

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2012 PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2012 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

16 NOVEMBER 2012

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 Which Constitution Review Commission recommended that only persons whose parents were Zambians by birth would qualify to be candidates for presidency?
..... [1]
- 2 Why are civil and political rights called first generation rights?
..... [1]
- 3 State any **two** reasons acceptable as grounds for divorce in a customary marriage.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]
- 4 List any **two** characteristics of human rights.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]
- 5 State any **two** institutions that address Gender Based Violence.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]
- 6 A Naturalised citizen can lose citizenship if that person is expelled from the country of residence by the state. This kind of expulsion is known as.
..... [1]
- 7 Define the term refugee.
..... [1]
- 8 The 1996 Amended Constitution outlines the functions of the House of Chiefs. State any role played by the House of Chiefs in Governance.
..... [1]
- 9 Tambuzi, a school leaver feels he is neglected by his family because he is unemployed. As a result he has developed his own way of talking and dressing. To which category of culture does Tambuzi's behaviour belong?
..... [1]
- 10 Differentiate prejudice from stereotype.
..... [1]
..... [1]

11 Mention the **two** types of the media.

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

12 Mention any **two** effects of alcohol on the user.

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

13 Differentiate statutory crimes from misdemeanours.

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

14 Define a family.

..... [1]

[Total: 20]

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

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

Read the passage below and answer questions that follow.

In every society there are rules of behaviour. These rules are called social norms. Norms are guided by rituals. Rituals are observed during rites of passage.

1 (a) Define the following concepts.

(i) Rituals [2]

(ii) Societal core values [2]

(b) Identify any **two** societal core values in Zambia.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Turn over]

(c) State the meaning of each societal core value you identified in question 1 (b).

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

[1]

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

[1]

[Total: 8]

2 Briefly explain the causes of corruption in Zambia.

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[8]

[Total: 20]

3 (a) Identify four legal institutions in Zambia.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(iv) [1]

(b) For each of the legal institution identified in 3 (a) above, explain its functions.

(i)
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.....
..... [1]

(ii)
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..... [1]

(iii)
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..... [1]

(iv)
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..... [1]

[Total: 8]
[Turn over]

- (a) Define discrimination according to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women. (CEDAW)**

[illegible]

- (i) [1]
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- (ii) [1]
.....
- (iii) [1]
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- (iv) [1]
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- (v) [1]
.....
- (vi) [1]
.....

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5 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Overall and extreme poverty in Zambia in 1998 (percentage of population)

Location	Overall poverty %	Extreme poverty %
Rural areas	83	70
Urban areas	56	36
Central province	77	63
Copperbelt province	65	47
Eastern province	80	66
Luapula province	81	69
Lusaka province	52	34
Northern province	81	67
North-Western Province	76	63
Southern Province	76	60
Western Province	89	78

(a) Define poverty.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) According to the table above, which province was the poorest in Zambia?

..... [1]

(c) Find the difference for the overall poverty levels between the rural and urban areas.

..... [1]

(d) Suggest **four** ways of reducing poverty in Zambia.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(iv) [1]

[Total: 8]

[Turn over]

6 Describe ways of keeping away from substance abuse.

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[8]

7 (a) Define social challenges.

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.....

.....

[2]

(b) Differentiate rape from defilement.

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.....

.....

[2]

(c) Suggest **two** possible reactions a victim may experience after rape.

(i)

.....

[1]

(ii)

.....

[1]

(d) Mention **two** steps a person can take after being raped.

(i)

.....

[1]

(ii)

.....

[1]

[Total: 8]

8 Briefly outline measures that can be taken to prevent pollution in Zambia.

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[Total: 8]

9 Briefly discuss reasons that make countries engage in international trade.

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[Total: 8]

[Turn over]

10 (a) Differentiate HIV from AIDS.

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

(b) Define stigmatisation.

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

(c) State **two** ways in which stigmatisation can retard development.

(i) [1]
.....

(ii) [1]
.....

(d) Mention any **two** reasons why HIV and AIDs prevalence is high in Sub-Sahara Africa.

(i) [1]
.....

(ii) [1]
.....

[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 any other question from the remaining four (4).

