

1. What is sustainable human development
 - The pattern of resource used and aimed at meeting human needs, of the present while preserving the environment so as to sustain the present and the future.
 -
 -
2. Name three factors on which sustainable human development is based
 - Land
 - Capital
 - Labour
 -
 -
3. The freedom of sustainable human development are
 - Freedom from discrimination
 - Freedom from want
 - Freedom to develop
 - Freedom from fear
 - Freedom from thought
 - Freedom to decent work without discrimination.
 -
4. Sustainable human development is a pattern of resource aimed at meeting human needs,while preserving the environment for the indefinite future.
5. Development of the people allows People to participate in development.
6. List five freedom of sustainable development
 - *Freedom from discrimination*
 - *Freedom from want*
 - *Freedom to develop*
 - *Freedom from injustice and violation of the rule of law*
 - *Freedom of thought and to participate in meetings and form association*
 - *Freedom from decent work without discrimination*
 -
7. What is human capital?
 - This the stock of knowledge, capability and skills that are economically usable
 -
 -
8. The four types of capital?
 - Machinery
 - Buildings
 - Land
 - Human capital
 -
9. Three factors associated with poverty in Zambia.
 - *Unemployment*

- *Low income*
 - *Low education level*
 -
 -
10. What is population
- A group of organism of the same species inhabiting a given area
 -
 -
11. What is Population dynamics?
- The science that studies short term and long term changes in the size and age composition of a population and biological and environmental process that influence changes
 - Changes in population
 - Biological changes
 - Environmental changes
 - The birth and death rates
 - Immigration and emigration
 -
 -
12. What is population distribution?
- The arrangement or spread of people living in a given area.
 -
13. What is population density?
- The measurement of people in an area per square kilometre of land.
14. How can education be achieved
- Improving infrastructure
 - Improving training for teachers
 - Improve and providing materials for learning
 - To improve reliance on self help
 - Creating training for teachers
 -
 -
 -
15. Name three types of education
- Formal education
 - Non- formal education
 - Informal education
 -
16. What is population explosion?
- The rapid growth of the population due to the following
 - Low death rate
 - High rate of birth
17. What is birth rate?
- Number of people born per 1000 of the population per year.
 -

18. What is death rate?
- Number of people dying per 1000 of the population.
 -
19. Infant mortality is
- Number of babies dying per 1000 of the population per live birth.
20. Maternal mortality
- is the number of women dying per 1000 of the population
21. paternal mortality
- is the number of men who dying per 1000 of the population
22. Population education is about.....
- Instructional or educational process addressing the relationship between demography trends and individual family welfare.
 - Helping to make informed decision regarding the family size.
23. Give five objectives of population education
- Develop the understanding of demography
 - Develop understanding of evil effects
 - Understanding the rapid population
 - Developing the relationship between population size and quality of life.
24. What is the relationship between education and population dynamics?
- Educated people marry very late
 - Level of education has an impact on migration pattern
 - Education has influence on mortality rate
 -
25. What leads to high fertility rate
- Low average of first early marriage
 - Desire for large families
 - Little education about population
 - Limited contraceptives use in the country
 - High mortality rate in Africa
 - Negative perception by the people due to lack of children
 -
26. What are the problems of rapid population?
- Overcrowding
 - Inadequate teaching materials in schools
 - Inadequate learning and teaching resources
 - Little time in school.
 - Pupil teacher ratio compromised
27. Why is production important in education?
- Imparts practical skills to learners
 - Make schools to be self-reliant
 - Student become self-reliant
 - education provides knowledge for productivity
 - Educated people are said to be productive

