UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SECOND SEMESTER 2011/2012

POST GRADUATE EXAM PAPERS

1. DS 5022 - Foreign and Development
2. ECN 5522 - Monetary Economics
3. ECN 5532 – Policy Analysis And Economic Management
4. EPM SUP - Economic Policy Management Programme
5. EPM 5122 – Macroeconomics For Policy
6. EPM 5145 – Applied Econometrics
7. EPM 5222 – Strategic Planning And Management
8. EPM 5322 – Policy Analysis, Design And Evaluation
9. EPM 5335 – Project Management
10. EPM –Financial Management For Policy
11. EPM – Supplementary Exam: Financial Management Policy
12. HIS 5012 – Imperialism And Underdevelopment in Central African Historiography
13. HIS 5032 – Historiography of Southern Africa Up to 1880s (2012)
14. HIS 5042 – Historical Methodology And Philosophy of History II
15. IWRM 6015 – Public Policy And The Environment
16. LIN 5032 – The Phonology of African Languages
17. LIN 5062 – The Syntax of African Languages
18. LIN 5102 – Advanced Social Linguistics
19. LIN 5192 – Translation And Interpretation
20. LIN 5262 – Pragmatics
21. LIT 5312 – Major African American Authors
22. LIT 5402 – African Oral And Written Literature
23. MCN 5062 – Advanced Media Law
24. MCN 5072 – Advanced Media Ethics
25. MCN 5082 – Communication ,Policy And Planning
26. MCN 5112 – Current Issues In Communication For Development
27. MCN 5122 – Communication Strategies And Skills
28. MCN 5132 – Communication of Innovations
29. PAM 5142 – Public Policy Choice II
30. PAM 5342 – Policy Programme Evaluation
31. PAM 5362 – Selected Topics In Public Management
32. PHL 5082 – Public Service Ethics, Integrity And Leadership

33. POL 5211 – Approaches to Comparative Politics
34. POL 5222 – Case Studies in Comparative Politics
35. POL 5242 – Politics And Governance In Zambia
36. POL 5342 – Regionalism And Regional Integration
37. POP 5052 – Applied Demography
38. POP 5062 – Multivariate Analysis
39. POP 5072 – Population Projections And Modeling
40. PSY 5192 – Clinical Applications of Attachment Theory
41. PSY 5242 – Application of Advanced Psychopathology
42. PSY 5282 – Early Childhood & Parent Education

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2011   SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

DS 5022   :   FOREIGN AID AND DEVELOPMENT

Instructions:
- Answer any three questions from the following;
- Duration: **3 hours**

1. Foreign Aid to many Less Developed Countries has not yielded the desired Economic Development Results. In some cases it has left the recipients disappointed, the policy makers and aid practioners frustrated, and the Donors fatigued. Discuss the effectiveness of Aid, using examples to illustrate your points.

2. Food Aid, it has been argued by some scholars tends to promote Dependency and kills community food production systems. Critically discuss the issue of food aid.

3. In a number of International, multilateral and bilateral aid programmes, aid has given relief and even reduced poverty among some recipients, communities and countries. Demonstrate, with examples how aid can play a positive role in human life.

4. Many scholars have shown that when donor countries give aid, to the LDCs, much of that Aid goes back to Developed Countries themselves, through a series of financial transfers during the implementation process. They argue that the aid tends to be tied, materials and manpower also come from the donor countries; Multinational Corporations, get the business contracts and many other factors tend to affect aid programmes and projects. Argue a case against Foreign aid with illustrative evidence.

5. Action for Equality, Development and peace, is the theme that emerged from the Womens' conference in Beijing – 1995. It has also been the genesis of Gender mainstreaming in Development, as well as focused aid on women in Development. Assess the impact of foreign aid programmes on Gender biased development in the development process of LDCs. Use examples to support your assessment.

6. Humanitarian Aid is more frequent in situations of conflict and war, as well as Natural Disasters. Demonstrate the positive aspects of humanitarian aid with examples. Is it possible to channel the positive force of Humanitarian Aid into Development Aid. State and Justify.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN5522:   MONETARY ECONOMICS

TIME: THREE (3) hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions

1. In the light of experiences elsewhere and standard theoretical premises, discuss the prospects of introducing Inflation targeting in Zambia.

2. "In my student days in1970s, OMO was a mere academic issue as it was not used by the Bank of Zambia." Discuss current trends in monetary policy tools.

3. The Bank of Zambia is concerned about trends in the foreign exchange rate, but content with the domestic money supply growth trends. To address the foreign exchange rate concerns, the BOZ sells $40 million of its foreign reserves @ K5000 per $. KCM buys $10m using a cheque drawn on ZANACO; the commercial banks buy a total of $26m, and the rest is bought by the general public with cash. With the help of T accounts, show Bank of Zambia monetary policy actions.

4. A. Briefly outline the prospects of introducing the junk bonds in Zambia.
B. Give brief outline of the strategies used by commercial banks to mitigate adverse selection and moral hazard.
C. Outline with brief rationale the Fundamental Guiding Principles of monetary policy.
D. What are your views on central bank independence ?
E. Discuss the policy implications of Lucas critique of rational expectations.
F. Briefly discuss the emergence and significance of the Asset – Liability Management Committees in the financial sector.

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SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2011/2012 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINTIONS

ECN 5532: POLICY ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

NB: ANSWER _ALL_ QUESTIONS

Q1 What were the main policy measures recommended by the Economic Commission for Africa in its formulation of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programs for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP) in 1989? Do any of these measures have relevance today for Africa's development?

OR .

Bring out the salient differences between the IMF/World Bank models and Structuralist models of development. Comment on the relevance of the policy prescriptions based on these two types of models for Africa's growth and development today.

Q2 As an economy moves from adjustment to development, why is there a need for a long-term fiscal policy framework? What are the analytical challenges in moving from fiscal squeeze to fiscal space?

Q3 Describe the financial market architecture obtaining in Zambia and the challenges faced by Zambia's financial sector. Present a set of policy reforms required to address these challenges.

Q4 What do you understand by social dimensions of policy? Elaborate on the policy choices for poverty alleviation and reduction in sub-Saharan Africa.

OR

Q4 Explain the nexus between governance and human development. Describe the main components of good governance and how the constituent elements of these components have changed in the recent decades in countries of sub-Saharan Africa? What policies are required to reinforce good governance in Zambia today?

2011/12 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND TIMESTER SUPPLEMENTARY/DEFERRED FINAL EXAMINATIONS

TIME ALLOWED: **THREE HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ANY FOUR** QUESTIONS. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

QUESTION ONE

a) Describe the Goldfeld–Quandt Test for detecting heteroscedasticity. Indicate the test statistic and how the hypothesis testing is conducted.

b) State the consequences of the following diagnostic problems in econometric estimation:

   (i)   Multicollinearity

   (ii) Non-normality in the distribution of the error term

   (iii) Correlation between X and the error term

QUESTION TWO

An analyst is investigating the effect of age, tenure (experience), firm profitability on the total financial compensation received by the company CEO. Consider the following results.

```
. regress lncomp lnprofit age tenure ageXtenure, r
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 388
F(4, 383) = 23.19
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.2436
Root MSE = .92553

lncomp	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lnprofit	.3984855	.0437879	9.10	0.000	.3123907	.4845803
age	.01878	.0077017	2.44	0.015	.003637	.0339229
tenure	.1056922	.0372445	2.84	0.005	.032463	.1789214
ageXtenure	-.0014575	.0005526	-2.64	0.009	-.002544	-.000371
_cons	4.584357	.5037866	9.10	0.000	3.593824	5.574891

AgeXtenure=Age times Tenure interaction variable

Lncomp=log of compensation received by CEO

Interpret the results fully.

QUESTION THREE

An econometrician has estimated the effect of poverty (pov) and population density (popdens) on crime rate in each of 50 US states and Washington DC. Pov is measured as the percentage of population below poverty datum line; popdens is the number of people per square mile while crime is the total number of reported criminal activity of all kinds. Consider the following table of results.