- 1 Define good governance. Outline the characteristics of good governance. [20]
- 2 Analyse factors that affect capital formation. [20]
- 3 Explain the **four (4)** types of electoral systems countries follow when choosing their leaders. [20]
- 4 Outline the causes of conflicts in Africa. [20]
- 5 Describe the structure and content of the Zambian constitution. [20]

Question A1. Which Constitution Review Commission recommended that only persons whose parents were Zambians by birth would qualify to stand for president?

Answer: The Mwanakatwe Constitution Review Commission.

Question A2. Why are civil and political rights called first generation rights?

Answer: Because they were the first/earliest human rights to be recognised and demanded historically.

Question A3. State two reasons acceptable as grounds for divorce in a customary marriage.

- (a) Adultery/unfaithfulness.
- (b) Failure to bear children (infertility) — also witchcraft, desertion or cruelty.

Question A4. List two characteristics of human rights.

- (a) They are universal (for everyone).
- (b) They are inalienable/inherent (cannot be taken away).

Question A5. State two institutions that address Gender Based Violence.

- (a) The Victim Support Unit (VSU) of the Zambia Police.
- (b) The courts / Human Rights Commission / NGOs such as the YWCA.

Question A6. A naturalised citizen who is expelled from the country of residence by the state undergoes an expulsion known as ...

Answer: Deportation.

Question A7. Define the term 'refugee'.

Answer: A person who flees their country because of war, persecution or disaster and seeks safety/protection in another country.

Question A8. State any one function of the House of Chiefs (1996 Amended Constitution).

Answer: It advises the government on matters of tradition, custom and chieftaincy (and may discuss any bill referred to it).

Question A9. Tambuzi, an unemployed school leaver, develops his own way of talking and dressing. Which category of culture does his behaviour belong to?

Answer: Sub-culture.

Question A10. Differentiate prejudice from stereotype.

Prejudice is a preconceived (usually negative) opinion or judgement about a person or group.

Answer: A stereotype is a fixed, oversimplified, generalised belief held about a whole group of people.

Question A11. Mention the two types of media.

- (a) Print media (newspapers, magazines).
- (b) Electronic/broadcast media (radio, television).

Question A12. Mention any two effects of alcohol on the user.

- (a) Impaired judgement and loss of coordination.
- (b) Liver damage (cirrhosis), addiction and other health problems.

Question A13. Differentiate statutory crimes from misdemeanours.

Statutory crimes are offences created and defined by Acts of Parliament (statutes).

Answer: Misdemeanours are minor/petty crimes (as opposed to felonies, which are serious crimes).

Question A14. Define a family.

Answer: A group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption — typically a man, his wife/wives and their children — living together.

Question B1. Social norms and rites of passage passage.

- (a) (i) Rituals: established ceremonial acts performed in a set order, often with cultural/religious meaning. [2]
- (ii) Societal core values: the central/basic beliefs and standards that a society holds and upholds. [2]
- (b) Two societal core values in Zambia: respect (for elders); and honesty/unity (integrity, hard work). [2]
- (c) Meaning: respect = holding others in high regard and treating them well; honesty = being truthful and trustworthy. [2]

Question B2. Briefly explain the causes of corruption in Zambia. [8]

Greed and personal dishonesty; poverty and low wages; weak law enforcement and lenient punishment; lack of transparency and accountability; a culture of impunity; political interference; excessive bureaucracy/red tape; and poor moral values.

Question B3. Legal institutions in Zambia.

(a) Four legal institutions: the Legislature (Parliament); the Judiciary (courts); the Police Service; and the Executive. [4]

(b) Functions: (i) Legislature — makes/enacts laws; (ii) Judiciary — interprets and applies the law and dispenses justice; (iii) Police — maintains law and order and arrests offenders; (iv) Executive — implements and enforces the laws. [4]

Question B4. Non-discrimination on grounds of sex (CEDAW).

(a) Discrimination (per CEDAW): any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which impairs or nullifies the recognition or exercise by women of their rights and freedoms on an equal basis with men. [2]

(b) Obligations of state parties: embody equality of the sexes in the law/constitution; abolish discriminatory laws; establish legal protection/tribunals for women; modify social and cultural patterns that discriminate; suppress trafficking/exploitation of women; and ensure equal access to education, employment, health and politics. [6]

Question B5. Poverty table (overall and extreme poverty by province, 1998).

