

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2020 PAPER 1 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2020 Paper 1 (2030/1)

Section A: 20 MCQ | Section B: structured | Section C: essays

Answers first — worked answers follow. Section A = 20 multiple-choice; Section B = structured (answer all); Section C = essays (answer any two —



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Civic Education



2030/1

2020

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Write the **centre number** and your **examination number** on every page of the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 2 Answer all the questions in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 3 There are **twenty (20)** questions in Section **A**. Answer **all** the questions.
- 4 **Section A** Four suggested answers are given **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the best one and show it in the space provided by marking on it with a cross (X).
For example if the answer is **B**

A	☒	C	D
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- 5 Section **B** has **five (5)** questions. Answer all the questions in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 6 Section **C** has **five (5)** questions, answer **two (2)** questions only in the **Answer Booklet** provided.

Information for Candidates

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

Section A [20 marks]

Answer all the questions in this section in the Answer Booklet provided by putting a cross X on the letter you have chosen as your answer.

- 1** The National Constitutional Conference was established under the National Constitutional Conference Act, 19 of 2007. What was the function of the National Constitutional Conference? To ...

 - A** adapt new realities and to improve the constitution.
 - B** comment on and adopt a constitution based on the inputs of citizens.
 - C** examine, debate and adopt proposals to alter the constitution.
 - D** outline the aims and purposes of the constitution.
- 2** Twatasha was born in Angola and assumed the citizenship of that country. This rule of citizenship is based on ...

 - A** blood relations.
 - B** fosterhood.
 - C** naturalised.
 - D** place of birth.
- 3** Which electoral system makes the voters often have little or no contact with the people who represent them?

 - A** Mixed Proportionality System.
 - B** Proportional Representation System.
 - C** Single Member Majoritarian System.
 - D** Single Member Plurality System.
- 4** Why are the 1972 Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations conference on the environment and 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development known as soft laws? This is because they have not been ...

 - A** enacted into legally binding documents.
 - B** providing a framework for the enjoyment of all rights.
 - C** recognising the duty of fulfilling people's rights.
 - D** taking deliberate action to bring about human rights.
- 5** The type of corruption that takes place at higher or more senior levels of corporations, industries, government and business is called ...

 - A** Grand corruption.
 - B** Industrial corruption.
 - C** Petty corruption.
 - D** Political corruption.
- 6** Which of the following factors of culture affect the appreciation of cultural diversity that may lead to some cultures being misunderstood?

 - A** Ethnocentrism
 - B** Relativism
 - C** Prejudice
 - D** Stereotype

- 7 The government institution that works with civil societies and other government departments to rehabilitate victims of substance abuse is the ...
- A Anti-corruption commission.
 - B Drug Enforcement Commission.
 - C Society for Family Health.
 - D Zambia Police Service.
- 8 When did the United Nations make a declaration on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women?
- A 1966
 - B 1967
 - C 1979
 - D 1984

Study the table about Civil Society Organisations and answer the questions that follow.

CIVIL SOCIETY	OBJECTIVE	CLASSIFICATION
Transparency International Zambia	A	International organisation
B	Offer legal advice to vulnerable groups especially children	Civic Organisation
Labour movement	Safeguard the interests of the workers	C

- 9 What is objective A?
- A Advocate and lobby for zero tolerance towards corruption.
 - B Enforce the law against corruption and other related vices.
 - C Ensure that public funds allocated by Parliament are used well.
 - D Monitor and investigate money laundering activities in Zambia.
- 10 Which pair is **true** about the Civil Society Organisation marked **B** and classification of the organisation marked **C**?
- A Operation Young Vote and Pressure Groups.
 - B Young Women Christian Association and Industrial Organisation.
 - C Zambia Civic Education Association and Industrial Organisation.
 - D Zambia Civic Education Association and Professional Association.