- Facilitates self-reliance
 - Provides occupational skills
 - Empowers pupils with planning , management and marketing skills
28. What are the challenges of production units in education?
- Lack of space in urban areas
 - Lack of tools
 - Non-availability of water
 - Poor demand for the produce
 - Lack of transport
 - Unwillingness by administrators
 -
29. Three features that are common to both ruralisation and diversification
- inculcation of various skills
 - practical skills
 -
 -
 -
 -
30. Major requisites in the provision of education that led to disparities(gaps) are
- Rural-urban population
 - Rich –poor people
 - Abled -disabled people
 - Boys -Girls
 -
 -
31. What are donor countries
- These are banks supported by their members
 - Comprises of 182 member countries
 - The highest donors are USA, UK, JAPAN, CANADA, GERMANY, FRANCE
 -
32. Name the types of lending institutions
- Multilateral lending institution-
 - Bilateral lending institution
 -
33. Types of donor aids to education
- Project aid for building – for building
 - Programme aid -BESSIP- for infrastructure, training manpower
 - budget support aid
 - Sector wide approaches (swaps)- combination of budget aid, project and programme-purchasing and training of teachers
 - Technical aid –in form expatriates
 -
34. Forms of assistance given to nations

- Credit assistance- assistance goes up to 25% of member countries quarter allocation
- Credit facilities-goes up to 160% of the quarter country
- Compensation assistance: 83% for crop failure due natural disaster such as floods
- Biffer stock assistance-given due to bad weather and failing of the crop crisis
- Technical assistance-given for technical support with conditionality purpose
-

35. Name the donor agencies

- SIDA-Swedish international development agency
- FINIDA-finish international development agency
- DFID-Danishfunds for international development
- USAIDS- United states agency for international development
- JICA-Japanese international cooperation agency
-

36. The major problems currently associated with the public are.....

- SAP-structural adjustment programme
- Poverty
- AIDS
-
-
-

37. In the 1970s and 1980s primary schools increased rapidly in such a way that schools started using

- Double and triple sessions.
-
-
-

38. The equal treatment of equals is known as

- **Horizontal equity.**

39. Vertical equity

-it is unequal treatment of the unequal e.g.apartheid

40. the fairness or justice in distribution of resources

- Equity
-
-
-

41. The distribution of resources the way they are

- Equality
-
-

42. Implication of structural adjustment programme

- Introduction of user fees
- Cost sharing

- Partnership
 - Liberalisation
 - Decentralisation
 - Wage freeze
 - privatization
 -
43. Intergenerational equity
- It is between horizontal and vertical, it ensure that inequalities in one generation should not be perpetuated from one generation to the next.
 -
44. What are the opportunity costs of educating a girl child?
- Increase in economic production
 - Delayed marriage
 - Reduced fertility
 - Improved health and survival rates
 - High income
45. What are the Barriers to equity?
- Inadequate resources in poor schools
 - Shortage of teachers
 - Long distance to school
 - Few educational institutional at all level
 - Dilapidated school infrastructure
 - Untrained teacher
 - Inadequate resources in poor institution
46. What are the intervention in promoting equity
- Construction of more schools
 - Modifying infrastructure
 - Promote girl child education
 - Abolishing of examination
 - Promote re-entry policy
47. What is curriculum diversification?
- This is the principle of broadening the curriculum content in order to enable education to provide necessary skills and knowledge that emphasizes the learner to respond to societal needs.
48. What are the models of curriculum modification?
- Diversifying the whole formal education curriculum
 - Parallel vocationalised system
 - Diversification through a use of non-formal education system
 - The component of core curriculum
49. What are the benefits of curriculum diversification?
- Introduction of technical and commercial subject increases
 - Introduction of agricultural subjects
 - enhances the development of trades training schools
 - Prepares school leavers forentrepreneurship and self-employment.
50. Four objectives of production activities in education are:

- Promote self-reliance
 - Equip individuals with practical activities
 - Equip people with health knowledge
 - Promote self-employment in people.
51. Types of curriculum
- Core -the main curriculum
 - Co-that which is runs alongside the recognised one/core curriculum
 - Extra- addition activities such as sports
 - Hidden or latent. Unplanned activities which take place alongside the school curriculum
 - Parallel as it runs side by side with the core curriculum
 -
52. What is ruralisation
- The inclusion of various rural, social economic activities in the school curriculum.
 - Adapting the curriculum to suit the need of the local people
 -
 -
53. What is the purpose of ruralisation?
- Making formal education more relevant to the learner
 - Preparing individual for productive life in the communities
 - Foster on self-confidence
 - Instil the aspect of self-reliance
 - Make communities to become major beneficiaries of education
 -
54. According to educating our future, the national policy (1996) ruralisation aims to produce a learner who should be theoretically and practically developed.
55. What are the benefits of ruralisation
- Offers a testing ground that education at all level can become a direct agent of social economic development
 - Able to transform primary education in terms of rural life and get rid aspects of education which is incompatible to rural life.
 - Promotes education and production helping rural communities to realise that productive
 - Make education as an instrument for modernisation
 - Provide foundation for modernising agriculture.
56. What are the major criticisms of the ruralisation?
- It is may not be similar to all other schools e.g urban and rural
 - Dual system makes the rural curriculum as rural people may not participate in modern life.
57. What are the critics on education grounds
- Teachers are not equipped to teach agricultural skill but the community is equipped
 - Communities have resources to teach agricultural skills but schools have not
 - Parents know that school teachers are not qualified to teach the skills and that the community knows

58. What are the critics on social economic grounds
- The school is able to change what the community cannot change
 - If one's skills are offered in urban it is unreasonable for the school to change the situation.
59. What are the critics on psychological grounds?
- The aspect of teaching practical skills has not been proved to promote desirable work.
60. What is the primary goal of education
- To harness and develop man's talents and potentialities
61. The **four** most visible manifestations of symbolic modernisation in Zambia.
- *Manda hill shopping mall*
 - *Sky scraper building locker society house*
 - *Pedestrian bridge along great east road*
 - *Good airport like KK international airport*
 - *Mwanawasa stadium in Ndola and Hero stadium in Lusaka.*
62. Education of the mother is likely to have important beneficial effects on the Education and health of her children
63. Two radical differences in the way the curriculum is used
- *Curriculum is seen as the way things should be taught in class specifying content*
 - *Curriculum is seen as the sum total of skills to be taught in a particular day.....*
64. A country can develop when its people develop to the point of contributing economically or socially to the national growth.
65. Hallak identified four areas of potential government involvement as:
- *Regulation*
 - *Administration*
 - *Financing*
 - *Provision*

But government is less directly involved in provision

66. What are the three broad philosophical considerations upon which the development of education in Zambia is based?
- *Reducing illiteracy*
 - *Increased income*
 - *Reduce poverty*
 -
67. An effective school is one in which worthwhile learning achievement occurs and having the following three features
- *Order and descriptive*
 - *Good leadership*
 - *Student evaluation*
 -

68. The beneficiary of continue education includes:
- *Small scale entrepreneurs*
 - *Workers in industry*
 -
69. Brief definition of the following terms:
- *Informal education: unplanned type of education acquired through interaction of people*
 - *Non-formal education: a systematically, organised type of education that happens the framework of the formal type of education.*
70. The 1991 priority survey in the country as a whole indicated that:
- *61% live in absolute poverty,*
 - *10% moderate poor and*
 - *29% of the total population is classified as non-poor.*
71. The financing of education system in Zambia is inefficient because most of the funds go towards personal emolument. Strategies government is using for cost effectiveness are:
- *Decentralisation*
 - *Cost sharing*
 - *Diversification*
 - *Wage freeze*
 - *User charges*
72. The theory considers the productive capacity of manpower as key to development process is:
- *Human Capital Theory*
73. The bias that the modernisation theory has towards European ideas or values as measures of development is:
- *Eurocentric*
74. Though education leads to better jobs, this bookish education does not make people more productive it has no influence on *job acquisition*
75. The world health organisation defined health as a state of complete *physical, social* and *psychological* wellbeing and not merely the absence of *disease or illness.*
76. Mention four ethical and managerial problems related to HIV/AIDS in education
- *Whether MOE should post HIV/AIDS teachers to rural areas where there are no clinics*
 - *Should the teacher about to join teaching be screened for HIV? AIDS*
 - *As*
 - *As*
77. The four impact of structural adjustment programme on education (S.A.P)
- *Equity in education (underprivileged affected)*
 - *Quality of education (lack of materials)*
 - *Reduced funding to institution by MOE.*
 - *And*
78. Mention any two forms of globalisation
- *Production*
 - *Innovation*
 -