```
Linear regression                              Number of obs =       51
                                               F( 2,    48) =    370.97
                                               Prob > F      =    0.0000
                                               R-squared     =    0.3953
                                               Root MSE      =    1225.7
```

crime	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
pov	51.9167	45.14949	1.15	0.256	-38.86243	142.6958
popdens	.6542011	.0655067	9.99	0.000	.5224911	.7859111
_cons	4122.676	601.1714	6.86	0.000	2913.94	5331.412

Interpret the results fully.

b) Interpret the following results for a test for multicollinearity between the two explanatory variables in the model above.

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
popdens	1.12	0.891093
pov	1.12	0.891093
Mean VIF	1.12	

c)What are the common symptoms of multicollinearity in regression analysis?

QUESTION FOUR

a) What do you understand by the statement: "A Granger-causes Y"? Explain the meanings of Temporality, Exogeneity and Independence as components of Granger causality.

b) State the conditions for a time series to be stationary. Describe how you would test for non-stationarity of a time series caused by the presence of stochastic trends.

c) Define spurious regression. What are the consequences of running a spurious regression?

d) When are two variables said to be cointegrated? Present the equations of a Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) for two variables that are co-integrated.

QUESTION FIVE

A graduate student in UNZA, as part of his research, tested for the stationarity of time series data on inflation in Zambia for the period 1970 to 2010. The optimum lag length for the autoregressive model was determined to be 2 using the Schwarz Information Criterion.

Regression on the original values yielded a t-statistic value of -1.645. After first differencing, the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic was found to be -2.881.

Write the equation of the original model, show how the ADF test would have been conducted and comment on the above results.

NB: ADF values for 10%, 5% and 1% levels of significance are respectively: -2.57; -2.86 and -3.43.

-END OF EXAMINATION-

EPM 5122: MACROECONOMICS FOR POLICY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Question One

In case of industrial pollution affecting a few communities, use diagrams to show why environmental activists may advocate for public intervention through auction of pollution rights rather than for a market solution to the externality.

Question two

Discuss the three major monetary policy tools and comment on the current global trend in the utilization of these tools.

Question three

Policy management is often distorted by lags. Discuss the challenges of policy lags and how these might influence Government reliance on automatic stabilizers or choice between monetary and fiscal policies.

Question four

a) Give an outline of commercial bank strategies against credit risks

b) Give brief comparison of the life- cycle-permanent income theory with Keynesian consumption function.

c) Economic theory makes a strong case for free trade. What are the major barriers to free trade?

d) Discuss the significance of Lucas Critique of rational expectations.

e) Outline the challenge of structural adjustment in your country.

f) Without use of diagrams discuss the significance of comparative advantage to international trade.

End of Examination

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

2011/12 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND TIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

EPM 5145: APPLIED ECONOMETRICS

Date: 28 MAY 2012

Time Allowed: **THREE HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer **ANY FOUR** Questions. All Questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) State without proving assumptions underlie the BLUE properties of the OLS estimator.

(b) What is the role of the stochastic disturbance term in the econometric model?

(c) Sate, without proving, the consequences of the following violations of the classical assumptions
  (i)   Autocorrelation
  (ii)   Omitted Variable Bias
  (iii) Heteroscadescticity

(d) Outline the White Test procedure for detecting heteroscedasticity. Indicate the test statistic and how you arrive at a conclusion.

QUESTION TWO

(a) Let *kids* denote the number of children ever born to a woman and let *educ* denote years of education for the woman. A simple model relating fertility to years of education is:

$$kids = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Educ + u$$

where u is an unobserved error term capturing other factors which may influence fertility.

(i) What other factors do you think may influence fertility (and so be contained in u)? Are these factors likely to be correlated with level of education? Explain.

(ii) Do you think that a simple linear regression analysis will uncover the causal effect of education on fertility? Explain.

(b) Omitted variables do create a bias if (i) the omitted variable is an explanator of Y, and (ii) the omitted variable is correlated with X. Demonstrate that the sign of the bias is the product of the signs of the correlations between Y and the omitted variable and between X and the omitted variable.

QUESTION THREE

(a) What is the Lagrange Multiplier Serial Correlation test? How is it conducted?
(b) Explain the problems posed by the presence of stochastic trends in time series data.
(c) For what is the Quandt Likelihood Ratio Test used? Explain how the test is conducted.
(d) Write out the equations for a Vector Autoregression, VAR(p), for two variables Y_t and X_t. Under what conditions would you say that Y_t and X_t are co-integrated?

QUESTION FOUR

Suppose that an econometrician, modeling wage earnings (lwage=log of wages) using education (years of schooling), labour market experience (years), age (years) and living in a city (1=if lives in a city and zero otherwise), has figured out that education is endogenous and set out to use father's education as an instrument. Note that *expersq* is the square of *experience*. The following results are obtained.

. ivreg lwage age city exper expersq (educ= fatheduc)

Instrumental variables (2SLS) regression

Source	SS	df	MS		
Model	31.085084	5	6.2170168	Number of obs =	428
Residual	192.242357	422	.455550609	F(5, 422) =	5.48
				Prob > F =	0.0001
				R-squared =	0.1392
Total	223.327441	427	.523015084	Adj R-squared =	0.1290
				Root MSE =	.67494

lwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
educ	.0614523	.0368602	1.67	0.096	-.0110002	.1339047
age	-.0010846	.0049959	-0.22	0.828	-.0109046	.0087353
city	.0887653	.0742369	1.20	0.232	-.0571549	.2346855
exper	.0431797	.0134578	3.21	0.001	.0167269	.0696324
expersq	-.0008552	.0004077	-2.10	0.037	-.0016566	-.0000538
_cons	.0387306	.5141989	0.08	0.940	-.9719795	1.049441

Instrumented: educ
Instruments: age city exper expersq fatheduc

(i) Interpret the results obtained and test all relevant hypotheses.

(ii) Briefly compare the *IV* results with those from *OLS* shown below

. reg lwage age city exper expersq educ

Source	SS	df	MS		
Model	35.3048763	5	7.06097526	Number of obs =	428
Residual	188.022565	422	.445551101	F(5, 422) =	15.85
				Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.1581
Total	223.327441	427	.523015084	Adj R-squared =	0.1481
				Root MSE =	.6675

lwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age	-.0001945	.0048945	-0.04	0.968	-.0098152	.0094263
city	.0545581	.0686923	0.79	0.428	-.0804637	.1895799
exper	.0410581	.0132119	3.11	0.002	.0150888	.0670275
expersq	-.0007945	.0004006	-1.98	0.048	-.0015819	-7.14e-06
educ	.105676	.0143701	7.35	0.000	.0774302	.1339218
_cons	-.5231308	.2782635	-1.88	0.061	-1.070086	.0238243

3

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Suppose that Y_t follows a stationary AR(1) model with $\beta_0 = 0$ and $\beta_1 = 0.7$. If $Y_t = 5$, what is your forecast for Y_{t+2}?

(b) A study was conducted to test for Granger causality between stock prices (SP) and economic growth (GDP) in the United States. The aim of the study was to assess if there was potential predictability power of one indicator for the other.

An Augmented Dickey-Fuller test showed that both the SP and GDP series were covariance stationary. Further, the Schwarz and Akaike criteria were applied and the optimum number of lags for GDP and SP were determined to be $m = 2$ and $n = 7$ respectively.

Granger causality tests were run for the following equations:

$$(GDP)_t = \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \beta_i (GDP)_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \tau_j (SP)_{t-j} + \mu_t \qquad (1)$$

$$(SP)_t = \theta + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \phi_i (SP)_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \Psi_j (GDP)_{t-j} + \eta_t \qquad (2)$$

The results are shown in the following table:

Equation number	Adjusted R^2	$F_{(9, 120)}$
1	0.240	4.458
2	0.268	0.389

What conclusions would you draw from the above results?

-END OF EXAMINATION-

4

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS - ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

EPM 5222	:	STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
TIME	:	THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS	:	ANSWER <u>BOTH</u> QUESTIONS ONE (1) AND TWO (2) IN SECTION A AND ANY ONE QUESTION IN SECTION B

SECTION A

1. What is meant by the term "innovation", as used in Strategic Management Theory? Imagine that you have been hired as a consultant, by a profit-oriented organization. Your contract is to write the organization's management policy for promoting innovation. Write such a policy for the organization.

   Finally, although innovation can be a source of competitive advantage, the failure rate of innovative new products is usually very high. One study of product development in sixteen companies in chemical, drug, petroleum, and electronics industries suggested, for example, that only about twenty percent of R & D projects ultimately result in a commercially successful product or process. Identify and explain at least five of the factors that account for failure in innovative new products. Suggest also how each of these failures can be avoided **(20 marks).**

2. BM plc imports and distributes consumer durables, such as televisions, stereos, and microwave ovens. The Company buys its products from Asia, and sells them in Europe. As part of its continual environmental process, the company has become aware of the following factors that are now causing it a lot of concern:

(a) Predictions of the level of consumer spending show a market rate of decrease in the next five years.

(b) Some European governments are considering imposing retaliatory import restrictions against Asian products.

(c) Some of BM plc's supplier countries have been criticized by pressure groups because of their poor working conditions and the low pay received by their nationals.

Required:

(a) Write a brief paper in which you advise BM plc on:

    (i)   How the company should examine and adapt its short-term plans in the light of these factors;

    (ii)   Possible methods of influencing government's policy in its favor.

(b) State some of the options that may be available to a company which has several profitable opportunities which, nonetheless, conflict with the company's organizational culture.

(20 Marks).

SECTION B

3. The marketing Manager of Juicy Drinks Ltd has invited you to his office for a brief chat. His company supplies fruit juices to a number of supermarket chains which, in turn, sell them under their own labels. "We have got a large number of products, of course", he said, and added, "our freshly squeezed orange juice is doing fine – it sells in huge quantities. Although margins are low, we have sufficient economies of scale to be able to do very well in this market. We have got advanced production and bottling equipment as well as long-term contracts with some of the major growers. No problems there. We also sell freshly squeezed pomegranate juice. Customers loved it very much during the tests stage, but producing the stuff at the right price is a major hassle; all the seeds get in the way. We hope it will be a winner, once we get the production right and start converting customers to it. After all, the market for exotic fruit juices is generally expanding fast."

Required:

(a) Using the Boston matrix, or Boston classification, explain what sort of products orange juice and pomegranate juice are, and justify your answers.

(b) Draw a diagram of the Boston matrix and defend the usefulness, or otherwise, of this decision-making tool.

(10 Marks).

4. A large organization in road transport operates nationwide in general haulage. This field has recently become very competitive and, with the recent down-turn in trade, has become only marginally profitable. It has been suggested that the strategic structure of the company should be widened to include other aspects of physical distribution. Identify and state three activities which might fit into the suggested new structure, explaining each one briefly **(10 Marks)**.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA.

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2011 – 2012 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

EPM 5322: POLICY ANALYSIS, DESIGN AND EVALUATION

Time Allowed: Three Hours.

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

1. Explain the intricacy of policy analysis and demonstrate its relevance to modern day policy dynamics.

2. Defend the assertion that policy communication is at the core of both executive and civil state policy players and show how effective that activity can be conducted to avoid communication distortions.

3. A policy analyst should always strive to convince other policy stake holders that his/her inferences after conducting an assessment are correct, true and, hence acceptable. What, in this case, would you do to increase the degree of validity in any policy evaluation of your choice?