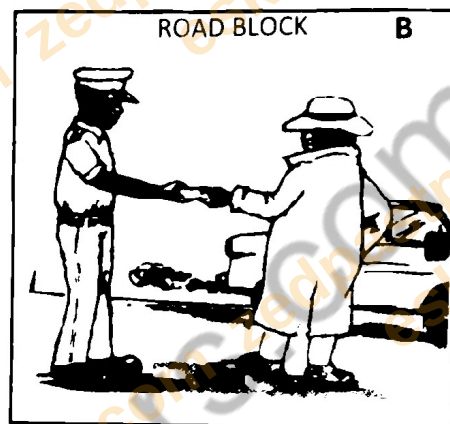
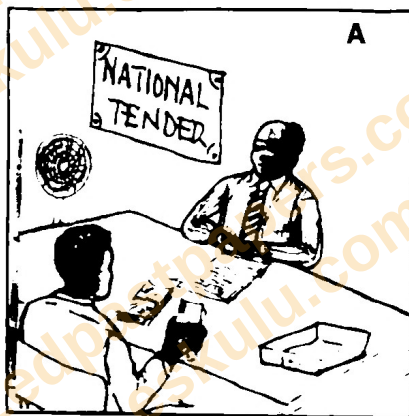
- 11 Which of the following statements explains the concept 'Civil Society'?
- A An arena of interaction which operates among family, private sector and state.
 - B Non-governmental institutions formed to influence government policy and decisions on a particular subject.
 - C Non-governmental organisations and individuals who make it their business to promote and defend good governance.
 - D Voluntary Association of people who share common values and wish to form the government.
- 12 Mr Mungole's neighbour always beats his wife. You are a police reserve in Mr Mungole's neighbourhood and one day his wife brings a report to you. How would you handle this case? Advise Mr Mungole's wife to ...
- A discuss and resolve the problem.
 - B divorce the husband.
 - C report to the victim support.
 - D sue the husband.
- 13 Why is burden of proof essential in the legal system?
- A For the classification of crime by a judge.
 - B To allow the prosecution to prove the offender beyond doubts.
 - C To protect the criminals for prosecution.
 - D To protect the prosecution system.
- 14 A type of economic system in which decision making is distributed among various economic agents or localised within production units is referred to as ...
- A centralised planning.
 - B decentralised planning.
 - C economic development.
 - D fiscal discipline.
- 15 Religionism is an attitude of people believing that their religion is the best and the only true religion. This is one of the causes of religious conflicts. This statement teaches that ...
- A different understandings causes conflict.
 - B misunderstandings cause conflict.
 - C religious beliefs cause conflict.
 - D respect of other people's religions cause conflict.
- 16 Which of the following is the **best** way of addressing child abuse?
- A Enacting stiffer punishment.
 - B Frightening the abusers.
 - C Reporting to the police.
 - D Secure your home.

- 17 The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) is one of the most recent Human Rights Instruments to be recognised by the United Nations General Assembly. The following are the main areas covered by this instrument **except** ...
- A Co-operation.
 - B Criminalisation.
 - C Investigation.
 - D Prevention.
- 18 Nzumbu, a young boy became a soldier and was taken away from his family. After the civil war, he was brought back to his family. This is referred to as ...
- A family alternative care.
 - B family reunification.
 - C juvenile justice.
 - D recovery and reintegration.
- 19 Some small scale farmers in Lubwe Village have continued to be dependent on government despite receiving subsidised farming inputs. Which statement **best** evaluates the possible negative impact on government for **not** weaning farmers from subsidies?
- A It is the responsibility of government to subsidise farmers.
 - B The government can recover the money by reducing the price of the inputs.
 - C The government may benefit after the farmers export maize.
 - D The government may fail to sustain the inputs and end up in debts.
- 20 Country X used different ways to calculate its Gross Domestic Product. Which of the following is **not** one way in which Gross Domestic Product may be calculated?
- By adding up the ...
- A expenditure on goods and services at the time of sale.
 - B producer's incomes from the sale of goods and services.
 - C value of all goods and services exported.
 - D value of all goods and services produced.

