discourse on the internal and external determinates of foreign policy.
2. Since independence, Zambia's foreign policy has had influence from many factors both internal like political elites and external like foreign policies of other states. Taking into consideration this statement, evaluate Zambia's foreign policy since independence to date.
3. Explain the hegemonic stability theory. In so doing, compare South Africa's foreign policy to that of Nigeria and in the process deduce on which country is realistically the hegemony of Africa.
4. Examine the changing nature of Egypt's foreign policy before the 2010 Arab Spring (revolution) to date.
5. Compare and contrast the US and Chinese foreign policies to Africa. In so doing, examine which policy is credibly addressing contemporary challenges that Africa is facing.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**POL 3045: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**  
**EXAMINATION, TERM ONE**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS ONLY.

QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY.

**QUESTIONS:**

1. Write concise and precise notes on all of the following:
  - (a) Role of Legislature in Constitution Making.
  - (b) Constitution.
  - (c) Waves of Constitution Making.
  - (d) Supranational Constitutional orders.
  - (e) Role of Media and Civil Society in Constitutional Process
  - (f) Conflict and Constitution Writing
2. Critically discuss the differences between Presidential, Hybrid and, Parliamentary systems in constitutional design, using relevant practical examples.
3. Critically assess the extent to which constitutional process in Africa can help in managing social and economic rights and, civil and political rights, as well as the rights of ethnic minority/diversity.
4. Assess the extent to which the current *Zambian* constitution can be said to be legitimate, democratic, and durable, using John Elster's recommendations/arguments in his "*Forces and mechanisms of constitution making*" (1995).

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION**

**POL 3055: DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Any Three Questions**

**TIME ALLOWED: Three Hours**

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1. Trace the evolution of the concept of good governance as part of the neo-liberal discourse. Also conceptualize good governance according to: (a) the World Bank (b) the UNDP (c) AU-NEPAD
  
2. Trace the genesis of the concept of good governance in Africa. Additionally, present a discussion on the major challenges that the UNDP and the World Bank have been facing in the promotion of good governance in Africa.
  
3. Present a discourse on the seven varieties of democracy by also explaining their major criticisms as hindrances to good governance. Examples may suffice.
  
4. Establish the nexus between good governance and human rights. In so doing, discuss the African Union instruments governing human rights.
  
5. Trace the concept of sustainable development from the UN perspective. In so doing, differentiate development from sustainable development by also establishing the nexus between good governance and sustainable development.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**POL 4010: SOCIALIST POLITICAL THEORY**  
**EXAMINATION, 2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS ONLY. ONE FROM EACH SECTION

**SECTION A**

1. Discuss the dynamics in the process of the transition from feudalism to capitalism that took place in Europe.
2. Marx and Engels argue that systems of ideas and beliefs derive from people's material conditions and their class interests. Discuss the basis of their argument.
3. Discuss the extent to which Pierre Joseph Proudhon's ideal society can be said to be utopian.

**SECTION B**

4. Discuss the centrality of the theory of surplus value in Marx's conception of exploitation.
5. Discuss the centrality of the principle of the unity of theory and practice in revolutionary theory. In doing so, discuss the tenets of Marxism-Leninism.
6. Discuss Mao Zedong's conception of social classes and their role in the Chinese revolution. In doing so, critically discuss the ideological position of the post-Mao Chinese communist party.

**SECTION C**

7. Identify and critically analyse the main tenets of Senghor's "Negritude".
8. Critically analyse Nyerere's "Ujamaa" as an example of utopian socialism.
9. Discuss Kwame Nkrumah's views on neo-colonialism and his contributions towards Africa's liberation struggles.

~END OF EXAMINATION~

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR: SECOND TERM FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**POL 4020 – POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- (a) TIME ALLOWED: **THREE (3) HOURS**
  - (b) Answer Question One and any other Two (2) Questions
  - (c) Clarity of thought and neatness of work will earn you an extra mark
- 

1. Write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you critically discuss the link between Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Demilitarization, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in peace-building processes. In the process of doing so, use practical and relevant examples to explain the challenges facing SSR processes in the quest to attain successful security sector governance.
2. Using practical and relevant examples, write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you use realism to construct contending interpretations of the rise of China and the future of great power politics.
3. Write clear and concise notes on all of the following:
  - I. Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding
  - II. Balance of Power
  - III. Social Constructivism
  - IV. National Security Theory
  - V. The Responsibility to Protect Doctrine
4. Using practical and relevant examples, write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you critically discuss the importance of regional organizations to peace operations. In the process of doing so, argue for or against the validity of the assertion that regional organization are better at reflecting hegemony rather than challenging it.
5. Human security theory asserts that the state is and should be the referent object of security. In light of this, write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you discuss the validity of this assertion. In the process of doing so, discuss factors that hinder the attainment of human security.

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**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR: FIRST TERM FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**POL 4045 – ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

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

(b) Answer **ANY THREE (3)** Questions

(c) Clarity of thought and neatness of work will earn you an extra mark

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1. Write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you use practical and relevant examples to critically examine the impact of democracy and corruption in promoting sustainable environmental protection strategies.
2. Using practical and relevant examples, write a comprehensive essay in which you critically discuss the causes of the weak implementation of environmental management agreements, regimes and measures at the international, national and local level.
3. With reference to concerns about global climate change, write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you identify and discuss the various types of collective action that can be employed to solve environmental problems.
4. Write an essay in which you use practical and relevant examples to discuss the role of trust, reciprocity and reputation in collective action dilemmas in relation to environmental problems. In the process of doing so, suggest ways in which trust, reciprocity and reputation can be sustained.
5. Write an essay in which you use relevant examples to discuss the importance of institutions in natural resource management. In the process of doing so, discuss the paradox between economic development and environmental security.

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

**2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR  
MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**POL/PAM 5431: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

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

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1. Assume that your research proposal is concerned with the effects of privatisation on the quality of bus services in Lusaka province.
  - a) Indicate the issues that background information will focus on.
  - b) Explain the significance of this research.
  - c) Indicate the people who will be the sources of qualitative data.

(14 marks)
  
2.
  - a) With the help of relevant examples, explain the difference between probability and non-probability sampling.
  - b) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of open-ended questions in a questionnaire.
  - c) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of closed-ended questions in a questionnaire.

(13 marks)
  
3.
  - a) What is the meaning of research design?
  - b) With the help of appropriate examples, describe six (6) principles of experimental design.

(13 marks)
  
4.
  - a) With the help of relevant examples, explain the difference between case study and survey research.
  - b) With the help of relevant examples, describe three (3) factors that affect validity of data.
  - c) With the help of relevant examples, describe two (2) strategies of enhancing validity of data.

(13 marks)

[Total = 40 marks]

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**2018 ACADEMIC MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (JULY, 2019)**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**POL 9065: PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND ONE QUESTION EACH FROM SECTION B AND C**

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**SECTION A (40 MARKS)**

1. Explain the underlying features of ethnic, racist, tribal and xenophobic conflicts in Africa. **(10 marks)**
2. What are the assumptions and key elements of the greed and grievance theory? **(10 marks)**
3. Show the relationship between war and sexual violation. **(10 marks)**
4. Outline the peace architecture of the African Union (AU). **(10 marks)**

**SECTION B (30 MARKS)**

5. Using appropriate examples and experiences from Africa, illustrate the challenges and successes of restorative and retributive transitional justice mechanisms after a period of conflict.
6. Critically discuss the relevance of the International Criminal Court (ICC) judgements in the prevention of war crimes and crimes against humanity in Africa. Illustrate your answer using the recent ICC conviction of the Congolese Warlord Bosco Ntaganda on charges of murder, rape and the use of child soldiers in warfare.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

7. Critically assess the view that terrorism is a growing threat to peace, security and stability in Africa. You may illustrate your answer with specific examples.
8. "The post-colonial state more than anything else is the source of war and instability in Africa." Critically discuss.

**END OF EXAMS**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**  
**POL 9075: CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**EXAMINATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS ONLY.

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1. What is Civil-Military Relations? In doing so, outline the sets of questions that lie at the heart of the civil–military bargain at a given time. Further, discuss why and how agents become principals.
2. Critically discuss Morris Janowitz’s sociological response to Huntington in his book, *The Professional Soldier*, (1960).
3. Critically analyse the notion that “In both liberal democracies and emerging democracies, civil–military relations are affected by the vast array of control mechanisms, constitution of the state and the statutes and practices arising therefrom the players both civilian and state actors”.
4. "Political scientists should consider the indigenous conditions and complexities of nations before assuming that a particular civil-military scenario prevents domestic military interventions in all cases". Discuss this statement within the theoretical context of civil-military relations.
5. Critically discuss Samuel Huntington’s institutional/separation theory of civil-military relations in his book, *The Soldier and the State*, (1957).
6. Critically discuss the reality of the profound changes and transformations that have characterised the African armed forces and the security environment in the 21st century.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

**PSG 2210:** FOUNDATIONS IN RESEARCH METHODS

**TIME:** 09-12 HRS

**VENUE:** G7

**DATE:** 28<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2018

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**Instructions:**

THIS EXAMINATION HAS **FOUR** PARTS. ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLETS. EACH PART HAS **DETAILED** INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO RESPOND TO ITS CORRESPONDING QUESTIONS.

**Part 1: Multiple choice.** Answer **ALL** questions in this section. Indicate the correct answers in the **answer booklet**

1. Which of the following is **not** a descriptive study method?
  - a) longitudinal
  - b) Survey
  - c) Case study
  - d) Naturalistic
  
2. Which of the following is used for qualitative research?
  - a) Semi-structured questionnaire
  - b) Focus group
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
  
3. A sample having the various characteristics of the population is said to be
  - a) Inclusive
  - b) Having a variety
  - c) Representative
  - d) large
  
4. Which of the following methods suffers from attrition

- a) Longitudinal
  - b) Experimental
  - c) Case study
  - d) Naturalistic observation
5. A variable that is not of interest that might have an effect on the experiment is known as a
- a) Dependent variable
  - b) Independent variable
  - c) Control variable
  - d) Confounding variable
6. During research informed consent should include the following
- a) Details of the purpose of the study
  - b) Duration of the study
  - c) Description of the procedures the participant will encounter
  - d) All of the above
7. Which of the following would occur in a longitudinal study?
- a) Measures are taken from different participants over an extended period of time
  - b) Participation is expected to last for a minimum of 24 hours
  - c) Measures are taken from different participants at different occasions usually over an extended period of time
  - d) Measures are taken from different participants from at least six different countries
8. In research the term confidentiality refers to
- a) The experimenter appears confident during the experimental situation
  - b) Participants have a right to expect that information they provide will be treated confidentially
  - c) The experiment will involve the participant confiding in the experimenter.
  - d) The experimenter is confident that the hypothesis will be proved.
9. Closed ended questions are those that:
- a). Have a fixed range of possible answers
  - b) Prevent respondents from allocating themselves to a category
  - c) Relate to the basic demographic characteristics of respondents
  - d) Encourage detailed, elaborate responses

10. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:
- a) The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
  - b) The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
  - c) A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
  - d) An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
11. If a study is "reliable", this means that:
- a) It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted
  - b) The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions
  - c) The findings can be generalized to other social settings
  - d) The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated
12. Snowball sampling can help the researcher to:
- a) Access deviant or hidden populations
  - b) Overcome the problem of not having an accessible sampling frame
  - c) Theories inductively in a qualitative study
  - d) All of the above
13. Sampling distribution is the probability distribution of a given statistic based on
- a) Sampling error
  - b) random sampling
  - c) inference
  - d) nonprobability sampling
14. It is important to control for non-response and response-set during research because\_\_
- a) Invalidates the results
  - b) Increases variability
  - c) Increases budget
  - d) All of the above
15. A measure of central tendency that is not influenced by outliers is
- a) Mean
  - b) Mode
  - c) Median
  - d) All of the above

16. A mean score should always be reported with
- a) Percentages
  - b) Standard deviation
  - c) Mode
  - d) Variance
17. The median is best used when data is
- a) Skewed data and ordinal
  - b) Symmetrical data and at scale level
  - c) Symmetrical data at any scale of measured
  - d) None of the above

**Part 2: Fill in the Blanks** – answer **ALL** questions in this part of the examination paper in the **SAME** answer booklet as PART 1

1. Mention **one** importance of research questions.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The method that involves reviewing a variety of existing sources or documents is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A dependent variable is defined as \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a data collection method that measures physical changes over time related to any indicator such as health, nutrition, agriculture, credit etc. using any acceptable measurement unit and procedure.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method that collects data from a population

6. Qualitative variables are at the levels of measurement of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ scales
7. Variance falls under a group of descriptive statistics called \_\_\_\_\_
8. When a distribution of data is well distributed but with a flatter peak than expected is called \_\_\_\_\_
9. The point estimate precision increase with an increase in \_\_\_\_\_

### **Part 3: Essays**

**THIS PART HAS TWO SECTIONS CONTAINING SHORT AND LONG ESSAYS. EACH SECTION SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLET.**

#### **Section A: Answer Section A in one Answer Booklet**

##### Short essays

1. Write short notes on **TWO** of the following:
  - i. Interviews
  - ii. Focus Group Discussion
  - iii. Structured questionnaire
  - iv. Ethics

Long essay: This question is **COMPULSORY**

2. Define sampling? List and describe 3 types of probability and none probability sampling.

#### **Section B: Answer section B in one Answer Booklet**

##### Short essays

1. Answer **TWO** short essays from the following:
  - i. Define plagiarism and briefly discuss at least four (4) illustrations of this act.
  - ii. Define a theory and state at least four (4) criteria of a good theory.
  - iii. Discuss with the aid of examples the attributes that make behavioral research a science

Long essay: This question is **compulsory**

2. Discuss in detail and with examples the roles of literature review.

**Part 4: Statistics**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS PART OF THE EXAM. ANSWERS TO THIS PART SHOULD BE IN ONE ANSWER-BOOKLET

- i. Step by step, describe how to define a categorical and continuous (scale variable) in SPSS before you can enter data.
- ii. As part of effectiveness evaluation of her intervention on adolescents with acute stress, a psychologist records stress level before the therapy/counseling and after the therapy/counseling. Below are the results out of the 20 clients

		Pre-test scores	Post-test scores
N	Valid	20	20
	Missing	0	0
Mean		36.7500	15.9500
Std. Deviation		4.71141	6.35341

- 1. When do you use the mean and standard deviation?
  - 2. What are the characteristics of the standard deviation?
  - 3. Interpret the results
- iii. The counselor decided to find out if there is a relationship between the clients' age and reported stress levels. To achieve this, she run a correlation test. Below are the results.

