

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

PC108 CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

TIME: 2 HOURS

MAR 2023

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **all** questions in Section A and Section B

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1. Citizenship Education and Conflict Transformation seeks to promote all the following except: **A.** Ubuntuism **B.** Patriotism. **C.** Constitutionalism. **D.** Partisanship.
 2. Citizenship Education and Conflict Transformation seeks to enable students to do the following except: **A.** Appreciate various cultures **B.** Examine the nature and context of conflicts. **C.** Transform conflicts. **D.** Abuse drugs.
 3. What is a citizen? **A.** A member of a political community. **B.** Person **C.** Man **D.** Town dweller.
 4. A political community refers to: **A.** Country. **B.** Political Party. **C.** United community. **D.** Village.
 5. An obligation is a: **A.** Duty that a citizen should do. **B.** A right. **C.** Must **D.** Task.
 6. A right is: **A.** How a citizen is should be treated. **B.** An obligation. **C.** Good. **D.** A duty.
 7. Citizenship is derived from the word: **A.** Citizen. **B.** Patriot. **C.** Champion. **D.** City.
 8. One may be a citizen by: **A.** Birth or registration. **B.** Application. **C.** Death. **D.** Desire.
 9. A citizen is any member of a political community or State who:
A. Enjoys clear rights, obligations and duties associated with this membership.
B. Loves his/her country. **C.** Abuses drugs. **D.** Is free to do anything.
 10. Which one is not part of Zimbabwe's ethics and values: **A.** Discipline. **B.** Constitutionalism. **C.** Respect. **D.** Individualism.
 11. Citizens should: **A.** Recognize the authority of the State and obey its laws. **B.** Do whatever they want. **C.** Abuse drugs. **D.** Not pay taxes.
 12. If a State fails to follow its side of the agreement/contract citizens have the right to remove her through: **A.** Elections. **B.** Coups. **C.** Violence. **D.** Operations.
 13. A democratic State: **A.** Is authoritative. **B.** Is dictatorial. **C.** Respects human rights. **D.** Is autocratic.

14. A family is a: **A.** Basic unity of any community. **B.** Headed by a father. **C.** Home. **D.** Union.
15. Constitutionalism and the rule of law is a result of: **A.** Coercion. **B.** Love. **C.** Trust. **D.** Checks and balances of the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislative.
16. Who said, "If you want peace, talk to your enemy." Paul Mwazha. **B.** Bishop Tutu. **C.** Pope Francis. **D.** Bishop Mutendi.
17. Restorative processes are: **A.** Retributive. **B.** Punitive. **C.** Revengeful. **D.** Based on local context and content.
18. "I am because we are" defines: **A.** Ubuntu. **B.** Sovereignty. **C.** Identity. **D.** Culture
19.ensures sustainable peace and justice. **A.** Human and environmental security. **B.** Human security. **C.** Environmental security. **D.** None of the above.
20. Zimbabwe was colonized in **A.** 1980. **B.** 1890. **C.** 1965. **D.** 1888.
21.was the prime cause of Chimurenga I, II and III. **A.** Land. **B.** Oppression. **C.** Racism. **D.** Ethnicism.
22. Which parties fought in Chimurenga II? **A.** ZAPU and ZANU. **B.** MDC-T and CCC. **C.** ZUM and FROLIZI. **D.** MDC-Alliance and ZANU Ndonga.
23. Southern African States which supported Zimbabwe's liberation war were called: **A.** Frontline States. **B.** SADC. **C.** African Union. **D.** United Nations.
24. What names were given to boys and girls who collaborated with the freedom fighters in Chimurenga II? **A.** Mujibha and Chimbwido. **B.** Vakomana navasikana. **C.** Boys and girls. **D.** Comrades.
25.was one of the main causes of Chimurenga II. **A.** One man one vote. **B.** Power. **C.** Political independence. **D.** Black hegemony.
26. The Lancaster House Conference was held in the year: **A.** 1976. **B.** 1977. **C.** 1979. **D.** 1980.
27. Who was the Chairperson of the Patriotic Front at the Lancaster House Conference? **A.** Robert Mugabe. **B.** Joshua Nkomo. **C.** Emerson Mnangagwa. **D.** Abel Muzorewa.
28. The Lancaster House Conference was an 'unfinished business' because: **A.** The land question was not addressed. **B.** Elections would be rigged. **C.** There was no winner. **D.** Twenty seats were reserved for the whites.
29. Zimbabwe achieved independence as a: **A.** United State. **B.** Federal State. **C.** Republic. **D.** Unitary State.
30. At independence, Zimbabwe was described as 'The Jewel of Africa' by: **A.** Lord Soames. **B.** Samora Machel. **C.** Kenneth Kaunda. **D.** Julius Nyerere.
31. The Third Chimurenga is also called: **A.** Jambanja. **B.** Hondo Yeminda. **C.** Murambatsvina. **D.** Covid-19.
32. Who mediated in the formation of the Government of National Unity of 2008-2013? **A.** President Mbeki. **B.** President Chisano. **C.** President Masire. **D.** President Khama.
33. An organ responsible for promoting peace in Zimbabwe is called: **A.** National Peace and Reconciliation Commission. **B.** Peace Commission. **C.** National Peace. **D.** JOC.
34. One of the greatest achievements of the Government of National Unity of 2008-2013 is: **A.** The New Constitution. **B.** Brain drain. **C.** Dollarization. **D.** End of violence.
35. Operation Restore Legacy in Zimbabwe took place in: **A.** October 2017. **B.** November 2017. **C.** November 2018. **D.** November 1980.

36. How can Zimbabwe promote direct foreign investment? **A.** Good governance. **B.** Nationalism. **C.** Patriotism. **D.** Command investment.
37. Which problem is most affecting the Zimbabwean youth today? **A.** Drug abuse. **B.** Music. **C.** Violence. **D.** Hopeless future.
38. Which one is a lesson learnt from Covid-19? **A.** Wash your hands. **B.** Invest in health delivery. **C.** Be vaccinated. **D.** Social distance.
39. What is the name of the Zimbabwe National Flag? **A.** Ngaikomborerwe Nyika YeZimbabwe/Kalibusiswe Ilizwe LeZimbabwe. **B.** Simudzai Mureza. **C.** Phakamisan iflegi yethu YeZimbabwe. **D.** Ishe Komborera Africa/ Nkosi Sikelela Africa.
40. Which one is Zimbabwe's greatest challenge? **A.** Economic sanctions. **B.** Corruption. **C.** Poverty. **D.** Climate change.

Section B (Answer both questions)

1. What major challenges are faced by the youth in Zimbabwe today? (1 page 5 marks).
2. What role can the youth play in the fight against drug abuse in Zimbabwe? (1 page 5 marks).

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