4. Identify an existing policy in your country and follow the plural approach to demonstrate how it was shaped up during the formative process.

5. Why is consensus building difficult in policy dynamics, and what remedies would you employ to achieve, at least, some working compromise?

6. Write a readable essay to explain how your country has striven during the last several years to improve the performance of your state bureaucracy by building its capacity.

7. If you were asked by an audience in your country to explain why state policies are referred to as 'public policies', what responses would you provide?

END OF EXAMINATION.

EPM 5335: PROJECT MANAGEMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY **THREE** OF THE QUESTIONS BELOW. TAKE ACCOUNT OF GOOD GRAMMAR AND APPROPRIATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1.   The project charter is a legal document for the governance of any project. Write a readable essay to demonstrate how the document guides the activities of the project.

2.   Provide an account of the project cycle, and give details of the processes and activities associated with every part of the cycle.

3.   Identify contract types that most organizations enter into in relation to certain projects, and recommend one of them as the best option in your view.

4.   Identify a project with which you are familiar in your country and show how managerial complexity became a cardinal issue to handle carefully.

5.   Explain the concept of stake holders' analysis in a project, and provide the rationale for its conduct.

6.   Joint venture projects in which governments or private enterprises are partners pose conflicting and convergent interests at the same time. Clarify this ambivalence and offer suggestions to resolve the conflict.

7.   Among the attributes of any project are the commencement time and the completion time. Identify varied unpredictable eventualities that may affect positively or negatively the time schedules of the project.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

FINAL EXAMINATION

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY

30 MAY 2012

14.00-17.00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

TIME ALLOWED :3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Warden Co plans to buy a new machine. The cost of the machine, payable immediately, is $800,000 and the machine has an expected life of five years. Additional investment in working capital of $90,000 will be required at the start of the first year of operation. At the end of five years, the machine will be sold for scrap, with the scrap value expected to be 5% of the initial purchase cost of the machine. The machine will not be replaced.

Production and sales from the new machine are expected to be 100,000 units per year. Each unit can be sold for $16 per unit and will incur variable costs of $11 per unit. Incremental fixed costs arising from the operation of the machine will be $160,000 per year.

Warden Co has an after-tax cost of capital of 11% which it uses as a discount rate in investment appraisal. The company pays profit tax one year in arrears at an annual rate of 30% per year. Capital allowances and inflation should be ignored.

Required

(a) Calculate the net present value of investing in the machine and advise whether the investment is financially acceptable. **(10 marks)**

(b) Calculate the internal rate of return of investing in the new machine and advise whether the investment is financially acceptable. **(5marks)**

(c) Discuss the nature and causes of the problem of capital rationing in the context of investment appraisal, and explain how this problem can be overcome in reaching the optimal investment decision for a company.

(10 marks)

TOTAL 25 MARKS

QUESTION 2

(a) The following financial information is available for KJI.

	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Earnings attributed to ordinary shareholders	$200m	$225m	$205m	$230m
Number of ordinary shares	2,000m	2,100m	2,100m	1,900m
Price per share	220c	305c	209c	260c
Dividend per share	5c	7c	8c	8c

Required:

(a) Calculate KJI's earnings per share, dividend cover and price/earnings ratio. Explain the meaning of each of these terms and why investors use them.

(15 marks)

(b) Assume that you are the treasurer of QW, a company with diversified, international interests. The company wishes to borrow $10 million for a period of three years. Your company's credit rating is good and current market data suggests that you could borrow at a fixed rate of interest at 8% per annum. You believe that interest rates are likely to fall over the next three years, and favour borrowing at a floating rate.

Required:
Describe and discuss different types of interest rate risk. **(10marks)**

TOTAL 25 MARKS

QUESTION 3

ZPS Co places monthly orders with a supplier for 10,000 components that are used in its manufacturing processes. Annual demand is 120,000 components. The current terms are payment in full within 90 days, which ZPS Co meets, and the cost per component is $7.50. The cost of ordering is $200 per order, while the cost of holding components in inventory is $1.00 per component per year.

The supplier has offered either a discount of 0.5% for payment in full within 30 days, or a discount of 3.6% on orders of 30,000 or more components. If the bulk purchase discount is taken, the cost of holding components in inventory would increase to $2.20 per component per year due to the need for a larger storage facility.

Assume that there are 365 days in a year and that ZPS Co can borrow short-term at 4.5 % per year.

Required:

(a) Discuss the factors that influence the formulation of working capital policy

(13 marks)

(b) Calculate if ZPS Co will benefit financially by accepting the offer of:

    (i)   The early settlement discount

    (ii)   The bulk purchase discount   **(12 marks)**

TOTAL 25 MARKS

QUESTION 4

Bar Co is a stock exchange listed company that is concerned by its current level of debt finance. It plans to make a rights issue and to use the funds raised to pay off some of its debt. The rights issue will be at a 20% discount to its current ex-dividend share price of $7.50 per share and Bar Co plans to raise $90 million. Bar Co believes that paying off some of its debt will not affect its price/earnings ratio, which is expected to remain constant.

Income Statement information

	$m
Turnover	472
Cost of sales	423
Profit before interest and tax	49
Interest	10
Profit before tax	39
Tax	12
Profit after tax	27

Statement of financial position information

	$m
Equity	60
Ordinary shares ($1 nominal)	80
	140
Long-term liabilities	
8% bonds ($100 nominal)	125
	265

The 8% bonds are currently trading at $112.50 per $100 bond and bondholders have agreed that they will allow Bar Co to buy back the bonds at this market value. Bar Co pays tax at a rate of 30% per year.

Required:

(a) Calculate the theoretical ex-rights price per share of Bar Co following the rights issue. **(6 marks)**

(b) Calculate and discuss whether using the cash raised by the rights issue to buy back bonds is likely to be financially acceptable to the shareholders of Bar Co, commenting in your answer on the belief that the current price/earnings ratio will remain constant. **(12 marks)**

(c) Calculate and discuss the effect of using the cash raised by the rights issue to buy back bonds on the financial risk of Bar Co, as measured by its interest coverage ratio and its book value debt to equity ratio. **(7 marks)**

TOTAL 25 MARKS

Present Value Table

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

Where   r = discount rate

         n = number of periods until payment

Discount rate (r)

Periods (n)	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

[P.T.O.

Annuity Table

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

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	1
2	1·970	1·942	1·913	1·886	1·859	1·833	1·808	1·783	1·759	1·736	2
3	2·941	2·884	2·829	2·775	2·723	2·673	2·624	2·577	2·531	2·487	3
4	3·902	3·808	3·717	3·630	3·546	3·465	3·387	3·312	3·240	3·170	4
5	4·853	4·713	4·580	4·452	4·329	4·212	4·100	3·993	3·890	3·791	5
6	5·795	5·601	5·417	5·242	5·076	4·917	4·767	4·623	4·486	4·355	6
7	6·728	6·472	6·230	6·002	5·786	5·582	5·389	5·206	5·033	4·868	7
8	7·652	7·325	7·020	6·733	6·463	6·210	5·971	5·747	5·535	5·335	8
9	8·566	8·162	7·786	7·435	7·108	6·802	6·515	6·247	5·995	5·759	9
10	9·471	8·983	8·530	8·111	7·722	7·360	7·024	6·710	6·418	6·145	10
11	10·37	9·787	9·253	8·760	8·306	7·887	7·499	7·139	6·805	6·495	11
12	11·26	10·58	9·954	9·385	8·863	8·384	7·943	7·536	7·161	6·814	12
13	12·13	11·35	10·63	9·986	9·394	8·853	8·358	7·904	7·487	7·103	13
14	13·00	12·11	11·30	10·56	9·899	9·295	8·745	8·244	7·786	7·367	14
15	13·87	12·85	11·94	11·12	10·38	9·712	9·108	8·559	8·061	7·606	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	1·713	1·690	1·668	1·647	1·626	1·605	1·585	1·566	1·547	1·528	2
3	2·444	2·402	2·361	2·322	2·283	2·246	2·210	2·174	2·140	2·106	3
4	3·102	3·037	2·974	2·914	2·855	2·798	2·743	2·690	2·639	2·589	4
5	3·696	3·605	3·517	3·433	3·352	3·274	3·199	3·127	3·058	2·991	5
6	4·231	4·111	3·998	3·889	3·784	3·685	3·589	3·498	3·410	3·326	6
7	4·712	4·564	4·423	4·288	4·160	4·039	3·922	3·812	3·706	3·605	7
8	5·146	4·968	4·799	4·639	4·487	4·344	4·207	4·078	3·954	3·837	8
9	5·537	5·328	5·132	4·946	4·772	4·607	4·451	4·303	4·163	4·031	9
10	5·889	5·650	5·426	5·216	5·019	4·833	4·659	4·494	4·339	4·192	10
11	6·207	5·938	5·687	5·453	5·234	5·029	4·836	4·656	4·486	4·327	11
12	6·492	6·194	5·918	5·660	5·421	5·197	4·988	4·793	4·611	4·439	12
13	6·750	6·424	6·122	5·842	5·583	5·342	5·118	4·910	4·715	4·533	13
14	6·982	6·628	6·302	6·002	5·724	5·468	5·229	5·008	4·802	4·611	14
15	7·191	6·811	6·462	6·142	5·847	5·575	5·324	5·092	4·876	4·675	15

End of Question Paper

Formulae Sheet

Economic order quantity

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2CoD}{Ch}}$$

The dividend growth model

$$Po = \frac{Do(1+g)}{(r-g)}$$

Future annual dividend growth rate

$$g = Rb$$

Interest cover

$$= \frac{\text{Profit before interest and tax}}{\text{Interest paid}}$$

Dividend cover

$$= \frac{\text{Profit available for ordinary shareholders}}{\text{Dividend for the year}}$$

Return on capital employed

$$= \frac{\text{Profit before interest and tax}}{\text{Total capital}} \times 100$$

Return on equity

$$= \frac{\text{Profit available for ordinary shareholders}}{\text{Ordinary shareholders funds}} \times 100$$

Earnings per share

$$= \frac{\text{Profit available for ordinary shareholders}}{\text{No.of equity shares in issue}}$$

Equity gearing

$$= \frac{\text{Preference sharecapital+long-term debt}}{\text{Ordinary share capital and reserves}} \times 100$$

Total gearing

$$= \frac{\text{Preference share capital +long-term debt}}{\text{Total capital}} \times 100$$

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR POLICY

19 JUNE 2012

14.00-17.00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

TIME ALLOWED :3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

XYZ Co expects annual demand for product X to be 510,760 units.Product X has a selling price of $19 per unit and is purchased for $11 per unit from supplier.XYZ places an order for 100,000 units of product X at regular intervals throughout the year.XYZ maintains a safety(buffer) inventory of product X which is sufficient to meet demand for 28 working days.The cost of placing an order is $50 and the storage cost for product X is 20cents per unit per year.

Required:

(a) Calculate the annual cost of the current ordering policy   (10 marks

(b) Calculate the annual saving if the economic order quantity model is used to determine an optimal ordering policy   (10 marks)

(c) Critically dicuss the limitations of EOQ model as a way of managing inventory.
                                                                  (5 marks)

                                                    TOTAL 25 Marks

QUESTION 2

Extracts from the recent financial statements of Bold Co are given below.

	$000	$000
Turnover		21,300
Cost of sales		16,400
Gross profit		4,900
Non current assets		3,000
Current assets		
Inventory	4,500	
Trede receivables	3,500	
		8,000
Total assets		11,000

Current liabilities		
Trade payables	3,000	
Overdraft	3,000	

		6,000
Equity		
Ordinary shares		2,000
Non-current liabilities		
Bonds		3,000

		11,000

A factor has offered to manage the trade receivables of Bold Co in a servicing and factor-financing agreement.The factor expects to reduce the average trade receivables period from its current level of 35 days;to reduce bad debts from 0.9% of turnover to 0.6% of turnover ;and to save Bold Co $40,000 per year in administration costs.The factor would also make an advance to Bold Co of 80% of the revised book value of trade receivables.The interest rate on the advance would be 2% higher than the 7% that Bold Co currently pays on its overdraft.The factor would charge a fee of 0.75% of turnover on with-recourse basis,or a fee of 1.25% of turnover on a non-recourse basis.Assume that there are 365 working days in each year and that all sales and supplies are on credit.

Required

(a) Explain the meaning of the term 'cash operating cycle' and discuss the relationship between the cash operating cycle and the level of investment in working capital.Your answer should include a discussion of relevant working capital policy and the nature of business operations   10 marks

(b) Calculate the cash operating cycle of Bold Co.(Ignore the factor's offer in this part of the question)   7 marks

(c) Calculate the value of the factor's offer on a non-recourse basis   8 marks

TOTAL 25 marks

QUESTION 3

ASOP is considering an investment in new technology that will redue operating cost through increasing energy efficiency and decreasing pollution.The new technology will cost $1 million and have a four year life,at the end of which it will have a scrap value of $100,000.

A licence fee of $104,000 is payable at the end of the first year.The licence fee will increase by 4% per year in each subsequent year.

The new technology is expected to reduce operating costs by $5.80 per unit in current price terms.This reduction in operating costs is before taking in to account of expected inflation of 5% per year.

