



NDOLA TRUST SCHOOL
SUCCESS THROUGH HARD WORK



Civics 8 week 8

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Read the given notes on Central Government thoroughly.**
- 2. Answer all the given questions**
- 3. Remember to submit your work in good time.**
- 4. The due date for submission is Friday, 31st July 2020.**

kindly note that these notes will be followed by a live zoom lesson, after a reminder is given on Google class. This therefore, means that everyone is expected to download a zoom application.

TOPIC 9: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (continuation)

Types of ministers in Zambia

There are two types of ministers in Zambia namely:

1. Cabinet ministers

These are ministers in charge of various ministries in government such as ministry of education

2. Provincial ministers

These are ministers in charge of provinces of Zambia such as minister of Lusaka province.

Types of civil servants

1. The secretary to the cabinet

This is the senior most civil servants in charge of all civil servants in Zambia.

2. Permanent secretary

This is the senior civil servant in charge of the ministry. Eg ministry of education

3. Provincial permanent secretary

This is the senior most civil servant in charge of a province.

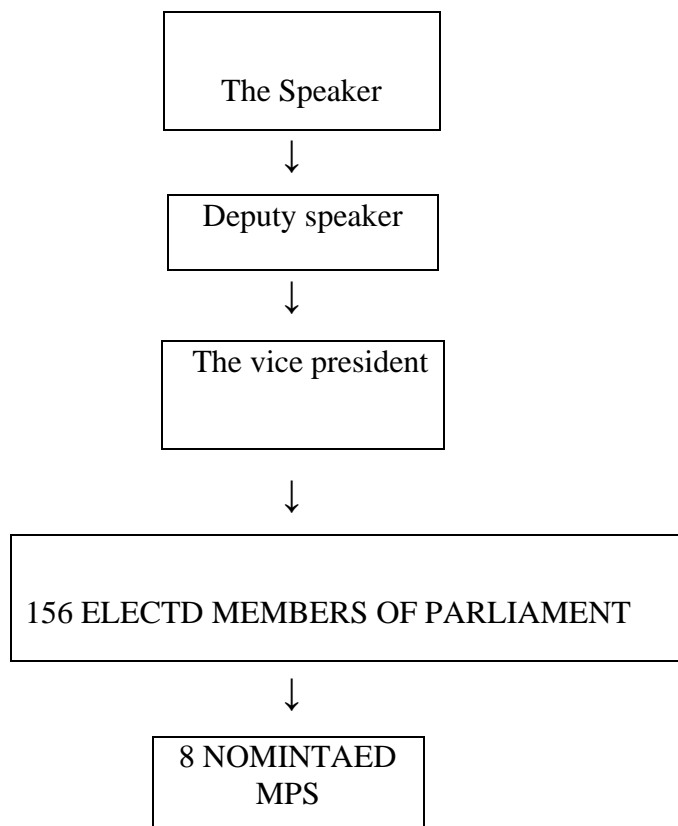
4. Civil servants

These are civil servants working under various ministries and department such as teachers, nurses, policemen, doctors and accountants.

2.LEGISLATURE

This is the organ or arm of governments that make, change and abolish laws. The word **Legislature** comes from the word **legislate** which means to make laws. It is made up of the speaker, deputy speakers, vice president, elected and nominated members of parliament

Structure of Legislature



Functions of the Legislature

1. To make laws of the country

2. To make change on the laws of the country
3. To abolish the laws of the country
4. To ratify presidential appointments such as the Chief Justice, DPP and Judges.
5. To approve the country's national budget
6. To audit the money given to different projects in the national budget
7. To represent demands of people from various constituencies

iii. Powers of the legislature

1. Can override presidential veto
2. Can impeach (remove) the president
3. Can reject presidential appointments e.g Chief justice
4. Can refuse to ratify treaties such as those on Gay marriages
5. Can conduct investigation on presidential action
6. Can reject or passes the budget
7. Can impose taxes on certain areas in the country
8. Can authorize certain expenditures in the country

List down the staff of national assembly

1. The speaker of the national assembly

- (a) He/she is the chairperson of national assembly
- (b) He/she is elected by the MPs from outside parliament among the members of public
- (c) He/she chairs the sitting of the national assembly
- (d) He/she makes sure that standing orders are followed in parliament.

Standing orders are rules and customs followed in the national assembly

(e) He/she does not vote for or against any motion in parliament except if there is a tie on the votes by MPs. The voting by the speaker to break a tie is known as **casting vote**.

(f) **Mace** is a symbol of speaker's power of authority.

2. The deputy speaker of national assembly

(a) There are two deputy speakers of national assembly one elected from outside parliament and one elected from among members of parliament

(b) He/she chairs the sitting of national assembly when the speaker is not there.

(c). He/she is free to vote for or against the motion in parliament as long as he/she is an MP as well.

3. The vice President

(a) he/she is the **leader of the house** in parliament

(b) He/she is elected as a running mate to mean if the president wins he/she has automatically been elected as vice president during general elections

4. The clerk of national assembly

(a) He/she is the **Chief Administrative Officer** of the national assembly

(b) He/she takes down or records the minutes of the daily debates in parliament in a book called **National Assembly Debate Book (NADB)**

5. The sergeant at arms

(a) He/she is the security officer of the national assembly

(b) he/she assists the speaker to maintain order in parliament

(c) He/she sends an MP who behaves contrary to parliament code of conduct

when ordered by the speaker to maintain order or when instructed by the

speaker.

TASK

1. Explain the following terms:

A. Ratification

B. Treaty

C. Veto

D. Impeachment

E. Nomination

2. Briefly explain how you could improve the lives of people if you were a member of parliament

❖ **Send your work to anycity87@gmail.com**