SECTION B [40 Marks]

There are five (5) questions in this section. Answer all the question in the answer Booklet provided.

- 1** Study the pictures depicting the forms of corruption below and answer the questions that follow:



- (a) Identify the forms of corruption depicted in pictures **A** and **B**. [2]
- (b) Explain briefly the form of corruption depicted in picture **B**. [1]
- (c) How does corruption take place in the following:
 - (i) Abuse of power, [1]
 - (ii) Conflict of interest, [1]
 - (iii) Fraud. [1]
- (d) State **one** negative effect of corruption on both society and the economy. [1]
- (e) What role does the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) play in its fight against corruption? [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 2** Explain the behavioural traits of the youths abusing drugs. [8]

- 3** Answer the following questions under the Bill of Rights:

- (a) What is the Bill of Rights? [2]
- (b) Why is the Bill of Rights in Zambia **not** easily amended? [1]
- (c) What does the constitutional provisions in the Bill of Rights reflect? [1]
- (d) Mention **two** articles that are non-derogable. [2]
- (e) State **two** ways of enforcing the Bill of Rights. [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 4 Study the table below showing the views on Re-entry Policy.

Types of respondents	Percentage of member for Re-entry Policy	Percentages of members against the Re-entry Policy	Total
Church members	32	68	100
Politicians	80	20	100
Parents	40	60	100

- (a) What is the aim of the Re-entry Policy? [1]
- (b) (i) Which category of respondents had the highest percentage in favour of the Re-entry Policy? [1]
- (ii) Which category of respondents had the highest percentage against the Re-entry Policy? [1]
- (c) Give **two** reasons the respondents mentioned in (b) (i) were against the Re-entry Policy. [2]
- (d) How beneficial is the Re-entry Policy to the girl child? [1]
- (e) State **two** economic factors affecting global disparities in education. [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 5 Answer the following questions relating to the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit of 2015.

- (a) Explain sustainable development. [2]
- (b) What is the aim of the sustainable development goals? [1]
- (c) State **two** sustainable development goals. [2]
- (d) Which of the sustainable development goals aims at providing affordable and clean energy? [1]
- (e) Mention **two** Zambia's strategic long-term focus for sustainable development. [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

[Turn over

SECTION C: ESSAY QUESTIONS [40 marks]

This section consists of five (5) essay questions. Answer any two questions in the Answer Booklet provided.

- 1** Explain the concept 'culture'. Analyse Zambia's societal core values. [2:18]
- 2** Assess the functions of the local councils. Examine the role of traditional leaders in governance. [14:6]
- 3** Identify the socio-cultural practices that hinder equal participation of men and women. How can the community address the negative socio-cultural practices? [8:12]
- 4** Discuss the shortcomings of the media in the Third World countries. Explain the factors that hinder the media from disseminating information to the public. [10:10]
- 5** Examine the environmental concerns in Zambia. How do various institutions promote environmental management? [12:8]



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Question A1. What was the function of the National Constitutional Conference (Act 19 of 2007)?

Answer: C — to examine, debate and adopt proposals to alter the constitution.

Question A2. Twatasha was born in Angola and assumed the citizenship of that country. This rule of citizenship is based on ...

Answer: D — place of birth (jus soli).

Question A3. Which electoral system makes voters have little or no contact with those who represent them?

Answer: B — Proportional Representation System (representatives come from party lists, not constituencies).

Question A4. Why are the 1972 Stockholm and 1992 Rio Declarations known as soft laws?

Answer: B — they only provide a framework/guidelines and are not enacted into legally binding documents.

Question A5. The type of corruption at higher/senior levels of corporations, industry, government and business is called ...

Answer: A — Grand corruption.

Question A6. Which factor of culture affects the appreciation of cultural diversity and may lead to some cultures being misunderstood?

Answer: A — Ethnocentrism (judging other cultures by the standards of one's own).