79. **Equity** is the concept describing *Fairness in access of services* it is not the same as **Equality**
- which is a positive concept of dealing with *how things are*
80. Mention four ways in which the principle of democracy in education ought to be reflected:
- *Curriculum*
 - *Methodology and techniques*
 - *Flexibility*
 - *And*
 -
81. Education promotes Democracy in the following ways
- *Promotion of freedom of expression*
 - *Influencing decision making by government*
 - *And*
 - *Enhances the participation of all individual*
82. The four common assumption about education and employment
- *Increases the volume of employment*
 - *Educated people are productive*
 - *The more educated the better the job*
 - *Education can lead to unemployment*
 -
83. According to the dependency theory
- The global north exploits the global south
 -
84. Development is an integrated approach based on *political will* and *public support* and whose goals are;
- *Economic wellbeing*
 - *Social development*
 - *Environmental sustainability*
 -
85. 1960 by Becker, Schulz identified four types of capital which are:
- *Machines*
 - *Buildings*
 - *Land and*
 - *Human capital*
 -
86. Human capital is stock of individual *knowledge.capability* and *skills* that are *economically usable.*
87. The four assumption of the human capital are:
- *Increased income*
 - *Increased productivity*
 - *Reduction in poverty*
 - *Improved skills*
 -
88. The major critics of the theory

- *No direct link between education and production*
 - *Leads to shortages of jobs*
 - *The benefit of education are elusive*
 - *Education serves for selection only*
 -
89. What is modernisation?
- *Modernisation is the transformation of a society from a rural and agrarian to a secular and industrial one.*
90. What underlay education and modernity?
- *School inculcate modern values and attitudes*
 - *Educated people develop modern values*
 - *Leads to openness to new ideas*
 - *School unlocks the door to rationality and scientific beliefs*
 -
91. Mention the four assumptions of modernisations
- *Traditional society can become modern through the elimination of cultural, institution and organisation roadblocks*
 - *Unless the majority of its members hold modern values, beliefs and attitude.*
 - *Poverty is due to allocation of traditional values*
 -
92. The process of modernisation involves,
- ***modernising institution,***
 - ***modern values,***
 - ***modern behaviours,***
 - ***modern society*** and
 - ***Economic development.***
93. Name the variables of modernisation theory starting with the first
- Modernisation of the institutions (1)
 - Modern values (2)
 - Modern behaviour (3)
 - Modern society (4)
 - Economic development (5)
94.is an example of managerial Globalisation
- quality
95. What is social modernisation?
- *Movement away from small societies towards the creation of one large society with a common personality.*
 - *Functional status what you work for*
 - *Ascribed what one inherits*
 -
96. What is political modernisation?
- *This is the increased participation in politics*
 - *Mass-communication and widespread literacy leading to public opinions*
97. Population means
- *The number of people inhabiting a particular area.*

-
98. What does an integrated approach to human development involve?
- *Training and education of human beings*
-
99. If population growth is more than economic growth, the **Living standard** declines.
100. How can rising levels of education play an important role in population dynamics
- *Study the short term and long term changes in the size age composition population and the biological and environmental process influencing changes.*
-
101. What is population distribution?
- *Pattern of where people live or spread of people living in a given area.*
-
102. What is population density?
- *Measurement of people in a given area per square kilometre of land*
- *Comparison of one area in terms of population.*
-
103. What is population explosion?
- *The rapid growth in population due to low rate in death rate and high birth rate.*
-
104. Birth rate is the number of babies **born per 1000** of the population per year.
105. Death rate is the number of people who **die per 1000** of the population per year.
106. Infant mortality is the number of **babies who die under one year per 1000 per live**
107. **death per year.**
108. Two effects of high population are:
- *Illiteracy*
- *Degraded of infrastructure*
-
109. Give two examples foreign aid to education
- *Technical aid*
- *Financial aid*
-
110. Name two examples of multilateral donors to education
- *World bank*
- *International monetary fund (IMF)*
-
111. What does bilateral aid refer to?
- *This*
- *And*
-
112. What are conditionalities on aid?
- *These are requirement which should be met before aid is given*
-
113. What does “HIPC” stand for?
- **Highly Indebted poor countries**
-

