

Zimsec A Level Economics Past Exam Papers

The global response to HIV/AIDS has been a major aspect of global health and development policy over the last three decades. The book illustrates the devastating health impacts of the epidemic, with life expectancy in some countries falling to the lowest levels observed anywhere, and the remarkable success of the global HIV/AIDS response in reversing such extreme outcomes. Concerns about the implications of HIV/AIDS for economic development have played a role in motivating the global HIV/AIDS response. However, evidence on the impacts of HIV/AIDS on economic growth or poverty is weak, and the magnitude and relevance of such economic effects appears trivial compared to the consequences for life and health. Because of the success in extending access to treatment globally, HIV/AIDS has effectively transitioned into a chronic disease. This means that HIV/AIDS absorbs not only a substantial chunk of current global and national financial resources, but that these spending needs are projected to persist over decades. The costs of the HIV/AIDS response thus resemble a long-term financial liability, shaped by past and current policies. Relatedly, the calculus of cost-effectiveness of HIV/AIDS interventions has changed. People who become infected with HIV can now expect to not die because of AIDS; at the same time, each HIV infection results in medical needs and expenditures extending over decades. The book presents a framework for integrating these financial consequences and the transmission dynamics of HIV in the analysis of cost-effectiveness of HIV/AIDS interventions and in the design of HIV/AIDS programs.

Hyperinflation in Zimbabwe Background, Impact, and Policy Springer Nature

This book investigates the hyperinflation in Zimbabwe in the 2000s. The authors present a full description of the Zimbabwean hyperinflation in its relevant economic, historical and political context. They address parallels with other hyperinflations, discuss the economics of hyperinflation in general and of the Zimbabwean hyperinflation in particular, and provide a money demand estimation using a new dataset. The study concludes with several policy lessons. This book will be of interest to researchers in both social sciences and the humanities, as well as practitioners and policy-makers in development economics, and those in the banking industry.

Throughout human history, people have migrated from one area to another for many reasons, including searching for better economic, political or other conditions that are assumed to improve the human standard of living (Kotkin 2016:6; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2014). Migration to urban areas has increased over the past century, and is only expected to continue doing so. In 2016, 54% of earth's human population lived within urban areas, making it the largest urban population ever to occur on the planet (Brenner & Schmidt 2014:733; United Nations Population Fund 2014). A 2013 study by El Din, Shalaby, Farouh and Elariane states that, with more of the human population residing in urban areas than in the past, studies around human life in urban areas are more significant and necessary for the sake of increasing knowledge bases for the development of sustainable human environments (El Din et al. 2013:87, 88). Architects and urban planners focus on improving the quality of life of the end users of their designs at a contextual level, which in turn is beneficial as a good quality of life is considered to be one of the most important aspects for sustainable urban development (Othman, Aird & Buys 2015:22). Over the past 15 years there has been a knowledge shift towards global parameters for measurement of quality of life that are not uniform or based solely on economic indicators, but rather are developed so that these indicators can be used to measure quality of life at a contextual level in order to supply informative data and results (United Nations Population Fund 2016; Vermuni & Costanza 2006:124). There are contextual differences, similarities and variations for the definition of a good quality of life between the large urban areas in the developed world as well as in

countries within the Global South, which contains the majority of the world's Third World countries (Rigg 2007:8-10). With the global continuation of the urbanisation of the human population in different contexts, along with the migration of individuals between different parts of the world, urban planners and architects are challenged to design spaces that provide good quality of life within any urban context for an end user coming from any urban or rural context. This study seeks to investigate the means of assessing quality of life in residential spaces of end users who share similar values in terms of quality of life, but will be studied in three varied urban contexts, namely Zimbabwe, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Zimbabwe, is classified as a Low Income country by the United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs (2014), has experienced high levels of migration out of the country over the past 16 years (Humphris 2010), with the highest number of migrations into South Africa, which is classified as an Upper Middle Income Country, and the United Kingdom, classified as a High Income country (United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs 2014). This research paper seeks to measure and compare quality of life in the homes of Zimbabweans in the three contexts mentioned above, in order to gauge what aspects of residential design impact positively or negatively on the end user's quality of life.

