

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2009 PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2009 Paper 2 (2030/2)

Friday 13 November 2009 | 2 hours | Sections A (all), B (any 5), C (Q1 + one other)

Question paper appears first — worked answers follow. Model answers are given for ALL questions (including the optional ones) so every choice

Candidate Name: _____

Centre Number			Candidate Number											

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Joint Examination for the School Certificate
and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CIVIC EDUCATION

2030/2

PAPER 2

Friday

13 NOVEMBER 2009

2 Hours

Additional materials:
Answer Booklet

TIME: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

There are **three** sections in this paper.

Answer **all** questions, from Section **A**.

Answer **five (5)** questions from Section **B**.

For Sections **A** and **B** write your answers in the spaces provided in the question paper.

Answer **two (2)** questions from Section **C**.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are advised to read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.

Cellphones are not allowed in the examination room.

This question paper consists of 10 printed pages.

SECTION A [20 MARKS]

There are twelve questions in this section.

Answer all the questions using one word or short phrase.

- 1 Which aspect of citizenship acknowledges the value of self-discipline and self control
(a) [1]
- 2 State two effects of corruption on our society.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]
- 3 What does the concept rigid constitution mean?
(a) [1]
.....
- 4 Mention any **two** functions of the victim support unit (VSU) of the Zambia Police.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]
- 5 List any **two** countries which have experienced ethnic conflicts in Africa.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]
- 6 Massive foreign immigration increases resentment by the host people and in most cases, such a situation leads to serious violence against the foreigners. This type of violence is called?
(a) [1]
- 7 Mention any **two** micro-fianancial institutions found in Zambia.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]

8 How can a constitution command the respect, loyalty, obedience and confidence of the citizens?

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

9 Distinguish civil and political rights from collective rights.

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

10 The media has an important role in the fight against corruption.
Identify **two** roles the media can use to fight corruption.

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

11 Production refers to the output per worker per unit of time.
Suggest any two factors that promote the efficiency of labour.

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

12 Who is an abuser?

(a) [1]

[Total: 20]

[Turn over]

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

There are ten questions in this section.

Answer any five questions of your choice.

- 1 In a certain constituency, three candidates contested the position of Member of Parliament. The following are the total votes cast for each candidate;
A – 50; B – 110; C – 40.

(a) What is an electoral system?

.....

[1]

(b) From the information given above, which electoral system would best suit candidate B?

.....

[1]

(c) If the rest of the candidates feel cheated over the election results, where can they take their grievances for consideration?

.....

[1]

(d) The action taken by the candidates is referred to as:

.....

[1]

(e) State **four** characteristics of elections.

(i)

[1]

(ii)

[1]

(iii)

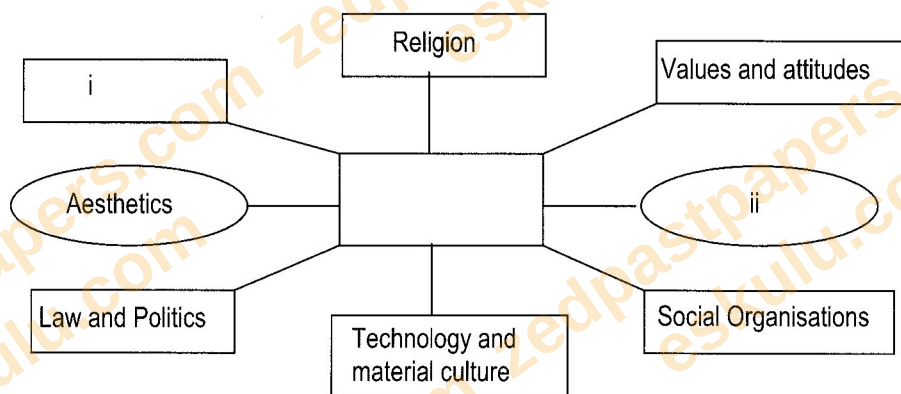
[1]

(iv)

[1]

[Total: 8]

- 2 Study the diagram below representing the components of culture.



- (a) Fill in the missing components i and ii.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (b) Explain briefly what you can do to preserve the indigenous culture of Zambia.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[6]

[Total: 8]

- 3 (a) State **two** reasons that explain the importance of the Zambian Constitution.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (b) Identify the recommendations of the following commissions.