114. HIPC was launched by.....
 - *World bank and*
 - *IMF*
 - *In 1996 and*
 - *Comprises of 41 countries*
 -
115. Two justifications for giving aid are to.....
 - *Help poor countries to develop*
 - *For human capital theory*
 -
116. In many poor countries, more money is spent on paying debts than on providing
 - *Education*
 - *And social services*
 -
117. HIPC has been criticised because
 - *It does not benefit the poor*
 -
118. Functional literacy according to UNESCO.....
 - *Unable to read or write*
 -
119. Why is there a growing need for literacy?
 - *It's relevant to people's lives such as understanding government policies*
120. The first priority of Zambia in terms of educational development is
 - *Basic education*
 - *Secondary education*
 -
121. Investment in terms of resource allocation is made to basic education more than higher education because the former has higher
 - *Public returns*
 - *Private returns*
 -
122. According to globalisation knowledge is the currency of development briefly explain what is meant by the statement
 - *It is the power transform the economy*
 -
123. What are the components of the educational pie?
 - *Informal*
 - *Formal*
 - *Non formal*
 -
124. Non formal education differs from formal education in three ways what are they
 - *Does not need physical a building*
 - *It is hierarchically organised*
 - *Not under the ministry of education*
 -

125. Give the advantage of NPF
 - *Less costly*
 - *Involves theory and practice*
 - *Deserves the exact need of the people*
 -
126. According to Huntington (1976) the process of modernisation is characterised by:
 - Dramatic shift from tradition to modernrevolution
 - Multiple causes.....complex
 - Affecting all societies.....global
 - Advance through stages.....phased.
 -
127. Factors associated with poverty in Zambia.
 - Low earnings from farming
 - Inadequate employment opportunity
 - HIV/AIDS claiming needed human resource
 -
128. Concepts that occur in curriculum are
 - Ideologies
 - Culture
 - Skills
 - Values
 - Knowledge
 -
129. Investment in primary education is defended *on social ground because it has high social returns* as opposed to *private rate of returns*
130. Benefit of education can be distributed unequally between different groups in society such as
 - Males /females
 - Rich/poor
 - Rural/urban
 - Handicapped/normal (disabled and non-disabled)
 -
131. SAP has an impact on education
 - negative impact on equity
 -
132.postulates that it is worthwhile to train people for private and social returns.
 - Human capital theory
133. Mention any five ethical dimension of democratic education
 - Dignity of an individual
 - Equality
 - Brotherhood
 - Freedom
 - Cooperation
 - Educability

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- 134. Five ways in which HIV/AIDS affects education
 - Affects enrolment(demand)
 - Affects the supply of teachers
 - Affects attendance
 - Affect the production
 - Affects
 - Affects the curriculum
- 135. Give 5 problems affecting non-formal education in Zambia.
 - Lack of material like text books
 - Non-availability of good co-ordination
 - Lack of permanent structures
 - Lack of curriculum
 - Lack proper evaluation
 - Lack of trained man power like teachers
 -
- 136. An important feature of non-formal education lies in its potential to provide basic education to those have been by-passed by **the formal** school system.
- 137. The second chance educational opportunities that non-formal education offers are highlighted in the 1992 policy document entitled **focus on learning** where the ministry of education states it ‘it would provide education to out of school children so that they could achieve competency in **reading**, **writing** and **numeracy** including relevant **skills**and competency.....
- 138. Diversification of the curriculum refers to analysing and practicalising the curriculum i.e adding **practical** subjects to the curriculum.
- 139. The caption growth is more than economic growth the GNP (per capita)
- 140. How can the rising levels of education play an important role on population dynamics
 - Reducing fertility
 - Reduce maternal and
 - infant mortality
 - Reduction in over crowding
 - High pupil teacher ration
 -
- 141. Two effects of high population rates are....
 - Insufficient resources
 - High pupil-teacher ratio
 -
- 142. What does bilateral aid refer to.....
 - Aid between nations, one is Government to the provider, the other is the recipient
- 143. Why is education weak?
 - Lack of early childhood education
 - Lack of teachers
 - Lack of teaching and learning materials
 - Poorly motivated staff

