

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2011 PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2011 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

11 NOVEMBER 2011

2 Hours

Additional materials:
Answer Booklet

TIME: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Do not open this Question Paper 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 separate 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. **Cell-phones are not allowed in the examination room.**

SECTION A [20 MARKS]

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

1 State any **two** qualifications for Zambian citizenship.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

2 What type of corruption is widely practised in Zambia and usually involves small payment?

..... [1]

3 Distinguish Constituent Assembly mode of adopting the Constitution from Parliamentary mode.

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

4 Define the term Socialisation.

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

5 State any **two** examples of common gender roles played by both women and men in most African societies.

(i) [1]
.....

(ii) [1]
.....

- 6 Violence begins in our hearts only when we lose inner peace and harmony. It is also known as the in conflicts. [1]
- 7 What is Zambia's earliest National Development Plan called?
.....
..... [1]
- 8 Bwalya owns a shoe factory. Write **two** things he ought to do in order to increase the production of goods and services in his factory.
- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]
- 9 List the **two** types of constitution.
- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]
- 10 How does the Writ of Habeas Corpus help a person and contribute to respect of Human rights?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]
- 11 In your individual capacity as a Zambian Citizen, suggest any **two** ways in which you can help fight corruption.
- (i) [2]
- (ii) [2]
- 12 Define carnal knowledge.
..... [1]

[Total: 20]

[Turn over]

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

There are ten (10) questions in this section. Answer any five questions of your choice in the spaces provided.

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- 1 (a) Define governance.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

- (b) Describe any **two** main types of electoral systems that countries follow.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[6]

[Total: 8]

- 2 Culture refers to the whole way of life of a given people which includes among others beliefs, traditions, taboos, festivals, values and their language.

- (a) Mention any **four** components of culture.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

[4]

- (b) Give **four** reasons why culture is important.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

[4]

[Total: 8]

3 List and explain any **four** characteristics of a good constitution.

- (i)
.....
..... [2]
- (ii)
.....
..... [2]
- (iii)
.....
..... [2]
- (iv)
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 8]

4 Write brief notes on the roles of the following legal institutions.

- (i) The Legislature
.....
..... [2]
- (ii) The Police Service
.....
..... [2]
- (iii) The Court System
.....
..... [2]

(iv) The Executive

.....

.....

.....

[2]

[Total: 8]

5 Poverty is not uniformly spread across the nation. The larger percentage of the total population is living below poverty datum line.

(a) List and explain any **three** measures of alleviating poverty.

(i)

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(ii)

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(iii)

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(b) Mention any **two** effects of poverty.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

6 (a) What is environmental degradation?

.....
.....

[1]

(b) What are the **two** causes of environmental degradation?

(i)
.....
.....

[1]

(ii)
.....
.....

[1]

(c) Explain the meaning of the term afforestation.

.....
.....

[1]

(d) Explain how the following resources can be depleted.

(i) Forest:

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Soil:

.....
.....

[1]

(iii) Wildlife:

.....
.....

[1]

(iv) Water:

.....
.....

[1]

[Total: 8]

[Turn over]

- 7 A man contracted HIV in 2001. In 2007, he went for a test and found that he was HIV positive. He was counselled and started taking ARVs.

(a) What do ARVs do to the body of an infected person?

.....
.....

[1]

(b) What is stigmatisation? Briefly explain how it can retard development in one's life?

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

[4]

(c) Mention any **three** rights of people living with HIV and AIDS.

(i)
.....
.....

(ii)
.....
.....

(iii)
.....
.....

[3]

[Total: 8]

8 (a) Mention the **two** types of marriages that are recognised by law.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(b) Child-headed family is a new type of family that has emerged in Zambia. Explain this type of family.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(c) What challenges (problems) have divorce and death posed on children in Zambia?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(iv) [1]

[Total: 8]

- 9 You are a police officer based at Kabwanda Central Police Station. Your colleague Mr Boza, also a police officer is fond of helping suspects to either escape or give false information to police officers at a fee. Somehow, you discover that Mr Boza helps most of the suspects escaping from custody.

(a) State **two** ways in which you would handle this case.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(b) Why should the Zambian society condemn the activity Boza is involved in? Give at least **two** reasons for your answers.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) What **two** measures should be put in place to prevent such incidences from occurring?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(d) Identify **two** institutions that fight corruption in Zambia.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

10 (a) State any **two** aims of the Human Rights Commission (HRC) in Zambia.

(i)

 [1]

(ii)

 [1]

(b) Briefly discuss any **three** functions of the commission.

(i)

 [2]

(ii)

 [2]

(iii)

 [2]

[Total: 8]

SECTION C ESSAY QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

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This section consists of five (5) essay questions. Answer two (2) questions using the Answer Booklet provided.