(a) Poverty: a condition of lacking sufficient resources/income to meet one's basic needs. [2]

(b) The poorest province is Western Province (overall poverty 89%). [1]

(c) Difference between rural (83%) and urban (56%) overall poverty = $83 - 56 = 27\%$. [1]

(d) Four ways of reducing poverty: create employment and empower people with skills; support agriculture (inputs/credit); provide education and health services; and develop rural infrastructure/microfinance. [4]

Question B6. Describe ways of keeping away from substance abuse. [8]

Avoid bad company and peer pressure; learn to say 'no' assertively; keep busy with productive activities and sports; seek counselling/guidance; know and remember the dangers of drugs; avoid tempting situations; build self-esteem; and report drug dealers to the DEC.

Question B7. Social challenges and sexual offences.

(a) Social challenges: problems/obstacles that hinder social development (e.g. poverty, disease, illiteracy, crime). [2]

(b) Rape vs defilement: rape is unlawful sexual intercourse with a person (16+) without consent; defilement is sexual intercourse with a child below 16, with or without consent. [2]

(c) Two reactions a victim may experience after rape: trauma/depression/fear; and shame, anger and withdrawal. [2]

(d) Two steps to take after being raped: report to the police; and get medical attention/examination (within 72 hours for PEP). [2]

Question B8. Briefly outline measures that can be taken to prevent pollution in Zambia. [8]

Enforce environmental laws (through ZEMA); ensure proper waste disposal and recycling; treat industrial effluents before discharge; reduce emissions; educate the public; use clean/renewable energy; avoid open burning of waste; and plant trees.

Question B9. Briefly discuss the reasons that make countries engage in international trade. [8]

To obtain goods and services not produced at home; to sell surplus and earn foreign exchange; to access wider markets; because of differences in resources and climate (specialisation/comparative advantage); to get cheaper or better goods; for technology transfer; and to foster international relations.

Question B10. HIV and AIDS.

(a) HIV vs AIDS: HIV is the virus (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) that attacks the immune system; AIDS is the condition/syndrome — the advanced stage when the immune system has collapsed. [2]

(b) Stigmatisation: the negative labelling, shaming and discrimination against a person because of a condition (e.g. HIV). [2]

(c) Two ways stigmatisation retards development: it discourages testing and treatment (so the disease spreads); and it causes isolation, loss of jobs and low productivity. [2]

(d) Two reasons HIV/AIDS prevalence is high in Sub-Saharan Africa: poverty; and ignorance/harmful cultural practices/multiple partners and inadequate resources. [2]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) Define good governance. Outline the characteristics of good governance. [20]

Good governance: the exercise of power/authority to manage a country's affairs in a way that is accountable, transparent, participatory and lawful, for the good of the people.

Characteristics: participation; the rule of law; transparency; accountability; responsiveness; consensus orientation; equity and inclusiveness; effectiveness and efficiency; respect for human rights; and free, fair and regular elections.

Question C2. Analyse the factors that affect capital formation. [20]

Capital formation depends on: the level of savings (income and the saving habit/consumption habits); the availability and cost of credit; investment opportunities and confidence; political and economic stability; the rate of interest; taxation and government policy; the level of technology and skills; and inflation. Analyse how each raises or lowers the ability to build up capital.

Question C3. Explain the four types of electoral systems countries follow when choosing their leaders. [20]

- Single Member Plurality (First-Past-The-Post) — the candidate with the most votes wins.
- 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 shared in proportion to the votes each party wins (party lists).
- Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) — combines first-past-the-post with proportional representation. Give the strengths and weaknesses of each.

Question C4. Outline the causes of conflicts in Africa. [20]

Competition over scarce resources (land, minerals, water); ethnic/tribal and religious differences; poverty and unemployment; bad governance, dictatorship and disputed elections; historical/colonial boundaries and grievances; injustice and inequality; the struggle for power; foreign interference; and refugees/immigration tensions (xenophobia).

Question C5. Describe the structure and content of the Zambian Constitution. [20]

The Constitution is divided into parts, e.g.: the Preamble; Supremacy of the Constitution; Citizenship; the Bill of Rights (fundamental rights and freedoms); the Executive (President and Cabinet); the Legislature (National Assembly); the Judicature (the courts); the Electoral system/Electoral Commission; local government; the Directorate of Public Prosecutions and Investigator-General; finance and public service; and general/miscellaneous provisions. Describe what each part covers.

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