		Age	Pre-test scores
Age	Pearson Correlation	1	-.138
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.562
	N	20	20
Pre-test scores	Pearson Correlation	-.138	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.562	
	N	20	20

- 1. What are the assumptions required to run Pearson and Spearman correlation?
  - 2. What are the rules of thumb for the strengths of correlation
  - 3. With the aid of diagrams, describe covariance and strong positive correlation
  - 4. Interpret the results of this correlation
- iv. Based on her training, the counselor was an expert in two two types of counseling i.e psychosocial counseling and cognitive behavioral therapy. She decides to find out which one was more effective in reducing stress levels. The results of her analysis are below:

**Group Statistics**

	therapy	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Ppost-test scores	Psychosocial	8	21.8750	5.86606	2.07397
	Cognitive behavioural therapy	12	12.0000	2.29624	.66287

**Independent Samples Test**

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Post-test scores	Equal variances assumed	7.338	.014	5.309	18	.000	9.87500	1.85989	5.96751	13.78249
	Equal variances not assumed			4.535	8.447	.002	9.87500	2.17732	4.89997	14.85003

1. What are the assumption for running an Independent Samples t-test?
  2. What is the non-parametric sister test for an Independent Samples t-test and what are the samples required to run it?
  3. What does equality of variance mean and how do you interpret it in a samples t-test?
  4. Interpret the results of this test
- v. Aware of the nature of the difference between the two types of therapy/counseling, the Psychologist decide to determine the effectiveness of the therapies on reducing stress levels. To achieve this, the Psychologist decides to run a paired samples t-test with the following results:

**Paired Samples Statistics**

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pre-test scores	36.7500	20	4.71141	1.05350
	Post-test scores	15.9500	20	6.35341	1.42067

**Paired Samples Test**

		Paired Differences				t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower				Upper
Pair 1	Pretest scores – Post-test scores	20.80000	7.69552	1.72077	17.19839	24.40161	12.088	19	.000

1. What are the assumptions for running a Paired Samples t-test?
2. What is nonparametric sister test for a Paired Samples t-test and what are the assumptions for running it?
3. Interpret the results of this test

***The PSG 2210 teaching team wishes you all the best***

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

**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

**PSG 4110: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY      TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**COMPUTER NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND B. CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION C AND ONE QUESTION IN SECTION D**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Circle the correct answer)**  
**Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries ½ a mark.**

1. Formal thought disorder in schizophrenia refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. hallucinations
  - b. disorganised speech
  - c. delusions
  - d. anhedonia.
2. Mr. Chiyaba spends hours sitting in an arm chair with his arms behind his back and his left leg tacked under. No matter what is going on around him, he remains in this position. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. somatic passivity
  - b. catatonic immobility
  - c. inappropriate affect
  - d. waxy flexibility
3. In DSM diagnosis dependent personality disorder is often diagnosed in people with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. depression
  - b. schizophrenia
  - c. somatisation disorder
  - d. dissociative identity disorder
4. Which of the following is not a form of psychosis?
  - a. paranoid schizophrenia
  - b. hypochondria
  - c. chronic undifferentiated schizophrenia
  - d. catatonia
5. Excessive use of alcohol over a long period results in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. chronic schizophrenia
  - b. disorganised schizophrenia
  - c. Korsakoff's syndrome
  - d. contusions
6. Which of the following are examples of negative symptoms of schizophrenia?
  - a. blunt affect and lack of initiative
  - b. difficulty concentrating and low intelligence

- c. hallucinations and delusions
  - d. disorganised speech and catatonic stupor
7. Mwalukanga is experiencing the following symptoms after taking a drug: he feels an initial rush of ecstasy, has great self confidence and loses all his worries and fears. At the same time he is feeling drowsy and relaxed. Which of the following drugs is Mwalukanga most likely to have taken?
- a. heroin
  - b. alcohol
  - c. cannabis
  - d. cocaine
8. Mwashya is beginning to feel aroused from direct physical contact with her husband. The change in blood flow to her vaginal area is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. tumescence
  - b. resolution
  - c. desire
  - d. engorgement
9. \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder refers to a condition marked by a habitual pattern of willingly violating other people's rights with very little sign of remorse or empathy.
- a. Borderline
  - b. Dependent
  - c. Antisocial
  - d. Paranoid
10. Bwembya strongly believes that she has a body odour that others can smell miles away. She is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. negative symptoms of schizophrenia
  - b. hallucinations
  - c. flat affect
  - d. delusions
11. One of the affective symptoms of trauma is
- a. Fear
  - b. Avoidance
  - c. Irrational beliefs
  - d. All the above
12. In a situation where a child does not possess appropriate social relatedness as seen in excessive familiarity with strangers is an example of
- a. Adjustment Disorder
  - b. Acute stress disorder
  - c. Reactive Attachment Disorder
  - d. Post traumatic stress disorder
13. Delay in seeking medical attention for a child is an example of
- a. Emotional neglect
  - b. Psychological neglect
  - c. Physical neglect
  - d. All the above
14. Exhibitionism is
- a. A form of mental illness
  - b. A form of sodomy
  - c. A form of sexual abuse
  - d. A form of physical abuse

15. The effect of post traumatic stress disorder on elementary children include
  - a. Omen formation
  - b. Re-enact trauma during play
  - c. Skewed sequencing of events
  - d. All the above
16. Individuals who are often referred to as “own critics” usually suffer from
  - a. Social Anxiety Disorder
  - b. Separation Anxiety Disorder
  - c. General Anxiety Disorder
  - d. Specific Phobias
17. Briquet’s syndrome is associated with
  - a. Somatization disorder
  - b. Hypochondriasis
  - c. Depression
  - d. Conversion disorder
18. The sudden, unexpected travel away from home, along with an inability to recall one’s past (new identity) is an example of
  - a. Dissociative Amnesia
  - b. Dissociative Fugue
  - c. Dissociative Identity Disorder
  - d. Multiple Personality Disorder
19. Enuresis is
  - a. A Communication disorder
  - b. A Learning disability
  - c. An elimination Disorder
  - d. A Feeding disorder
20. Depressive symptoms that are less severe than those of major depression, but last a long time (at least two years) are referred to as
  - a. Minor
  - b. Cyclothymic
  - c. Dysthymic
  - d. Both B and C
21. A clinical psychologist notes that a client looks like he has not bathed in a long time, has uncombed hair and torn clothes. This type of information is known as
  - a. Comorbidity
  - b. Clinical observation
  - c. Prevalence rate
  - d. Psychiatric description
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychopathology focuses on the social world in which a person lives.
  - a. Sociological
  - b. Humanistic
  - c. Cultural
  - d. Psychological
23. The period in history when mental illness was perceived as the work of the devil was called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Middle ages
  - b. Renaissance
  - c. Evolutionary
  - d. French revolution

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the model that was suggested Sigmund Freud in the treatment of mental illnesses.
- Psychoanalysis
  - Repression
  - Psychodynamic
  - Defence mechanism
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is described as the father of behaviourism.
- Albert Bandura
  - B.F Skinner
  - Abraham Maslow
  - J.B. Watson
26. Which of the following mental health professionals focuses on the biological perspective and can prescribe psychoactive medications
- Psychologist
  - Clinical Psychologist
  - Psychiatrist
  - Marriage and family therapist
27. Which one of the following is NOT a factor in the diathesis-stress paradigm?
- Genetics
  - Psychological
  - Neurobiological
  - Educational
28. Statistical data on psychological disorders can help determine the incidence of a disorder. The incidence of a disorder refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The percentage of males and females that have the disorder.
  - The number of people in the population that have the disorder
  - The number of new cases occurring during a specific period.
  - The percentage of people in the population that do not have the disorder.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the distinction of diseases, disorders or health related behaviour of a given population.
- Epidemiology
  - Prevalence
  - Etiology
  - Comorbidity
30. Which of the following is NOT one of the 4 D's of abnormality?
- Distress
  - Diagnosis
  - Danger
  - Deviant

**SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS (Each space carries ½ a mark).**

- \_\_\_\_\_ are substances that induce feelings of elation and vigour and can reduce fatigue. These substances are sometimes used by students to keep them alert while studying.
- High levels of \_\_\_\_\_ always decreases sexual arousal and are a common cause of sexual dysfunction.
- Sexual deviance in which a person is attracted to children or early adolescents is called \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Mr. X is married with three children. In the last six months, he has been exposing his genitals to unsuspecting strangers to gratify himself sexually. Mr. X would most likely be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Kelvin always felt out of place with boys. As a child he liked playing with dolls and he told his friends to call him Ketty. He now says that he feels he is a woman trapped in a man's body. What disorder does Kelvin have? \_\_\_\_\_.
6. According to the cognitive-behavioral perspective, the three guiding assumptions made by people with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder are: "people are malevolent and deceptive," "they'll attack you if they get the chance," and "you can be okay only if you stay on your toes".
7. \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder is characterized by an unrealistic sense of self-importance and preoccupation with fantasies about future success.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is adaptation to a substance as indicated by increased amounts of the substance to achieve the desired effect.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a breakdown in cognitive, emotional or behavioural functioning.
10. The model that helps us understand mental illness from more than just the biological perspective is called the \_\_\_\_\_ model.
11. Emotion focused therapy is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The three types of learning according to behaviourism are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ interaction means that genes influence a given person's sensitivity to an environmental activity.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ description presents the unique combination of behaviours, thoughts and feelings that make up a specific disorder.
15. An example of disorders that follow an episodic course is \_\_\_\_\_ disorders.
16. The two types of elimination disorders in children are
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker to a child, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, exploitation is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Research shows that children in residential setting experience \_\_\_\_\_ attachment
19. Obsessive- compulsive disorder is marked by
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
20. State three characteristics of body dysmorphic disorder
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
21. Name three types of mood disorders
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION C: SHORT ESSAYS (CHOOSE TWO) 5 MARKS EACH**

1. What is abnormal behaviour? Briefly explain why it is so difficult to define.
2. What is suicide?
  - a. With examples discuss the six categories of suicide
  - b. How would help someone who has suicidal intentions?
3. Discuss the effects of hallucinogens. What factors influence these effects?
  - a. Discuss Trauma and the biology of traumatic impact on a developing child?

**SECTION D: LONG ESSAYS (CHOOSE ONE) 10 MARKS EACH**

1. With reference to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, explain the development of psychopathology.
2. Discuss the symptoms and etiology of borderline personality disorder.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

PSG 4110: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY      TIME: THREE (3)  
HOURS

COMPUTER NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND B. CHOOSE ONE QUESTION IN EACH OF THE SECTIONS: C, D AND E

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Circle the correct answer). Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries ½ a mark.**

1. A clinical Psychologist notes that a client looks like he has not bathed in a long time, has uncombed hair and torn clothes. This type of information is known as
  - a. Comorbidity
  - b. Clinical observation
  - c. Prevalence rate
  - d. Psychiatric description
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychopathology focuses on the social world in which a person lives.
  - a. Sociological
  - b. Humanistic
  - c. Cultural
  - d. Psychological
3. The period in history when mental illness was perceived as the work of the devil was called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Middle ages
  - b. Renaissance
  - c. Evolutionary
  - d. French revolution
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the model that was suggested Sigmund Freud in the treatment of mental illnesses.
  - a. Psychoanalysis
  - b. Repression
  - c. Psychodynamic
  - d. Defence mechanism
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is described as the father of behaviourism.
  - a. Albert Bandura
  - b. B.F Skinner
  - c. Abraham Maslow

- d. J.B. Watson
6. Which of the following mental health professionals focuses on the biological perspective and can prescribe psychoactive medications
    - a. Psychologist
    - b. Clinical Psychologist
    - c. Psychiatrist
    - d. Marriage and family therapist
  7. Which one of the following is **NOT** a factor in the diathesis-stress paradigm?
    - a. Genetics
    - b. Psychological
    - c. Neurobiological
    - d. Educational
  8. Statistical data on psychological disorders can help determine the incidence of a disorder. The incidence of a disorder refers to\_\_\_\_\_
    - a. The percentage of males and females that have the disorder.
    - b. The number of people in the population that have the disorder
    - c. The number of new cases occurring during a specific period.
    - d. The percentage of people in the population that do not have the disorder.
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the distinction of diseases, disorders or health related behaviour of a given population.
    - a. Epidemiology
    - b. Prevalence
    - c. Etiology
    - d. Comorbidity
  10. When psychological assessments are used to test, observe, interview and develop a summary of the client's symptoms and problems, this is known as
    - a. Clinical diagnosis
    - b. Psychological assessment
    - c. Behavioural diagnosis
    - d. Behavioural symptom
  11. In the cause process of hypochondriasis, apprehension comes from
    - a. Trigger of the event
    - b. Perceived threat of the event
    - c. Misinterpretation of the event
    - d. All the above
  12. La belle indifference is an example of
    - a. Somatization disorder
    - b. Briquet's syndrome
    - c. Conversion disorder
    - d. Dismorphic disorder
  13. A disorder with symptoms that are persistently unwanted but do not to violate social norms is
    - a. conduct disorders
    - b. stress disorders

