

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE.

00 000 7072

PC 108 CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

EXAMINATION PAPER

TIME: 3 HOURS

Instructions

- i) Answer ALL questions in Section A, ONE question in Section B and ONE question in Section C
- ii) All questions in Section B and C.
- iii) Candidates are expected to use relevant examples when answering questions.

SECTION A

Read the passage below and answer questions 1a to 1d which follow.

War songs played a pivotal role during the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe. War songs provoked people's thoughts, feelings and mood to fight for the liberation of the country. Slogans, songs and music that were sung and performed during the war of liberation, popularly known as the Second Chimurenga (1971–1979), instilled hope in both the liberation fighters and the masses as they gave them the strength to continue fighting until the attainment of independence. The war songs that were inextricably linked to the hard-fought struggle were the bedrock or cornerstone in boosting the fighters' morale. The language embedded in war songs oozed with power and urged the African fighters to soldier on despite all odds. Using critical discourse analysis of six war songs, namely *Maruza imi vapambepfumi* (You have been defeated), *Zimbabwe ndeyeropa baba*; *Zimbabwe ndeyeropa remadzibaba* (Zimbabwe is a country of our forefathers' blood,), *Mhoroi mose mose* (Greetings everyone), *Tichafara tasvika muZimbabwe* (We will be happy when we get to Zimbabwe) and *Mbuya Nehanda kufa vachitaura* (Grandmother Nehanda died speaking).

- 1a. From the passage above identify **five** reasons why music was important in war (5)
- b. What do you think Mbuya Nehanda meant by 'my bones will rise'? (*mapfupa angu achamuka*) (5)
- c. Write down **two** slogans that were used during the liberation struggle which are no longer relevant today. (2)
- d. Explain how slogans may be used as hate speech (5)
- e. State any **three** differences between a ceremonial mayor and an executive mayor. (6)
- f. Why is the practice of polygamy difficult to stop in Zimbabwe? (5)

- g. Suggest any **five** possible solutions to the problem of abuse of youth by political parties. (5)
- h. List any **five** characteristics of a conflict at crisis level? (5)
- i. Give any **three** examples in Zimbabwe which indicate that intra-party conflicts are rampant. (6)
- j. Give any **three** attributes of conflict transformation (6)

Section B

- 2. Imagine you are the Minister of Environment and Tourism; explain how you would deal with issues of environmental degradation in Zimbabwe?
- 3. Discuss why voter apathy is higher in African states.

Section C

- 4. Discuss why domestic violence has become rampant between 2019 and 2021.
- 5. Evaluate the allegation that revolutionary political parties are dictatorial in nature.

END OF PAPER