Many African countries liberalized in the belief that international competition would stimulate efficiency, growth and technological dynamism. The results are mixed, but largely disappointing. This book examines why, looking at technological reactions to liberalization in garments and engineering in Tanzania, Kenya and Zimbabwe, countries with different levels of industrialisation and differing degrees of liberalization. Its findings, aimed at practitioners and researchers, explain why the assumptions underlying liberalisation are often flawed, why capabilities differ, and why they lag behind other regions.

"After the introduction of the fast track land reform programme in 2000, Zimbabwe has undergone major economic and political shifts and these have had a profound impact on both urban and rural livelihoods. This book provides rich empirical studies that examine a range of multi-faceted and contested livelihoods within the context of systemic crises. Taking a broad political economy approach, the chapters advance a grounded and in-depth understanding of emerging and shifting livelihood processes, strategies and resilience that foregrounds agency at household level. Highlighting an emergent scholarship amongst young black scholars in Zimbabwe, and providing an understanding of how people and communities respond to socio-economic challenges, this book is an important read for scholars of African political economy, Southern African Studies and livelihoods."--Publisher's summary.

Sustained growth depends on innovation, whether it's cutting-edge software from Silicon Valley, an improved assembly line in Sichuan, or a new export market for Swaziland's leather. Developing a new idea requires money, which poses a problem of trust. The innovator must trust the investor with his idea and the investor must trust the innovator with her money. Robert Cooter and Hans-Bernd Schäfer call this the "double trust dilemma of development." Nowhere is this problem more acute than in poorer nations, where the failure to solve it results in stagnant economies. In *Solomon's Knot*, Cooter and Schäfer propose a legal theory of economic growth that details how effective property, contract, and business laws help to unite capital and ideas. They also demonstrate why ineffective private and business laws are the root cause of the poverty of nations in today's world. Without the legal institutions that allow innovation and entrepreneurship to thrive, other attempts to spur economic growth are destined to fail.

Releasing the genius of an individual, an enterprise and a society is a central pre-occupation of the contemporary business environment. A fascinating approach to how we can begin to tackle this challenge is presented by the authors of *Integral Polity*. Integral spirituality, integral philosophy and the integral age, at an overall or holistic level of consciousness, has therefore become a strong enough idea to form the genesis of a movement over the course of the last

half century. Taking as a starting point the ground-breaking work of the Trans4m Centre for Integral Development this book applies such an 'integral' notion to the realms of business, economics and enterprise. To be successful, an integral approach must recognise the nuances of its environment - an integral approach in India is different from that in Indonesia, or Iceland, and they may in fact complement rather than conflict. Therefore this book also provides a fascinating alignment of such 'integrality' with, and between different 'southern' and 'eastern', 'northern' and 'western' worlds. Using case studies ranging across the globe this review of a newly integral theory and practice provides a new lease of life to what may increasingly be perceived as the self-seeking, insulated and occasionally violent and corrupt, realm of the political.

Nearly eighty years of a multitude of life experiences is sufficiently difficult to recapture all by itself but to accurately put it into words that project a sense of realism and true understanding can be more than just a challenge. It can also be a test of ones emotions that allow experiences, some preferred by me not to be resurrected , not only recalled but painfully related. And so it is with this story of the life and times of the McNamaras' that Mait has undertaken the task of putting into words those events that shaped his life. It isn't his intention to justify nor give credence to those events but solely to describe their happening. What is was at the time and what, if any, were the consequences . Sort of what it was then and what it is now. It is now time for us to "talk the talk and walk the walk." No journey of any distance can begin with out the first step so let us be on our way taking that first step.