- Lack of implementation
- 144. What is poverty?
 - This is the denial of choices and opportunities
 - Lack of certain materials
 - Violation of human right
 - Failure to meet basic needs
- 145. Name the types of poverty
 - Lack of basic human need lack of clean water
 - Poor nutrition
 - Lack of education, clothing, shelter
- 146. What is relative poverty?
 - Lacking acceptable levels of resources of or income in comparison to others
- 147. Voluntary poverty may mean lacking information
- 148. Why countries face poverty according to Nyerere
 - Being third world
 - Underdeveloped
 - Colonialism
 - Type of education inherited
- 149. How to tackle poverty in nations
 - Empowering the members of the society
 - Promotion of TEVETA programs
 - Improve skills training
- 150. Literacy according to UNESCO is the ability to understand, interpret, identify, create, communicate and compute using printed and written materials
 - The ability to read and write
 - Ability to discuss coherently
- 151. Name two types of literacy
 - Basic literacy-reading and writing and apply some counting skills, it is formal and general.
 - Functional literacy-ability to read and write and calculate figures well enough to carry out activities that many consider necessary to function in society
 - Learning what you use
 - Examples are reading newspaper and balancing a cheque
- 152. Aim of literacy
 - Provision of learning
 - Provision of literacy skills
 - For participation
- 153. Literacy and development
- 154. What is a minority?
 - The sociological group that does not make up a political dominant voting majority of the total population of a given society
- 155. What are the characteristics of the minority group in the society?
 - They suffer discrimination and subordination
 - Have physical and cultural traits not approved by the dominant
 - Have a shared sense of cultural identity

- Tendency to marry within
 - Have shared rules
156. What is democracy?
- This is the government of the people especially the rule by the majority where the power to rule is vested in the people and exercise it directly or indirectly through the system of representation through free and fair election periodically. by the people
157. What is liberal democracy
- The type of representative democracy in which the government is controlled by the people through the representatives given the powers to decide on laws and political issues guided by the constitution
158. What are the advantages of liberal democracy
- It does not depend on direct citizen participation
 - Allows representation and protection diverse interests
 - Protects the constitution
 - Acknowledges that people are different
 - Protects citizens in the nation
159. Dependency theory looks at the relationship both between and within the society in terms of
- Social structures
160.is the a technique of quality assurance
- Academic audit
161.argued that modernisation can not take place until a given society values innovation, success and free enterprises
- M^c Cleland
162. Denomination persuasion...Is what early missionaries' stifled concept of equality in education?
163. What is globalisation?
- The process by which countries have become connected and are no longer dependant on their own conditions but are affected by the condition of other countries.
164. What are the characteristics of globalisation?
- cultural are surpassed and reproduced in the globalised world
 - political relationship where democracy,, human right, corruption fight and many other forms are done by all nations
 - similar institution and technological practices in all nations
 - trans-national government organisation are formed
 - common language usage such as English
 - use of similar terminology
 - economically use of tokens such as Dollars
 - understanding the world environment and avoiding dangers
 - globalised communication
 - symbolic interaction
 - information sharing
 -

165. What are the effects of globalisation?
- Weakens national states and surpassing national frameworks
 - Economic use of token increases pressure for standards of token to which matching currencies lead to devaluation
 - Negative effects on the management of schools
 - Technological use leads to theft and hacking of data
 - Many jobs are lost due to constant use of machinery usage
 -
166. What are the limitations of globalisation?
- Globalisation cannot surpass citizenship and ethnicity identity
 - Tradition may not wholly be surpassed by the trends of globalisation
 - Practices of management are context bound, mediated by values beliefs which are driven by the local need.
 -
167. What measures has the government done to counter the effects of globalisation
- Formation of trans-national government organisation
 - Formation local economic and social associations
 - Seeking representation of both regional and international groupings to counteract the groups
168. What is Political economy?
- The science that deals with political science and the economics as unified subject
169. What are ideologies.....these are values of life.
170. Financing of education is done using two models
- Capitalist and
 - Socialists
171. What are socialist ideologies?
- These are beliefs that see government as the major role in financing education and other sectors such as health.
 - Health and education become government controlled services
 - All people are equal
 - There are no classes
 - Government controls the economy
 - Education is seen as a public good.
172. What are capitalist ideologies?
- This is the aspect where the market forces controls itself
 - Success depend on market
 - State creates an enabling environment
 - The economy is run by individual initiative
 - Income is determined by the market
173. What is the form of education with instruction, history of and tradition of the clan, heroic deeds of the ancestors of myths rites and ceremonies was called?
- Traditional Education.
 - Colonial education
174. The three priorities for education development adopted by Zambia in 1964.