Forecast production volumes of product P over the life of the new technology are expected to be as follows:

Year	1	2	3	4
Production(units per year)	60,000	75,000	95,000	80,000

If ASOP Co buys the new technology it can claim capital allowances on the investment on a 25% reducing balance basis.The company pays taxation one year in arrears at an annual rate of 30%.ASOP uses a cost of capital of 11% per year.

Required

(a) Calculate the net present value of the proposed investment in the new technology.   (15 marks)

(b) Advise on the acceptability of the proposed investment in product P and discuss the limitations of the evaluations you have carried out.
                                                                  (10 marks)

Total 25 Marks

QUESTION 4

It is currently June 2009.Collingham Co produces electronic measuring instruments for medical research.Collingham's accounting statements for the last financial year are summarized below.Non-current assets,including freehold land and premises,are shown at historic cost net of depreciation.The debenture is redeemable in two years although early redemption without penalty is permissible.

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2008

	$m
Revenue	80.0
Cost of sales	(70.0)

Operating profit	10-.0
Interest charges	(3.0)

Profit before tax	7.0
Tax	(1.0)

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	6.0
Dividends	(0.5)

Retained earnings	5.5

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2008

	$m	$m
Non-current assets		
Land and premises	10.0	
Machinery	20.0	
	------	30.0
Current assets		
Inventories	10.0	
Receivables	10.0	
Cash	3.0	
	------	23.0

		53.0

Issued share capital		4.0
Retained earnings		24.0

14% Debentures		5.0

Current liabilities		
Trade payables	15.0	
Bank overdraft	5.0	
	------	20.0

		53.0

The following information is also available regarding key financial indicators for Collingham's industry.

Return on equity	23%
Operating profit margin	10%
Current ratio	1.8:1
Acid test ratio	1.1:1
Total gearing	18%
Interest coverage	5.2 times
Dividend cover	2.6 times

Required

(a) Discuss the performance and financial health of Collingham in relation to that of the industry as a whole.   (16 marks)

(b) Explain the meaning of transaction risk,translation risk and economic risk
                                                                 (09 marks)

Total 25 Marks

Present Value Table

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

Where r = discount rate
        n = number of periods until payment

Discount rate (r)

Periods (n)	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
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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
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2	0·812	0·797	0·783	0·769	0·756	0·743	0·731	0·718	0·706	0·694	2
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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
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13	0·258	0·229	0·204	0·182	0·163	0·145	0·130	0·116	0·104	0·093	13
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[P.T.O.

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5	4·853	4·713	4·580	4·452	4·329	4·212	4·100	3·993	3·890	3·791	5
6	5·795	5·601	5·417	5·242	5·076	4·917	4·767	4·623	4·486	4·355	6
7	6·728	6·472	6·230	6·002	5·786	5·582	5·389	5·206	5·033	4·868	7
8	7·652	7·325	7·020	6·733	6·463	6·210	5·971	5·747	5·535	5·335	8
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12	11·26	10·58	9·954	9·385	8·863	8·384	7·943	7·536	7·161	6·814	12
13	12·13	11·35	10·63	9·986	9·394	8·853	8·358	7·904	7·487	7·103	13
14	13·00	12·11	11·30	10·56	9·899	9·295	8·745	8·244	7·786	7·367	14
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2	1·713	1·690	1·668	1·647	1·626	1·605	1·585	1·566	1·547	1·528	2
3	2·444	2·402	2·361	2·322	2·283	2·246	2·210	2·174	2·140	2·106	3
4	3·102	3·037	2·974	2·914	2·855	2·798	2·743	2·690	2·639	2·589	4
5	3·696	3·605	3·517	3·433	3·352	3·274	3·199	3·127	3·058	2·991	5
6	4·231	4·111	3·998	3·889	3·784	3·685	3·589	3·498	3·410	3·326	6
7	4·712	4·564	4·423	4·288	4·160	4·039	3·922	3·812	3·706	3·605	7
8	5·146	4·968	4·799	4·639	4·487	4·344	4·207	4·078	3·954	3·837	8
9	5·537	5·328	5·132	4·946	4·772	4·607	4·451	4·303	4·163	4·031	9
10	5·889	5·650	5·426	5·216	5·019	4·833	4·659	4·494	4·339	4·192	10
11	6·207	5·938	5·687	5·453	5·234	5·029	4·836	4·656	4·486	4·327	11
12	6·492	6·194	5·918	5·660	5·421	5·197	4·988	4·793	4·611	4·439	12
13	6·750	6·424	6·122	5·842	5·583	5·342	5·118	4·910	4·715	4·533	13
14	6·982	6·628	6·302	6·002	5·724	5·468	5·229	5·008	4·802	4·611	14
15	7·191	6·811	6·462	6·142	5·847	5·575	5·324	5·092	4·876	4·675	15

End of Question Paper

Formulae Sheet

Economic order quantity

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2CoD}{Ch}}$$

The dividend growth model

$$Po = \frac{Do(1+g)}{(r-g)}$$

Future annual dividend growth rate

$$g = Rb$$

Interest cover

$$= \frac{\text{Profit before interest and tax}}{\text{Interest paid}}$$

Dividend cover

$$= \frac{\text{Profit available for ordinary shareholders}}{\text{Dividend for the year}}$$

Return on capital employed

$$= \frac{\text{Profit before interest and tax}}{\text{Total capital}} \times 100$$

Return on equity

$$= \frac{\text{Profit available for ordinary shareholders}}{\text{Ordinary shareholders funds}} \times 100$$

Earnings per share

$$= \frac{\text{Profit available for ordinary shareholders}}{\text{No.of equity shares in issue}}$$

Equity gearing

$$= \frac{\text{Preference sharecapital+long-term debt}}{\text{Ordinary share capital and reserves}} \times 100$$

Total gearing

$$= \frac{\text{Preference share capital +long-term debt}}{\text{Total capital}} \times 100$$

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS,

MAY/JUNE 2012

HIS 5012: IMPERIALISM AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

TIME:	THREE HOURS
ANSWER:	TWO QUESTIONS ONLY

QUESTIONS

1. How solid is the argument by historians that the colonization of Central Africa in the late 19th century and the integration of the region's economy into the capitalist economy contributed to the underdevelopment of Central Africa?

OR

2. Discuss the assertion that "capital created underdevelopment not because it exploited the underdeveloped world, but because it did not exploit it enough." George Kay.

3. Land has always been central to economic development and its control has always evoked nationalist sentiments. With the use of specific examples, discuss how historians of Central Africa have examined the question of land policy and perhaps the marginalization of the indigenous population.

4. To what extent would you agree with the assertion that the literature on Central Africa persuasively documents the extent to which the current underdevelopment of Zambia is linked to poor economic policy and not imperialism?

5. From you study and readings on imperialism and underdevelopment, which work(s) do you consider most illuminating on the historiography of Central Africa?

6. Many scholars have written on the importance of foreign aid as a tool for development in Central Africa and elsewhere. Critically examine the role and significance of foreign aid in the (under)development of any one country in Central Africa.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS –JUNE 2012

HIS5032: HISTORIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA SINCE 1880S

DURATION: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS ONLY

SECTION A   (Compulsory)

1. Critically review any book you have read in *HIS5032* this semester. In addition explain how the book has contributed to your understanding of Southern African historiography.

SECTION B   (Answer one question only)

2. Critically examine the response of the international community to the Apartheid policies of the minority South African government after 1948.

3. Critically examine how and why South Africa's economic might in the region insulated her from condemnation and attacks by her neighbours before 1994.

4. According to *Colin Bundy* and *William Beinart* the government's racist policies had excruciating impact on the welfare of Africans in South Africa. Critically examine the coping strategies which the Africans employed in their quest for survival.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS,

MAY/JUNE 2012

HIS 5042: HISTORICAL METHODOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY II

TIME:	THREE HOURS
ANSWER:	TWO QUESTIONS ONLY

QUESTIONS

1. Robert C. Williams in his book, *The Historian's Toolbox: A Student's Guide to the Theory and Craft of History*, described history as "discussion without end". From a historical methodology and philosophical point of view, what is your understanding of this statement?

2. What is a conceptual framework and how does literature review inform the process of conceptualizing a research problem in a historical research?

3. The process of drafting research proposals my graduate students and presenting the research proposal to members of Staff in the department is considered a critical step towards embarking on the research itself. Demonstrate why this is so.

4. As a research student who is about to start Part II of the Master of Arts in History, what would you consider to be the four major steps required in conducting research?

5. Mwansa Mwila participated in a Workshop on the Constitution Making Process in Zambia and prepared what she called a "Research Report on the Constitution Making Process in Zambia". She did this through a literature survey on the subject and by discussing with participants of the workshop. From your understanding of what research is, would you call the report by Mwansa Mwila are research report or not. Clearly explain your answer.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
SECOND SEMESTER, FINAL EXAMINATION

IWRM 6015: PUBLIC POLICY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Instructions: Answer any **TWO of the following** questions, and take account of good grammar and relevant illustrations.

1. Suggest environmental policy initiatives to be taken to protect Zambian workers against probable hazards at their places of work.

2. What strengths and weaknesses are associated with the Elitist Approach to environmental policy making in Zambia?

3. Distinguish a policy problem situation from a policy problem by providing a practical example in your country and explain how the problem was finally resolved.

4. If inputs are equated to effort, while outputs are equated to effects. Analyze this assertion in relation to the policy cycle and give illustrations of what has happened in your country.

5. If the water in the Zambezi river was polluted by industrial effluents, who would be: (a) the principal, policy, stake holders?
    (b) other policy stake holders?
    (c) What policy issues would make consensus building difficult, and which, else, would easily be agreed upon?

6. What would you do to build policy capacity in the Ministry of Environment?

END OF THE EXAMINATION
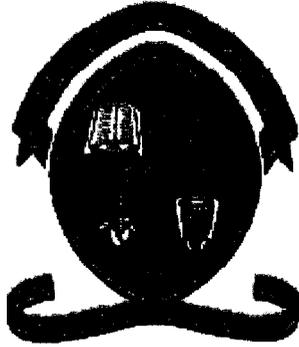
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
EXAMINATIONS – MAY/JUNE 2012

LIN5032 – THE PHONOLOGY OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES

TIME ALLOWED: Three (3) hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Attempt any eight (8) questions.

WEIGHTING: The examination counts for 50% of the course's total marks. All questions carry equal marks.

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1. With reference to one African language of your choice, explain, in not more than one page, the difference and the relationship between phonetics and phonology.

2. Joseph. H. Greenberg has classified the African languages into four phyla.

    (a) What are the names of the four phyla?
    (b) Has Joseph. H. Greenberg classified all the African languages?
    (c) Are all African languages tonal languages?
    (d) With one example from one African language of your choice, explain what is meant by syllabic nasal.
    (e) What kind of phoneme is only found in Africa?

3. There are two major vowel systems in Bantu languages. Write them down.

4. What rule or rules are the following data from Ganda, the most demographically important language of Uganda, intended to illustrate? Explain the operation of the rule or rules on the basis of the data provided.

> (a) -bumb- 'to mould (clay)'
> mmumba ' I mould (clay)'
> -banj- 'to dun'
> mmanja 'I dun'
> -gend- 'to go'
> ŋŋenda 'I go'
> -gamb- 'to say'
> ŋŋamba 'I say'
> -lind- -to wait (for)
> nninda 'I wait (for)'
> -lim- 'to cultivate'
> nnima 'I cultivate
> -lwan- 'to fight'
> nnwana 'I fight'

> (b) -bal 'to count'
> mbala 'I count'
> -bwam- 'to crouch down'
> mbwama 'I crouch down'
> -baam- 'to run away wildly'
> mbaama 'to run away wildly'

5. The syllable structure of a language may be dealt with by syllable rules using tree-diagramming. Discuss and exemplify from any one African language.

6. Certain phonological processes, or rules, in some Bantu languages are both diachronic and synchronic. Exemplify for two phonological processes, or rules

7. With reference to one African language of your choice, compare and contrast 'linear' phonology and 'non-linear' (or multi-tiered) phonology.

8. In not more than two (2) pages and with reference to one or two African languages of your choice, explain the following:

    (a) Gliding (or semivocalization);
    (b) Spirantization (or fricativization);
    (c) Vowel lengthening;
    (d) Minimal pair;
    (e) Tonal polarity;

9. With reference to one or two African languages of your choice, explain the following structures:

(a)

[+nas]   [-nas]

$$\begin{bmatrix} +cons \\ -voc \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

[-cont]   [+cont]

$$\begin{bmatrix} +cons \\ -voc \end{bmatrix}$$
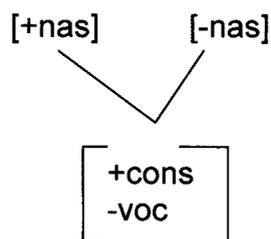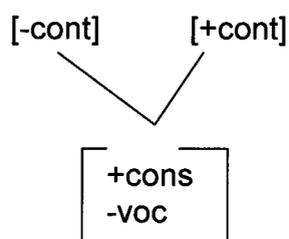
10. Make a phonological comment on the following data from Kpelle, a West African language of the Mande language group:

kpana 'a gun'	gbana-i 'the gun'
pɛlɛ 'a house'	bɛlɛ-i 'the house'
taa a 'town'	daa-i 'the town'
folo 'sun', 'a sun'	volo-i 'the sun'
loo, doo 'a child'	ndoo-i, noo-i 'the child'
wulu 'a tree'	Ngulu-i, wulu-i 'the tree'