Question one (1) is compulsory. Choose the other question from the remaining four (4).

- 1 Corruption has had a negative impact on the Zambian society.
Critically analyse the areas that have been affected by corruption. [20]
- 2 Analyse the elements of a good legal system in relation to the Zambian legal system. [20]
- 3 Discuss the arguments for and against foreign aid. [20]
- 4 Identify and discuss the types of media and analyse the role of the media in good governance. [20]
- 5 Discuss the classes of drugs. What is the role of the community in combating drug abuse? [20]

Question A1. State two qualifications for Zambian citizenship.

- (a) Being born in Zambia with at least one Zambian parent (citizenship by birth/descent).
- (b) Registration/naturalisation through long lawful residence (or marriage to a citizen).

Question A2. What type of corruption is widely practised in Zambia and usually involves a small payment?

Answer: Petty corruption.

Question A3. Distinguish the Constituent Assembly mode of adopting the Constitution from the Parliamentary mode.

Constituent Assembly — a specially chosen body of representatives from a cross-section of society debates and adopts the constitution (people-driven).

Answer: Parliamentary mode — the sitting Members of Parliament adopt/amend the constitution (government-driven).

Question A4. Define the term 'socialisation'.

Answer: The process by which a person learns the norms, values, customs and roles of their society.

Question A5. State two examples of common gender roles played by women and men in most African societies.

- (a) Women: cooking, caring for children and fetching water.
- (b) Men: providing for and heading the family, building and hunting.

Question A6. Violence begins in our hearts when we lose inner peace and harmony. It is also known as ... in conflicts.

Answer: Latent (internal) conflict — the hidden conflict within, before it becomes open violence. [Flagged.]

Question A7. What is Zambia's earliest National Development Plan called?

Answer: The Transitional Development Plan.

Question A8. Bwalya owns a shoe factory. State two things he ought to do to increase the production of goods and services.

- (a) Employ more and better-skilled labour.
- (b) Invest in more/better machinery and technology to improve efficiency.

Question A9. List the two types of constitution.

- (a) Written constitution.
- (b) Unwritten constitution.

Question A10. How does the Writ of Habeas Corpus help a person and contribute to respect for human rights?

Answer: It requires that a detained person be brought before a court to test whether the detention is lawful, protecting the right to personal liberty against unlawful/arbitrary detention.

Question A11. In your individual capacity as a Zambian citizen, suggest two ways you can help fight corruption.

- (a) Report corruption to the Anti-Corruption Commission.
- (b) Refuse to give or take bribes and educate others against corruption.

Question A12. Define carnal knowledge.

Answer: Sexual intercourse (unlawful carnal knowledge = having illegal sexual intercourse with a person).

Question B1. Governance and electoral systems.

- (a) Good governance: the exercise of power and management of a country's affairs in a transparent, accountable, participatory and lawful manner for the good of the people. [2]
- (b) Two main types of electoral systems: (i) Plurality/Majority systems — first-past-the-post (most votes wins) and majoritarian (over 50%); (ii) Proportional Representation systems — seats allocated in proportion to the votes each party wins. [6]

Question B2. Culture.

- (a) Four components of culture: language; religion; values/norms; and technology & material culture (also aesthetics, social organisation, law & politics). [4]
- (b) Four reasons culture is important: it gives a people their identity; it promotes unity; it guides behaviour and transmits values; and it is a source of income (tourism) and heritage. [4]

Question B3. List and explain four characteristics of a good constitution. [8]

- (i) Clear/certain — it is easy to understand and unambiguous. [2]
- (ii) Stable and durable — it stands the test of time and is not changed carelessly. [2]
- (iii) Comprehensive — it caters for the interests of all in society. [2]
- (iv) Provides separation of powers and protects the rights and freedoms of citizens. [2]

Question B4. Roles of the following legal institutions.

- (i) The Legislature — makes/enacts laws and amends the constitution. [2]
- (ii) The Police Service — maintains law and order, prevents and detects crime, arrests offenders and protects people/property. [2]
- (iii) The Court System — interprets and applies the law, tries cases and dispenses justice. [2]
- (iv) The Executive — implements and enforces the laws and runs the administration of government. [2]

Question B5. Poverty.

- (a) Three measures of alleviating poverty: provide employment and empower people with skills; support agriculture (inputs/credit); and provide social safety nets, education and health services. [6]
- (b) Two effects of poverty: poor health/malnutrition; and illiteracy, crime and social exclusion. [2]

Question B6. Environmental degradation.