- To improve quality primary school education
 - To improve the secondary school sector
 - To set up university
 - To create a non-racial education
175. Why is health important to education?
- Leads to proper quality of staff
 - Leads to good health for people
176. Importance of health and nutrition to education
- Leads to cognitive development and achievement
 - Makes the full use of resources available
 - Learning is impaired by illness/hunger
 -
177. Factors that affect learning capacity?
- Malnutrition
 - Micro nutrient deficiency
 - Infestation by worms
 - Sensory impairment
 - Temporary hunger
 - Protein energy malnutrition
 - Chronic malnutrition- less intake of protein
 - Mother malnourished in 9 months of pregnancy
 - Micronutrients such as
 - Lack of iodine and iron
 - Lead reduction leading to psychomotor , worm infestation such as hookworms
178. What are the indicators
- Weight in relationship to age
 - Height in relationship to age
179. What is quality assurance?
- This is the feedback loop that helps to detect and prevent error in the production of goods and services
 - This is the process centred approach
 - It requires the knowledge of specific quality of the customers
 - In education institutions are providers while students are beneficiaries.
180. Gender Equity
- It refers to fairness and justice in the distribution benefits and r-responsibilities between men and women The differences of need and power between men and

women should be identified and addressed in a manner that rectifies the between the sexes

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181. Gender equality

- The absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex in opportunities in the allocation of resources and benefit or access to the services

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-

182. Quality control

- It is the process that takes during production aimed at detecting and eliminating faulty products from the system.

183. **List** down 4 kinds of underprivileged children in Zambia (2 Marks)
The girls

- Rural Children
- Children from the poor
- Children with SEN
- The vulnerable

184. What is under development?

- Lack of industry
- Lack of technology
- Lack of educated work force
- Lack of capital

185. What are the major indicators of development

- Improved social sector

- Democratic maturity
 - Changes in economic
 - Improvement in industrial
 - Drop in poverty
 - Drop in unemployment
 - Drop in inequality
186. What is social development?
- Distribution of assets equally
 - Health and education distributed equally
 - Housing distributed equally
 - Promotion of local industry
 - Improved transport
 - Improved quality of life
187. Political development
- Ability to express views free
 - Participation in development
 - Freedom of speech and debates
188. What is economic development
- Increased use of natural resources
 - Keeping money in the banks
 - Use of technological advancement
 - Improved business ventures
189. Need for the balance why
- Education as one of the key to development

- Job creation as another key to development
- Education as a vehicle for development
- Driven by the needs of the society.

190. How to improve education sector?

- Investing in education
- Raising the budgetary allocation
- Investing in girls and women
- Eradicating poverty using education
- Learn manipulative skills
- Training better teachers
- Improved materials
- Responsive curriculum
- Better evaluation and examinations system

191. the four aspect of quality assurance are

(1) Adequate process

- performance and integrity criteria
- sufficient of consumables
- quality of library holdings
- availability of necessary transport
-

(2) Calibre and competence of teaching staff

which include

- knowledge by lecturers, skills, experience, qualification of lecturers
-


(3) Soft elements

- personal integrity, confidence,
- organisation Culture (rules), motivation (need for motivation) and quality relationship in the lecturers generation of group tutorial
-