- c. Anxiety disorders
  - d. Both B and C
14. Psychiatric disorders are fuelled by
- a. Unrealistic societal expectations and lack of strength to fulfil expectations
  - b. Dissonance between biological expectations and social reality
  - c. Dissonance between what one knows and what they can do.
  - d. Malfunctioning of the brain
15. Children who continuously fail to initiate and respond to social interactions are be
- a. Disinbited
  - b. Ambivalent
  - c. Inhibited
  - d. Autistic
16. Child prostitution is a form of maltreatment described under
- a. Neglect
  - b. Exploitation
  - c. Abuse
  - d. Both A and C
17. Dysthymia entails
- a. Depressive symptoms lasting at least 2 years
  - b. Depressive symptoms lasting at least 6 months
  - c. Depressive symptoms lasting at least 1 year
  - d. Depressive symptoms lasting 1 year 6 months
18. Hypoandrogenism in males is a non-psychiatric cause of
- a. Depressive disorders
  - b. Anxiety disorders
  - c. Suicide disorders
  - d. Somatization disorders
19. Madzimoyo has for a long time been disintegrated by feeling detached from herself, her surroundings, reality, experience, and identity. What possible disorder could she have may disintegrate
- a. Dissociative identity disorder
  - b. Dissociative amnesia
  - c. Dissociative fugue
  - d. Dissociative disorders
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disorder that result in the inability to construct a future
- a. Suicide
  - b. Anxiety
  - c. Mood
  - d. Depression
21. Delirium can occur only
- a. After age 70.
  - b. Following a stroke.
  - c. After a significant life stressor such as loss of a spouse.
  - d. None of these are correct, Delirium can occur at any time.

22. Recent studies on sexual practices indicate that sexual practices are \_\_\_\_\_
- Very different in African and Western countries
  - So diverse that defining abnormal sexual behavior is impossible
  - Culturally diverse
  - Inconsistent no matter where they are measured
23. Of the following individuals, who is most likely to be diagnosed with gender dysphoria?
- Mukuka, who gets aroused when he wears dresses.
  - John, who feels trapped in a woman's body.
  - Mary who is gay and behaves like a man.
  - Chitatu, who can only be sexually aroused by being humiliated.
24. Which of the following characteristics is NOT exhibited by individuals with schizotypal personality disorder?
- Odd beliefs and magical thinking
  - Delusions
  - Illusions
  - Dissociative thinking
25. Anxious and fearful personality include all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- Histrionic
  - Obsessive compulsive
  - Dependent
  - Avoidant
26. Studies on expressed emotion (EE) show that individuals with schizophrenia are more likely to relapse if the families \_\_\_\_\_.
- Are cool calm, unemotional and aloof
  - Are uninvolved
  - Are critical and over involved
  - Provide excessive support and encouragement
27. One of the benefits of marijuana when used for chronic illnesses is primarily \_\_\_\_\_
- To reduce nausea in patients undergoing chemotherapy.
  - To improve immunity.
  - To improve memory and maintain medication adherence.
  - To prevent infections.
28. Although Mwanja knows that drinking alcohol does not have a consistent affect her stress, she continues to drink as a way of reducing stress because \_\_\_\_\_.
- She expects it to help
  - Others suggest drinking to unwind
  - Drinking is more socially acceptable than other drugs
  - She underestimates the life stress she is going through.
29. Dopamine receptors in schizophrenia appear to be responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.
- primarily positive symptoms
  - primarily negative symptoms
  - the onset and not the maintenance of schizophrenia

- d. the maintenance but not the onset of schizophrenia
30. Which of the following is required in order to make a diagnosis for schizophrenia?
- Delusions
  - Hallucinations
  - Disorganized speech
  - None of the above

**SECTION B: Fill in the blanks (Each question carries ½ a mark) Answer All**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a breakdown in cognitive, emotional or behavioural functioning.
- The model that helps us understand mental illness from more than just the biological perspective is called the \_\_\_\_\_ model.
- The healthy psychological and physical functioning after a potentially traumatic event is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A cause that increases the probability of a disorder is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ interaction means that genes influence a given person's sensitivity to an environmental activity.
- Obsessive and Compulsive Disorders are marked by
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Muki is experiencing difficulty forming lasting, loving and intimate relationships. Muki could be suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ disorder occurs in an individual and is usually associated with distress that is not expected as part of normal development or culture.
- Mis-sequencing of events is an outcome of \_\_\_\_\_ disorder in very young children
- Religiosity is an example of an \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ disorder occurs when there is physical malfunctioning without any physical or organic pathology
- State two bipolar disorders
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- An intelligence quotient of 130 classifies one with \_\_\_\_\_
- Zeko is a 3 year hyperactive boy. Everytime Zeko eats, he brings back food and re-chews it. Zeko could be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ disorder

15. To give a diagnosis of enuresis, an individual should repeatedly bed-wet for at least \_\_\_\_\_ months.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder is particularly difficult to treat because any challenge to the client's suspiciousness is likely to be misinterpreted in line with the client's suspicious thought patterns.
17. Extra pyramidal side effects associated with first generation drugs for psychotic disorders primarily affect \_\_\_\_\_ *functioning*.
18. The sociocultural theory of \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder suggest that the prevalence of the disorder is likely to increase when there are rapid changes in society.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ disorders involve recurrent or intense sexual urges about an atypical or inappropriate sexual choice.
20. Njavwa has a long history of alcohol abuse. She now has problems forming new memories. She also appears to be confused although her general knowledge and intellectual functioning has remained the same. Njavwa is most likely suffering from \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION C: SHORT ESSAY (CHOOSE ONE) 5 Marks Each**

1. Mweenda is a 9 year school age boy. For two years, he has been exposed to chronic stress such as losing his parents in a car accident, experiencing maltreatment at the foster residence. With clear examples, briefly discuss the biology of traumatic impact that Mweenda may experience.
2. As a lead consultant in developmental psychopathology, you have been invited to give a guest lecture on the identification process of childhood disorders. What main point can you share on the sequence that one should follow in identifying childhood disorders?

**SECTION D: LONG ESSAY (CHOOSE ONE) 10 Marks Each**

1. Compare and contrast the psychodynamic and behavioural perspectives on psychopathology.
2. Taonga and Twalumba were identical twins whose parents were killed in a house fire when they were 2 years old. On both their mother and father's side of the family, incidences of depression were prevalent. When their parents died, each twin was taken by an aunt (sisters to their mother). Taonga was taken by an aunt who was a director at a bank. She was loving, caring and nurturing. She treated Taonga just like she treated her other 2 children. Twalumba was taken by an aunt who was also a director at a bank. She was always busy at work and did not make time for her children or Twalumba. Her husband was an alcoholic and they ended up divorcing because of this. Her aunt did not handle the divorce well. She got depressed and lost her job and began to mistreat Twalumba. Twalumba struggled to get through school. Although she had very good teachers who provided her with emotional support and helped her a lot with her school work, she had to drop out of school at some point due to non-payment of fees.

Eventually, she completed her studies, just like Taonga did. They both got married but after 3 years of marriage, both Taonga and Twalumba go divorced. While both twins showed signs of depression after they got divorced, Twalumba's depression was more severe and lasted longer than Taonga. They both eventually overcame their depression and lived happy lives.

- a. What are protective factors? Identify and explain protective factors for both Taonga and Twalumba and how these factors had an impact on them.
- b. What are risk factors?
- c. Identify and explain the risk factors for both Taonga and Twalumba and how these had an impact on them.
- d. With reference to the above case study, discuss any 2 misconceptions related to the nature-nurture interactions and psychopathology.

### **SECTION E: LONG ESSAY (CHOOSE ONE) 10 MARKS EACH**

1. Anna-Assumpta is a 23-year old student at a college in Lusaka. Twelve months ago Assumpta began to have problems concentrating in class and remembering what she had learned or studied. Two months later she started having sleep problems and she became scared of going to class because she thought that her friends were laughing at her. In addition, she was taking a bath four to six times a day as she strongly felt like she had a body odour. She also began to hear voices that kept telling her to kill herself. Her speech has now slowed down and sometimes she is incoherent. She is also finding it hard to understand what others say and she tends to switch topics suddenly. Sometimes she starts a sentence but fails to complete the thought. Her thoughts have now become limited to a few topics and she rarely talks to anyone.

In the last two weeks Anna-Assumpta has been finding it hard to carry out routine activities such as bathing and combing her hair. She has lost interest in others and she no longer goes to parties, as she does not enjoy being out with friends any more. Sometimes she laughs when she is alone. She also laughs a lot when her sister mentions that she needs to see a psychiatrist.

A psychiatrist has diagnosed Anna-Assumpta with schizophrenia.

- a. **Group the symptoms that Anna-Assumpta is experiencing into positive or negative or disorganised speech symptoms explaining why each symptom should falls in a particular category.**
  - b. **Discuss the possible course(s) of Anna-Assumpta's condition.**
  - c. **Discuss the causes of schizophrenia.**
2. Most people agree that Mr. Chikoke, a 40- year old man, has a certain charm. He is bright, articulate and attractive. He possesses a keen sense of humour that attracts people to him at social gatherings. His conversations, at these gatherings, focus on his "deals," the rich and famous people he has met and his outmanoeuvring of opponents. His next project is always bigger and more daring than the last. His face lights up when people admire him for his

business successes. His wife complains that he is selfish, mean and exploitative. She also says that he does not recognise the needs and feelings of others. Mr. Chikoke spends most of his spare time painting to "fulfil himself". His few friends accept him on his own terms. They also recognise that he needs to have his ego fed or he will become cold and detached.

- a. **Which personality disorder does Mr. Chikoke's symptoms fit into? Qualify your answer.**
- b. **Discuss the main symptoms that people with this disorder show.**
- c. **Discuss how you would treat Mr. Chikoke if you were his clinician.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
PSG 5325 2019 **FINAL EXAMINATION**

**TIME 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** THIS EXAMINATION HAS TWO SECTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES **10 MARKS**. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND TWO FROM SECTION B. EACH SECTION SHOULD **BE ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLETS**.

**SECTION A: CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

1. Mabvuto Sakala is a 30-year-old man, a qualified electrician who has been referred to you for treatment because of his heavy drinking. Since leaving college, Mabvuto has been unable to work, everytime he finds work he is fired because of going to work drunk. Over the last 4 years, Mabvuto drank daily, with an average of 10 sachets of beer commonly known as Tujilijili. His wife repeatedly voiced her concern that he was "drinking too much." Despite his efforts to limit his alcohol intake, Mabvuto spent much of the weekends drinking, sometimes missing family get-togethers, unable to work and often passed out after drinking. **Discuss how you would go about treating Mabvuto Sakala for alcohol abuse.**
  
2. Monde is a 14-year-old girl who has been referred to you for long-standing anxiety. She begun to have anxieties as a young child and had great trouble starting kindergarten. She had been scared of being away from home. Monde was briefly bullied in her third grade, which made her anxieties worse. Monde's parents noted that she "always seemed to have a new worry." Her most constant fear revolved around her safety. She is often fine when at home, but is afraid when she is away from home that something bad would happen. When she is in school she becomes frantic, constantly calling on teachers to ask her parents to pick her. Monde has been diagnosed with anxiety disorder. Her fears appear to reduce when her parents stay home, rarely leave her alone and respond quickly to all her calls, text messages and fears.

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is widely used in the treatment of anxiety disorders. With the help of the above case, elucidate the major therapeutic phases using CBT to help monde

3. Milika, a 20 year-old girl lives with her parents and younger sister. Throughout her teenage years, she had normal weight but she worried a great deal about her body weight and shape. She often compares her body weight with that of other girls and women she meets or sees — and then judges herself as too heavy and fat. Often, Milika checks her body weight by looking in the mirror. A month before referral, she checked herself in the mirror and noticed that her thighs touched each other. She immediately began to diet, become a vegetarian and began to cut out many foods from her diet. She has lost 30kg. Rather than being relieved by this weight loss, she kept seeing herself as too fat. Her parents have become more alarmed about her weight loss and behavior as she spends most of her time worrying about her weight. Time spent on her weight concerns took the place of other activities she used to enjoy, such as school work and having fun with friends. She became more alone.

Based on Beck's approach, conceptualize this case of body dysmorphic disorder. Explain how you would assess the client, and illustrate with help of this case study how you would implement the intervention.

**SECTION B: ANSWER TWO QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION.**

1. For CBT with children to be effective, certain cognitive milestones should be attained by children. Discuss the four (4) cognitive demands of CBT that children should have attained that will help the therapist effectively the approach with the child.
2. Tawanda is a 9 year old boy who witnessed his 3 year old brother (Simba) get burnt. There was a kettle of boiling water on the table. Their mother had boiled the water for bathing his younger brother. She had left the kitchen to prepare the bath. Without noticing Simba pulled the cord and the kettle with hot fell on his face. He was badly burnt and was admitted for treatment for 2 months. Tawanda showed signs of trauma after this incident. He also blamed himself for what happened to his brother.

