

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2024 GCE PAPER 1 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2024 GCE Paper 1 (2030/1)

Wednesday 7 August 2024 | 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

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level



Civic Education

2030/1

Wednesday

7 AUGUST 2024

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 A written constitution may only be amended or altered through procedures prescribed by ...
 - A a referendum.
 - B parliament.
 - C the constitution.
 - D the legislation.
- 2 Which electoral system aims at minimising the disparity between the party's share of natural votes and its share of seats in parliament?
 - A First Past the Post System (FPTP)
 - B Mixed Member Proportionality System (MMPS)
 - C Proportional Representation system (PRS)
 - D Single Member Majoritarian System (SMMS)
- 3 An alien who obtains full rights and privileges of a natural citizen of the adopted state without any discrimination of any sort is said to have obtained ... citizenship.
 - A complete
 - B legal
 - C moral
 - D partial
- 4 The Charter of Mande opens with an essential statement on the ...
 - A equality of human lives.
 - B equity of human lives.
 - C human rights declaration.
 - D human rights principles.
- 5 Which National Development Plan spells out interventions seeking to produce a significant reduction in corruption in Zambia? ... National Development Plan.
 - A First
 - B Fifth
 - C Second
 - D Sixth
- 6 Which of the following is **not** a type of traditional ceremony in Zambia?
 - A Chakwela Makumbi.
 - B Komba rite.
 - C Kulamba Kubwalo.
 - D Likumbilya Mize.

- 7 Mwaali was diagnosed with lung cancer, an indication that he could have been abusing a substance known as ...
- A alcohol.
 - B cocaine.
 - C heroin.
 - D tobacco.
- 8 The bill of rights in the Zambian Constitution can be amended through ...
- A a conference.
 - B a referendum.
 - C parliament.
 - D the constitution.
- 9 The freedom of the media that entails that everyone is free to start a media institution such as a broadcasting station is referred to as ...
- A freedom of ownership.
 - B professional and responsible journalism.
 - C protection of media practitioners.
 - D right of the public to be informed.
- 10 The main function of the Securities and Exchange Commission is to ...
- A buy shares from the public.
 - B protect shares owned by individuals.
 - C provide market for shares.
 - D supervise the Lusaka Stock Exchange.
- 11 In the high court, most cases involve legal issues. Which of the following **best** describes this statement?
- A Complicated procedures involved in a high court.
 - B Issues of facts that are concerned with what happened.
 - C Prosecution and defence are required to follow strict rules.
 - D What the law says about the case.
- 12 The following are comparisons on gender issues in traditional and modern society. Which one is **not**?
- A Girls spend more hours of work than boys.
 - B House chores are expected to be done by girls.
 - C Land is predominantly owned by men in rural areas.
 - D Women are inferior to men and left out in activities.

- 13** In the world, conflicts occur at community, family, regional and international levels. Which one of the four is **not** the cause of conflicts?
- A** History
 - B** Justice
 - C** Poverty
 - D** Unemployment
- 14** A form of child abuse that can be explained as sexual exploitation of children is referred to as child ...
- A** defilement.
 - B** harassment.
 - C** prostitution.
 - D** trafficking.
- 15** A situation where a host country sends back a person to a country where he or she is likely to undergo torture is referred to as ...
- A** evacuation.
 - B** frontier worker.
 - C** not Refouler.
 - D** seafarers.
- 16** According to the convention of the Rights of a Child of the United Nations, which Article states that all actions concerning the child shall take full account of the best interests?
- A** Article 2
 - B** Article 3
 - C** Article 7
 - D** Article 12
- 17** Which of the following is the limitation to media coverage?
- A** Cost of advertising'
 - B** Freedom of ownership
 - C** To promote debate
 - D** To set the agenda
- 18** Which development plan in Zambia was launched as the first step to restructure the inherited colonial capitalist economy? ... Development Plan.
- A** Emergency
 - B** First National
 - C** Second National
 - D** Transitional

Study the following picture showing the effects of poverty and answer questions 19 and 20.



