

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2010 PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2010 Paper 2 (2030/2)

2 hours | Section A (all), Section B (any 5), Section 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

12 NOVEMBER 2010

2 Hours

Additional materials:
Answer Booklet

TIME: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.
2. Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.
3. There are **three** sections in this paper.
4. Answer **all** questions, from Section **A**.
5. Answer **five (5)** questions from Section **B**.
6. For Sections **A** and **B** write your answers in the spaces provided in the question paper.
7. Answer **two (2)** questions from Section **C**. Write your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.
8. If you use more than one Answer Booklet, fasten the Answer Booklets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

1. You are advised to read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.
2. **Cellphones are not allowed in the examination room.**

This question paper consists of 10 printed pages.

SECTION A [20 MARKS]

There are eleven (11) questions in this section.

Answer all the questions using one word or short phrase in the spaces provided.

For
Examiner's
Use

- 1 Under naturalised citizenship, what does the "rule of residence" state?

.....
.....

[2]

- 2 Define the term "gratification".

.....
.....

[2]

- 3 Mention **two** advantages of an unwritten constitution.

(a)

[1]

(b)

[1]

- 4 What is the name of the document which stipulates how the property of the dead shall be shared?

.....

[1]

- 5 List any **two** effects of conflicts.

(a)

[1]

(b)

[1]

- 6 Suggest **two** ways by which a country can achieve economic development.

(a)

[1]

(b)

[1]

- 7 Distinguish micro institutions from macro institutions.

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

[2]

8 Explain the importance of adopting a constitution by constituent assembly.

(a)

 [1]

(b)

 [1]

9 Human rights are universal. Explain.

.....

 [2]

10 How do the following institutions help fight corruption in Zambia?

(a) Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP)

 [1]

(b) Transparency International Zambia (TIZ)

 [1]

11 What is Felony?

(a)

 [1]

[Total: 20]

[Turn over]

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

There are ten (10) questions in this section.

Answer any five questions of your choice. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

For
Examiner's
Use

- 1 For a country to be said to be democratic, there must be good governance and good electoral systems.

(a) What type of electoral system does Zambia use?

..... [1]

(b) Who conducts elections in Zambia?

..... [1]

(c) Give **six (6)** examples of election rigging or cheating?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(iv) [1]

(v) [1]

(vi) [1]

[Total:8]

- 2 List and explain any **four** types of culture.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [8]

[Total: 8]

3. In 1995, the Mwanakatwe Constitutional Review Commission appointed by the President recommended that a presidential candidate should have more than 50% of the votes cast to be declared winner.

(a) What is a Constitutional Review Commission?

..... [1]

(b) Outline **two** things that could happen if a constitution does not stand the test of time.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) Differentiate a flexible constitution from a rigid constitution.

..... [2]

(d) State **three** characteristics of a good constitution.

(i) [3]
 (ii)
 (iii)

[Total: 8]

- 4 Study the situations below and answer the questions that follow.

(i) Benito owes Machacha K150 000.

(ii) X is a losing candidate in an election.

(iii) The government has been sued by a citizen.

Questions

(a) Which court handles:

(i) Cases of debt(s)?
 [1]

(ii) Problems concerning election results?
 [1]

(b) Who represents the government in the courts of law?

..... [1]

[Turn over

(c) Define the following judicial terms:

(i) Mitigation

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Res Judicata

.....
.....

[1]

(iii) Prima facie

.....
.....

[1]

(d) Explain the right to speedy and fair trial and protection against double Jeopardy.

(i) The right to speedy and fair trial.

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Protection against Double Jeopardy.

.....
.....

[1]

[Total: 8]

5 (a) What is poverty?

.....

[2]

(b) Show how the following contribute to poverty in Zambia.

(i) Debt burden

.....
.....

[2]

(ii) Climatic variation(s)

.....
.....

[2]

(iii) Low wages and salaries

.....
.....

[2]

[Total: 8]

- 6 Zambia's environment has been polluted by a lot of papers, plastics and other harmful materials being thrown around. Briefly explain the following major environmental concerns identified by the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) under its National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP).

(i) Deforestation

.....