- (i) The 1972 Chona Commission

.....

.....

[2]

- (ii) The 1991 Mvunga Commission

.....

.....

[2]

- (iii) The 1995 Mwanakatwe Commission

.....

.....

[2]

[Total: 8]

[Turn over]

4 Explain the following elements of a good legal system

(i) Certain

.....
.....

[2]

(ii) Accessible

.....
.....

[2]

(iii) Flexible

.....
.....

[2]

(iv) Simple

.....
.....

[2]

[Total: 8]

5 Discuss the effects of poverty in Zambia.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[8]

6 Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Yamba Chindinda believes that the best way of conserving nature is by observing customary law where the indigenous calendar of food production is seasonal. For example, there is a season for fishing, collection of forest products such as caterpillars, honey, mushrooms, wild fruits and inswa.

(a) Define biodiversity

.....
..... [2]

(b) Explain the importance of biodiversity to Zambia.

.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) Mention **two** goals Zambia would like to achieve on Biodiversity.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(d) State **one** advantage of conserving nature by observing customary laws.

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

7 Kayombo Mudenda would like to know his HIV status by going for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT).

(a) What is Voluntary Counselling and Testing?

..... [1]

(b) State **two** reasons why people avoid going for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT)?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) Mention **three** advantages of Voluntary Counselling and Testing.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(d) Janet Tinkiya is HIV positive. Suggest **two** ways in which her life can be prolonged.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

[Turn over]

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

A Kabompo teenager wants an administrator to account for K60 million from his late father's estate. Makayi Chinyama 18, a Grade 12 pupil of Loloma High School says he wants Mary Mubita the administrator to explain what has happened to K40 million worth of terminal benefits, a further K20 million from the local authority Superannuation Fund, rent money from his father's Solwezi house as well as household effects he left behind.

(a) Who is an administrator?

..... [1]

(b) According to the Intestate Succession Act of 1989, how much was Chinyama supposed to get from his father's K60 million.

..... [1]

(c) Mention any **six** weaknesses of the Intestate Succession Act.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(iv) [1]

(v) [1]

(vi) [1]

[Total: 8]

- 9 Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.

Tigwadine Zulu is a lands officer in the Luangwa Council. One day a businessman comes to him to apply for a plot and Zulu solicits for a cash bribe of K200,000 in order for him to quickly process the application and allocate the plot. The businessman declines, but later agrees to pay the cash for fear of losing the plot he has been admiring for along time and intends to sell it later for a substantial amount. You are Zulu's officemate and you actually witness the transaction.

- (a) How do you describe the above case? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (b) How would you handle this case as an officer who has witnessed the transaction considering that Zulu is your friend and workmate? Suggest **two** ways for your answer.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (c) What is a bribe?

(i) [1]

- (d) Mention **three** measures that should be put in place to prevent such incidences from occurring.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

[Total: 8]

[Turn over

10 Write brief notes on the functions of the following Human Rights instruments.

- (a) Convention Against Torture and other cruel, in human or degrading or punishment (CAT)

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

- (b) Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women (CEDAW).

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

- (c) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

- (d) International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

[Total: 8]

SECTION C ESSAY QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

This section consists of five (5) essay questions. Answer two (2) questions. Question one (1) is compulsory. Choose the other question from the remaining four (4).

- 1** Discuss the Arguments for all Against Capital punishment.
- 2** Analyse factors which expose people to HIV infections.
- 3** Explain the various sources of law in Zambia.
- 4** Discuss the characteristics of culture.
- 5** Outline the procedures in the criminal justice process in Zambia.

Question A1. Which aspect of citizenship acknowledges the value of self-discipline and self-control?

Answer: The moral aspect of citizenship.

Question A2. State two effects of corruption on our society.

-
- (a) It retards national/economic development and wastes public resources.
 - (b) It leads to poor service delivery, distorted standards and increased poverty/suffering.

Question A3. What does the concept 'rigid constitution' mean?

Answer: A constitution that is difficult to amend — it can only be changed through special procedures such as a referendum or a two-thirds majority.

Question A4. Mention any two functions of the Victim Support Unit (VSU) of the Zambia Police.