19 Which method would be best to manage the garbage depicted in the picture?

- A Decongesting the place
- B Digging more rubbish pits
- C Forming waste management committees
- D Levying the people living in the area

20 People living in such areas due to poverty are likely to suffer from ...

- A arthritis.
- B cholera.
- C covid-19.
- D diabetes.

SECTION B: [40 MARKS]

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

- 1 In 2011, Michael Sata, the then Zambian Republican President appointed a committee to draft the Zambian Constitution.
- (a) What was the name of the technical committee that was appointed to draft the constitution? [1]
 - (b) Who was the Chairperson of the committee? [1]
 - (c) Give **three** recommendations of the technical committee mentioned in (a). [3]
 - (d) State **two** reports the committee referred to in drafting the constitution. [2]
 - (e) Mention **one** factor to consider when amending the constitution. [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 2 (a) What concept is used to refer to a person with severe and potentially fatal condition caused by physical dependence on alcohol? [1]
- (b) Mention the name of the drug found in cannabis. [1]
- (c) Which form of cannabis has the highest content of the drug mentioned in (b)? [1]
- (d) State the process used to refer to the production of heroine. [1]
- (e) How does Lysergic Acid Diethyl Amide (LSD) affect the user? [2]
- (f) What name is given to a disease caused by alcohol where the liver becomes fatty and enlarged causing inflammations? [1]
- (g) Name the government institution charged with the responsibility of curbing substance abuse. [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

3 Explain the following concepts used in media governance:

- (a) Gender bias, [2]
- (b) Language bias, [2]
- (c) Private media, [2]
- (d) Public media. [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 4 (a) Explain the concept 'environmental degradation'. [2]
- (b) Name **two** physical components of the environment. [2]
- (c) Mention **one** effect of water pollution on living organisms. [1]
- (d) State **two** effects of environmental degradation. [2]
- (e) Give **one** example of resource depletion. [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

5 Briefly describe the circumstances in which the laws of Zambia do not allow adoption of children.

[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) Explain the duties and responsibilities of a Zambian citizen. [10]

(b) Identify groups of people and citizens with special needs. [10]

[Total: 20 marks]

2 (a) Describe characteristics of human rights. [10]

(b) Explain categories of human rights. [10]

[Total: 20 marks]

3 (a) Explain the concept 'legal system'. [2]

(b) Discuss elements of a good legal system. [12]

(c) Explain factors that hinder the administration of justice. [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

4 (a) Explain 'culture of peace'. [6]

(b) Analyse the causes of conflicts. [8]

(c) Discuss the effects of conflicts on society. [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

5 (a) Describe the concept 'Development Planning'. [2]

(b) Discuss the importance of budgeting and fiscal discipline in development planning. [10]

(c) Examine indicators of development. [8]

[Total: 20 marks]

Question A1. A written constitution may only be amended or altered through procedures prescribed by ...

Answer: C — the constitution (a written constitution sets out its own amendment procedures).

Question A2. Which electoral system aims at minimising the disparity between a party's share of votes and its share of seats in parliament?

Answer: C — Proportional Representation System (PRS) — seats are allocated in proportion to votes won.

Question A3. An alien who obtains full rights and privileges of a natural citizen without any discrimination is said to have obtained ... citizenship.

Answer: A — complete.

Question A4. The Charter of Mande opens with an essential statement on the ...

Answer: A — equality of human lives ('every human life is a life').

Question A5. The National ... Development Plan spells out interventions seeking a significant reduction in corruption in Zambia.

Answer: D — Sixth (the Sixth National Development Plan, with its good-governance interventions). [Recall item — flagged.]

Question A6. Which of the following is NOT a type of traditional ceremony in Zambia?

Answer: B — Komba rite (an initiation rite, not a named traditional ceremony like Chakwela Makumbi, Kulamba or Likumbi Lya Mize).

Question A7. Mwaali was diagnosed with lung cancer, an indication that he could have been abusing ...

Answer: D — tobacco.

Question A8. The Bill of Rights in the Zambian Constitution can be amended through ...