 [2]

(ii) Pollution

.....

 [2]

(iii) Wildlife depletion

.....

 [2]

(iv) Inadequate Sanitation

.....

 [2]

[Total:8]

- 7 The UNAIDS report of 2004 shows that about 830 000 people are living with HIV in Zambia and according to the National AIDS Council (September, 2004) the population aged 15-49 years is the most affected.

(a) State **two** ways in which a person can be infected with HIV and AIDS.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(b) What has led to the high transmission of HIV and AIDS in Zambia? Give **two** reasons.

(i)

(ii) [2]

[Turn over]

(c) How has the HIV and AIDS pandemic impacted on the Zambian population?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(d) How best can we prevent the transmission of HIV and AIDS?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total:8]

8 Under statutory marriage, the "Marriage Causes Act", states that there is only one ground for divorce, which is that "marriage has broken down irretrievably".

(a) What does the statement "Marriage has broken down irretrievably" mean?

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

(b) Give any **three** reasons in which this situation may arise.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(c) A document the High Court gives to a couple whose dissolution of a union in marriage is final is called

(i) [1]

(d) What legal term is used to refer to a situation where a man and a woman live together without the consent of the parents or guardians?

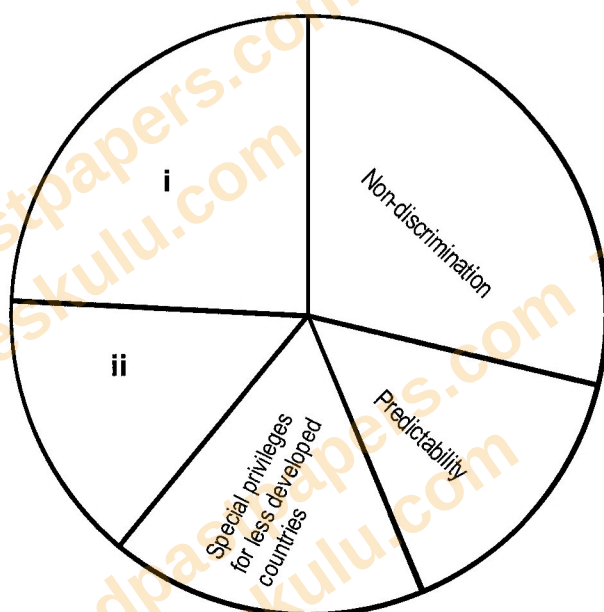
(i) [1]

(e) The act of marrying a person who is legally married to someone else is known as

(i) [1]

[Total: 8]

- 9 The diagram below shows the principles of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).



- (a) Why was the World Trade Organisation formed?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (b) State **two** principles of the World Trade Organisation missing from the pie-chart.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (c) Identify **two** weaknesses of the World Trade Organisation.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (d) State **two** ways in which Zambia benefits from international trade.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

[Turn over]

10 List and explain any **four** articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

(i)

.....

.....

(ii)

.....

.....

(iii)

.....

.....

(iv)

.....

.....

[8]

[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 characteristics of bad governance. [20]

2 Outline the causes of conflict. Discuss methods used in resolving conflicts. [10:10]

3 Explain the types of electoral systems. [20]

4 State the requirements for the establishment of a civil society. Outline the roles of civil society. [16:4]

5 Ethnic groups in Zambia share common cultural practices. Explain each one of them. [20]

Question A1. Under naturalised citizenship, what does the 'rule of residence' state?

Answer: That an alien must live continuously in the host country for a prescribed minimum period before applying for citizenship.

Question A2. Define the term 'gratification'.

Answer: A corrupt payment or reward (in cash or in kind) given or received as an inducement or reward for a favour.

Question A3. Mention two advantages of an unwritten constitution.

-
- (a) It is flexible and adapts easily to changing circumstances.
 - (b) It grows/evolves naturally with the needs and experience of society.

Question A4. What is the name of the document which stipulates how the property of the dead shall be shared?

Answer: A Will.

Question A5. List any two effects of conflicts.

-
- (a) Loss of life and injuries.
 - (b) Destruction of property and displacement of people.