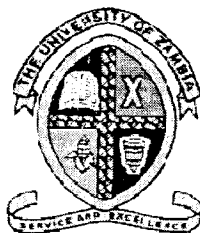
(a) Briefly explain any three (3) trauma symptoms Tawanda is likely to have as a result of witnessing his brother get burned.

(b) Identify the unhelpful thoughts in the above situation and conduct cognitive reprocessing with one thought. Be sure to show both triangles (before and after reprocessing).

(c) What technique can you use to conduct cognitive reprocessing? Explain why you have chosen this technique. Give a graphic representation of how this technique would look like when you use it with Tawanda.

3. Discuss any 5 challenges that CBT therapists working with children within our Zambian context may experience. Provide examples to explain your answer.

**END OF EXAMINATION!**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**  
**FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY (PSG 9414) FULL-TIME FINAL**  
**EXAMINATION (2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. TIME: Three (3) Hours**
- ii. This examination has Five (5) Sections**
- iii. Carefully read the instructions under each section**
- iv. ANSWERS FOR SECTIONS A, B & C MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE QUESTION PAPER**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

*Attempt all questions in this section by circling the best answer in each of the following questions*

1. In investigative hypothesis generation, which of the following is the logical flow of events?
  - a) Scarcity of information, information burst, hypothesis generation and hypothesis testing.
  - b) Information burst, hypotheses generation, hypotheses testing and scarcity of information,
  - c) Hypotheses generation, information burst, scarcity of information and hypotheses testing.
  - d) Hypothesis testing, scarcity of information, information burst and hypotheses generation
2. Criminal psychology interview suggest that crime investigators use all the following manipulative tactics except one. Identify the exception.
  - a) Self-esteem manipulation
  - b) minimization
  - c) pretending to be in possession of incriminating evidence

- d) Reality monitoring of suspect
3. Which of the following is not one of the coping strategies used by offenders in the correctional context?
    - a) Counter incarceration coping strategy
    - b) Problem focused copying strategy
    - c) Emotional –focused coping
    - d) Avoidant copying
  4. Which of the following is not one of the motives for false confessions
    - a) To protect a relative or associate
    - b) To escape imprisonment
    - c) To avoid further detention
    - d) To escape police coercion
  5. According to forensic psychology, there are three types of false confessions. One type differs from the other two in the sense that it is the only one whereby the suspect is unaware that he/she is making a false confession:
    - a) Coerced internalized false confession
    - b) Voluntary internalized false confession
    - c) Coerced compliant false confession
    - d) Voluntary false confession
  6. A classic study by Loftus and Palmer (1974) demonstrated that the way a crime investigator phrases questions can affect an eyewitness's recall of criminal incidence. In this case the phrasing of investigative questions is an example of
    - a) Co-witnessing
    - b) Post-event information
    - c) Constructive investigation
    - d) Weapon effect
  7. When the area of the brain called fusiform gyrus is damaged, the result is
    - a) Unconscious offending behaviour.
    - b) Unconscious transference.
    - c) prosopagnosia
    - d) Counter-transference.
  8. Indicating to the witness that the perpetrator is in the line-up is likely to have the effect that
    - a) They are more likely to say that the perpetrator is not present in the line-up.
    - b) They are more likely to identify the perpetrator, but no more likely to make a misidentification.
    - c) They are more likely to choose someone in the line-up, which increases the chances of them making a misidentification.
    - d) They are more likely to say that they 'don't know'.

9. "How to question an eyewitness" is an example of
- An estimator variable
  - A dependent variable
  - A system variable
  - An independent variable
10. Investigative interviewing, in sharp contrast with interrogation, has been described as being 'dualistic'. This means
- It is evidence based
  - It involves mutual and open-minded communication between investigator and suspect.
  - A two-way confrontation between interviewer and interviewee
  - It involves both female and male crime investigators.
11. Which of the following a major concern in respect of the role of psychologists working in the legal context?
- Dual relationship
  - Stare decisis
  - Projection
  - None of these
12. All except one are methods of measuring crime, which one is the exception
- Self-reported crimes
  - Local surveys
  - Direct surveys
  - Case-study crimes
13. An example of forensic assessment in the civil arena is
- insanity
  - criminal responsibility
  - personal injury
  - adjudicative competency
14. Criminal responsibility can be negated by either pathological or non-pathological incapacity. An example of non-pathological incapacity is
- Emotional distress
  - Schizophrenia
  - Paranoid schizophrenia
  - Dementia
15. Which of the following is true about the "think-first" treatment programme?
- It was designed by J.B.Mc Twine, a UK based forensic Psychologist
  - It was devised for medium to high risk offenders.
  - It was designed for offenders specialising in any type of crime?
  - All the above options.

16. Hugo Munsterberg was one of a number of \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists who were active in applying their knowledge to the courts during the period from 1900 to 1920
- Social
  - Experimental
  - Developmental
  - Investigative
17. Which of the following methods of counting crime has been employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) since 1930?
- Direct surveys
  - Official figures
  - Self-reported crimes
  - National Crime Surveys
18. Forensic psychologists can actually assess whether Mwilu, a divorcee, is capable of providing for his two children's current and future needs following divorce, as well as which child rearing arrangement is best for the two children of the family. This kind of assessment is illustrative of
- Guardianship assessment
  - Parenting capacity assessment
  - Risky parenting assessment
  - Minor oriented assessment
19. Research suggests that there are two things that offenders might attempt to feign during the course of prosecution:
- Psychiatric symptoms and cognitive impairment
  - Dissociative and antisocial personality disorder
  - Schizophrenia and paranoid disorders
  - Personality and conduct disorders
20. Cognitive deficits such as..... Contribute to an individual's decision to partake in criminal activities.
- Triadic skills
  - Personal control skills
  - Management skills
  - Malingering skills

## SECTION B: SHORT ANSWERS

*Attempt all questions in this section using one word or sentence as instructed.*

1. In addition to playing an important role in the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders, in the correctional systems, criminal psychologists are also involved in the evaluation of the effectiveness of various ..... programmes
2. Unlike the ‘Think-first’ programme, the ..... Programme is an offence-specific programme which was originally designed by Arnold Goldstein for use with Juvenile offenders.
3. .... refers to feigned production or exaggeration of psychological or physical symptoms to achieve some external incentive, and it must be ruled out in every legal context
4. It has been argued that although psychologists are involved in a lot of other activities, their role in the assessment of criminal forensic issues mainly involves: assessing ..... And assessing .....
5. On account of the sensitive nature of most of the research subjects..... data is the main source of information in forensic research.
6. Forensic psychology research is an ..... type of research endeavor in the sense that it searches for answers to real world questions such as “ who commits crimes and why?”
7. In addition to their main stream responsibilities, prison psychologists ..... related to imprisonment in order to contribute to knowledge in this area.
8. Throughout the forensic assessment process, the clinician has to grapple with the question as to whether the person is ..... mental ill or is malingering.

9. In the prison context, the ..... Coping strategy involves the individual seeking to avoid what is causing stress.
10. .... is one of the behavioural criminal investigations tools used by investigators to predict offender characteristics as well as location of offender residence.
11. .... Is a behavioural criminal investigations tool used to support the investigative process by enhancing the accuracy and detail of evidence of cooperative witnesses.
12. According to David Canter (2012),..... psychology is the application of psychological research and principles in the quest for accurate and detailed information pertaining to criminal behavior.
13. What is the term used to describe the similarity in testimony that result from two or more witnesses sharing their account before they are interviewed by police?.....
14. Modern systems of criminal procedures are divided into two basic models namely, a)..... System and b)..... system
15. In the correctional context, the ..... Coping strategy employed by prisoners involves developing means or seeking means of dealing with the situation causing stress.
16. According to the ..... doctrine, criminal proceedings against must be adjourned if the defendant is unable to participate in his or her defence on account of mental incapacity.
17. Malingering is to be suspected in every ..... context which includes all criminal forensic evaluations
18. An accusatorial system has four principal features which include, a) ..... and b).....

19. The modern concept of psychopath is a brain child of ..... In his classic text, "the mask of insanity" (1914).
20. Evidently, strategies used by prisoners to cope with imprisonment can be collapsed into ..... and maladaptive strategies.

**SECTION C: TRUE or FALSE**

*Attempt all questions in this section by putting a mark ( ✓ ) in either the true or false column*

#	QUESTION	TRUE	FALSE
1	The role of psychologists in cases of insanity can be summarized as assessing and testifying?		
2	In psycho-legal assessment, criminal responsibility entails determining whether the defendant is able to follow court proceedings		
3	In the correctional context ART refers to Anger Retainitional Training.		
4	In legal definition, not every diagnosis described and listed in the DSM-V OR ICD-12 Manuals are regarded as mental disorders.		
5	One of the reasons why assessing insanity is a problem is that the forensic assessor must make a retrospective assessment of the defendant's mental state at the time of committing the index crime.		
6	It is possible for same defendant found not-fit-to stand trial to be found criminally responsible and vice-versa		
7	Risk assessment can be conducted just before commencement of a criminal trial so as to inform the court about the level of risk and possible strategies for reducing the offender' level of risk.		
8	Assessment of PTSD in forensic context is more relevant in civil cases than in cases of a criminal nature		
9	One characteristic that LD witnesses, child witnesses and elderly		

	witnesses have in common is high suggestibility		
10	According to psychological research, children never lie		
11	According to psycho-legal research, most people believe human memory works like a tape-recorder or an iPod.		
12	Interrogation is to information seeking as investigative interviewing is to confession seeking		
13	Rehabilitation of offenders may only be successful for certain individuals and only under certain conditions.		
14	Research on the effects of imprisonment has found that imprisonment can have very beneficial and rehabilitative effects on the majority of prisoners.		
15	Research on the effects of imprisonment has found that imprisonment generally has negative effects on the majority of prisoners.		
16	A forensic psychology topic which is broad and general results in collection of data of very high quality.		
17	Offenders generally tend to be more flexible in their responses to problem circumstances than non-offenders		
18	The “Think –first programme seeks to teach offenders alternative responses by providing skills which include perspective taking and information gathering.		
19	In the prison context, all forms of coping strategies are beneficial to individual prisoners.		
20	Prison research suggests that the wellbeing of male prisoners has been somewhat neglected when compared to their female counterparts		

## SECTION D: SHORT ESSAYS

*Write brief notes on any two (2) of the following topics*

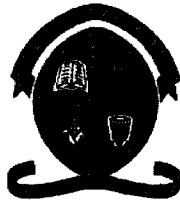
1. Social support in the prison context
2. Outline: a) Lambert's theory of secondary deviance and b) differential association theory.
3. Main perspectives as to why men rape.
4. Outline the positivist view of criminal behaviour
5. The physical and social environment of imprisonment

## SECTION E: LONG ESSAY

*Attempt any two(2) of the following long essays:*

1. Legal psychologists are agreed that "... while some types of questions are to be used in investigative interviewing, others types of questions have to be avoided"(Pike,2015). Discuss this assertion and bring out various categories of questions available to investigative interviewers.
2. Discuss in details any **four (4)** factors that influence crime investigators' decision making.
3. Discuss
  - i. the research findings on the experiences of female prisoners and be sure to bring out the various categories of this special prison population.
  - ii. How life sentenced prisoners experience imprisonment. Make reference to any relevant research.

.....**END OF EXAMINATION**.....



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
PSG 9510 – PSYCHOMETRICS AND ASSESSMENT  
FULL-TIME/PARALLEL EXAMINATION (2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR)**

**INSTRUCTIONS: SECTIONS A and B SHOULD BE ANSWERED ON THE QUESTION PAPER WHILE SECTIONS C & D SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET.**

**ANSWER PART A AND PART B OF SECTION C AND D IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET**

**SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**Answer all questions in this section. Circle the correct answer**

1. Which of the following is not a test of performance
  - a. Personality tests
  - b. Tests of career interests
  - c. Motivation tests
  - d. Aptitude tests
  
2. To assess the convergent validity of a new test of self-esteem, a researcher should establish that
  - a. It correlates highly with a different test of self-esteem
  - b. It does not correlate too highly with a different test of self-esteem
  - c. It correlates with a test of narcissism
  - d. It does not correlate too highly with a test of narcissism
  
3. The items in a test of intelligence correlates strongly with one another. What kind of reliability or validity does this imply?
  - a. Convergent Validity
  - b. Content Validity
  - c. Internal consistency
  - d. Retest reliability

4. What is Cronbach's alpha a measure of?
  - a. Length of a questionnaire
  - b. Internal consistency of a questionnaire
  - c. Difficulty of a questionnaire
  - d. A composite score of all of the above
  
5. What type of test would a verbal reasoning test be classified as?
  - a. An aptitude test
  - b. An experimental test
  - c. An achievement test
  - d. All of the above
  
6. Which of the following is considered to be the least complex form of validity test
  - a. Convergent validity
  - b. Content validity
  - c. Face validity
  - d. Construct validity
  
7. Which of the following refers to inter-rater reliability?
  - a. The degree to which two tests measure the same construct
  - b. The degree to which a clinician can predict future behaviour
  - c. The degree to which two clinicians will agree on interpretation or scoring of a test
  - d. The degree to which the items in the test relate to each other
  
8. Which of the following refers to concurrent validity?
  - a. That two tests are done at the same time.
  - b. Two or more clinicians agree on the outcome
  - c. The items on the test consistently relate to each other
  - d. The notion that scores on a test correlate highly with scores from tests that measure the same attribute.
  