Answer: B — a referendum.

Question A9. The freedom of the media which entails that everyone is free to start a media institution is referred to as ...

Answer: A — freedom of ownership.

Question A10. The main function of the Securities and Exchange Commission is to ...

Answer: D — supervise the Lusaka Stock Exchange (regulate the securities market).

Question A11. In the High Court, most cases involve legal issues. Which best describes this?

Answer: D — What the law says about the case (questions of law).

Question A12. Which of the following is NOT a valid comparison of gender issues in traditional and modern society?

Answer: D — Women are inferior to men and left out in activities (a false stereotype, not a factual comparison).

Question A13. Which one of the following is NOT a cause of conflicts?

Answer: B — Justice (justice promotes peace, not conflict).

Question A14. A form of child abuse explained as the sexual exploitation of children is referred to as child ...

Answer: C — prostitution (commercial sexual exploitation of children).

Question A15. Sending a person back to a country where they are likely to be tortured is referred to as ...

Answer: C — refoulement (contrary to the principle of non-refoulement).

Question A16. Which Article of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that all actions concerning the child shall take full account of the child's best interests?

Answer: B — Article 3.

Question A17. Which of the following is a limitation to media coverage?

Answer: A — Cost of advertising.

Question A18. Which development plan was launched as the first step to restructure the inherited colonial capitalist economy?

Answer: D — Transitional Development Plan (1965–66).

Question A19. Which method would be best to manage the garbage depicted in the picture?

Answer: C — Forming waste management committees (an organised, sustainable system).

Question A20. People living in such poverty-stricken, unsanitary areas are likely to suffer from ...

Answer: B — cholera (from contaminated water and poor sanitation).

Question B1. In 2011 President Michael Sata appointed a committee to draft the Zambian Constitution.

- (a) Name of the technical committee: the Technical Committee on Drafting the Zambian Constitution. [1]
- (b) Chairperson: Justice Annel Silungwe. [1]
- (c) Three recommendations: (i) a president to be elected on a 50%+1 (absolute majority) threshold with a running mate; (ii) an expanded/justiciable Bill of Rights (including economic, social and cultural rights); (iii) devolution of power/decentralisation and the recognition of dual citizenship. [3]
- (d) Two reports referred to: the earlier Constitution Review Commission reports — e.g. the Mung'omba CRC report and the Mwanakatwe/Mvunga CRC reports (and the National Constitutional Conference draft). [2]
- (e) One factor to consider when amending the constitution: the will/participation of the people (wide consultation), and protection of the entrenched Bill of Rights (a referendum). [1]

Question B2. Substance-abuse questions.

- (a) Concept for a severe, potentially fatal condition caused by physical dependence on alcohol: alcoholism. [1]
- (b) The drug found in cannabis: THC (tetrahydrocannabinol). [1]
- (c) Form of cannabis with the highest content of that drug: hashish oil (cannabis/hash oil). [1]
- (d) The process used in the production of heroin: acetylation (of morphine). [1]
- (e) How LSD affects the user: it is a hallucinogen — it distorts perception, causing hallucinations, illusions and altered sense of time and space. [2]
- (f) The alcohol-caused disease in which the liver becomes fatty, enlarged and inflamed: cirrhosis of the liver. [1]
- (g) The government institution charged with curbing substance abuse: the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC). [1]

Question B3. Explain the following concepts in media governance:

- (a) Gender bias — reporting or portraying one sex more favourably/unfavourably than the other (e.g. stereotyping women). [2]

(b) Language bias — using words/tones that unfairly favour or discredit a person, group or side of a story. [2]

(c) Private media — media houses owned and run by private individuals/companies for profit, independent of government. [2]

(d) Public media — media owned/controlled by the state/government and funded from public funds to serve the public. [2]

Question B4. Environment questions.