Question A7. Which government institution works with civil society to rehabilitate victims of substance abuse?

Answer: B — Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC).

Question A8. When did the United Nations make a Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women?

Answer: B — 1967 (the Declaration; the CEDAW Convention followed in 1979).

Question A9. From the table, which is objective A of Transparency International Zambia?

Answer: A — Advocate and lobby for zero tolerance towards corruption.

Question A10. From the table, identify organisation B and the classification of organisation C (the labour movement).

Answer: C — Zambia Civic Education Association (B) and Industrial Organisation (C — the labour movement).

Question A11. Which statement explains the concept 'Civil Society'?

Answer: A — An arena of interaction which operates among family, private sector and the state.

Question A12. Mr Mungole's neighbour beats his wife. As a police reserve, how would you handle the case? Advise the wife to ...

Answer: C — report to the Victim Support Unit.

Question A13. Why is the burden of proof essential in the legal system?

Answer: B — to allow the prosecution to prove the offender (guilty) beyond reasonable doubt.

Question A14. An economic system in which decision-making is distributed among various agents/production units is referred to as ...

Answer: B — decentralised planning.

Question A15. 'Religionism' (believing one's religion is the best and only true one) teaches that ...

Answer: B — misunderstandings cause conflict.

Question A16. Which of the following is the best way of addressing child abuse?

Answer: A — Enacting stiffer punishment (a strong legal deterrent).

Question A17. The main areas covered by the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) include the following EXCEPT ...

Answer: C — Investigation (the pillars are prevention, criminalisation, international co-operation and asset recovery).

Question A18. Nzumbu, a boy soldier, was brought back to his family after the civil war. This is referred to as ...

Answer: D — recovery and reintegration (of former child soldiers).

Question A19. What is the possible negative impact on government of NOT weaning farmers off subsidies?

Answer: D — The government may fail to sustain the inputs and end up in debt.

Question A20. Which of the following is NOT a way of calculating Gross Domestic Product? By the ...

Answer: C — value of all goods and services exported (exports alone are not GDP; the methods are expenditure, income and output).

Question B1. Study the two corruption pictures (A = National Tender Board; B = Road Block) and answer.

- (a) Forms of corruption: Picture A = GRAND corruption (large-scale, at the National Tender Board involving big contracts); Picture B = PETTY corruption (small-scale bribery).
- (b) Picture B: petty corruption — small bribes paid to/demanded by junior officials, e.g. a driver bribing a traffic officer at a road block.
- (c)(i) Abuse of power — using one's official position or authority for personal gain.
- (ii) Conflict of interest — when a public officer's private interest interferes with official duty (e.g. awarding a contract to one's own company).
- (iii) Fraud — deliberate deception (falsifying documents/figures) for unlawful gain.
- (d) Negative effect: on society — erodes trust and breeds injustice; on the economy — discourages investment and slows economic growth / wastes public resources.

Answer: (e) The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) scrutinises government spending and the Auditor General's reports, exposing misuse of public funds and holding officials accountable.

Question B2. Explain the behavioural traits of youths abusing drugs. [8]

Answer: Change in personality/mood swings; decline in school performance and absenteeism; withdrawal from family and friends; loss of interest in normal activities; aggression and irritability; lying and stealing to get money for drugs; secretive behaviour and keeping bad company; neglect of personal hygiene/appearance; changes in appetite and sleep.

Question B3. The Bill of Rights.

- (a) The Bill of Rights is the part of the Constitution (Part III) that sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual.
- (b) It is not easily amended because it is entrenched — it can only be altered through a national referendum.
- (c) The provision on non-derogable rights shows that certain rights cannot be suspended or taken away even during a state of emergency.
- (d) Two non-derogable rights: the right to life (Art. 12) and protection from inhuman treatment/torture (Art. 15) [also protection from slavery, Art. 14].