- (a) Environmental degradation: the deterioration of the environment through the depletion of resources and destruction of ecosystems. [1]
- (b) Two causes: deforestation/poor farming practices; and pollution/overpopulation/mining. [2]
- (c) Afforestation: planting trees in an area that previously had no forest (establishing a new forest). [1]
- (d) How resources can be depleted: (i) Forest — deforestation (cutting trees without replanting); (ii) Soil — erosion/over-cultivation and loss of fertility; (iii) Wildlife — poaching/over-hunting and habitat loss; (iv) Water — pollution/over-abstraction and drying up. [4]

Question B7. A man tested HIV positive in 2001 and started taking ARVs.

- (a) What ARVs do: they suppress the virus and reduce the viral load, boosting the immune system and prolonging life (they do NOT cure HIV). [1]
- (b) Stigmatisation: negative labelling and discrimination against a person (e.g. because of their HIV status). It retards development by causing rejection/isolation, loss of jobs and opportunities, depression and low self-esteem, and by discouraging people from testing and seeking treatment. [4]
- (c) Three rights of people living with HIV and AIDS: the right to confidentiality/privacy; the right to medical care/treatment; and the right to work and non-discrimination. [3]

Question B8. Marriage and the family.

- (a) Two types of marriage recognised by law: statutory (civil) marriage; and customary marriage. [2]
- (b) A child-headed family: a family in which a child (minor) heads and cares for the siblings, usually because both parents have died (e.g. of HIV/AIDS). [2]
- (c) Challenges that divorce and death pose on children: (i) loss of parental care/love; (ii) dropping out of school; (iii) child labour/street life; (iv) emotional trauma and abuse. [4]

Question B9. Mr Boza, a police officer, helps suspects escape.

- (a) Two ways to handle the case: report Boza to his superiors/the ACC; and warn/advise him and refuse to be part of it. [2]
- (b) Why society should condemn Boza's action: it undermines justice and the rule of law; and it endangers society (criminals escape) and wastes public resources. [2]
- (c) Two measures to prevent such incidences: enforce discipline and punish corrupt officers; and provide civic education, protect whistle-blowers and pay officers fairly. [2]
- (d) Two institutions that fight corruption: the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC); and the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC)/Financial Intelligence Centre/TIZ. [2]

Question B10. The Human Rights Commission (HRC) of Zambia.

- (a) Two aims of the HRC: to promote and protect human rights; and to investigate human-rights abuses and maladministration of justice. [2]
- (b) Three functions: investigate human-rights violations and recommend redress; educate and sensitise the public on human rights; and visit prisons/places of detention to check conditions and propose measures to prevent abuses. [6]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) Corruption has had a negative impact on Zambian society. Critically analyse the areas affected by corruption. [20]

Corruption affects: the economy (loss/misuse of public funds, discourages investment, retards growth); service delivery (poor health, education, water, roads); governance and the rule of law (weak institutions, injustice, unfair appointments); the electoral process (rigging, vote buying); morals and social values (dishonesty becomes normal); poverty (it deepens as the poor suffer most); and the country's image/donor confidence. Analyse how each area is damaged and the overall cost to development.

Question C2. Analyse the elements of a good legal system in relation to the Zambian legal system. [20]

A good legal system should be: certain (clear/unambiguous); accessible (available to all); comprehensive (covers all situations); flexible (can adapt to change); simple (easy to understand); and based on morals/justice (fair). Assess how far the Zambian legal system meets each element, noting strengths (constitution, courts) and weaknesses (delays, cost, distance, ignorance of the law).

Question C3. Discuss the arguments for and against foreign aid. [20]

For: it finances development projects and fills the resource gap; provides relief in disasters/emergencies; brings expertise and technology; and supports health, education and infrastructure.

Against: it creates dependency; often comes with conditions/strings (tied aid); can increase debt; may be misused/embezzled; can undermine local industry and sovereignty; and does not always reach the intended people.

Question C4. Identify and discuss the types of media and analyse the role of the media in good governance. [20]

Types of media: print media (newspapers, magazines); electronic/broadcast media (radio, television); and new/social media (internet, mobile). Also public vs private media.

Roles in good governance: informing and educating the public; acting as a watchdog exposing corruption and abuse; providing a platform for public debate; setting the agenda on national issues; and giving citizens a voice to hold leaders accountable.

Question C5. Discuss the classes of drugs. What is the role of the community in combating drug abuse? [20]

Classes of drugs: stimulants (speed up the nervous system, e.g. cocaine, caffeine); depressants (slow it down, e.g. alcohol, heroin); hallucinogens (distort perception, e.g. LSD, cannabis); narcotics/opiates (painkillers, e.g. morphine); and inhalants (glue, petrol).

Role of the community: sensitising and educating people on the dangers of drugs; guiding and counselling the youth; reporting drug dealers to the DEC; providing recreation and support to keep youth busy; and rehabilitating and reintegrating former abusers.

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