⊗ila 'a dog'	Ngila-i, Nila-i 'the dog'

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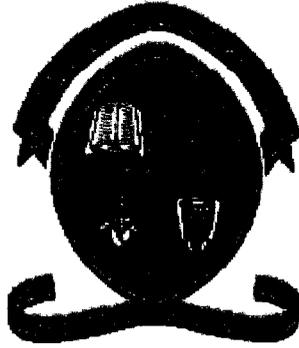
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
EXAMINATIONS – MAY/JUNE 2012

TIME ALLOWED: Three (3) hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer any eight (8) questions.

WEIGHTING: The examination counts for 50% of the course's total marks.
                 All questions carry equal marks.

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1.   Some syntactic rules proposed for English cannot apply or can only apply
     to some African languages with some adjustment(s). Give any two (2)
     such rules and exemplify.

2.   One of the T-rules in syntactic 'Standard Theory' is Conjunction
     Reduction. In this   phrase, Conjunction Reduction, the term 'Conjunction'
     does not refer to a word.   Explain.

3.   In some ways, and-coordination in many African languages is more
     complex than in English. Explain and exemplify.

4.   Read carefully the following text and answer the question that follows:

     "A configurational language is is language in which the order of syntactic
     units is basically fixed, while in non-configurational languages, mainly
     case languages, syntactic units stand in basically free order. A language

in which everything in VP appears to the right of the head, V, is V-initial and a language in which everything in VP appears to the left of the head, V, is a V-final. Likewise, with regard to NP some configurational languages are N-initial while others are N-final."

How do you characterize Bantu languages in terms of these distinctions?

5. Most word categories, or 'parts of speech', are universal, a few are not. Exemplify by comparing English and any African language of your choice.

6. A word belonging to a given 'part of speech' in language A is not necessarily translated by a word belonging to the same 'part of speech' in language B. Moreover, a word may be not translated at all. Discuss and exemplify with reference to at least African languages.

7. With reference to African languages, write a 1-3 page essay on the following PS-Rules from a version of the 'Standard Theory':

   (a) $S \rightarrow \{and, or\} S^n, n \geq 2$
   (b) $NP \rightarrow \{and, or\} NP^n, n \geq 2; NP + S; (Det) N + No (\{PP, S\})$

8. With examples from two (a) African languages, show the following: :

   (a) A sentence may be verbless; and
   (b) A sentence may be, on the surface, be made of one single word containing, therefore, both a subject and a predicate.

9. With reference to one African language of your choice, write brief notes on each of the following items::

   (a) *PRO* and *pro*
   (b) Controller, controllee, control verb
   (c) Segregatory coordination, combinatory coordination

10. With reference to one African language of your choice, write in not more than two pages an essay on morphosyntax.

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E N D

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

LIN 5102:ADVANCED SOCIOLINGUISTICS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS
Answer three (3) questions in all as follows:
(a)   the compulsory question in Section A
(b)   any two from section B

SECTION A (Compulsory: 20 Marks)
1.   Discuss the contribution of variationist studies to our understanding of sociolinguistic theory.

SECTION B (Answer any two questions: 15 marks each)
2.   With relevant examples from a speech community of your choice, illustrate the application of the concept of ethnography of communication in sociolinguistics.

3.   With clear examples, discuss the process of creolisation.

4.   It has been argued that women cannot participate effectively in community affairs because they are linguistically disadvantaged. Discuss the validity of this statement drawing relevant examples from a speech community of your choice.

5.   Discuss the relevance of forms of address as a field of study in sociolinguistics.

6.   Justify the assertion that attitudes towards language are a reflection of attitudes towards speakers of a particular language.

7.   The concept of linguistic human rights is premised on the view that all languages are of equal human value. Evaluate this statement with particular reference to the language situation in Zambia.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
LIN 5192: TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION
2012 FINAL EXAMINATION

Time: Three (3) hours
Instructions
(a)   Section A is compulsory. Answer ONE (1) question from Section B.
(b)   Marks will be awarded for provision of an appropriate answer accompanied by appropriate illustrations.
(c)   You can use illustrations from any language of your choice but examples which are not in English must be accompanied by a gloss.

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SECTION A (Compulsory)

Question 1

In an essay of not less than one page provide a detailed discussion of all the steps in the correct order of the procedure you would have to follow when undertaking the translation of any given text. Provide illustration with your answer.

(Total: 25 marks

Question 2

Some scholars have argued that linguistic proficiency is not the only competence that one requires to become a successful interpreter. In your opinion, what are the indispensable skills and aptitudes that one would require to be a successful conference or court interpreter? Discuss this issue in detail.

(Total: 25 marks)

SECTION B (Answer one question)

Question 3

(a)   With examples explain the following theories of translation:
        (i)   Sociolinguistic theory   (ii)   Literary theory   **(6 marks)**

(b)   What types of texts would each of the theories provided in (a) above be relevant for.   **(4 marks)**

(c)   With examples explain the challenges one would face in the translation of songs.   **(5 marks)**

(d)   'Translation equivalence is impossible to achieve when it comes to the translation of figurative language such as proverbs, idioms and euphemisms from English to Zambian languages'. Discuss the validity of this statement with appropriate examples to support your argument.   **(6 marks)**

(e)   Explain the meaning and function of a translation note.   **(4 marks)**

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 4

(a)   (i)   What is a translation unit?   **(1 mark)**
        (ii)   Explain any two (2) types of translation units.   **(4 marks)**

(b)   Explain what is meant by the following:
        (i)   Legal translation
        (ii)   Subtitling   **(4 marks)**

(c)   Discuss any two (2) challenges that the translator will be confronted with in the
        process of legal translation and subtitling.   **(8 marks)**

(d)   With examples explain what the following translation techniques involve:
        (i)   Compensation   (ii)   Descriptive equivalent **(5 marks)**

(e)   Explain the difference between translation and interpretation   **(3 marks)**

(Total: 25marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2011-2012 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER FINAL
EXAMINATIONS
LIN 5262 PRAGMATICS

Time: Three (3) hours
Instructions: 1. Answer FOUR questions
2. Each answer carries equal weight
3. Appropriate EXAMPLES will receive credit
Weighting 50%

1. Comment on the view that it is not always possible, or desirable, to describe semantic and pragmatic aspects of meaning in entirely separate ways.

2. "Every language necessarily has deictic expressions." Why is this the case?

3. How do the following quotations illustrate what speech act theory is about?
a) The desperate singer Michael Jackson was spending 50000 dollars a month on prescription drugs.
b) The Meteorological Office predicts that next week the weather in Lusaka will be much colder.
c) I name this ship the Nelson Mandela.
d) I give and bequeath my gold watch to my brother. (Statement from a will)

4. What are the essential properties of conversational implicature? Discuss with illustrations.

5. In the 'face-saving' model, how do the demands of politeness shape our utterances?

6. Why was relevance theory developed, and what are its main features?

END OF EXAMINATION
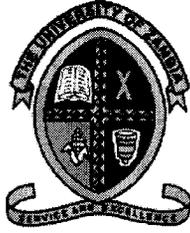
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2011/12 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

LIT5312 – MAJOR AFRICAN AMERICAN AUTHORS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. Ensure that you read through the **instructions** before you attempt to answer any question.

2. Write your **computer number** on every answer booklet.

3. This is an **open-book examination,** so you earn more marks by supporting your answers with quotes from the primary texts.

4. Primary texts are **allowed** into the examination room.

SECTION A (33 marks): The question in this section is COMPULSORY.

'Black Art must be for the people, by the people and from the people. That is to say, it must be functional, collective and committing... Art for art's sake is an invalid concept, all art reflects the value system from which it comes.' Ron Karenga

Relate the above statement to the texts studied in this course and any other texts written by African-Americans that you have read.

SECTION B   (66 marks)

Answer any TWO questions from this section. Each question carries 33 marks.

1.   Discuss the place of space in self-definition as portrayed by Kilby's *The Zoo*.

2.   What does it mean to be black and American? Answer this with reference to the poetry of Langstone Hughes.

3.   In *Sula*, Toni Morrison applies the technique of 'doubling' both in terms of the themes and the form of the novel. Sula has a double in Shadrack. There are two murders (one accidental, the other intentional); two deaths by fire ((Hannah's and Plum's); and two self-mutilations (Eva's and Sula's).

        Discuss this statement, using relevant textual evidence.

END OF EXAM – GOOD LUCK!
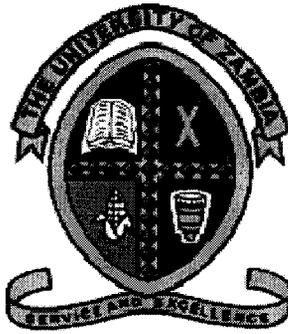
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2012 SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

MASTER OF ARTS

LIT 5402 AFRICAN ORAL AND WRITTEN LITERATURE

DURATION : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY

SECTION A

1. Read the attached poem carefully and understand well, then answer the following questions.
   a) What 3 terms do we recognize in the first stanza?
   b) In stanza 2 what three tasks do humans endavour in order to produce the persona?
   c) There are three terms in the third stanza, exposition, anaphora and assonance. Give the evidence of these terms.
   d) Who is the persona in this poem apart from beer?
   e) Give your opinion about the merits and general point of view of the poet about beer.

SECTION B

2. A song is a kind of poetry and is used as an embelishing accompaniment in various human activities. Show how this statement is true to:
   a) Dirges
   b) Praise poetry
   c) Initiation
   d) Concerts and festivals

3. Show by examples how both oral and literal poets depict their own people by exalting and demeriting them.

4. You dealt with P'Biteks's <u>Song of Lawino</u> and Chipeta's <u>Love is like a Butterfly</u>. Compare the two poets'
   a) Comments on morals
   b) Satire approach
   c) Language Structure
   d) Persona

END OF EXAM

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

POEM

1.   Humans create me
    Inspite of my malicious damage to life
    Inspite of my destructive influences
    Despite all my perilous intuitiveness
5   Despite all dangerous encouragements
    Humans create me.

    They confuse ingredients and blend them
    In order to produce me.
    They fement various elements and chemicals
10   Into existence to bring me
    they mount expensive experiments
    in laboratories for pecuniary to make me
    and beer for sale they call me

    I intoxicate humans
15   I destroy good livelihood
    I destroy high quality wits
    I destroy stable marriages
    I damage chest stamina
    I damage sports charisma
20   Humans still admire me.
    A party without beer is dull,
    So they say.

    I influence hatred and fights
    I encourage adultery and divorce
25   I persuade prostitution and hooliganism
    I impel lunacy, idiocy and stupidity
    For all these ills humans
    still have a lust for me.

    My nomenclature is various
30   Beer and wine
    Brandy and whisky
    tiya maria and sikokiana
    kachasu and chibuku
    Imbote and kacipembe
35   Mosi and castle
    Iam the same in all these brands.
    Who am I?
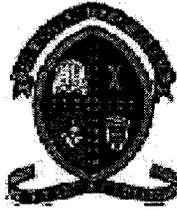
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

EXAM for MMC SECOND SEMESTER: 2012

COURSE: ADVANCED MEDIA LAW - MCN 5062

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer only FIVE (5) questions in this paper

DURATION: THREE HOUR

1. What else should be changed or improved upon in the current draft Constitution concerning the media terrain?

2. Why did the media industry refuse to welcome the proposed state regulatory mechanism and instead campaigned heavily for a self regulatory system?

3. The coming of the blogosphere on the scenario seems like the last bastion of truly free speech. One does not need a lot of money, an expensive printing press, or a transmitter tower. Anybody with access to a computer, a modem, and a little software can share their thoughts with the world through a weblog or blog and they do not need to identify themselves. Indeed, many of the intensely personal and highly opinionated weblogs proliferating on the Internet inhabit a world apart from the sometimes dreary realm of meticulously sourced and fact checked traditional journalism. We have already seen the PF government complaining about these bloggers. Thus, bloggers have become a force to reckon with, a law unto themselves. Discuss

4. Investigative reporting by its nature involves actions which are sometimes dishonest, fraudulent and illegal. Thus, investigative reporters sometimes use deceptive methods to get the information they want and in many instances err during this process. However, these deceptive methods are justified if the continued concealment of such information would be to the disadvantage of the general public.