9. Face validity refers to which of the following:
  - a. Facial expression is used to make a diagnosis
  - b. The scale of emotional responding

- c. The notion that an assessment method may appear to valid simply because it has questions which intuitively seem relevant to the train or characteristic being measured
- d. A construct is a hypothetical or inferred attribute that may not be directly observable or directly measurable

10. Psychological tests are used to

- a. Help make decisions about people
- b. Promote self-understanding
- c. Measure psychological constructs
- d. All of the above

11. James Mckeen Cattell coined the term mental test in which decade?

- a. 1880-1889
- b. 1890-1899
- c. 1900-1909
- d. 1910-1919

12. The first intelligence test was developed by

- a. Binet and Simon
- b. Spearman
- c. Stanford and Binet
- d. Terman and Wechsler

13. The Army Alpha was

- a. Dependent on the ability to read and write
- b. A precursor of the Army Beta
- c. The early index of reliability developed by military psychologists
- d. The highest grade of achievement on a set of tests developed for the US army during the First World War

14. Psychological assessment refers to

- a. Mental testing
- b. Testing people using psychological tests
- c. The high-level reasoning process involved in the application of psychological procedures
- d. Writing reports based on psychological test scores

15. The MMPI was designed to
- Screen soldiers during the Second World War
  - Discriminate between normal and patient groups with particular diagnoses
  - Assess personality in normal adults
  - Assess Multiphasic Personality Disorder
16. Consider the following statements about a hypothetical ability test. Which one is not possible based on the relationship between reliability and validity?
- The test is high in predictive validity and high in reliability
  - The test is high in predictive validity and low in reliability
  - The test is low in predictive validity and high in reliability
  - The test is low in predictive validity and low in reliability
17. It is most appropriate to use the Spearman-Brown formula to estimate what form of reliability?
- Test-retest reliability.
  - Past-present reliability.
  - Split-half reliability.
  - Alternate-forms reliability.
18. Psychometric reliability refers to the degree to which a test is ...
- free from measurement error
  - consistent
  - dependable
  - all of the above
19. Spearman's general intelligence factor –  $g$  ...
- is thought to be the basis of all cognitive processes and performance
  - can be observed directly using special intelligence tests
  - is related to schooling
  - is affected by the culture of the person
20. In non-Western countries, and excluding Australia and Japan, there is a vacuum of evidence for IQ predicting job performance. What does this suggest?
- Non-Western countries do not measure job performance
  - IQ is an idea of the Western world
  - Researchers do not study non-Western countries
  - Job performance can only be measured through career advancement

21. Which of the following is NOT one the Big Five dimensions asses by the NEO Personality Inventory?
- Agreeableness
  - Extroversion
  - Optimism
  - Neuroticism
22. Which psychological assessment should be used when looking for patterns, subconscious themes, or feelings?
- Inventory
  - Aptitude test
  - Projective test
  - Speed test
23. In psychology, "norm" is used to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
- behaviour that is usual, average, normal or expected.
  - a level of work product anticipated under specific conditions.
  - what is typical at a particular age in a particular context.
  - all of the above.
24. Criterion-referenced tests
- have also been referred to as domain-referenced tests.
  - have also been referred to as content-referenced tests.
  - have criteria derived from the standards of the test developer.
  - all of the above.
25. Psychological tests based on previous learning can best be described as:
- ability.
  - aptitude.
  - intelligence.
  - achievement.
26. Which of the following is the best predictor of academic performance?
- Trait EI
  - IQ
  - Personality
  - None of these
27. One's general potential, independent of prior learning, can best be described as:
- aptitude.
  - intelligence.
  - ability.

- d. achievement.
28. The validity of a psychological test refers to its:
- a. meaning.
  - b. dependability.
  - c. fairness.
  - d. objectivity.
29. Which of the following is NOT a form of reliability?
- a. Test-retest reliability.
  - b. Past-present reliability.
  - c. Split-half reliability.
  - d. Alternate-forms reliability.
30. Which does NOT belong?
- a. WPPSI-R.
  - b. WAIS-III.
  - c. WISC-III.
  - d. WHIPSY-II.

**SECTION B - FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The tendency to stay at about the same level relative to one's peers is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the spread, or scatter, of scores.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ scores can be computed when either an estimate of the mean or an estimate of the standard deviation is available.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a point in a distribution of scores below which a given percentage of scores fall.
5. What is the name of the test that was developed in Zambia as a response to western intelligence tests? \_\_\_\_\_
6. The arithmetic average of a distribution of scores is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ assess a person's interest in educational programs for job settings and provide information for making career decisions.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is test of academic achievement developed for Zambian primary school aged children.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a test in which the participant is asked to report his or her feelings, attitudes, beliefs, values.
10. The most commonly used measure of correlation is the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first psychologist to convince the US army to use psychological tests in the recruitment process.
12. Item discrimination indexes are statistics primarily used to assess item \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The following item appears on an end-of-semester course evaluation in a tests and measurement course: "This course was more work than I thought it would be." The possible responses are: (1) strongly agree; (2) agree; (3) unsure; (4) disagree; (5) strongly disagree. This is an illustration of what type of scaling? \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ 20th \_\_\_\_\_ percentile \_\_\_\_\_ represent:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. Among school aged children, as age increases, so do reading skills. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ relay quite heavily on content validation meaning it is used to evaluate or test learned behaviour or a unit of instruction.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of consistency of scoring by one individual across all tests.
18. What psychological test was developed from a child's game called Blotto?  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most widely used interest test.

20. A standard score has a statistical mean or average of 100 and a standard deviation of \_\_\_\_\_
21. Classical test theory states that “Any observed scores is made up of a true score and \_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_ validity occurs when a measure and criterion are assessed at the same time.
23. Alfred Binet in attempting to measure intelligence was guided by the concepts of Age differentiation and \_\_\_\_\_
24. In 1939, Wechsler introduced a measure of human intelligence include a unique scale measuring non-verbal intelligence known as the \_\_\_\_\_
25. “Voices tell me what to do” and “Frequently I have colds that no one can cure” are typical items on what psychological measure? \_\_\_\_\_
26. \_\_\_\_\_referencing is the degree to which an individual has mastered a skill.
27. Luria-Nebraska is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_
28. The Jackson vocational interest (JVIS) is comprised of 289 statements describing Job related activities, yielding \_\_\_\_\_ basic interest scales.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a test of personality which has 40 items meant to assess one’s attitudes and character, family, social cognition and object relation.
30. What is Construct irrelevant variance?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## **Section C- Short Essays**

**Choose 1 question from Part A and one From Part B**

### **Part A**

1. You have been employed as a Psychologist in an assessment centre. One of your first tasks is to develop a test. What are some of the steps that you will follow in developing a good test?
2. What are some of the disadvantages of using the percentile and percentile rank?

### **Part B**

1. Write an essay explaining the different methods used to assess reliability of psychological tests.
2. Outline the different domains that the Zambia neurobehavioural test battery measures. Give an example of one test used for each domain.

## **Section D - Long Essay**

**Choose ONE Question from this section**

### **Part A**

Discuss some of the ethical issues involved in psychological assessment.

### **Part B**

What are the differences between intelligence testing (IQ) and emotional intelligence? Which of these two constructs would you consider to be more relevant in the Zambian culture and why?

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**SDS 2414: RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**20<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. WRITE ALL THE ANSWERS IN THE OFFICIAL ANSWER BOOKLET.**
  - 2. PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER EACH SECTION CAREFULLY.**
- 

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION [12 MARKS]**

1. Twenty-five students completed a questionnaire that measured their attitudes toward interpersonal violence. Respondents who scored high believed that in many situations a person could legitimately use physical force against another person. Respondents who scored low believed that in no situation (or very few situations) could the use of violence be justified. **[4 Marks]**

52	47	17	8	92
53	23	28	9	90
17	63	17	17	23
19	66	10	20	47
20	66	5	25	17

- a. Construct a grouped frequency distribution with an interval of 5 to display these data.
  - b. On the same frequency distribution, show the cumulative and relative frequency.
  - c. Calculate the Mean and median and interpret the results?
  - d. Calculate the standard deviation and explain if there is a difference or not in the views of the people regarding the use of force.
2. For a math test on which the mean was 59 and the standard deviation was 4, what is the probability that a student randomly selected from this class will have a score **[4 Marks]**
    - a. Between 55 and 65? \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Between 60 and 65? \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. Above 65? \_\_\_\_\_
    - d. Below 55? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The local police force gives all applicants an entrance exam and accepts only those applicants who score in the top 15% on this test. If the mean score this year is 87 and the standard deviation is 8, would an individual with a score of 110 be accepted? **[4 Marks]**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION [18 MARKS]**

1. Nationally, social workers average 10.2 years of experience. In a random sample, 203 social workers in Akolwe District of Luapula Province average only 8.7 years, with a standard deviation of 0.52. Are social workers in Akolwe Atatu District significantly less experienced? Use 95 % confidence level. **[6 Marks]**

2. Data on civil strife (number of incidents), and unemployment have been gathered for 10 provinces of Zambia. Take civil strife as the dependent variable. [6 Marks]

Number of Incidents	Unemployment
1	9
2	10
3	7
4	8
5	6
6	9
7	10
8	7
9	8
10	6

- a. Compute the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) and interpret the results
- b. What level of strife would be expected in a province in which the unemployment rate was 30 percent of the population?
3. In a bit to improve road safety, the numbers of motor vehicle accidents in Zambia were tabulated by month for tarred roads and non-tarred roads by RATSA for the first seven months of the year 2019 and resulted in the following data. [6 Marks]

Month	Tarred	Not tarred
January	88	70
February	100	58
March	76	59
April	98	53
May	103	56
June	85	94
July	69	102

- a. Calculate and interpret the mean and standard deviation for each type of road
- b. Compare the occurrence of accidents between tarred and untarred roads, do think there is any difference? Explain your answer.

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION [20 MARKS]**

1. A local politician is concerned that a program for the youth empowerment in her city is discriminating against females. The following data were taken from a random sample of male and female youths. Is there a statistically significant relationship between sex and whether or not the person has received empowerment services from the program?

[10 Marks]

Were you empowered?	Sex		
	Male	Female	Totals
Yes	6	7	13
No	4	9	13
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>

2. A random sample of 1496 respondents of a major metropolitan area were questioned about a number of issues. Construct estimates to the population at the 90% level for each of the results reported next. Express the final confidence interval in percentages (e.g., “between 40 and 45% agreed that premarital sex was always wrong”). [10 Marks]
- When asked to agree or disagree with the statement “Explicit sexual books and magazines lead to rape and other sex crimes,” 823 agreed.
  - When asked to agree or disagree with the statement “Hand guns should be outlawed,” 650 agreed.
  - 375 of the sample agreed that marijuana should be legalized.
  - 1023 of the sample said that they had attended church or synagogue at least once within the past month.
  - 800 agreed that public elementary schools should have sex education programs starting in the fifth grade.
3. Frogs Chula, second year student is wondering if there is any reason why one should get an education because he thinks there is no difference in earnings between the two. But Tony Bwalya and Ray Nyondo think education has an impact on how much one earns. Tony and Ray then decided to collect data from 10 people on the number of years they had spent in school and their monthly income. The following is the data they collected.

[10 Marks]

ID	Income (K)	Years of schooling
1	3,000	14
2	4,500	16
3	17,000	8
4	8,000	16
5	6,500	12
6	10,000	6
7	20,000	18
8	5,500	15
9	10,000	3
10	1,000	13

Using the table above, answer the following questions;

- Calculate the  $b$  coefficient
- Calculate the  $a$  coefficient
- Estimate how much someone who has
  - 0 years of schooling will earn
  - 20 years of schooling will earn
- Based on your answers in C above, what would be your conclusion to this debate? Is there an association between years of schooling and monthly income? Justify your answer.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**  
**SDS 9110: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**21<sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019. TIME: 14:00-17:00HRS**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**

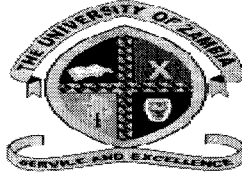
**SECTION A: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)**

1. Kanwa Mwebelepo Chintomfwa is an advocate for human rights. He has been invited by a consortium of civil society organisations to present a paper at the workshop on “Realizing Human Rights through Government Budgets”. As a human rights scholar, discuss with Mwebelepo the reasons why it is important to make a rights-based analysis of the national budget. Furthermore, discuss the relationship of human rights to the budget process. Additionally, discuss the linkage between social accountability and human rights budget analysis.