Question A6. Suggest two ways by which a country can achieve economic development.

-
- (a) Investing in industry and agriculture (productive sectors).
 - (b) Good governance, education/skills development and attracting investment.

Question A7. Distinguish micro institutions from macro institutions.

Micro (financial) institutions provide small loans/services to individuals and small businesses.

Answer: Macro institutions operate on a large/national scale (big banks and bodies serving the wider economy).

Question A8. Explain the importance of adopting a constitution by a Constituent Assembly.

-
- (a) It ensures wide representation and participation of the people. [1]
 - (b) It gives the constitution legitimacy and wide acceptance. [1]

Question A9. Human rights are universal. Explain.

Answer: They apply to all human beings everywhere, regardless of race, sex, religion, nationality, class or any other status.

Question A10. How do the following institutions help fight corruption?

- (a) FODEP — monitors elections and governance, provides civic education and promotes accountability/transparency. [1]
- (b) TIZ — advocates and lobbies for zero tolerance of corruption and exposes corrupt practices. [1]

Question A11. What is a felony?

Answer: A serious crime (e.g. murder, aggravated robbery) punishable by a long term of imprisonment or death.

Question B1. Elections in Zambia.

- (a) Type of electoral system Zambia uses: the Single Member Plurality System (first-past-the-post). [1]
- (b) Elections are conducted by the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ). [1]
- (c) Six examples of election rigging/cheating: ballot stuffing; bribing voters/vote buying; multiple voting/impersonation; intimidation of voters; tampering with ballot boxes/results; and underage voting / misuse of state resources. [6]

Question B2. List and explain four types of culture. [8]

- Material culture — the physical objects a people make and use (tools, buildings, art, dress).
- Non-material culture — the ideas, beliefs, values, norms and language of a people.
- Folk (traditional) culture — the long-established customs of a local community, handed down over generations.
- Popular/mass culture — modern, mass-produced culture spread through the media (music, fashion, films).

Question B3. The Mwanakatwe Constitution Review Commission.

- (a) A Constitution Review Commission: a body appointed to collect the people's views and recommend changes to the constitution. [1]
- (b) Two things that could happen if a constitution does not stand the test of time: frequent amendments/instability; and loss of confidence/legitimacy (conflict). [2]
- (c) A flexible constitution can be amended easily by an ordinary majority; a rigid constitution is difficult to amend and needs special procedures (a referendum or two-thirds majority). [2]
- (d) Three characteristics of a good constitution: clear/certain; stable and durable; and comprehensive (caters for all and provides separation of powers). [3]

Question B4. Court situations: (i) Benito owes K150,000; (ii) X is a losing candidate; (iii) X has been sued by a citizen.

- (a) Which court handles: (i) cases of debt — the Subordinate (Magistrate's)/Small Claims Court; (ii) disputes over election results — the High Court (Constitutional Court for a presidential petition). [1 + 1]
- (b) The government is represented in the courts by the Attorney General (civil matters)/Director of Public Prosecutions (criminal matters). [1]
- (c) Judicial terms: (i) Mitigation — a plea for a lighter sentence, giving reasons after conviction; (ii) Res Judicata — a matter already decided by a competent court cannot be tried again; (iii) Prima facie — 'on the face of it'; there is enough evidence to proceed to trial. [3]
- (d) (i) Right to a speedy and fair trial — an accused must be tried within a reasonable time by an impartial court; (ii) Protection against double jeopardy — no one may be tried twice for the same offence. [2]

Question B5. Poverty in Zambia.

- (a) Poverty: a condition of lacking sufficient resources/income to meet one's basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, health). [2]
- (b) How the following contribute to poverty: (i) Debt burden — money is spent servicing debt instead of on development. [2]
- (ii) Climatic variations — droughts and floods reduce agricultural output and cause food shortages. [2]
- (iii) Low wages and salaries — people earn too little to meet their needs or to save. [2]

Question B6. Major environmental concerns (NEAP).

