

# **G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2023 PAPER 1 SOLUTIONS**

**Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2023 Paper 1 (2030/1)**

Tuesday 14 November 2023 | 2 hours 30 minutes | 100 marks

*Question paper appears first — worked answers follow. Section A = 20 MCQs; 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**

**Tuesday**

**14 NOVEMBER 2023**

**Time: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**Marks: 100**

## Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** inserted in the question paper.
- 2 Write the **centre number** and your **examination number** on **every page** of the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 3 Write **all** the answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 4 There are **twenty** questions in **Section A**; answer **all**.
- 5 **Section A:** Four suggested answers are given **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the best one and mark it on the answer grid in the **Answer Booklet**.
- 6 **Section B** has **five** questions. Answer **all** the questions in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 7 **Section C** has **five** questions. Answer **two** questions only in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 8 Enter the question numbers you have answered from **Section C** in the grid on the **Answer Booklet**.

## Information for Candidates

Cell phones and other electronic devices 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 From the following, identify the commission that paved way for the formulation of Zambia's electoral system.
  - A Chona Constitution Review Commission
  - B Mung'omba Constitution Review Commission
  - C Mwanakatwe Constitution Review Commission
  - D Mvunga Constitution Review Commission
- 2 Which **two** electoral systems make up the Mixed Member Proportionality System?
  - A First Past The Post (FPTP) and Proportional Representation System (PRS).
  - B Party list Proportional Representation and Single Member Majoritarian System.
  - C Semi Proportional Representation and Proportional Representation System.
  - D Single Member Majoritarian System and Proportional Representation System.
- 3 Monde who has visual impairment was given a book with a small font to read in class. What citizen's right was being violated? Right to ...
  - A Assembly.
  - B Education.
  - C Employment.
  - D Own Property.
- 4 When was the American Declaration of Independence?
  - A 1689
  - B 1776
  - C 1789
  - D 1791
- 5 One of the roles in which Parliament contributes to the fight against corruption is by ...
  - A carrying out investigations on persons alleged to have committed a corrupt offence.
  - B dealing with administrative cases in which government workers fail to follow written procedures.
  - C regulating the way government institutions procure goods and services.
  - D summoning those cited for non-compliance in handling public funds in their institutions.
- 6 Which one of the following is the **best** combination of intangible cultural heritage?
  - A Ancient tools, language and myths.
  - B Beliefs, oral traditions and rites.
  - C Monuments, songs and food.
  - D Old painting, folk role and music.

- 7 How does the shifting patterns of the existing social structure cause substance abuse?
- A By enabling people to have access to substance abuse.
  - B By making people lonely as a result they start abusing drugs.
  - C It makes some people fail to adapt hence resorting to substance abuse.
  - D Most people become ignorant of the dangers of substance abuse.
- 8 Which of the following is **not** an example of non-adherence to standards and ethics by the media?
- A Biased news reporting.
  - B Not abiding to all general laws.
  - C Objectivity in disseminating information.
  - D Prejudiced information reporting.
- 9 Paul Sils deposited K5 000.00 at the Central Bank for a period of three years to earn higher interest than that which was offered by Commercial Banks. What name is given to this money?
- A Insurance bonds
  - B Mortgage shares
  - C Premium policy
  - D Treasury bills
- 10 In a civil case, two parties may narrate the same incident in different ways. However, the court can determine who could be telling the truth by ...
- A implementing common laws.
  - B proving the case beyond reasonable doubt.
  - C seeking for all damages caused.
  - D using balance of probability.
- 11 The situation that arises where there is an observable gender gap is known as ...
- A gender issue.
  - B gender roles.
  - C sex issue.
  - D sex stereotype.
- 12 The basic difference between rape and defilement is the ...
- A age of a girl.
  - B consent by the victim.
  - C maturity of the offender.
  - D social status of the involved.