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)**

1. In Zambia, mismanagement of public resources is increasingly recognized as a violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms of citizens, especially the poor. In this regard, political actors, social development activists, donors and international organisations have acknowledged the negative effects of misappropriation of public resources on fulfilment of human rights and achievement of sustainable human development. As an advocate for human rights, discuss how a human rights-based approach can be used to enhance sustainable public resource management in Zambia. Further, discuss budgetary implications for human rights. Additionally, discuss how a human rights framework can be used to enhance social accountability monitoring mechanisms/systems in Zambia.
2. Recently, concerns have been raised by political players and civil society organisations that the right to freedom of expression has continuously been abused by the government. Opposition political leaders and their members have been arrested on several occasions by police and charged with offences such as criminal defamation and contempt of court. As an advocate for civil and political rights, present a discussion on the key elements of the right to freedom of expression. Further, discuss justifiable limitations to the right to freedom of expression. Additionally, discuss the linkage between right to freedom of expression and defamation of character.
3. In Zambia, gender-based violence (GBV) has become common place mainly with women and children’s welfare being affected. Gender-based violence is a human rights issue and has a bearing on the overall development of the country and consequently press a call on pragmatic policy and intervention that embraces micro and macro dynamics. With the aid of practical examples, discuss gender-based violence (GBV) as a human rights issue. Using a human rights framework, discuss the causes and consequences of gender-based violence. Further, discuss how you can use a human rights-based approach to address gender-based violence in Zambia.
4. Many political actors and civil society organisations have accused the Zambian Government of bad governance. They have argued that the government of the day has failed to promote the tenets of good governance and fundamental human rights. The stakeholders have submitted that the government has abrogated the rule of law with impunity. As a human rights defender, present a discussion on the implications of upholding good governance for human rights in Zambia. Further, discuss how observance of the rule of law would promote good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms in Zambia.

**END OF EXAMINATIONS**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

The NGO Sector Management and Development (SDS 9115) – 2018/2019 Exam

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Question **1 in section A is compulsory**. Choose any other **two questions from section B**
2. Indicate clearly in your answer booklet the questions you have answered
3. Time allowed: **Three Hours**

**SECTION. A: COMPULSORY**

1. In the text of Zambia, **THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS'ACT OF 2009** provides the sound management framework of BINGOs, COME'n'GOs, and DONGOs. Discuss. (20 Marks)

**SECTION.B: CHOOSE ONLY TWO QUESTIONS**

2. In a concise manner, summarize Zambia's National Policy on Non-Governmental Organizations. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the policy in terms of management and development of the NGO sector in Zambia? (10 Marks).
3. 'Zambia's hope in achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) lies in encouraging the growth of COME'n'GOs, GROs and VDAs'. With relevant examples, analyze this statement (10 Marks).
4. Discuss any **FIVE factors** that make definition of the concept of NGOs difficult in both the global North and global South (10 Marks).
5. 'Management of an NGO is more of a science than an art'. In a critical manner, assess the relevance of this statement in relation to any **FIVE (5) Management roles** provided by Henry Mintzberg (10 Marks).

**END OF EXAMINATION. GOOD LUCK!**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2018/2019 MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS- JULY 2019

SDS 9215: PARTICIPATORY PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Answer any four (4) questions (all questions carry equal marks)

---

1. Define participatory evaluation and with the aid of a table illustrate the differences between participatory and conventional monitoring and evaluation (25 Marks)
2. When different people mention community participation, they could actually mean different things and levels of involvement. Elucidate the different levels of participation (25 Marks).
3. Discuss the benefits and challenges of implementing participatory monitoring and evaluation (25 Marks).
4. As succinctly as possible, define the following concepts (25 Marks).
  - Community mobilisation
  - Problem and Solution Tree Analysis
  - Participatory monitoring
  - Socio-political process to planning
  - Logical framework
5. a. Explain the term “project logic” and its constituent elements in participatory M & E (15 Marks)  
b. Show your understanding of the concept of triangulation and explain its importance in participatory M & E (10 Marks)
6. Define participatory planning; with the aid of practical examples discuss the 4 possible sources of authority for a planner as proposed by Martin Rein (25 Marks)
7. Define the following and with reference to the Social Cash Transfer programme identify a corresponding stakeholder for each term (25 Marks)
  - a. Context settler
  - b. Key players
  - c. Crowd
  - d. Subjects

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**SOC 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**13<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. WRITE ALL THE ANSWERS IN THE OFFICIAL ANSWER BOOKLET.**
  - 2. PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER EACH SECTION CAREFULLY.**
- 

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION [30 MARKS]**

1. Research which makes discoveries about life in human groups rather than make changes in these groups is
  - a) Pure sociology
  - b) Applied sociology
  - c) Clinical sociology
  - d) Psycho sociology
2. A sect is organised around voluntary membership, democratic leadership and high levels of emotional commitment?
  - a) True
  - b) False
3. What do we call a relationship in which a woman is the spouse to two or more men?
  - a) Sororal polygyny
  - b) Adultery polygamy
  - c) Polygyny
  - d) Polyandry
  - e) None of the above
4. How many steps are involved in scientific research?
  - a) Four
  - b) Six
  - c) Eight
  - d) Nine
  - e) Ten
5. According to the dependency theory, underdevelopment in poor nations can be blamed on rigid cultural values and beliefs which deter economic progress in such countries:
  - a) True
  - b) False

6. According to Merton's strain theory, people who drop out of the pursuit of success by abusing alcohol or drugs are
  - a) Rebels
  - b) Retreatists
  - c) Neurotics
  - d) Ritualists
  - e) Recidivists
7. The term differential association was coined by..... (write the answer in your answer booklet)
8. Modernisation theory advocates for the struggle against the domination of industrialised countries in the world economy:
  - a) True
  - b) False
9. The division of people into layers according to their relative power, property and prestige is
  - a) Social distinction
  - b) Social distance
  - c) Social stratification
  - d) Social diversification
  - e) Apartheid
10. The purpose of retribution is to create fear so that others won't break the law
  - a) True
  - b) False
11. "The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto" is associated with which one of the following individuals:
  - a) Raul Prebisch
  - b) Walter Whitman Rodney
  - c) Andre Gunder Frank
  - d) Walt Whitman Rodney
12. When a deviant reacts by saying "who are you to talk", he or she is practicing one of the..... (write the answer in your answer booklet)
13. Human development in society is a measure of non-economic aspects of development:
  - a) True
  - b) False
14. Which of the following is an example of downward intergenerational mobility?
  - a) A plumber whose father was a physician
  - b) A professional athlete who fails to find work after retirement
  - c) A bank teller who becomes a bar tender at a pub owned by her sibling
  - d) A police officer who becomes a newspaper vendor police officer
15. Which of the following is true about the ego according to Sigmund Freud?
  - a) It includes an individual's instinct
  - b) It is like a little angle
  - c) It operates according to the reality principle
  - d) It operates according to the pleasure principle

16. A relationship between or among variables is predicted by
- A hypothesis
  - Use of operational definitions
  - When the researcher selects the topic to be studied
  - When the researcher is analysing the results
17. Which of the following stories demonstrates the importance of nature in socialisation?
- The wild boy of Aveyrone
  - Gua and Donald
  - Isabelle
  - Anna
18. Which of the following is not a major function of the family for society?
- Satisfying and regulating the desires of adults for intimate social and sexual relationships
  - Socialising the child
  - Providing appropriate goal displacement
  - Generating offsprings
  - None of the above
19. Development is a unilinear process:
- True.
  - False.
20. Neolocal residence is where the newly married couple choose not to live with either the wife's or husband's parents
- True
  - False

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**SECTION B: WRITE BRIEF NOTES ON ANY 15 OF THE FOLLOWING (30 MARKS)**

- Relative poverty
- Fecundity
- Standard of living
- Poverty line
- Social strata
- Protestant ethic
- Estate system
- Life chances
- Median income
- Intra-generation mobility
- Preventive checks
- Raul Prebisch
- Involuntary migrants

14. Migration
  15. Positivism
  16. Social change
  17. Virilocal
- 

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) OF THE FOLLOWING ESSAY  
QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. With the help of theories and examples, explain the existence of deviance and its inevitability in every society. -
2. In the historical debate on development and the world economy, it is argued that there is a distinction between “underdevelopment” and “undevelopment.” Discuss this assertion with practical examples.
3. Discuss the various kinds of challenges associated with population growth? Do you think the problem of uncontrolled population growth is solvable? Use relevant theories to support your discussion.
4. Socialisation is a life-long process. Explain this in relation to the stages of the life course (childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age).
5. Social institutions are both inevitable and irreplaceable in society. Discuss. ✓

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**SOC 2110: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**26<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019**

- 1. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS**
- 2. QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 ARE COMPULSORY.**

**TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

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1. Soup-Yambuzi is a crime prone transit border town in the utopian Republic of Chitokoloki with an estimated population of about five million people and is known to harbour a lot of notorious criminal elements. The town is autonomous in that it has several schools, colleges, recreational facilities and criminal justice institutions of its own. Information gathered from official sources shows that the town is afflicted by poverty, disease and alarming crime levels. Crimes reported include honour killings, incest, household violence against women and girls, automobile thefts, smuggling, drug abuse, robberies, and gang violence perpetrated by youths who seem to target vulnerable members of the public.

Unverified media reports show that in 2019 alone about 17000 felonies and misdemeanours were committed and reported to relevant law enforcement agencies. Criminal justice practitioners and scholars believe that the reported figure is an under estimation of crimes committed in the same period. They believe that the figure does not include crimes committed by prisoners in correctional facilities and learners in various schools. It is also understood that many cases were not reported to the police by victims and other cases were not just detected.

As a newly deployed crime statistician, you are instructed by relevant authorities in Chitokoloki to provide credible data on the extent of the crime problem in Soup-Yambuzi which will enable policy makers and criminal justice practitioners to formulate policies and crime prevention strategies. You are to explain using concise notes and practical examples where necessary to the following instructions:

- a. Name an internationally recognized programme and explain what you would do with the programme to examine the accuracy of the media reported number of felonies and misdemeanours committed in Soup-Yambuzi in the year 2019. **[4 Marks]**
- b. Using a relevant tool, explain what you are going to do to account for the felonies and misdemeanours committed by prisoners in correctional facilities and by students and pupils in various learning institutions in Soup-Yambuzi which are not included in the media reported cases. Further, provide two reasons why you think this tool might affect the credibility of the data you are going to collect. **[4 Marks]**

- c. Name the instrument and sources of data you would use to account for all unreported and undetected felonies and misdemeanours committed in the area. What do you think about the reliability of such data? **[4 Marks]**
  - d. List and explain any five risk factors that you think are contributing to youth violence in Soup-Yambuzi. Recommend any three societal level measures law enforcement agencies need to implement to prevent youth violence and why. **[4 Marks]**
  - e. Recommend any two criminal justice measures you would implement to reduce youth of violence in the ensuing year in Soup-Yambuzi. **[4 Marks]**
2. With practical examples, discuss the problem of sex related crimes in Zambia. In your discussion establish the social conditions in many societies that expose women and girls to domestic violence and abuse. **[20 Marks]**
  3. One of the characteristics in the definition of social problems is that it is one that threatens our social institutions or values. Explain how a social problem such as xenophobic attacks in South Africa threatens society's well-being. **[20 Marks]**.
  4. With practical examples, critically explain the importance of official statistics in national policy and decision making in the country. What role do official statistics play in resolving social problems in society? **[20 Marks]**
  5. Discuss the functions of criminal law and indicate the extent to which this body of law has been effective in bring social order in Zambia. **[20 Marks]**
  6. Critically discuss war and armed conflict as a major global social problem in all its manifestations. **[20 Marks]**

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

**2018 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**SOC 9210: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION COMPRISES TWO SECTIONS. CAREFULLY READ THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.**

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**SECTION A: Answer all the questions in this section (20 MARKS)**

1. In New Delhi there has been a ban on diesel vehicles that are 10 years old and above from the date of manufacturing since 2015 as a way of cleaning the polluted air in the city (India Times, 29 August 2019). What type of response is this in relation to climate change action? Briefly explain to support your answer.
2. Which of the following is not correct about the physical impact of climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa?
  - a) Crop yields are likely to decline as the growing season shortens
  - b) Arid regions are projected to spread due to increased precipitation
  - c) Decreased aridity is projected in East Africa
  - d) Sea level is projected to rise in some parts of Sub-Saharan Africa
  - e) Water availability is likely to increase in some parts and decrease in others
3. Distinguish social inequality from political inequality.
4. If you want to develop you must industrialise. Briefly explain.
5. In your opinion, was the introduction of a cash economy in Northern Rhodesia during colonialism progressive? Briefly explain why.
6. Some authors have observed that decolonialisation ushered in new era of development. Briefly explain.
7. Why is the nation-state level of analysis no longer a useful level of analysis for studying development conditions according to Immanuel Wallerstein?
8. Do you agree with the view that once third world countries came into contact with the West, they would not resist the impetus toward modernisation? Justify your position in a short paragraph.
9. Give an example to show how social values influence the impact that technology has on society.

10. State one of the principles regarding the study of social change.

## **SECTION B: ESSAYS (30 MARKS)**

**Write an essay on any two of the following questions:**

1. Describe the role of human activity in climate change, and explain how climate change is likely to worsen health conditions and agricultural production in Sub-Saharan Africa.
2. Explain how neoliberalism has contributed to economic inequality in Zambia.
3. It has been argued that informal enterprises are potentially very productive but they are held back by government regulations and lack of support services. Discuss.
4. Given a choice between a political party that has a manifesto advocating neoliberalism and another one with a manifesto advocating a welfare state model, which one would you support? Clearly explain why with reference to the Zambian context.
5. Outline the cultural and economic barriers that prevent traditional societies from developing according to modernisation theorists. Do you agree with their belief that for developing countries to develop, they should do away with traditional practices? Explain in relation to Zambian society.