- (i) Deforestation — cutting down trees without replanting, causing loss of forests and soil erosion. [2]
- (ii) Pollution — contamination of air, water and soil with harmful substances. [2]
- (iii) Wildlife depletion — reduction/loss of wild animals through poaching and habitat destruction. [2]
- (iv) Inadequate sanitation — poor waste/sewage disposal that causes disease and contaminates water. [2]

Question B7. HIV and AIDS in Zambia (UNAIDS 2004: 830,000 living with HIV).

- (a) Two ways a person can be infected: unprotected sex with an infected person; and mother-to-child transmission / sharing unsterilised sharp instruments. [2]
- (b) Two reasons for high transmission: multiple sexual partners/unprotected sex; and poverty, ignorance, harmful cultural practices and stigma. [2]
- (c) Impact on the population: reduced life expectancy and many deaths; many orphans/child-headed homes and loss of productive labour. [2]
- (d) Prevention: abstinence, being faithful and correct condom use; and VCT, PMTCT, safe blood and treatment. [2]

Question B8. Voidable marriage (Matrimonial Causes Act).

- (a) 'Marriage has broken down irretrievably' means the marriage has failed completely and cannot be repaired or restored. [2]
- (b) Three reasons this may arise: adultery; cruelty/violence; and desertion (or failure to consummate/irreconcilable differences). [3]
- (c) A couple whose dissolution of the union is final is given a Decree Absolute (final divorce decree). [1]
- (d) The act of marrying a person who is legally married to someone else is known as bigamy. [1]

Question B9. Principles of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) pie-chart.

- (a) Why the WTO was formed: to regulate and promote free and fair international trade between nations and to reduce trade barriers. [2]
- (b) Two principles missing from the pie-chart: free trade; and promoting fair competition. [2]
- (c) Two weaknesses of the WTO: it favours developed/rich countries; and its decisions are dominated by powerful nations, hurting poor countries' industries. [2]
- (d) Two ways Zambia benefits from international trade: it earns foreign exchange from exports; and it gains access to goods, markets and technology not available locally. [2]

Question B10. Explain any four articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). [8]

- (i) Article 1 — all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
- (ii) Article 3 — everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person.
- (iii) Article 4 — no one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
- (iv) Article 5 — no one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. (Also acceptable: Art 19 expression, Art 26 education.)

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) Discuss the characteristics of bad governance. [20]

Bad governance is marked by: lack of accountability and transparency; corruption and abuse of public office; disregard for the rule of law; human-rights abuses; unfair/rigged elections; lack of citizen participation; nepotism and tribalism; ineffective/inefficient institutions; poor service delivery; and suppression of the media and dissent. Each of these erodes trust and undermines development.

Question C2. Outline the causes of conflict. [10] Discuss the methods used in resolving conflicts. [10]

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

Resolution methods: negotiation (parties talk directly); mediation (a neutral third party facilitates); arbitration (an appointed arbitrator decides); litigation (settlement in a court of law); reconciliation and dialogue; and counselling.

Question C3. Explain the types of electoral systems. [20]

- Single Member Plurality (First-Past-The-Post) — the candidate with the most votes wins, even without an absolute majority.
- Single Member Majoritarian — the winner must obtain an absolute majority (over 50%); a re-run is held if none is reached.
- Proportional Representation (PRS) — seats are allocated in proportion to the votes each party wins (party lists).
- Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) — a combination of first-past-the-post and proportional representation. Give the strengths and weaknesses of each.

Question C4. State the requirements for the establishment of a civil society. [16] Outline the roles of civil society. [4]

Requirements: active, tolerant citizens who accept opposing views; freedom of association and expression; a democratic/enabling legal environment; the rule of law; independence from the state; and resources and a shared purpose.

Roles: acting as watchdogs over government; advocacy and lobbying; civic education; holding leaders accountable; and complementing government in service delivery.

Question C5. Ethnic groups in Zambia share common cultural practices. Explain each of them. [20]

Common cultural practices include: initiation ceremonies (marking the passage to adulthood); traditional marriage and payment of lobola; traditional/harvest ceremonies (e.g. Kuomboka, Nc'wala); respect for elders and chiefs; rites at birth and naming; burial/mourning customs; taboos that protect the environment; and traditional dances, dress, food and languages. Explain the purpose of each.

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