(4) Infrastructure

- Facilities, transport, library facilities and many other attribute of quality
- 192. What is underdevelopment
- 193. Aboutin the world are living with HIV/AIDS estimates
 - 34 million
- 194. What type of information is included in HIV/AIDS education?
 - How to protect and promote ones health-learning basic infor. On VCT and many others
 - Social and emotional aspects-maintaining a health level
 - Learning about different types of sexuality
 - Promotion of equity and gender issues
 - Overcoming stigma and discrimination and the promotion of human rights
- 195. How was education to be achieved
 - Improving infrastructure
 - Improving training for teachers
 - Improve and prove materials for learning
 - To improve reliance on self help
 - Creating training for teachers
- 196. What is development
 - This is the multi-dimension process involving the reorganisation if not the total transformation of the entire social and economic system
 -
 -
- 197. What is education
 - An organised and sustainedcommunication process designed to bring about learning.
 -
- 198. Name three types of education
 - Formal education-
 - Non- formal education
 - Informal education
- 199. Education is a life long process of acquiring **knowledge, attitude** and **skills** that begins from birth to death.
- 200. The three major policy documents since 1964 -2000 are;
 - Educational reform of 1977
 - Focus on learning 1992
 - Educating our future 1996
- 201.
-

202. According to UNESCO education is taken to comprise of **organised** and
203. **sustained communication** designed to bring about learning.
204. What measure in which the crisis of HIV/AIDS
-
205. Which government neglected the provision of education in Zambia between 1890
1924?
- The BSACO between 1890-1924.
 -
-
206. 1883 western education came with whites/ Europeans
207. 1934 standard 4
208. 1939 jeans teacher training opened
209. 1940 senga hill in mbala for agric
210. 1942 chalimbana offere inservice
211. 1953 kitwe charles lwanga and david livingstone
212. 1959 Malcom moffat
213. Mufurila college
214. Standard six to form two and university college of Rhodesia
215. 1966 unza offer post graduate cert.
216. 1967 unza school of education
217. 1966-1977 Mongu, Kasama, Chipata (1966), Solwezi 1977, Nkruma, Cosetco
1974
218. Education Reform 1977, Focus on Learning, 1992, Educating Our Future, 1996.
219. (7-14) primary school age
220. (15-65) economic productive
221. (15-40) reproductive age group
222. SAP-structural adjustment programme
223. PUSH programme for urban self help

- 224. ALC-Active learning capacity
- 225. ALC-Active learning capacity
- 226. ZDHS-Zambia demographi health survey
- 227. ECLA- 
- 228. EAPS- educational administration and policy studies
- 229. PRSP poverty reduction strategy paper
- 230. PEM-protein energy malnutrition
- 231. IDA-iron deficiency anemia
- 232. IDA international development Agency
- 233. VAD vitamin A deficiency
- 234. UNDP united nations development programe
- 235. ZERP – Zambia Education Rehabilitation Project
- 236. WCEFA – World Conference for Education for All.
- 237. HRDO- Human resource Development Officer
- 238. PRSP-Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper.
- 239. PSRP-Public Service Reform Programme
- 240. MND- Micro Nutrient Deficiency
- 241. GRID- Global Related Iodine Deficiency
- 242. IDA-Iodine Deficiency Aneamia
- 243. ZERP-Zambia Education Rehabilitation project
- 244. TNDP- Transitional National Development Plan
- 245. IMF –International Monetary Fund
- 246. TTI- Trades Training Institute
- 247. **HRDO...Human Resource Development Officer**
- 248. **PRSP. . Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper**
- 249. **PSRP- Public Service Reform Programme**
- 250. FBOs: Faith Based Organizations
- 251. PEMCS: Provincial Education Management Committees
- 252. DEMCs: District Education Management Committee
- 253. ECCDE: Early Childhood Care Development and Education
- 254. AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

- 255. FNDP Fifth National Development Plan
- 256. GBV Gender Based Violence
- 257. GDP Gross Domestic Product
- 258. GER Gross Enrolment Rate
- 259. GNI Gross National income
- 260. HIPC Highly Indebted Poor Country
- 261. SADC Southern African Development Committee
- 262. TEVET Technical Education Vocational Entrepreneurship
- 263. UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
- 264. USAID United States Agency for International Development
- 265. UNDP- united nations development programme
- 266. GIP-gender index parity