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**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR MID-YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

**SOC 9255: CRIMINOLOGY**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. **Questions 1 and 2 in Section A are Compulsory. Choose any other three questions from Section B**
2. Indicate clearly in your answer booklet the questions you have answered
3. Time allowed: **Three (3) Hours**

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

1. Choose **any five (5)** conditions below and explain precisely why bio-criminologists maintain that the under listed conditions are **precursors** of violent behaviour: **(10 Marks)**
  - a) An imbalance between serotonin and testosterone hormone levels among juveniles where the latter is in excess and the former is in short supply.
  - b) Prenatal exposure to marijuana, alcohol and tobacco smoke.
  - c) Feeding offspring from birth on infant formula without breast feeding.
  - d) Punitive parenting.
  - e) Drug and alcohol abuse.
  - f) Excessive consumption of refined white sugar.
2. Using examples, write short and precise notes on **any five** items listed below: **(10 Marks)**
  - a) Social determinism and criminality.
  - b) Mobility as a predictor of juvenile delinquency
  - c) Relevance of Positivism in the study of criminology.
  - d) Hedonistic Calculus or utilitarianism
  - e) National Victimization Surveys.
  - f) Target hardening as crime prevention measure.
  - g) The function of tattooing offenders according to Jeremy Bentham
  - h) Unsocialized delinquents

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

3. **Atavism** is a term associated with biological theories of crime and Cesare Lombroso of the Italian school of criminology. Using practical examples, discuss atavism. Explain any three human body based physiological abnormalities used by Lombroso in the identification of criminals. Furthermore, explain why the physiological abnormalities used by Lombroso in identifying criminals are relevant in offender profiling exercises. Additionally, examine the theoretical soundness of the

Lombrosollian theory taking into account alternative theoretical explanations on crime causation such as the Multiple Factor Approach advanced by contemporary criminologists. *(10 Marks)*

4. Using practical examples from Zambia, what do you understand by organized crime? Furthermore, discuss any three organized crimes and their characteristics. Associating organized crime with technological progress, and citing the recent case of Ms Pamela Gondwe who is suspected to have stolen over 400,000 United States Dollars property of Barclays Bank, explain why technological advancements could have abetted the commission of the offence and her eventual disappearance. *(10 Marks)*
5. Discuss any five principles of the Differential Association Theory that are used in the learning, assimilation and internalization of criminal behaviour. Using practical examples from Zambia, explain why social learning processes explained using the Differential Association Theory can be said to be responsible for intergenerational criminality. *(10 Marks)*
6. Taking Zambia as a case, discuss capital punishment. Furthermore, explain any three types of offences to which Capital Punishment is amenable in the dispensation of justice. Besides, explain using a relevant theory or theories of punishment that justify the use of capital punishment. In doing so, explain the major assumptions of your adopted theory or theories of punishment that justifies the use of Capital Punishment. *(10 Marks)*

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY  
2019 ACADEMIC YEAR  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

**COURSE: SOC 9510 - SOCIOLOGY OF  
ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP**

**INSTRUCTIONS: : PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN  
SECTION A AND ONLY THREE QUESTIONS  
IN SECTION B AND C (EITHER 2 QUESTIONS  
IN SECTION B AND ONE QUESTION IN  
SECTION C OR VICE VERSA)**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

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**SECTION A**

1. State briefly the basic mechanisms through which organizations adapt to their environment.
2. Name the basic characteristics of an organization structure.
3. Mention the leadership theories you know.
4. Briefly mention what the contingency approach to management is based on?
5. State briefly how organizations manage change?

**SECTION B**

1. Decision making is about muddling through. Discuss how this happens in life and in organizations.
2. John Maxwell stated that, a leader who does not have followers is just taking a walk. Discuss and provide practical examples.
3. "Organization culture is like pornography; it is hard to define it but you know it when you see it." Discuss and provide examples of the same in any organization you know.
4. With reference to any African Civil Service that you are familiar with, critically discuss the alleged dysfunction of bureaucracy.

## SECTION C

1. Discuss how different organization structures serve each organization by giving practical example.
2. Why is an organization's environment so important to an organization? Identify and discuss each of the major dimensions of the general environment.
3. Discuss the different structures of organizations found in Zambia and give examples of such organizations.
4. Discuss the organization development techniques that you know and give examples.

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2018 ACADEMIC YEAR MID YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**SOC 9855: POLICY, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE PAPER. ALL QUESTIONS  
CARRY EQUAL MARKS

**TIME:** THREE (3) HOURS

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1. What is a project? State and briefly explain the typical characteristics of a project *(10 Marks)*
2. What is meant by a *project cycle* in project management? Which components are included in the cycle *(10 Marks)*
3. Outline and discuss the types of indicators that are used in project management. With practical examples, explain the most appropriate method of formulating indicators *(10 Marks)*
4. Briefly explain what public policy is all about and state what is involved in the public policy cycle *(10 Marks)*
5. What is a Project Planning Matrix (PPM) or Logical Framework (log frame)? State and explain all the components that are included in the matrix. What is “logical” about it? *(10 Marks)*
6. What is meant by Needs Assessment? At what stage in project management is needs assessment carried out? What type of needs can this exercise take into consideration *(10 Marks)*.
7. Briefly explain *Project monitoring and evaluation* in relation to the following aspects *(10 Marks)*:
  - (i) Purpose
  - (ii) Focus
  - (iii) Responsibility
8. Which one of the following categories of stakeholders would exert more influence on a project than the other? Explain the reasons *(10 Marks)*:
  - (i) Primary stakeholders
  - (ii) Secondary stakeholders

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
SOC 9950**

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION**

**2019 ACADEMIC SESSION**

**TIME 3 HOURS**

***Instructions***

This paper is composed of two sections. Follow instructions under each section.

**SECTION A**

**Q1: Write shorts on any five of the following: 25 Marks**

- a) SIA as a political process **(5 marks)**
- b) RODs **(5 marks)**
- c) Hierarchy of mitigation. **(5 marks)**
- d) Instrumental-rational action **(5 marks)**
- e) Social auditing **(5 marks)**
- f) Ex post impact assessment **(5 marks)**
- g) FONSI **(5 marks)**
- h) Multi Criteria Analysis **(5 marks)**

**Section B Answer all Questions**

In the 2019 budget, the Minister of Finance announced the change from the VAT based tax system to the use of the General Sales Tax. This tax was initially supposed to be implemented starting from July 1, 2019 and Government has deferred the implementation of the General Sales Tax to September 1, 2019.

Mr. Chilombo Mulenga a Lusaka based Finance Expert has charged that the proposed Goods and Sales Tax is total trash and a disaster to the consumers. The Bill has proposed a 9% Local Sales Tax and 16 % on imports which will replace the current Value Added Tax which final consumers would be paying. With GST, the longer the value chain, the more the cost build up to be occasioned by sales based tax. Mr. Chilombo argued that as a result of this new tax, at each level of the value chain, a tax at 9%, will be levied on the supplier.” Mr. Chilombo Mulenga has since advised President Edgar Lungu not to assent to the Bill as

the proposed Bill will cripple the entire Zambian economy. “Having studied the GST Bill, my advice to President Lungu is veto this bill and subject it to further Expert analysis. Constitute a technical team of Tax Experts and Business Experts to make appropriate adjustments to the current VAT regime to resolve the issues of VAT refunds which have called for the intended repeal of the VAT Act,” Mr Mulenga wrote. He added “ the danger of wrong economic diagnosis is that the solutions devised based on wrong diagnosis cannot solve the problems, but can in fact inflict more problems on the economy”.

### **Questions**

**Question 2.** This Bill fits one approach where stakeholders are not involved. What is this approach and outline five advantages and disadvantages. **(10 Marks)**

**Question 3.** President Lungu has been criticised by some social impact practitioners that the preparation and method of passing the Bill has breached two core values which are:

1. People have a right to live and work in an environment which is conducive to good health and to a good quality of life and which enables the development of human and social potential.
2. People have a right to be involved in the decision making about the planned interventions that will affect their lives.

These two core values are related to some fundamental principles. Match the appropriate fundamental principles with these two core values. **(10 Marks).**

**Question 4.** You have been selected by the Minister of Finance because of your expertise in SIA to recommend to the Minister a team of experts to look at the revising the current process and the content of the New Tax regime. Select whom you consider to be on the team of experts and justify the selection of each member. **(10 Marks)**

**Question 5.** The team was constituted and later made mitigation proposals. The team argued that following the displeasure of the business community and opposition political parties, The Minister of finance should considered applying the first order or level of mitigation. What should constitute this level of mitigation **(10 Marks).**

**END OF EXAMINATION**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK & SOCIOLOGY

**SWK 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK & SOCIAL WELFARE**

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**Final Examination**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Section A is Compulsory. Answer ONLY one question EACH from Section B and C.**

**SECTION A: Compulsory 40 MARKS**

1. Monica joined Save the Children, a charity working in child protection in Lufwanyama. After a few weeks of work, her supervisor assigned her case of 15-year-old child who had been sent into marriage. Monica is not sure how to proceed with this case and has come to you, a fellow Social Worker in the same agency for assistance. Making reference to relevant principles of Social Case Work, prepare a discussion that Monica can use to proceed with this case.

**SECTION B: CHOOSE ONE QUESTION 30 MARKS**

2. Using a role theory as an example, discuss how you would apply theory to your Social Work practice in the Zambian setting.
3. Based on your understanding of Social Work and Social Welfare, discuss the basic functions of Social Work using relevant and practical examples.

**SECTION C: CHOOSE ONE QUESTION 30 MARKS**

4. Discuss the view that a nation's disease burden is linked to the level of inequality prevalent in that country.
5. Every profession has a defined skill-set that practitioners need to acquire. Discuss the skills in Social Work by giving practical examples of when and how they can be applied in practice.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**SWK 2320: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS 2018 (PARALLEL)**

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**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HRS**

**SECTION A: Attempt FIVE questions (50 marks)**

1. With practical examples, discuss the process of community development, highlighting the steps you would take in your fieldwork, from the time you enter the community, the process of project identification to its implementation.
2. Felix P. Biestek (1957) views casework as a relationship. With practical examples, discuss **SEVEN** principles that govern the casework relationship in order to achieve the desired results and your role as a case worker in promoting each principle.
3. Discuss **SEVEN** stages of group development according to Stanford and Roark (1974:55) and your role as a group worker to help the group move to next stage. Further, discuss **FOUR** key considerations for an effective group development.
4. Helen Harris Perlman (1959) describes casework as a problem-solving process. With practical examples, outline the process of casework, highlighting the significance of each stage and all aspects in problem solving process.
5. Leadership is key in the success of a group. With example, discuss **THREE** leadership styles, their merits and demerits, you also indicate situations in which each leadership style could be most appropriate.
6. Discuss **FIVE** types of groups their focus and membership.

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**  
**SWK 2320: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS 2018**

**3<sup>RD</sup> DECEMBER 2018**

**14:00 – 17:00 HOURS**

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**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

**SECTION A: Multiple Choice, Choose the best option (10 marks)**

1. What concept refers to the act of perceiving, understanding, responding to emotional state and ideas of another person?
  - A. Sympathy
  - B. Empathy
  - C. Transference
  - D. Emotional Response
  
2. Which method of treatment under transaction analysis would be the most appropriate to use when the client does not accept the reality within their environment?
  - A. Role play
  - B. Exaggerated symptoms
  - C. Fantasy
  - D. Living in the immediate present
  
3. Which theory works on the assumption that, if one member of the family is hurt then the whole family is dysfunction?
  - A. Transaction analysis theory
  - B. Group theory
  - C. Systems theory
  - D. Crisis theory
  
4. Which of the approaches below is NOT an identity formation approach?
  - A. Transaction formation
  - B. Bio-feedback
  - C. Gestalt therapy

D. Sensitivity training

5. Who defined social case work as the process which develops the personality through adjustment of consciously affected individual by individual between men and their social environment?

- A. Gordon Hamilton
- B. Harris Perlman
- C. Mary Richmond
- D. Felix Biestek

6. In relation to game analysis, which concept relates to denial of reality.

- A. Rackets
- B. Stamps
- C. Discounts
- D. Strokes

7. Which of Freud's three structures of the mind relates to the pleasure principle?

- A. Idi
- B. Ego
- C. Superego
- D. Oral

8. Which of the following is NOT a component of Social Case Work accordingly to Harris Perlman?

- A. People
- B. Problem
- C. Process
- D. Place

9. In which leadership style does the leader set goals and policies, and directs the activities of the group?

- A. Democratic
- B. Authoritarian
- C. Leisure-faire
- D. Charismatic

10. According to Stanford and Roark (1974:55), which stage follows the conflict stage in the group development process?

- A. Norm development
- B. Transition stage
- C. Affection stage
- D. Production stage

**SECTION B: Provide short notes on FIVE (10 marks)**

1. Practice wisdom
2. Diagnosis (stage of social case work)
3. Spatial based community
4. Functional literacy
5. Community profile
6. Social welfare services

**SECTION C: COMPULSORY (15 marks)**

**Part 1: The Abantu Village Experience**

Once upon a time there was a community in Abantu village which had a unique problem. It was observed that many people fractured their legs on market days. The villagers started wondering as to whether evil spirit had been sent to punish them this way. What wrong have we done after all? They would ask themselves.

On careful analysis, however, a group of church youth came to realise that people broke their legs as they stepped on banana peeling and fall off. Moved with compassion, the youth organised themselves into subgroups taking responsibility in turns and filing up on market days along the path leading to the market. Whenever somebody ate a banana and threw the peel on to the path, they ran fast to pick it before anybody could step on it.

**Part 2: The Abantu Village Experience**

The youth did this for some time before a regional development committee asked them to consider some fundamental question: 'For how long will you do what you are doing for the people? What happens when you go back to school? Who will sustain this good service?'