    (i)   Mention at least 5 statutory instruments which could be cited as hindering investigative journalism.
    (ii)   Give at least one example of how the successful Presidents here in Zambia have muzzled the press by citing the powers they have.

5. Discuss the copyright law in the light of modern technology and how it is being effected here in Zambia.

6. The right to free expression often collides with other competing interests. Sometimes there is no legal remedy for types of journalistic misconduct that can upset readers, listeners and viewers. A court is sometimes not the best place to resolve journalistic disputes. In such a situation what then is the alternative and why?

GOOD LUCK AND ALL THE BEST

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

FINAL SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2012

COURSE: ADVANCED MEDIA ETHICS: MCN 5072

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ONLY FIVE (5) questions in this paper

DURATION: Three hour (3 hrs)

31/05/2012

1. Kindly explain the difference between laws/rules and ethics.

2. You are the Station Manager of Eagle Eyes Radio and TV broadcasting Station. It is an hour before your 20:00 hours news cast. You have information leading to the fact that a wife of a leading opposition political party was spotted coming out from the same bedroom at a named lodge with a renowned male Pastor of a big Church and as they were coming out, both of them were dressing up properly. Would you immediately pounce on this issue as burning news item or what would you do?

3. You are in South Africa studying for a PhD at Soweto University. You are accommodated with a white South African in your room. Having done investigative journalism, you decide to investigate the private life of your room mate by surveillance narrowcasting cameras. You discover that he is homosexual. When he learns of that, he commits suicide. You are taken to court and imprisoned for two years and thereafter deported. What offence do you think you committed?

4. You are an ambitious vibrant young journalist who has just been employed by the National Guard newspaper. Sooner than later, you discover that writing stories in the field is not easy because of the ethical dilemmas that you encounter so often. Kindly list these dilemmas and how you manage to overcome them.

5. (i) Explain what Deontology is and give an example.
   (ii) Discuss the categories of ethics and give an example for each.

6. Discuss media ethics in the light of modern sky rocketing technology.

GOOD LUCK AND WISHING YOU EVERY SUCCESS

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

FINAL SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2012

COURSE: COMMUNICATION, POLICY AND PLANNING: MCN 5082

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer ALL the questions in this paper

DURATION: Three hour (3 hrs)

08/06/2012

1. In September last year, the PF government won the elections. You are the Secretary General and you wish to see the manifesto which is the strategic plan of a political party being effected in the civil service. Unfortunately it is being frustrated by some workers.

    (i) Give a talk to all the workers in each ministry on why you think your strategic plan is a must for the future of Zambia.

    (ii) Explain to them the purposes of strategic planning.

    (iii) In the new rebranded management, what are you going to do to those who do not want to cooperate and instead continue with the obsolete system.

2. Recently, you read a book called "NKWASHI II". In this story book, you came across a story about Anahela who made use of useless things into useful things and started earning a living out that and became a wealth man. So that forced you into a blue sky abstract thinking and came to a conclusion that you will start a manufacturing company to turn human waste into gas to be used as fuel for cooking. Kindly come up with an elaborate strategic plan.

GOOD LUCK AND WISHING YOU EVERY SUCCESS

TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER *ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A*, BUT *ONLY THREE IN SECTION B*.

SECTION A: ANSWER *ALL QUESTIONS* FROM THIS SECTION

1. Malaria kills more people than any other disease in Zambia. Critically examine communication strategies used to overcome the disease.

    5 Marks

2. Are Community Media a transient experiment or here to stay in Zambia? Discuss.

    5 Marks

3. Outline the challenges affecting quality reporting by journalists in Zambia.

    10 Marks

4. Write brief explanatory notes on the following in communication for development:
    a) Modem
    b) Sedition
    c) 3G
    d) Civil contempt of court
    e) Satellite
    f) Kaizen
    g) Uplink
    h) Footprint
    i) Testate & intestate succession in Zambia
    j) Uxorilocal societies

    20 marks

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

5. Examine, in relation to lessons from the Far East, the problems of achieving development in a world that seems to condemn third world populations to "hewers of wood and drawers of water."   20 Marks

6. Examine the dynamics of the relationship among Conflict, Communication and Peace on the continent of Africa as it develops in a global setting.   20 Marks

7. With reference to the situation in Zambia, discuss the assertion by a renowned political philosopher that *"Among a people generally corrupt, liberty cannot long exist."*   20 Marks

8. Critically examine the Longwe Empowerment Framework in relation to Africa's development.   20 Marks

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

FINAL SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2012

COURSE: COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AND SKILLS: MCN 5122

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This paper comprises of two sections: Sections A and B.
- Answer ALL questions from Section A.
- Answer only FOUR (4) questions from Section B.

DURATION: Three hour (3 hrs)

4/06/2012

SECTION A (10 marks each): ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Television is a close-up medium. Discuss.

2. Briefly discuss the assertion that television depends more on form than substance. What can be done to mitigate this tendency?

3. Briefly explain how numbers are written on television copy?

4. How does one prepare the TV camera for shooting a given scene?

SECTION B (15 Marks each): ANSWER ONLY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

5. Name the various parts of a newspaper layout.

6. In case you are being provoked during interviews, how best would you handle the interviews and why?

7. You are the spokesperson of your Organisation and you wish to give a good presentation of your Organisation at a radio station. Explain some of the things you are going to observe in the studio in order to assist you give a good presentation.

8. A journalist is coming to interview you. How best would you prepare yourself for this interview?

9. You have been invited for a discussion at ZNBC. What will enable you put up a good discussion.

10. (i) Compare and contrast between a discussion and an interview.

    (ii) List and briefly explain 10 types of interviews.

GOOD LUCK AND WISHING YOU EVERY SUCCESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY SECONF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2011/12

MCN 5132: COMMUNICATION OF INNOVATIONS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THE QUESTION IN **SECTION A**, AND THEN ANY THREE FROM **SECTION B**.

SECTION A

BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE (FICTITIOUS)

1. The University of Balunda is located in a small town in Muchinga Province where one of the major student activities on the weekend is numerous parties involving alcohol consumption. One popular game among students, for example, is Beer Pong, which often leads to Binge drinking. Campus and Zambia Police Service report a major rise in "disturbance" complaints, and arrests for public drunkenness are up 150 percent.

   Something must be done, so the University Vice Chancellor asks your graduating Communication for Development class to come up with a 'Social Behavioural Change' campaign programme that would (1) inform and educate students about the dangers of binge drinking, (2) convince students to drink more responsibly, and (3) actually lower the number of arrests for public drunkenness.

   State all you will do in coming up with the desired programme, including the factors to be considered, the kind of messages to be generated, and the communication strategies and tactics to be employed. You should be creative and use a variety of tactics to accomplish your objectives. (40 Marks)

SECTION B

2. Discuss how you can apply *item response models* to improve psychometric methods in health education and health behaviour research practice. (20 Marks)

3. Social change scholars have stated "Individual perception of the five characteristics of an innovation predicts the rate of adoption of innovations." What are these characteristics, and what does this sentiment mean? (20 Marks)

4. According the Generation of Innovations, innovation can be seen as the process that renews something that exists and not, as is commonly assumed, the introduction of something new." What does this mean? (20 Marks)

5. In the contributions and criticisms of the diffusion approach, it is argued that the central point is that change agents, given their accountability to all citizens, have a responsibility to address negative consequences. How can they do this to ensure they engineer society in a favourable manner? (20 Marks)

6. The Diffusion of Innovation Process Model can be viewed as the adoption part of the Diffusion of Innovations Model by Everett Rogers. Discuss the validity of this statement. (20 Marks)

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS, 2012

PAM 5142: PUBLIC POLICY CHOICE 11

Instructions: Answer any **Three** of the following questions. Take account of good grammar and concrete illustrations in real life situations.

1. Identify issues which constitute the principal policy problem of an environmental policy of any country and suggest varied options for tackling the problem.

2. The decentralization policy in Zambia established the National Development Coordination Committee (NDCC), the Provincial Development Co-ordination Committee (PDCC), and the District Development Coordination Committee (DDCC). Explain the input-output relationships between these organs and identify probable administrative and co-ordination barriers the system has to grapple with.

3. In an investment policy, what incentives would you offer to local and not to foreign investors in order to motivate them to invest more into the local economy?

4. The National Gender Policy has been criticised in some circles as a policy that is 'anti-men'. What rationale would you advance in its defence in Zambia?

5. If you had to review the Science and Technology Policy in Zambia, who would you include in your survey as credible policy input providers and why?

END OF EXAMINATION

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS, 2012

PAM 5342: Policy Programme Evaluation

Instructions: Answer any **THREE** of the following questions, taking account of good grammar and appropriate illustrations in the life situation.

1. How does a policy programme in a private social organization differ from a policy programme designed and implemented by the state?

2. Distinguish between **impact** and **effectiveness** as dimensions of policy evaluation. You may do this by applying them to specific state policies you are very familiar with in Zambia or beyond.

3. Is **face validity** a mirage' in an electoral contest, or does it always end in evidenced reality when inferences are finally drawn in an evaluation of the contest?

4. Explain the significance of **maturation** and **instrument** validity in any evaluation exercise.

5. Propose credible measures that you would use to enhance validity of the findings in the evaluation of a programme of your choice.

6. Why is a policy evaluator considered to be an analyst imbued with scientific ethos, and what, sometimes, makes it difficult for him/her to practice that scientism in the conduct his/her trade?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 5362:   SELECTED TOPICS IN PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY <u>THREE</u> QUESTIONS

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1.   What do we understand as Public Management (PM) today? Outline it evolution
      and the main bases of the concept, highlighting its bâsic parameters, what it
      accepts and what it rejects.

2.   In relation to the key elements of the Managerial Programme upon which the New
      Public Management (NPM) is anchored, discuss at least four ways in which the
      objectives of its four themes can be achieved. What do you consider to be the
      possible weaknesses of NPM?

3.   Decision Making is considered as the central job of the Managers. Why is this so?
      Critically discuss the main steps in the Decision Making process highlighting the
      key elements and considerations of each step.

4.   What is understood by the term "Change"? Why is "Change" said to be the
      "*raison d' etre*" of Management in organizations? Outline the main forces of
      "Change" and critically discuss the roles people and organizations play in it and
      its common effects on them.

5.   It is said that "people are remarkably adaptable and can cope with, and generally
      accept, 'Change' as a natural fact of life". Yet a common bottleneck to success in
      many organizations is resistance to "Change". Why do people resist "Change"?
      Which ways can we use to overcome resistance to "Change"?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHL 5082:   **PUBLIC SERVICE ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND LEADERSHIP**

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY <u>THREE</u> OF THE FIVE QUESTIONS.