(a) Environmental degradation: the deterioration/damage of the environment through depletion of resources and destruction of ecosystems, making it less fit to live in. [2]

(b) Two physical components of the environment: land (soil), water, air (any two). [2]

(c) One effect of water pollution on living organisms: it kills aquatic life / causes disease in organisms that use the water. [1]

(d) Two effects of environmental degradation: loss of biodiversity; reduced agricultural productivity; climate change/drought; disease and poor health (any two). [2]

(e) One example of resource depletion: deforestation / over-fishing / over-mining / soil erosion (any one). [1]

Question B5. Briefly describe the circumstances in which the laws of Zambia do NOT allow the adoption of children. [8]

Adoption is not allowed where: the prospective adopter is below the required minimum age or not at least 21 years older than the child; the applicant is of unsound mind or has a criminal record/is of bad character; the consent of the biological parents/guardian has not been given (where required); the sole male applicant seeks to adopt a female child (and vice versa) without special justification; the adopter is not a Zambian resident/citizen as required; and where adoption is not in the best interest of the child.

Question C1. (a) Explain the duties and responsibilities of a Zambian citizen. [10] (b) Identify groups of people/citizens with special needs. [10]

(a) Duties/responsibilities: obeying the law and the constitution; paying taxes and duties; defending the country and maintaining its security; voting and participating in governance; respecting the rights of others; protecting public property and the environment; and upholding national values and unity.

(b) Groups with special needs: persons with disabilities; the aged/elderly; children (especially orphans and vulnerable children); the sick and people living with HIV/AIDS; women (especially expectant mothers); the poor; refugees; and prisoners.

Question C2. (a) Describe the characteristics of human rights. [10] (b) Explain categories of human rights. [10]

(a) Characteristics: human rights are inherent (born with them); universal (for everyone); inalienable (cannot be taken away or given up); indivisible and interdependent; equal and non-discriminatory.

(b) Categories (generations): first generation — civil and political rights (life, liberty, expression, fair trial); second generation — economic, social and cultural rights (work, education, health, shelter); third generation — collective/solidarity rights (development, a clean environment, peace, self-determination).

Question C3. (a) Explain the concept 'legal system'. [2] (b) Discuss the elements of a good legal system. [12] (c) Explain factors that hinder the administration of justice. [6]

(a) Legal system: the whole body of laws, courts, institutions and procedures by which a country makes, applies and enforces its laws.

(b) Elements of a good legal system: certain (clear and unambiguous); simple (easy to understand); accessible (available to all); comprehensive (covers all situations); flexible (can adapt to change); and based on morals/justice (fair).

(c) Factors that hinder the administration of justice: corruption; poverty (cannot afford legal fees); ignorance of the law; delays/backlog of cases; inadequate resources and personnel; political interference; and distance to courts.

Question C4. (a) Explain the concept 'culture of peace'. [6] (b) Analyse the causes of conflicts. [8] (c) Explain the effects of conflicts on society. [6]

(a) Culture of peace: a set of values, attitudes and ways of life based on respect, tolerance, dialogue, justice and non-violence, in which people resolve differences peacefully and live in harmony.

(b) Causes of conflicts: competition over scarce resources; ethnic/tribal and religious differences; injustice and inequality; poverty and unemployment; power struggles and poor governance; historical grievances; and intolerance.

(c) Effects of conflicts: loss of life and injuries; destruction of property and infrastructure; displacement of people (refugees/IDPs); disruption of the economy and services; hunger and disease; and psychological trauma — though conflict can occasionally build alliances/unity.

Question C5. (a) Describe the concept 'Development Planning'. [2] (b) Discuss the importance of budgeting and fiscal discipline in development planning. [10] (c) Examine indicators of development. [8]

(a) Development planning: the deliberate, organised effort by the state to set and achieve social and economic development goals over a period of time.

(b) Importance of budgeting and fiscal discipline: they allocate scarce resources to priorities; control and account for public spending; prevent waste, over-spending and debt; ensure money reaches intended projects; build donor/investor confidence; promote transparency and accountability; and keep the economy stable so development plans are actually implemented.

(c) Indicators of development: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per-capita income; the Human Development Index (life expectancy, education, income); levels of literacy and school enrolment; access to health care and clean water; employment levels; and infrastructure (roads, electricity).

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