Answer: (e) Two ways of enforcing the Bill of Rights: applying to the High Court for redress (Art. 28); and the Human Rights Commission / the courts.

Question B4. Table on views about the Re-entry Policy (Church 32/68; Politicians 80/20; Parents 40/60).

(a) Aim of the Re-entry Policy: to allow girls who fall pregnant while in school to return and continue their education after giving birth.

(b)(i) Highest percentage IN FAVOUR: Politicians (80%).

(ii) Highest percentage AGAINST: Church members (68%).

(c) Two reasons the Church members were against it: it may encourage promiscuity/immorality; and it goes against their religious and moral values (seen as rewarding bad behaviour).

(d) Benefit to the girl child: it gives her a second chance at education, reduces female illiteracy and poverty, and lets her achieve her potential.

Answer: (e) Two economic factors affecting global disparities in education: poverty/low household income; and the level of a country's economic development / funding of education.

Question B5. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2015).

(a) Sustainable development: development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

(b) Aim of the SDGs: to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity for all by 2030.

(c) Two SDGs: No Poverty; Zero Hunger [or Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, etc.].

(d) The SDG that provides affordable and clean energy: Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy).

Answer: (e) Two of Zambia's strategic long-term focuses: Vision 2030 (a prosperous middle-income nation); and the Seventh National Development Plan / economic diversification.

Question C1. Explain the concept 'culture'. Analyse Zambia's societal core values. [2:18]

Culture: the total way of life of a people — their beliefs, customs, values, language, arts, dress, food and practices, passed on from generation to generation.

Answer: Zambia's national/societal core values (Preamble to the Constitution): (i) morality and ethics; (ii) patriotism and national unity; (iii) democracy and constitutionalism; (iv) human dignity, equity, social justice, equality and non-discrimination; (v) good governance and integrity; (vi) sustainable development. Analyse how each guides behaviour and nation-building.

Question C2. Assess the functions of the local councils. Examine the role of traditional leaders in governance. [14:6]

Functions of local councils: provide local services (water, sanitation, refuse collection, markets, roads, street lighting); make and enforce by-laws; promote local development; collect rates/levies; issue trading and building licences; provide social amenities (libraries, clinics, cemeteries).

Answer: Role of traditional leaders: custodians of custom and tradition; allocate customary land; resolve local disputes; mobilise people for development; preserve culture and heritage; and advise government (through the House of Chiefs).

Question C3. Identify socio-cultural practices that hinder equal participation of men and women. How can the community address them? [8:12]

Harmful practices: early/child marriages; gendered division of labour; preference for boys' education; property grabbing; sexual cleansing; initiation ceremonies that reinforce female subordination; excessive bride price.

Answer: Addressing them: civic education and sensitisation; enforcing laws against harmful practices; promoting girl-child education (re-entry policy); economic empowerment of women; involving traditional and religious leaders; and affirmative action to raise women's participation.

Question C4. Discuss the shortcomings of the media in Third World countries. Explain the factors that hinder the media from disseminating information. [10:10]

Shortcomings: government control and censorship; sensationalism; bias/partisanship; lack of professionalism; poor coverage of rural areas; over-commercialisation.

Answer: Factors hindering dissemination: repressive laws and government control; poor infrastructure (no electricity/network in rural areas); illiteracy; poverty (people cannot afford newspapers, radios, data); language barriers; inadequate funding; self-censorship; and insecurity for journalists.

Question C5. Examine the environmental concerns in Zambia. How do various institutions promote environmental management? [12:8]

Environmental concerns: deforestation and charcoal burning; air and water pollution (e.g. mine effluents into the Kafue River); land degradation; poaching and loss of biodiversity; poor waste management; and the effects of climate change (droughts and floods).

Answer: Institutions: the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) enforces environmental law and conducts EIAs; the Forestry Department manages forests; the Department of National Parks and Wildlife protects wildlife; local councils manage waste; and NGOs sensitise communities — together they regulate, educate, reforest and conserve.

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