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1. "We now stand at the point where the environmental movement stood some 30 years ago: on the threshold of a heightened public awareness. In this case, the new awareness is that ethics in public service is crucial to the success of democratic institutions."

   (a) Explain why Stephen Potts believes that corruption has brought about a new awareness that ethics in public service is an idea whose time has come.
   (b) Discuss what according to Potts makes public service ethics to be crucial to the success of democratic institutions.
   (c) Explain why Potts thinks both preventive and prosecutorial government responses are necessary in order to keep the threat of corruption in check.
   (d) Discuss what Potts considers to be the basic components of any effective prevention programme against corruption.

2. "Public Service ethics begins with and is rooted in duty"

   (a) Define public service ethics.
   (b) Explain why James Svara believes public service ethics begins with and is rooted in duty.
   (c) Discuss what Svara considers to be the major limitations of a duty-based ethics.
   (d) Demonstrate how it is possible to expand a duty-based ethics using virtue-based, principal-based and consequence based philosophical approaches.

3. (a) Describe Peter Ekeh's problem of Africa's "two publics".
   (b) Explain the cultural and historical factors that are responsible for the origin of this problem.
   (c) Demonstrate how this problem has shaped the context of present-day public service on the African continent.

(d) Critically discuss possible solutions to the problem of Africa's two publics taking into the cultural and historical factors responsible for the origin of this problem.

4. (a) Distinguish an ethical dilemma from the general idea of a dilemma, using examples.
   (b) Describe the following three public service problem areas from which ethical dilemmas may arise:
      (i)   administrative discretion
      (ii)   corruption
      (iii) pressure group influence
   (c) Discuss how a public servant may come to be faced with an ethical dilemma in each of these three problem areas.
   (d) Discuss the steps that a public servant may take in order to analyse and ultimately resolve ethical dilemmas in each of the three problem areas.

5. (a) Define a national integrity system or strategy
   (b) Discuss what is involved in the disclosure of interests, financial and otherwise, as a key instrument of a national integrity system or strategy
   (c) Discuss the objectives of the disclosure of interests, financial and otherwise, in a national integrity system or strategy.
   (e) Discuss what needs to be done to ensure that the disclosure of interests, financial and otherwise, is effective in achieving the intended objectives.

END OF EXAMINATION

POL 5222: CASE STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER <u>ANY THREE (3)</u> OF THE QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS PAPER

1. What is democracy, and why does nearly every regime in our modern world desire to be recognized as a democracy? Furthermore, how would you account for the observation made by Gregory S. Mahler (2003), that while there are many democracies in the modern world, British democracy is actually very different from most of them? In particular, how different is British democracy from the kind of democracy obtaining in what Samuel P. Huntington (1991) has referred to as "Third Wave" democracies?

2. Compare and Contrast the political system of the USA with that of Nigeria. In so doing, pay particular attention to the evolution of political institutions in the two countries. What conclusion(s) do you come to?

3. What role do political parties and interest groups play in a democracy? Compare and contrast the evolution of political parties in the UK with the evolution of political parties in a country of your choice.

4. Assess the thesis that state-building can sometimes be a long and winding process, as demonstrated by the evolution of the French State. (NB: It is in order to use other countries as well, apart from France, to assess the thesis in question).

5. Modern Japanese political history is usually said to have begun with a series of events in 1867-1868, known as the *Meiji Restoration*. Give an account of these events and explain how they have shaped Japanese political heritage. Furthermore, draw parallels between the structure of government (that is, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary) in Japan with that obtaining in Canada.

END OF EXAMINATION

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

2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
UNVERSITY OF ZAMBIA POST-GRADUATE EXAMINATIONS

POL 5242: POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE IN ZAMBIA

Instructions: Answer Any Three (3) Questions
Time: Three (3) Hours

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1. Critically evaluate the role played by the petty bourgeoisie, the working class and the various fractions of the peasantry in the struggle for national independence in Zambia, and in the process of doing so assess the extent to which their class interest defined the nature of their participation.

2. Identify the nature of the interplay between class and ideology in Zambia from colonial period to date. In the process of doing so, assess the extent to which this interplay has been the most determining factor in the political and economic developments and the changes that have been taking place in these areas in the country since then.

3. Critically analyse the external and internal factors that led to the eventual collapse of the one party system and the establishment of a liberal democratic regime in Zambia.

4. Critically assess the role that has been played by interest groups and other civil society organisations in the transition to liberal democracy. In the process of doing so also assess the factors the motivated them to play the kind of role that they played.

5. Critically analyse the extent to which good governance and adherence to liberal democracy principles and practices were realised under the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) government in the wake of the collapse of the one party system which was the focal point of its formation.

End of the Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND GRADUATE STUDIES

2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

POL 5342: REGIONALISM AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

TIME: THREE HOURS

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1. With illustrations from the experience of the European Union, discuss the significance of the notion of politicization as advanced by neo-functionalist theorists.

2. Critically analyse the implications of the manner in which NATO conducted the mission in Libya in 2011 for the role of the UN in the resolution of Arab Spring conflicts in other countries where settlements had not been reached by the end of the Libyan conflict.

3. Plans are in the offing for the merger of COMESA, SADC, and the East African Community. Critically evaluate the benefits to Zambia of such a move.

4. Assess the extent to which the spillover effect which functionalist theory considers to be important, has manifested itself in the evolution of any regional grouping outside Africa that you are familiar with.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES (DPS)
2011 ACADEMIC YEAR
POP 5052: APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY
FINAL EXAMINATION: 25^H MAY, 2012

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS, NOT EXCLUDING ONE (1)

1. The Minister of Finance and National Planning (MOFNP), Honorable Alexander Chikwanda, is ambivalent about integration of Demographic Variables in Planning. He has, therefore, tasked the National Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Population (ITCP) to guide him. As Chair of the Committee:
   - (i) Devise a Ten-Point Action Plan stipulating identified interventions for integration; and
   - (ii) For each identified intervention, contrive an implementation plan.

2. Develop a Model for Human Resource Management in the Ministry of Education.

3. The Republic of Zambia President, His Excellence Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata, in May, 2012, established Pemba as the Youngest District in the Country. He has now appointed you the District Commissioner for the same. Give the Lecturer for POP 5052: Applied Demography, Dr J.R.S. Malungo, the document to take to State House prescribing public and private policy frameworks to use in the district in addressing the Social Sector.

4. The People's Republic of China has appointed you a Consultant to scan the Zambian market for their Mineral Explorative and Mining Company. Provide the Must-Know attributes in conducting this consultancy.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

POP 5062: MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND B AND ONE QUESTION IN SECTION C.

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
THIS SECTION CARIES 60% OF THE MARKS

1. Under what circumstances in SPSS, do you use

    a) The **RECODE** command? (Briefly give the correct sequence of commands you would follow to achieve this)

    b) The **SELECT IF** command? (Briefly give the correct sequence of commands you would follow to achieve this)

    c) The **COMPUTE** command? (Briefly give the correct sequence of commands you would follow to achieve this)

    d) The **FILE** menu

2. Briefly define, with appropriate examples, the following terms associated with MS-ACCESS

    a) Flat database.
    b) Relational database.
    c) Field
    d) Record
    e) File

3. Briefly discuss your understanding of the following assumptions associated with the least squares regression.

    a) Lincarity
    b) Equality of variance
    c) Independence
    d) Dummy variables

4. Briefly discuss the following problems associated with regression analysis.

   a) Outliers
   a) Multicollinearity

5. Briefly discuss the difference between least squares and maximum likelihood estimation.

SECTION B

ANSWER THIS QUESTION. IT IS COMPULSORY.

THIS QUESTION CARRIES 20% OF THE MARKS

1. A researcher hypothesizes that women in Lusaka are more likely than men to support equal legislation for equal pay between the sexes. The researcher decides to conduct a social survey and draws a sample of 1,000 individuals among whom men and women are equally represented. The respondents are then asked to indicate whether they approve such legislation. The findings are presented in the table below. Is the researcher's belief that women are more likely than men to support equal pay legislation confirmed by the data in the table?

   a) Demonstrate how you have arrived at such a conclusion.

   b) What SPSS commands would be required to examine this relationship?

APPROVAL * SEX Crosstabulation

Count

APPROVAL	SEX		
	MEN	WOMEN	Total
APPROVE	290	355	645
DISAPPROVE	210	145	355
Total	500	500	1000

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.452[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	17.888	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	18.530	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	18.433	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	1000				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 177.50.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

c) On the basis of your findings what policy recommendations would you come up with concerning equal pay legislation?

SECTION C

ANSWER ONE OF THE TWO QUESTIONS.

EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20% OF THE MARKS

1. A demographer is recruited by the Human Resources Department of Mopani Copper Mines to investigate factors accounting for the variations in the conditions of service in organizations collects data given below. Use these data to answer the questions that follow after the table:

Statistics

	Annual salary	Years of experience	Years of postsecondary education
N Valid	14	14	14
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	56935.71	5.929	4.071
Median	56000.00	6.500	4.000
Mode	56000.00	1.5[a]	4.0
Std. Deviation	3464.236	2.9473	1.1242

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

a) Interpret the mean, median, mode and standard deviation for:

    i.   Annual salary
    ii.   Years of experience
    iii. Years of postsecondary education.

b) Give the SPSS commands you would follow to generate the outputs that follow.

c) Examine and interpret the model summary in the table below:

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.820	.672	.613	2156.385

a. Predictors: (Constant), Years of postsecondary education, Years of experience

d) Examine and interpret the ANOVA output and demonstrate its relationship to the model summary.

4

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.049E8	2	5.243E7	11.276	.002[a]
	Residual	5.115E7	11	4649997.715		
	Total	1.560E8	13			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Years of postsecondary education, Years of experience

b. Dependent Variable: Annual salary

> e) Examine and interpret the meaning of the coefficients below in the following order.
>
> i. Unstandaridized coefficients
> ii. Standardized coefficients
> iii. The significance of both i and ii.

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	45511.337	2690.320		16.917	.000
	Years of experience	825.668	204.551	.702	4.036	.002
	Years of postsecondary education	1603.699	536.295	.520	2.990	.012

a. Dependent Variable: Annual salary

> f) On the basis the overall findings of your analysis, what recommendations would you come up with concerning the remunerations of the workers at this company.

2. A demographer is investigating factors influencing safe sexual behaviour among college and university students in Lusaka.

> a) Give the SPSS commands you would follow to generate the outputs that follow.
> b) Indicate the reference categories based on the Categorical Variables Codings below.

5

Table 1

Categorical Variables Codings

		Frequency	Parameter coding		
			(1)	(2)	(3)
PEER2	0 NOT IMPORTANT	66	1.000	.000	.000
	1 TO A LARGER EXTENT	50	.000	1.000	.000
	2 MEDIUM	157	.000	.000	1.000
	3 MINIMUM	97	.000	.000	.000