Data Response Questions for Economics is a companion workbook to Economics from a Global Perspective and Multiple Choice Questions for Economics. It is thus structured to the syllabus of the International Baccalaureate Diploma. It is, however, suitable for use in any introductory economics course. The workbook contains a balanced selection of contemporary articles from around the world. Each article is followed by questions. Full answer schemes are provided. The workbook aims to help students acquire and practice a number of specific skills: To learn to read and interpret articles as an economist. To practice reading and interpreting graphical and statistical information. To widen knowledge through reading carefully chosen articles relevant to the course. To practice applying economic theory. To reinforce the skills and knowledge acquired in the economics course. To meet key economic concepts several times over. To relate classroom learning to the real world. To encourage hands on study. To gain a world perspective through reading articles drawn from all over the globe. To practice data response type examination questions.

Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2017 in the subject Business economics - Business Management, Corporate Governance, grade: 89, language: English, abstract: The issue of academic staff retention has attracted major interest in many countries and Zimbabwe is not an exception. The purpose of this study was to establish the determinants of academic staff retention in Zimbabwean universities with particular reference to two universities in Matabeleland region. Specifically, the objectives of the study were to establish whether demographic factors (age, sex and marital status), remuneration, career advancement opportunities, training and development, educational qualifications and amount of workload have an influence on academic staff retention. The study was quantitative and it employed the survey design. The total population of the academic staff in the two universities covered by the study was 491. Stratified random sampling was used to select a sample of 119 from the two universities. Data was analysed using Eviews version 10 and SPSS Version 21 software. The study employed the logit model to estimate the results. The study revealed that marital status, educational level, training and development, workload, remuneration and career advancement opportunities significantly affect academic staff retention in Zimbabwean universities. Age and sex do not have a significant effect on academic staff retention. The study recommended the need for Zimbabwean universities to provide staff exchange programmes so that members of

staff can share latest practices with staff members from other universities. It also recommended academic institutions to negotiate with banks to offer housing and vehicle loans to academic staff at reasonable interest rates. Another recommendation was that universities should conduct exit interviews with quitting members of staff so as to identify the major reasons for quitting. In addition, universities should provide continuous professio

"The aim of this research monograph is to explore the establishment of a new economic order in the infant German Republic or often called Weimar Republic (Deutsches Reich) after World War I and its social and economic turbulence."--P. 1.

This book identifies the root causes of income inequality in underdeveloped economies and proposes new solutions for structural reform in economies that have long neglected and exploited working people. It focuses on the case of Zimbabwe, a classic example of an African post-colonial state continuing with dualistic economic structures while simultaneously laying the blame for the initiation of this form of underdevelopment with colonialism. The book explores the colonial roots of economic dualism, in which traditional sectors run alongside newer forms of wage employment, and suggests ways for Zimbabwe to move beyond the ingrained inequalities and asymmetries in production and organisation that it generates. Using a combination of theoretical and empirical approaches, *Economic Dualism in Zimbabwe* demonstrates how economic dualism can be eliminated through structural transformation of the traditional agricultural sector and reallocation of labour across sectors. The author comprehensively discusses the origins of dualism in Zimbabwe, how it developed in land, labour, credit and financial markets, who stands to gain and lose from it, and ultimately what reforms are needed to eliminate dualism from the economic system. The book aims to complement efforts made by both North and South to transform this structurally embedded cause of underdevelopment and seeks to motivate change in the collective development agenda mindset. This book will be of interest to graduate-level students, scholars, researchers and policy practitioners in the fields of Development Studies, Economics, Agricultural Policy, Labour Policy, Economic Planning and African Studies.