- 13 Which international instrument on human rights recognises the right to earn a living by freely engaging into employment?
- A Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
  - B International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
  - C International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
  - D United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
- 14 A voidable marriage is one that is initially valid but later invalidated by the courts of law. Which of the following conditions does **not** support this statement?
- A Bad relations with the in-laws.
  - B Child born outside marriage.
  - C Mental disorder of any of the parties in marriage.
  - D Wilful refusal to consummate the marriage by any party.
- 15 Measurable variables which are assumed to be directly related to development are referred to as ...
- A income indicators of development.
  - B indicators of development.
  - C measures against poverty.
  - D regulators of development.
- 16 "We have land but nothing to work with. All I have is a small hoe. Ten years ago, I got eight bags per acre, today I get two bags. I cannot afford fertilizer. I do not qualify for credit." This perception of poverty is on the ... status level.
- A community
  - B personal
  - C political
  - D social
- 17 Which one of the following goals of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity in Zambia focuses on advancing a network of protected areas?
- A Conservation of the genetic diversity of crops and livestock.
  - B Development of appropriate legal framework on use of genetically modified organisms.
  - C Ensure conservation of the natural ecosystem.
  - D Improvement of legal and human resource development framework.
- 18 What concept is used to describe a chemical that causes leaves to drop?
- A Defoliant
  - B Elements
  - C Non target
  - D Waste chems

- 19 Two countries in Africa specialised and traded with each other as they had definite and clear cut advantages in producing two different commodities. This implies that the two countries had ...
- A balance of trade.
  - B comparative cost advantage.
  - C comparative cost deficit.
  - D high trade surplus.
- 20 What key challenge do Third World Countries have in resource mobilisation?
- A Foreign direct investment
  - B Interest rates on loans
  - C Protectionist laws and policies
  - D Social economic responsibility

### SECTION B: [40 MARKS]

There are **five** questions in this section. Answer **all** the questions in the Answer Booklet provided.

- 1 How does the principle of Separation of Powers contribute to good governance?

[Total: 8 marks]

- 2 Explain how corruption in Zambia is addressed by the following acts:

- (a) The Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia [2]
- (b) Financial Intelligence Act No. 46 of 2010 [2]
- (c) Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Whistle Blowers) Act No. 4 of 2010 [2]
- (d) Forfeiture of Proceeds of Crime Act No. 19 of 2010 [2]

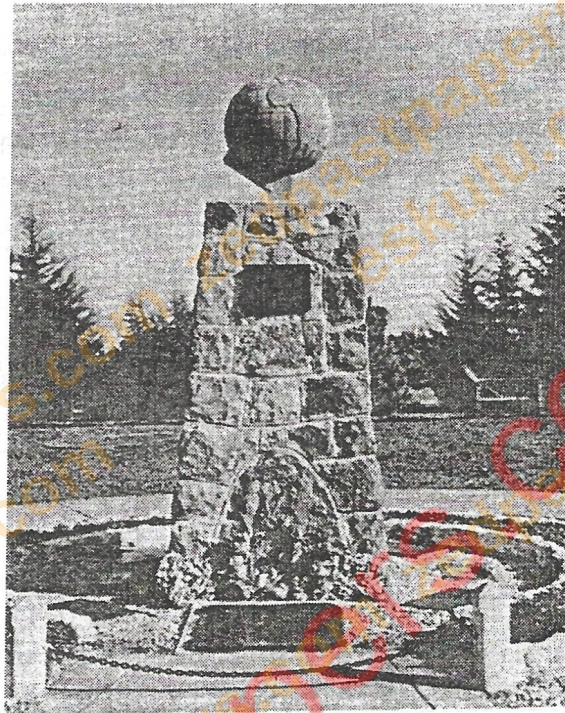
[Total: 8 marks]

- 3 In relation to the **Zambian Bill of Rights**, explain the following concepts:

- (a) Frivolous or vexatious [2]
- (b) Locus Standi [2]
- (c) Salus Populi Superma Lex [2]
- (d) Writ of Certiorari [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