ASSRISK	.00 SOME RISK	268	1.000		
	1.00 NO RISK	102	.000		
SES1	0 POOR	58	1.000		
	1 RICH	312	.000		
AGE4	0 25 YEARS AND OLDER	95	1.000		
	1 BELOW 25 YEARS	275	.000		
BORNAGAIN	0 NO	42	1.000		
	1 YES	328	.000		
INSTITUTE	0 EHCFEAP	169	1.000		
	1 UNZA	201	.000		

c) Indicate the reference category for SAFESEX based on the Classification Table below.

Classification Table[a,b]

Observed		Predicted		
		SAFESEX		
		0 UNSAFE	1 SAFE	Percentage Correct
Step 0 SAFESEX 0 UNSAFE		202	0	100.0
1 SAFE		168	0	.0
Overall Percentage				54.6

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is .500

d) Examine and interpret the model summary in the table below:

6

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	445.523a	.159	.213

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

e) Examine and interpret the meaning of the coefficients below in the following order.

    iv.   The B coefficients

    v.   The Wald Statistics

    vi.   The Exp (B) values and their significance.

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1a	UNZA	-1.001	.243	17.023	1	.000	.368
	RICH	-.137	.331	.172	1	.679	.872
	BELOW 25 YEARS)	-.947	.280	11.475	1	.001	.388
	PEER2			12.582	3	.006	
	TO A LARGE EXTENT	.959	.359	7.133	1	.008	2.608
	MEDIUM	.257	.382	.454	1	.500	1.294
	MINIMUM	-.214	.287	.559	1	.455	.807
	BORNAGAIN	-.982	.394	6.199	1	.013	.375
	NO SELF – ASSESSED RISK	-.731	.265	7.590	1	.006	.481
	Constant	1.025	.334	9.401	1	.002	2.787

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: INSTITUTE, SES1, AGE4, PEER2, BORNAGAIN, ASSRISK.

f) On the basis the overall findings of your analysis, what recommendations would you come up with.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

2011 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

POP 5072: POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND MODELLING

TIME: **Three Hours**
INSTRUCTIONS: **Answer all the questions**

1. a) What are the major roles of models in demographic analysis in Africa. **(5 Points)**

 b) "Normative models have been used in demography since long before even Malthus's first essay in 1798, but it is only in the last 50 years or so that the great power and usefulness of descriptive models has been realized." **Discuss. (5 Points)**

 c) "A decline in mortality while fertility remains constant produces two main effects on the general shape of the age distribution" *Discuss*. **(5 Points)**

2. As a University of Zambia student in 1989, Joyce had to experience child bearing of triplets in April 1989 at age of 23. Two years later she married her boyfriend aged 26 years.

 Using life table functions, **demonstrate**:

 a) The chance that the children will lose both parents a year before Joyce and the husband could celebrate silver anniversary of their marriage. **(5 Points)**

 b) The chance that two children will survive by the time they are orphaned. **(5 Points)**

1

c) The chance that Joyce will be widowed within 10 years, but would have lost two of the triplets. **(5 Points)**

3. For a number of years Zambia did not participate in the World Fertility Surveys (WFS) of the 1970s and 1980s.
In 1992, Zambia conducted its first Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).
Data derived from that survey indicates the number of women still breastfeeding at exact monthly intervals after the birth of their children as shown in the table below.

Table 1:

Month	Mothers
0	1000
1	988
2	972
3	955
4	937
5	908
6	880
7	844
8	795
9	735
10	680
11	578
12	485
13	392
14	366
15	334
16	306
17	232
18	169
19	108
20	105
21	101
22	99
23	72
24	47

From the estimates calculate the following life-table indices:

a) $_6d_{12}$ **(2 Points)**
b) p_{20} **(2 Points)**
c) l_{12} **(2 Points)**
d) $_3L_{20}$ **(5 Points)**
e) $_6q_6$ **(2 Points)**
f) How many of a group of 100 breast-feeding mothers who had a child between three and six months ago will still be breast-feeding in three months' time? **(12 Points)**

4. a) Compare and contrast
   i) Model Life Tables and
   ii) Multiple Increment-Decrement Tables
   Indicating their major differences in real life applications.
   (10 Points)
   b) What role do Model Life Tables play in population projections and modeling? **(10 Points)**

5. a) "All forecasts are projections but not all projections are forecast". Discuss. **(4 points)**
   b) Discuss the four major uses of population projections.
   (4 Points)
   c) Discuss the three key requirements to carry out any component population projection. **(3 Points)**
   d) Discuss two important features that distinguish projections of socioeconomic characteristics from demographic projections. **(4 Points)**

END OF EXAMINATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
MA CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGY

END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS.
PSY 5192: CLINICAL APPLICATIONS OF ATTACHMENT THEORY.
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR

1st June 2012   0900—1200 hrs

SECTION A (25%)

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER 2 ESSAY QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET

1. Discuss the following therapeutic tasks in the prevention and intervention programmes for supporting early attachment securities- (a) Targeting the parent's internal working models (b) child parent psychotherapy dyadic intervention (b) the use of genograms and bereavement counselling

2. Write brief notes on each of the following aspects on lapses in attention strategies- (a) definition of absent-mindedness, attention, and attention capacity (b) How lapses in attention may be as a result of disorganized attachment in early childhood. (b) Treatment of lapses in inattention

3. Write brief notes on each of the following (a) Definition of the term relational violence (b) Forms of relational violence according to Olwens (1999) (c) symptoms exhibited by children who have been exposed to relational violence (d) intervention strategy for children exposed to relational violence

SECTION B (25%)
INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER 2 ESSAY QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK

4. Discuss the universality, normativity, sensitivity, and competence hypotheses of attachment theory. Relate the above hypotheses to cultural diversity.

5. Show how attachment research has impacted policy in child related development. Give practical examples to consolidate your argument.

6. Discuss the relationship between caregiving, attachment and (later) adjustment to life.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
MA CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGY
END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS IN APPLICATION
OF ADVANCED PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, 2012 ACADEMIC YEAR
PSY 5242

DATE: 23RD MAY 2012

TIME: 0900-1200 HOURS

COMPUTER NUMBER: ....

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER 4 ESSAY QUESTIONS OUT OF 5 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. When the lay public is asked to priotize their causal beliefs for a vignette depicting Schizophrenia, a large proportion of respondents prefer to only articulate biological causes due to inadequate knowledge about the types of schizophrenia and their features. This problem has consequently affected efficacy of treatment methods used to assist children and adolescents with this condition. Explain the features of five types of schizophrenia and describe how family therapy, individual psychotherapy and medication can be applied in the treatment of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

2. Mental status examination is an organized systematic framework for noting observations that are made while interviewing individuals. In general, it involves categorizing observations. Much of the success and validity of this examination will depend on the way the examiner approaches the patient. With the aid of examples, describe the elements making up a complete mental status examination?

3. In Zambia, alcohol consumption and substance abuse are one of the most prevalent health risk factors among adolescents and young adults. Some adolescents engage in harmful substance use and do not fully recognise that they have a problem or that their other life problems are related to their use of drugs and/or alcohol. Infact some adolescents don't simply stop using drugs and/or alcohol considering that this condition creates so many problems for them and their families. Describe the stages of change and state why some adolescents who endulge in substance use don't change? "Do you think that if the punishment for using drugs is big enough, people will stop using?" Discuss this view in the light of two theories: the traditional approach and the motivating-for-change approach?

4. Academic achievement is a highly valued thing in our society and yet this may not be easily achieved especially in young children because of some underlying learning problems. It has been stated that when a child's reading and writing performance is substantially below levels expected relative to his or her IQ, then the child is having some learning disorder. Describe common problems or symptoms associated with children having reading and writing disorders and explain the successful programs to address the two conditions which you would recommend and use as a child psychologist.

5. Medication is good in the treatment of psychopathology, but the long term efficacy of the wellbeing of an adolescent living with a moderate or mild condition of mental health problems depend on whether or not you investigate the root cause of the problem in order to come up with a relevant intervention targeting the real and accurate issues. As a child psychologist, discuss this view and then fill in or complete the second roll of the table below relating with helping skills by matching the items below with those in the first column of the following table -

   a) Get the best help possible
   b) Develop her/his own thinking
   c) Feel safe and respected
   d) Defensive
   e) Withdraw
   f) Dependant
   g) Know you are with him/her
   h) Know he/she is not being judged
   i) Release blocking emotion such as unexpressed sadness
   j) Dependant or hostile
   k) Develop his/her thinking
   l) Withdraw or attack
   m) Know you care
   n) Hear her/his thoughts and know she/he is understanding
   o) Be frustrated

	The child psychologist must	So that the child or adolescent with a problem can
1	Listen	
2	Not judge	
3	Pay attention	
4	Accept the client's feelings	
5	Understand the client's world and feelings; put yourself in the client's shoes. Express that understanding	
6	Think about the client	
	The counselor may	
7	Ask questions	
8	Summarize	
9	Ask the client to try new behavior in the counseling session	
	Counselors should not	
10	Argue	
11	Dwell on their own difficulties	
12	Solve the problem for the client	
13	Give advise	
14	Belittle the clients' concern	
15	Avoid painful areas	

All the best and May the Almighty Lord Guide and Protect you. The fact that you had the courage to begin, means that you can also have the courage to succeed if and only if you do not wait for extraordinary opportunities but seize common occasions and make them great."

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
Department Of Psychology
MA Child and Adolescent Psychology

PSY 5282: EARLY CHILDHOOD & PARENT EDUCATION
2012 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: TUESDAY 29 MAY   TIME: 09:00-12:00 HOURS

<u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>
ANSWER 4 ESSAY QUESTIONS IN ALL:
          TWO FROM SECTION A AND TWO FROM SECTION B
(ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS)

SECTION A

ANSWER 2 ESSAY QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION IN A SEPARATE
BOOKLET

1. Discuss the significance, efficacy and limitation of the following classroom
   misbehaviour forms
     a) Use of reprimands sparingly
     b) Reprimanding firmly but quietly
     c) Making clear that it is the behaviour which is unacceptable, not the child
     d) Reprimanding before the misbehaviour escalates

2. Describe how classroom rules, lesson planning, the teacher's body language,
   classroom layout, and pupil's grouping can be used as basics of successful
   management of behaviour problems in order to forestall behaviour problems in early
   childhood and parent education.

3. Describe how positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, self-monitoring charts
   and soft system methodology can be used to promote good behaviour among children
   in schools and home environment.

SECTION B

ANSWER 2 ESSAY QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET

4. *Explain how* two or more theoretical concepts in developmental psychology should, in your opinion inform the design of an early childhood education programme for a low-income, rural African community. You may also draw on other disciplines for this essay, but ensure that at least two psychological concepts feature prominently in your account.

5. Early childhood environmental enrichment intervention programmes designed on the basis of Western psychological theories and educational practices (such as Headstart and High Scope) have yielded mixed results both in Western industrialised countries (such as the USA) and in less industrialised, less culturally Western countries (such as Turkey and Mauritius). What, in your view, are the *major lessons to be learned* from that experience for the design of ECCE programmes in Zambia ?

6. How can ECCE programmes in Africa address the major needs of children born into low-income families with little formal education *without* undermining the confidence of their parents to raise their own children ?

7. The early developmental needs of children in all societies include both adequate nutrition and appropriate psychosocial stimulation. What are some *immediately feasible ways* of ensuring that those needs are met for the majority of Zambia's children under the age of 7 ? What *improvements*, if any, would you recommend to those responsible for the management of existing programmes ?

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