The long-term impact of globalization, outsourcing, and technological change on workers is increasingly being studied by economists. At the nexus of labor economics, industry studies, and industrial organization, *The Analysis of Firms and Employees* presents new findings about these impacts by examining the interaction between the internal workings of businesses and outside influences from the market using data from countries around the globe. The result is enhanced insight into the dynamic interrelationship between firms and workers. A distinguished team of researchers here examines the relationships between human resource practices and productivity, changing ownership and production methods, and expanding trade patterns and firm competitiveness. With analyses of large-scale, nationwide datasets as well as focused, intensive observation of a few firms, *The Analysis of Firms and Employees* will challenge economists, policymakers, and scholars alike to rethink their assumptions about the workplace. In the Summer of 1991, Bob Carling, who was then Life Sciences Editor of Chapman & Hall, approached me over the possibility of producing an edited volume of works on economics and ecology. As we discussed the matter further, what became clear is that there is a growing literature on the 'frontiers' of both disciplines that has involved economists 'borrowing' from ecology and ecologists 'borrowing' from economics. We decided that this volume should try to provide a small cross-section of that literature. I was very much interested in editing this volume for several reasons. First, one of my principal interests in economics has been how the economic analysis of natural resource and environmental problems can benefit from the concepts and lessons learned from other disciplines, in particular ecology. I was grateful at having the opportunity to pull together a selection of readings that illustrate how the integration of the two disciplines can lead to fruitful analysis. Second, I was also aware that, as Director of the London Environmental Economics Centre and as a Senior Researcher at the International

Institute of Environment and Development, I was fortunate to have worked with or to have known a number of economists and ecologists whose work would be ideal for this volume. I was delighted that so many of my friends and colleagues were as enthusiastic about this project as I, and agreed to participate.

The Political Economy of Africa addresses the real possibilities for African development in the coming decades when seen in the light of the continent's economic performance over the last half-century. This involves an effort to emancipate our thinking from the grip of western economic models that have often ignored Africa's diversity in their rush to peddle simple nostrums of dubious merit. The book addresses the seemingly intractable economic problems of the African continent, and traces their origins. It also brings out the instances of successful economic change, and the possibilities for economic revival and renewal. As well as surveying the variety of contemporary situations, the text will provide readers with a firm grasp of the historical background to the topic. It explores issues such as: employment and poverty social policy and security structural adjustment programs and neo-liberal globalization majority rule and democratization taxation and resource mobilization. It contains a selection of country specific case studies from a range of international contributors, many of whom have lived and worked in Africa. The book will be of particular interest to higher level students in political economy, development studies, area studies (Africa) and economics in general.

The purpose of this occasional paper is to analyse well-being in Gauteng province from a capability perspective. The authors adopt a standard 'capability approach' consistent with Amartya Sen's concept of capabilities.

This book extends research in consumption economics by identifying similarities and differences in consumption patterns in a large number of countries, both developed and less developed. Its approach is to carefully analyze a large body of data from a highly diverse group of countries to determine the extent to which a simple economic framework can be used to understand and explain consumer behavior. It uses data from more than 40 countries which range from the most affluent to the poorest in the world. The book pays particular attention to the consumption of food and to new simulation techniques applied to systems of demand equations. Contents: Consumption in LDCSEmpirical Regularities in Consumption Patterns of LDCSConsumption in 43 CountriesIncome and World Food ConsumptionFood Consumption in Rich CountriesA Demand System for the WorldSimulating Demand Systems Readership: Advanced students, lecturers and researchers in economics. Keywords:

Several studies have investigated the impetus and implications behind large-scale land acquisitions/deals at the global level; however, intranational factors within communities and societies have not received much attention from researchers. The Handbook of Research on In-Country Determinants and Implications of Foreign Land Acquisitions examines the economic, sociological, and environmental issues surrounding land transactions and the impact these deals may have on local households and communities. Focusing on international issues as well as domestic concerns, this publication is a useful reference for policymakers, academics, researchers, and advanced-level students in various disciplines.