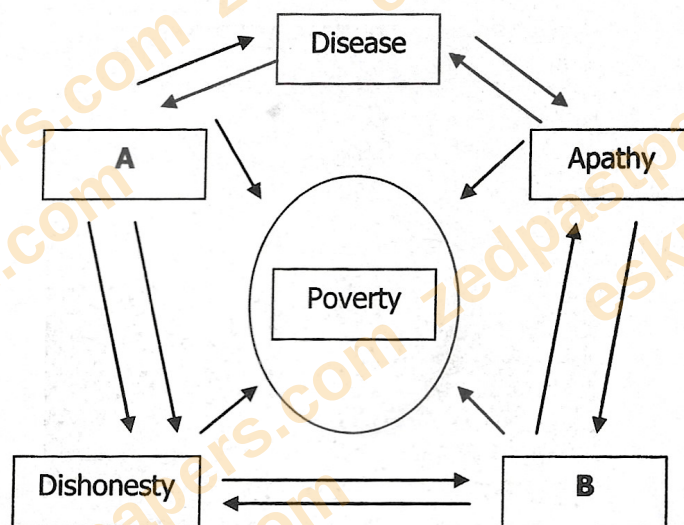
- 4 Study the picture showing a memorial site named after one of the former Secretary Generals to the United Nations (UNO) and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Mention the name of the former United Nations Secretary General under which the memorial site was named after. [1]
- (b) State the town where the site in the picture is situated. [1]
- (c) In which year did the plane crash take place at the site that caused the death of the United Nations Secretary General? [1]
- (d) What kind of mission was the United Nations Secretary General undertaking before the plane crash at the site? [1]
- (e) Suggest **two** measures that the United Nations Organisation (UNO) should have undertaken to avoid sending its Secretary General on a mission that led to his death. [2]
- (f) Give **two** reasons why this memorial site is important. [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 5 Study the diagram showing the factors of poverty and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Identify factors marked.
- (i) A [1]
- (ii) B [1]
- (b) Explain how apathy causes poverty. [2]
- (c) Describe how diseases may lead to poverty in a country. [2]
- (d) In which way does poverty make people experience social exclusion? [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

### SECTION C: ESSAY QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

This section consists of **five** essay questions. Answer any **two** questions in the Answer Booklet provided.

- 1 (a) How does the rule of residence enables an alien to acquire Zambian citizenship? [4]
- (b) Explain the factors that hinder good citizenship. [16]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 2 (a) Describe the historical development of human rights. [8]
- (b) Analyse the role citizens play in promoting human rights. [12]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 3 (a) In which ways do financial institutions contribute to economic development? [10]
- (b) Explain the importance of standards in economic and social development. [10]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 4 (a) Identify types of families. [10]  
(b) Examine the importance of a family in a community. [10]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 5 (a) What is globalisation? [2]  
(b) Assess the positive and negative impact of globalisation. [18]

[Total: 20 marks]

**Question A1. Identify the commission that paved way for the formulation of Zambia's electoral system.**

**Answer: B — Mung'omba Constitution Review Commission (it reviewed and recommended reforms to the electoral system). [Recall item — flagged.]**

**Question A2. Which two electoral systems make up the Mixed Member Proportionality System?**

**Answer: A — First Past The Post (FPTP) and Proportional Representation System (PRS).**

**Question A3. Monde, who is visually impaired, was given a book with a small font to read in class. Which right was violated? Right to ...**

**Answer: B — Education (he could not access learning materials suited to his needs).**

**Question A4. When was the American Declaration of Independence?**

**Answer: B — 1776.**

**Question A5. One of the roles by which Parliament contributes to the fight against corruption is by ...**

**Answer: D — summoning those cited for non-compliance in handling public funds (through the Public Accounts Committee).**

**Question A6. Which one of the following is the best combination of intangible cultural heritage?**

**Answer: B — Beliefs, oral traditions and rites (non-physical heritage; tools, monuments and food are tangible).**

**Question A7. How do shifting patterns of the existing social structure cause substance abuse?**

**Answer: C — Some people fail to adapt to the change and resort to substance abuse.**

**Question A8. Which of the following is NOT an example of non-adherence to standards and ethics by the media?**

**Answer: C — Objectivity in disseminating information (a good practice, not a breach of ethics).**

**Question A9. Paul Silo deposited K5,000 at the Central Bank for three years to earn higher interest. What name is given to this money?**

**Answer: D — Treasury bills (a government security bought to earn interest).**

**Question A10.** Where two parties narrate the same incident differently, the court can determine who is telling the truth by ...