-
- (a) Handling cases of gender-based/domestic violence and child abuse.
 - (b) Protecting, counselling and supporting victims of abuse and crime.

Question A5. List two countries which have experienced ethnic conflicts in Africa.

-
- (a) Rwanda.
 - (b) Burundi (also acceptable: Sudan, DR Congo, Kenya).

Question A6. Massive foreign immigration leading to serious violence against foreigners is called ...

Answer: Xenophobia.

Question A7. Mention any two micro-financial institutions found in Zambia.

-
- (a) Bayport.
 - (b) FINCA (also acceptable: Micro Bankers Trust, Pride Zambia).

Question A8. How can a constitution command the respect, loyalty, obedience and confidence of the citizens?

Answer: If it is made through wide consultation and participation of the people (people-driven) and protects their rights and interests.

Question A9. Distinguish civil and political rights from collective rights.

Civil and political rights are individual rights (e.g. life, liberty, a fair trial, voting).

Answer: Collective rights belong to and are enjoyed by groups/peoples (e.g. the right to development, a clean environment and self-determination).

Question A10. Identify two roles the media can use to fight corruption.

- (a) Acting as a watchdog — investigating and exposing corrupt practices.
- (b) Educating and sensitising the public against corruption.

Question A11. Productivity is output per worker per unit of time. Suggest two factors that promote the efficiency of labour.

- (a) Motivation and fair wages.
- (b) Good working conditions, welfare and training.

Question A12. Who is an abuser?

Answer: A person who ill-treats or mistreats another (physically, emotionally or sexually) — or who misuses a substance.

Question B1. Three candidates contested (A = 50, B = 110, C = 40 votes).

- (a) An electoral system: the set of rules/method by which votes are cast and translated into a winner or seats. [1]
- (b) Candidate B (110 of 200 votes = 55%, an absolute majority) is best suited by the Single Member Majoritarian System. [1]
- (c) The other candidates can take their grievances to the courts (file an election petition) / the Electoral Commission. [1]
- (d) The action taken is referred to as an election petition. [1]
- (e) Four characteristics of elections: (i) periodic; (ii) competitive; (iii) inclusive; (iv) decisive (free and fair). [4]

Question B2. Diagram of the components of culture (missing i and ii).

- (a) (i) = Language; (ii) = Norms/Beliefs (values). [1 + 1]
- (b) Preserving the indigenous culture of Zambia: teach and use local languages; document and pass on oral traditions and history; promote traditional ceremonies, dress, food and crafts; teach children customs and respect for elders; and use museums and cultural villages. [6]

Question B3. The Zambian Constitution and review commissions.

- (a) Importance of the Constitution: it is the supreme law that guides how the country is governed; and it protects citizens' rights and defines citizenship. [2]
- (b) Recommendations of the commissions:
 - (i) 1972 Chona Commission — recommended the One-Party Participatory Democracy (one-party state). [2]
 - (ii) 1991 Mvunga Commission — recommended the return to plural/multiparty democracy (the 1991 Constitution). [2]
 - (iii) 1995 Mwanakatwe Commission — recommended the parentage clause (a presidential candidate's parents must be Zambian by birth) and other 1996 reforms. [2]

Question B4. Explain the following elements of a good legal system.

- (i) Certain — the law is clear, definite and unambiguous, so people know exactly what it is. [2]
- (ii) Accessible — the law is known to and available to all citizens; justice is within reach. [2]
- (iii) Flexible — the law can be amended/adapted to suit changing circumstances. [2]
- (iv) Simple — the law is easy to understand. [2]

Question B5. Discuss the effects of poverty in Zambia. [8]

Poor health, malnutrition and high mortality/short life expectancy; children drop out of school (illiteracy); increase in crime, prostitution and child labour; poor/squalid housing and sanitation; street kids; social exclusion; low productivity; and family breakdown.

Question B6. Biodiversity passage.

- (a) Biodiversity: the variety and variability of living organisms (plants, animals, micro-organisms) and the ecosystems in which they occur. [2]
- (b) Importance to Zambia: a source of food, medicine and raw materials; supports tourism and income; and maintains ecological balance. [3]
- (c) Two goals: conserve natural ecosystems; and conserve the genetic diversity of crops and livestock (sustainable use of resources). [1 + 1]
- (d) One advantage of conserving nature through customary laws: it is cheap and community-driven — traditional taboos protect species at no cost. [1]

Question B7. Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT).