Wellington Mudhluri was born in Chitungwiza Zimbabwe and pursued his education up to A' level there. He then went to South Africa to pursue Economics studies at the

University of South Africa. He has travelled widely in and around that country as well as in the Southern Region. Wellington is a motivational Speaker, teacher and a preacher with strong drive and passion to ensure positive change. Apart from writing, he is an actor, director who has contributed immensely in drama and script writing. In "Stretch yourself to the limit", the author challenges people to identify their limits in all life endeavors and seek to go beyond them. He believes that it is possible to surpass what we believe to be our limits if we try some of the nuggets he shares in this book. He asserts that people should not be discouraged by past failures when they face challenges in life. He argues people, should strive to go beyond mediocrity and give biblical examples as his source of reference together with what is happening in the contemporary world. He also use a plethora of examples from the conversations he has had with different people in his travels. He also warns people about the damage and delays caused by paying attention too fear. This book is a must read for anybody hoping to stretch beyond the usual limits.

This publication provides an overview of health economics initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa and outlines a strategy for promoting further health economics capacity in the region. It is the result of a process initiated by the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) capacity building programme of work, including a Consultative Workshop in 2006, and completed with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The report was drafted as a paper providing background information and ideas on health economics capacity within the sub-Saharan African (SSA) region to stimulate discussion at the consultative workshop held in April 2006 to consider ways of promoting health-economics capacity within the region. Prior to publication, it was circulated widely among health economists working in Africa - their inputs ensure that it reflects the widest possible range of views.

Two veteran economists team up to provide an overview of basic economic principles in this textbook for students, business executives, and entrepreneurs. Kaela B. Mulenga and Francis L. Mupakati explore basic economic concepts and theories, clearly communicating their ideas in essay-type model answers that highlight how banks, free trade, inflation, and more affect the economy. The textbook reveals the logic economists use and the educated assumptions they make when conducting economic analyses pertaining to real-world scenarios. It provides a detailed overview of the free market enterprise system as well as a glossary of essential economic terms. The authors answer questions such as: • What are the major features of a free market economy? • What factors affect the elasticity of supply? • How does the market determine the equilibrium of price? In today's fast-paced digital information age, one must possess the tools to make sense of what's happening. Get the knowledge you need to respond to business challenges with this important resource.

Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject Business economics - Economic and Social History, grade: 2,7, Cologne University of Applied Sciences, language: English, abstract: The rise of south-south cooperation has

added a new perspective in the changing nature of world trade. The emergence of China, India, Brazil and South Africa can result in a changed global industrial setting which could ultimately help to solve the global problem of poverty. The role of South-South cooperation in linking industrial development, the expansion of trade and poverty reduction is not a new subject in international dialog today. 'In Latin America and the Caribbean, South-South cooperation is a very important mechanism not only to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, but also for a regional development agenda concerned with social inequality and weak institutions, as well as with the fight against poverty' reports FRIDE, an European think tank for global action. The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels in May 2001, emphasized the importance of South-South cooperation in capacity-building and setting best practices, particularly in the areas of health, education, training, environment, science and technology, trade, investment and transit transport cooperation. Recent years have witnessed considerable consolidation between the disciplines of environmental and ecological economics at research level, but until now textbooks in the area have done little to reflect this. Ahmed Hussen's book is to date the only one to reconcile the two standpoints. The central focus of the book will continue to be on this systematic integration of both mainstream and ecological approaches to environmental economics, and an acknowledgement that enduring solutions to major contemporary environmental challenges can be obtained through studies based on a well-conceived and balanced interdisciplinary approach. However, this third edition also contains much that is new. Chiefly, brand new chapters appear covering the following topics: The economics of climate change The economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services 'Green' accounting and alternative economic and social indicators of sustainability The business case for environmental sustainability An Appendix that provides a brief historical account of the development of ecological economics The result is a comprehensive introduction to the main facets of environmental and ecological economics — a text that boldly refuses to put up barriers between disciplines and takes a holistic approach to vital issues. This student-friendly textbook contains a variety of study tools including learning points, boxed features, case studies, revision questions and discussion questions, and an Appendix that provides students with a review of basic economic principles relevant to the study of the environment and its management. Written in a clear and accessible style, this book will prove an excellent choice for introducing both students and academics to the world of environmental economics.

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