**Answer: D** — using the balance of probability (weighing whose version is more probable).

**Question A11.** The situation where there is an observable gender gap is known as a ...

**Answer: A** — gender issue.

**Question A12.** The basic difference between rape and defilement is the ...

**Answer: A** — age of the girl (defilement involves a child under 16, with or without consent).

**Question A13.** Which international instrument recognises the right to earn a living by freely engaging in employment?

**Answer: C** — International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

**Question A14.** A voidable marriage is initially valid but later invalidated. Which condition does NOT support this?

**Answer: A** — Bad relations with the in-laws (not a ground for making a marriage voidable).

**Question A15.** Measurable variables assumed to be directly related to development are referred to as ...

**Answer: B** — indicators of development.

**Question A16.** A farmer laments having only a hoe, falling yields and no access to fertilizer or credit. This perception of poverty is at the ... status level.

**Answer: B** — personal (an individual/household experience of poverty).

**Question A17.** Which goal of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity in Zambia focuses on advancing a network of protected areas?

**Answer: C** — Ensure conservation of the natural ecosystem (protected areas conserve ecosystems).

**Question A18.** What concept describes a chemical that causes leaves to drop?

**Answer: A** — Defoliant.

**Question A19. Two African countries specialised and traded, each with a clear advantage in producing a different commodity. This implies they have ...**

**Answer: B — comparative cost advantage.**

**Question A20. What key challenge do Third World Countries have in resource mobilisation?**

**Answer: B — Interest rates on loans (high borrowing costs/debt burden).**

**Question B1. How does the principle of Separation of Powers contribute to good governance? [8]**

Separation of powers divides government into three arms — the Legislature (makes laws), the Executive (implements laws) and the Judiciary (interprets laws).

- It prevents the concentration/abuse of power by any one arm or individual.
- It provides checks and balances, so each arm keeps the others accountable.
- It protects citizens' rights and freedoms from arbitrary/dictatorial rule.
- It promotes the rule of law and an independent judiciary that dispenses justice fairly.
- It enhances transparency, accountability and efficiency in governance.

**Answer: Each arm works independently within its mandate while checking the others — this restrains abuse of power and upholds good governance.**

**Question B2. Explain how corruption in Zambia is addressed by the following Acts:**

- (a) Penal Code Cap 87 — creates and punishes criminal offences (including theft, abuse of office and related offences) that underpin corrupt conduct. [2]
- (b) Financial Intelligence Centre Act No. 46 of 2010 — establishes the Financial Intelligence Centre to detect, analyse and report suspicious financial transactions and money laundering. [2]
- (c) Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Whistle-blowers) Act No. 4 of 2010 — protects whistle-blowers who report corruption from victimisation, encouraging disclosure. [2]
- (d) Forfeiture of Proceeds of Crime Act No. 19 of 2010 — allows the State to seize and forfeit assets/proceeds gained through corruption and other crimes. [2]

**Question B3. In relation to the Zambian Bill of Rights, explain the following concepts:**

- (a) Frivolous or vexatious — a case brought without serious merit, merely to annoy/harass the other party; courts may dismiss it. [2]
- (b) Locus standi — the legal right/standing to bring a matter before court; the person must show that their own interest/right is affected. [2]

(c) Salus Populi Suprema Lex — 'the safety/welfare of the people is the supreme law'; individual rights may be limited for the public good. [2]

(d) Writ of Certiorari — a High Court order calling up and reviewing (and quashing, if unlawful) the decision of a lower court or public body. [2]

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**Question B4. The memorial site named after a former UN Secretary-General (picture).**

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(a) Former UN Secretary-General: Dag Hammarskjöld. [1]

(b) Town where the site is situated: Ndola. [1]

(c) Year the plane crash occurred: 1961. [1]

(d) Kind of mission: a peace mission — he was flying to negotiate a ceasefire in the Congo (Katanga) crisis. [1]

(e) Two measures the UN should take: (i) provide adequate security/thorough risk assessment before such missions; (ii) use trusted, well-maintained aircraft and experienced crew / send envoys instead of the Secretary-General to high-risk zones. [2]

(f) Two reasons the site is important: (i) it preserves history and honours a leader who died for peace; (ii) it is a place of remembrance and a tourist/educational attraction that promotes the value of peace. [2]

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**Question B5. The diagram shows factors of poverty (Disease, Apathy, Dishonesty and factors A and B, all pointing to Poverty).**

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(a) Factors marked: A = Ignorance; B = Dependency. [1 + 1]