This committee offered an alternative approach by providing garbage bins which would be emptied into a garbage dump in the village. After a few months the dump had grown into mountains of garbage. As a result, the villagers started experiencing malaria outbreak. the dump had become a breeding ground for mosquitos. A large number of people died.

An international NGO constructed a hospital in an area and started supplying subsidised mosquito nets to the villagers to protect themselves. Nevertheless, not all could afford the cost sharing of nets and medicine. The net was not popular among the villagers anyway as many argued that they felt uncomfortable sleeping under them. As such some used the nets for catching fish.

**Discussion the Abantu experience as guided by the questions below**

1. What observation would you make on youth analysis and response to the tragedy of Abantu villagers? Would you blame youth for their response?
2. What question would you raise about this approach to helping people?
3. What observation would you make on the intervention of the health centre

4. What are the merits and demerits of this the health centre approach in the light of challenges of sustainability?
5. What alternatives are available for a better solution to the problem of Abantu village?

**SECTION D: Attempt TWO Questions (15 marks)**

1. With practical examples, discuss the process of community development, highlighting the steps you would take in your fieldwork, from the time you enter the community, the process of project identification to its implementation.
2. Felix P. Biestek (1957) views casework as a relationship. With practical examples, discuss **SEVEN** principles that govern the casework relationship in order to achieve the desired results and your role as a case worker in promoting each principle.
3. Discuss **SEVEN** stages of group development according to Stanford and Roark (1974:55) and your role as a group worker to help the group move to next stage. Further, discuss **FOUR** key considerations for an effective group development.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**  
**SWK 2320: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS**  
**2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

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**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

**Instructions:**

**The paper has three sections, Section A is multiple choice answer ALL, Section B provide short notes answer FIVE and Section C long essay answer THREE.**

**SECTION A:** Answer all the questions. Each question carries 1 mark x 10 = 10 marks.

1. Which schedule of reinforcement could be associated to a slot machine or jackpot?
  - A. fixed ratio
  - B. variable ratio
  - C. fixed interval
  - D. variable ~~ratio~~ interval
2. Which of types of learning below is described as learning by association?
  - A. operant conditioning
  - B. classical conditioning
  - C. social learning
  - D. cognitive learning
3. Which theory works on the assumption that, if one member of the family is hurt then the whole family is dysfunction?
  - A. Transaction analysis theory
  - B. Group theory
  - C. Systems theory
  - D. Crisis theory
4. Which of the scholar below is associated with problem solving approach in social case work?
  - A. Gordon Hamilton
  - B. Harris Perlman
  - C. Mary Richmond
  - D. Felix Biestek

5. Which one of Freud's concepts is related to reasoning, consciousness, and rational part of the personality; it monitors behavior in order to satisfy basic desires without suffering negative consequences?
- A. Id
  - B. superego
  - C. ego
  - D. subconscious
6. According to Eric Berne a consistent pattern of feeling and experience directly related to a corresponding consistent pattern of behavior is known as .....
- A. structural analysis
  - B. ego state
  - C. transaction
  - D. stroke
7. Transactional Analysts will pay attention to all of the cues including non-verbal cues when analyzing a transaction and identifying which ego states are involved. According to Dr. Mehrabian what percentage is represented by the tone and accents on certain words?
- A. 7%
  - B. 55%
  - C. 38%
  - D. 40%
8. According to Anna Freud, which defense mechanism allows us to act out unacceptable impulses by converting these behaviors into a more acceptable form. For example, a person experiencing extreme anger might take up kick-boxing as a means of venting frustration.
- A. Projection
  - B. Displacement
  - C. Regression
  - D. Sublimation
9. The process of transforming social policy into concrete social services and the use of experience in recommending modification of policy refers to .....
- A. Policy analysis
  - B. Administration
  - C. Management
  - D. None of the above
10. Which one of the following is NOT a treatment group?
- A. Education group
  - B. Task group
  - C. Support group
  - D. Growth group

notes

**SECTION B: Provide short on any five (5) concepts below (10 marks)**

11. Social capital (2 marks)
12. Purposeful expression of feelings (2 marks)
13. Adult ego state (2 marks)
14. Directive leadership style (2 marks)
15. Diagnosis (2 marks)
16. Socialization group (2 marks)

**SECTION C: Answer any THREE questions (30 marks)**

18. Compare and contrast social work and bureaucracy and explain the significance of administration to social work, further differentiate social work administration from management.

**(10 marks)**

19. Helen Harris Perlman (1959) describes casework as a problem-solving process. With practical examples, outline the process of casework, highlighting the significance of each stage and all aspects in problem solving process.

**(10 marks)**

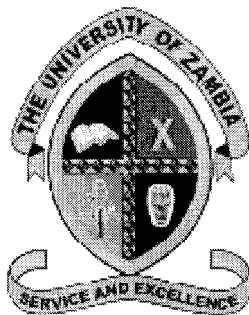
20. Eric Berne (1910) developed the transactional analysis theory. Discuss its assumption and how it enhances social treatment.

**(10 marks)**

21. Discuss community development and the benefits that come with participation of the local people.

**(10 marks)**

**END OF EXAM**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

**SWK 3110: Social Welfare Theory Social Policy Analysis 2019 [for Regular Students]**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Question 1 in section A is compulsory. Choose any other **three questions** from section B
2. Indicate clearly in your answer booklet the questions you have answered
3. Time allowed: Three hours

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

1. Zambia's 7<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (NDP) has identified mind-set change, productivity improvement and an integrated approach as preconditions for successful implementation and attainment of the vision 2030. As a policy analyst, advise the Government of Zambia on how the Vision 2030 could be achieved using policy measures that have facilitated astounding national productivity in China and Singapore. **(20 Marks)**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

2. Outline Gilbert and Specht's (1974) **EIGHT** stages of policy formulation and highlight the active practitioner, professional roles and tasks to be performed at each stage. To what extent are social policies in Zambia formulated in this manner? **(10 Marks)**
3. Policy implementation is a very important stage in the process of policy formulation if policy objectives are to be met. Discuss policy implementation strategies as advanced by Julian Le Grand (2007). Highlight main features, pros, cons and how these strategies are applied in Zambia? **(10 Marks)**

4. Discuss Esping-Andersen's Welfare State Typologies and explain how different regimes handle issues such as: equality; employment; relationship between the individual and family; and relationship between the individual and labour market. Which typology does think should be embraced by the Government of Zambia if the welfare of the Zambian people are to be enhanced? **(10 Marks)**
  
5. Discuss the providers of social welfare in general and give your views on the state and challenges facing Zambia in welfare provision for the older people and people with physical disabilities. In critical manner innovate five (5) social policy implications grounded in the local soils of Zambia on how to improve the state of social welfare provision for the older people and people with physical disabilities. **(10 Marks)**
  
6. "There is enough evidence to suggest that the fight against capability, monetary and basic needs poverty in rural Zambia cannot be won without involving the poor themselves". In each of these types of poverty identify who are the poor who and the underlying reasons for their poverty. What policy measures do think the Government of Zambia should formulate and implement in order to eradicate each of the above types of poverty? **(10 Marks)**

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**SWK 3221: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH METHODS**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION. READ INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.**

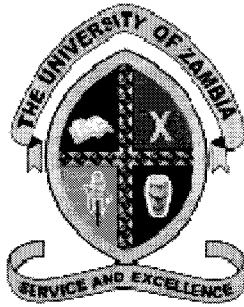
**SECTION A: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)**

1. With practical examples, define the concept 'qualitative research' and discuss its characteristics, advantages and disadvantages, furthermore, trace its philosophical underpinning.

**SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY OF THE THREE QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)**

2. Needs Assessment is a very important tool in the improvement of service delivery for social workers. With practical examples, discuss **SEVEN** components of needs assessment and indicate the role of needs assessment in social work practice.
3. Outline the key components of a typical research methodology and indicate the importance of methodology in a research process.
4. Discuss the mixed methods approach, when its use is appropriate and outline its merits and demerits.
5. Ethical considerations are an important aspect of research, because it provides guidelines on how researchers need to interact with research participants. Discuss the **THREE** core principles of research ethics and key ethical issues. Further, indicate how you would handle ethical issues in your research.

**END OF EXAMINATION**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

**Social Planning and Administration (SWK 4110) 2019 Exam**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Question 1 in section A is compulsory. Choose any other **two questions** from section B
2. Indicate clearly in your answer booklet the questions you have answered
3. Time allowed: Three hours

**SECTION. A: COMPULSORY**

**Question.1**

Management of any formal organization cannot be separated from the current debates on 'work attitude and productivity', 'code of ethics for employees' 'office etiquette' and 'the Principles of Scientific Management' published by Frederick Winslow Taylor. **Unpack and pack this loaded social planning and social administration statement (20 Marks)**

**SECTION.B: CHOOSE ONLY TWO QUESTIONS**

**Question.2**

The United Nations (2012) Management document titled: 'Staff-Management relations in the United Nations specialized agencies and common system' forms the sound basis for management of human service organizations in the three broad sectors in Zambia where human services are provided. How relevant is this statement? Justify your argument with practical social planning and social administration examples. **(15 Marks).**

**Question. 3**

‘Since the Government of Zambia has come up with the Seven National Development Plan for 2017 - 2021, during this time there is no need to have public planners at Provincial, District and Local Community Levels. Only social administrators are needed at all these levels’. How relevant is this social planning and social administration perspective? **(15 Marks)**.

**Question.4**

‘Managing organizational behaviour and work attitude are preconditions for productivity of individual employees, organizational productivity and national productivity as well as adequate social service delivery. This requires a lot of comprehensive rational planning and incremental planning. With reference to management styles used by the Government of Malaysia to improve national productivity and social service delivery, critically analyze this social planning and social administration statement **(15 Marks)**.

**Question.5**

With relevant examples on how social services are delivered in the first sector, second sector, third sector and the United Nations Agencies dealing with emergencies, critically discuss the symbiotic relationship between social planning and social administration **(15 Marks)**

**END OF EXAM**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**  
**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**SWK 4715: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**TIME: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION. READ INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.**

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)**

1. Discuss programmes provided by the Ministry of Community Development. In both (a) and (b) further highlight the objectives and target groups and how the said programmes and services relate to social work practice.
  - a. **THREE** programmes under the Department of Community Development.
  - b. **THREE** non-statutory and **THREE** statutory services provided by the Department of Social Welfare.

**SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY OF THE THREE QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)**

2. Discuss the following models of community practice in the Zambian context. Give examples to illustrate your answer
  - a. locality development model
  - b. Social action model
  - c. Social planning model
3. Discuss group dynamic in term of group structure and highlight how aspects of group structure are important in the achievement of community development.
4. A community Development Officer may analysis a community using a social systems perspective, discuss subsystems in a community and how their interaction relate to community development.
5. As a Community Development Officer, with an understanding that health is key to community development want to introduce the idea of boiling water for drinking, using the idea of boiling water as an example, define the concepts diffusion and innovation, and discuss factors that may affect the speed at which community members may adopt the new idea, furthermore, discuss strategies that you would use to speed up the adoption process of the new idea.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2018/2019 FINAL EXAMINATIONS- NOVEMBER 2019

SWK 9120: PROJECT MANAGEMENT

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Answer (all) the two questions in Section I.  
2. From Section II, answer any combination of 2 questions.

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**Section I: Compulsory (50 Marks)**

1. Climate change – a term that denotes global warming and its effects – has been a buzzword in Zambia for the last few months. Politicians have focused on the negative risks that come with this phenomenon such as increased temperatures and a reduction in the average rainfall in Zambia consequently leading to load shedding. Nonetheless, some experts at the University of Zambia have noted that high temperatures also come with positive risks especially for institutions like ZESCO which are implementing projects to scale up electricity production to 6000 megawatts by 2030.
  - a. Explain to ZESCO management what a positive risk is? (5 Marks)
  - b. Elaborate to ZESCO management the four strategies they can use to respond to risks with potentially positive impacts on their project of scaling up electricity generation. (20 Marks)
  
2.
  - a. Define Budgeting and explain five (5) functions of a budget. (12 marks)
  - b. Explain the two main approaches to budgeting and their advantages. (8 marks)
  - c. Identify the categories of people that should participate in the budgeting process and justify why they should participate. (5 mark)

**Section II: Answer any two questions (50 Marks)**

3. A project manager needs to understand that his project team members are motivated by different things. Discuss this notion with the aid of Frederick Herzberg's Two-factor theory. (25 marks)

4. a. Fill in the blanks (10 Marks)

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	MANAGEMENT	ADMINISTRATION
Meaning	a. _____	The process of administering an organization by a group of people is known as administration.
Authority	Middle and Lower Level	b. _____
Concerned with	c. _____	Policy Formulation
Applicable to	Profit making organizations, i.e. business organizations	d. _____ e. _____ f. _____ g. _____
Key person	h. _____	Administrator

4b. Write brief notes on any **three** of the following concepts (15 Marks)

- i. Gantt Chart
- ii. Project close out phase
- iii. WBS
- iv. Project charter
- v. Quality

5. Name five (5) types of organisational resources and explain how a project manager would act on them to achieve organisation efficiency and effectiveness? (25 Marks)

6. Implementing a policy framework that balances the interests of investors, the government, miners, local communities and the environment has remained a challenge for the Zambian government. Choose the appropriate framework from among the ICOM, 5C model and PESTEL and use it to analyse the mining sector investment. Explain the acronym and use it to illustrate the answer (25 Marks)