- (a) VCT: a process in which a person freely/voluntarily chooses to undergo counselling and testing for HIV. [1]
- (b) Two reasons people avoid VCT: fear of stigma/discrimination; and fear of a positive result (denial). [2]

(c) Three advantages: you know your status; you get advice on positive living; and it helps prevent further spread / start early treatment. [3]

(d) Two ways Janet (HIV positive) can live positively: take her ARVs/medication as prescribed and eat nutritious food; and avoid alcohol, smoking and re-infection. [2]

Question B8. Administrator / Intestate Succession passage (K60 million estate).

(a) An administrator: a person legally appointed to manage and distribute the estate of someone who died without a will. [1]

(b) Under the Intestate Succession Act 1989 the children share 50%: 50% of K60 million = K30 million (Chinyama, as the child, is entitled to the children's share). [1]

(c) Six weaknesses of the Act: the spouse's 20% share is seen as too small; the Act is not widely known/publicised; it conflicts with customary law; property grabbing still occurs; it is difficult to enforce; and administrators may be dishonest/mismanage the estate (penalties are also lenient). [6]

Question B9. Bribery passage (Zulu the council officer).

(a) It is corruption/bribery: (i) money is offered to influence an official decision; (ii) it seeks an unfair favour/to jump the queue. [1 + 1]

(b) Two ways Zulu can handle it: report the officer to the Anti-Corruption Commission; and report to his superiors / refuse to take part. [1 + 1]

(c) A bribe: an inducement (money, gift or favour) given to make a person act dishonestly or in one's favour. [1]

(d) Three measures to prevent corruption: enact and enforce strong laws; civic education/sensitisation; and pay workers fairly with transparency and accountability. [3]

Question B10. Functions of the following Human Rights instruments.

(a) CAT — prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment/punishment, and obliges states to prevent and punish it. [2]

(b) CEDAW — eliminates all forms of discrimination against women and promotes gender equality. [2]

(c) CRC — protects the rights of the child (survival, development, protection and participation). [2]

(d) ICERD — eliminates all forms of racial discrimination and promotes equality regardless of race. [2]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) Discuss the arguments for and against capital punishment.

For: it deters would-be offenders; it delivers retribution/justice for heinous crimes (e.g. murder); it protects society by removing dangerous criminals; and it can bring closure to victims' families.

Against: it violates the right to life; it is irreversible, so an innocent person may be wrongly executed; there is little proof that it deters crime; it can be applied unfairly/discriminatorily; and it contradicts reform/rehabilitation and the sanctity of life.

Answer: A balanced answer weighs deterrence and justice against the risk of executing the innocent and the right to life, then states a reasoned position.

Question C2. Analyse the factors which expose people to HIV infection.

Unprotected sex with an infected person and having multiple partners; mother-to-child transmission (pregnancy, birth, breastfeeding); sharing of unsterilised sharp instruments/needles; blood transfusion with unscreened blood; poverty (transactional sex); ignorance and harmful cultural practices (e.g. sexual cleansing, early marriage); alcohol/drug abuse; and stigma that discourages testing.

Question C3. Explain the various sources of law in Zambia.

The Constitution (the supreme law); Legislation/statutory law (Acts of Parliament); Delegated/subsidiary legislation (by-laws, statutory instruments); English law (received law); Case law/judicial precedent (decided cases); and Customary law (the traditions and customs of the people).

Question C4. Discuss the characteristics of culture.

Culture is learnt (not inborn); shared (by a group); cumulative (built up and passed from generation to generation); dynamic (it changes over time); comprehensive (covers the whole way of life); symbolic (based on symbols such as language); and integrated (its parts are interrelated).

Question C5. Outline the procedures in the criminal justice process in Zambia.

Commission of the offence → arrest of the suspect → the suspect is cautioned and a statement is recorded → charge and detention → the accused is taken to court and the charge is read → taking of plea (guilty/not guilty) → trial (prosecution and defence lead evidence) → final submissions → judgement → if convicted, mitigation → sentencing → (right of appeal).

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