(b) How apathy causes poverty: apathetic people lack the drive/interest to work, improve their skills or take opportunities, so they remain poor. [2]

(c) How disease leads to poverty: illness reduces one's ability to work and earn, drains income on treatment and lowers productivity, deepening poverty. [2]

(d) How poverty causes social exclusion: the poor cannot afford to participate in community, economic and social activities and are often looked down upon, so they are left out of decision-making and services. [2]

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**Question C1. (a) How does the rule of residence enable an alien to acquire Zambian citizenship? [4] (b) Explain the factors that hinder good citizenship. [16]**

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(a) Rule of residence: an alien who has lawfully and continuously lived in Zambia for the prescribed minimum period may apply to be registered/naturalised as a citizen, provided he/she is of good character, understands an official language and renounces the former citizenship.

(b) Factors that hinder good citizenship include:

- Ignorance/illiteracy — citizens who do not know their rights and duties cannot participate effectively.
- Poverty — the poor are preoccupied with survival and have no time for civic affairs.

- Self-interest/greed — putting personal gain above the national interest.
- Corruption and poor governance — discourage citizens and erode trust in institutions.
- Political intolerance and violence — frighten citizens away from participation.
- Indifference/apathy and lack of civic consciousness.
- Defects in the electoral system and misinformation by the media.
- Complex nature of modern society and gender/cultural discrimination that excludes some groups.

**Question C2. (a) Describe the historical development of human rights. [8] (b) Analyse the role citizens play in promoting human rights. [12]**

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(a) Historical development: early ideas appeared in the Charter of Mande (1235) in Africa and the Magna Carta (1215) in England; then the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776) and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789). After the atrocities of the Second World War (the Holocaust), the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), followed by the ICCPR and ICESCR (1966) and later specialised treaties (CEDAW, CRC, etc.).

(b) Roles of citizens in promoting human rights:

- Respecting and protecting the rights of others in day-to-day life.
- Reporting and speaking out against human-rights abuses.
- Educating and sensitising others about their rights and responsibilities.
- Forming/joining civil society organisations and human-rights clubs.
- Obeying just laws and holding leaders accountable through voting and lawful participation.
- Supporting victims of abuse and promoting a culture of tolerance and peace.

**Question C3. (a) In which ways do financial institutions contribute to economic development? [10] (b) Explain the importance of standards in economic and social development. [10]**

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(a) Financial institutions contribute by: mobilising savings; providing credit/loans for investment and business; enabling safe payments and money transfer; financing government and development projects; creating employment; encouraging a saving/investment culture; offering insurance and reducing risk; and promoting capital formation and growth.

(b) Importance of standards: they ensure quality and safety of goods and services; protect consumers; promote fair competition and trade (locally and internationally); build confidence and reputation; reduce waste and losses; safeguard health and the environment; and support efficient, orderly economic and social development.

**Question C4. (a) Identify types of families. [10] (b) Examine the importance of a family in a community. [10]**

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(a) Types of families: nuclear family (husband, wife and children); extended family (relatives beyond the nuclear unit); single-headed/single-parent family; child-headed family; polygamous family; adoptive/foster family; cohabiting family; and the reconstituted (step) family.

(b) Importance of a family: it is the basic unit of society; it socialises children and transmits culture, values and morals; provides love, care, security and identity; meets basic needs; offers economic support; instils discipline and good citizenship; and provides emotional and social support to its members.

**Question C5. (a) What is globalisation? [2] (b) Assess the positive and negative impact of globalisation. [18]**

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(a) Globalisation is the process by which the world becomes increasingly interconnected and interdependent through trade, technology, communication and the movement of people, goods, services and ideas across borders.

(b) Positive impacts: access to a wider range of goods and services; transfer of technology and knowledge; foreign investment and employment; economic growth and markets; cultural exchange; faster communication; and international cooperation on issues like health and security.

Negative impacts: erosion/loss of local culture and identity; exploitation of weaker economies and cheap labour; dominance by multinational companies; widening inequality; spread of diseases, crime and undesirable values; environmental degradation; and dependence on foreign economies.

**Answer: Overall, globalisation brings real benefits but must be managed so that a country protects its culture, economy and environment while gaining from interdependence.**

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