

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2013 PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2013 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

18 OCTOBER 2013

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.

For
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- 1 Who is a citizen?
.....
..... [2]
- 2 What concept refers to the need for leaders to be answerable to the electorates?
..... [1]
- 3 The Anti Corruption Commission's general fight against corruption is enshrined in the slogan called [1]
- 4 Mention **two** characteristics of a good constitution.
..... [1]
..... [1]
- 5 The second Constitution Review Commission (CRC) was chaired by
..... [1]
- 6 A government policy that promotes fairness and fosters equal opportunities is known as [1]
- 7 List any **two** examples of peaceful countries and communities.
..... [1]
..... [1]
- 8 The **two** main evils addressed by the charter of Mande were
..... [1]
..... [1]
- 9 Define economic development.
.....
..... [2]

- 10** Unemployment is one of the major causes of poverty in Zambia.
Give **two** solutions to this problem.

..... [1]

..... [1]

- 11** Women are largely under-represented at most levels of government despite the widespread movement towards democratization in most countries. State **two** obstacles to women participation in considerable leadership in community and informal organisations.

..... [1]

..... [1]

- 12** The period in which the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) should be achieved is from to [2]

[Total: 20]

[Turn over]

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

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

For
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- 1 List and explain any **four** characteristics of culture.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[8]

[Total: 8]

- 2 Substance abuse is taking something often that one's body does not need and for the wrong reasons.

- (a) State any **two** reasons why people resort to substance abuse.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (b) What term is given to a person who depends on alcohol for his or her physical and mental stability?

..... [1]

- (c) Identify **two** behavioural traits that will be displayed by those abusing the substance.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (d) Suggest **three** ways of combating substance abuse especially among the youths in Zambia.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

[Total: 8]

3 (a) Define media

..... [1]

(b) Mention the **two** types of media.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) State any **three** roles of the media in governance.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(d) List any **two** shortcomings of the media.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

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

The International Bill of Rights

A				
International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) - 1966			B	
Specialised Human Rights Instruments				
International convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)1965	C	Convention Against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) 1984	D	International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant workers and members of their families (CMW) - 1990

(a) Name the instrument marked **A**.

..... [1]

(b) When was the instrument mentioned in (a) adopted?

..... [1]

(c) Identify the covenant marked **B**.

..... [1]

[Turn over]

(d) Distinguish the instrument marked **A** from the covenant marked **B**.

..... [2]

(e) Mention the specialised Human Rights Instrument marked **C** and **D**

(i) **C** [1]

(ii) **D** [1]

(f) State **one** right in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966.

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

5 In Zambia, sexual cleasing continues to be practised both in the urban and rural areas particularly amongst those who are not enlightened and those who hide in the guise of tradition. This trend increases the risk of unwanted pregnancies, HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases as well as unsafe abortions.

(a) What does the acronym HIV stand for?

..... [1]

(b) Mention the **two** ways in which HIV can be transmitted.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) Explain **three** factors which may expose people to HIV.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(d) Mention **two** roles of HIV and AIDS institutions and organisations operating in Zambia.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

6. Mrs Mukwakwa died intestate. Her property was shared according to the Intestate Succession Act of 1989. Her total estate was K3,500.

(a) Explain the concept Intestate Succession

..... [1]

- (b) What name is given to the criminal practice of taking away property from a bereaved family?

..... [1]

- (c) Calculate how much each of the following will get.

- (i) Children

..... [1]

- (ii) Spouse

..... [1]

- (d) The other term for personal chattels and house is

..... [1]

- (e) Mention any **three** limitations of the Intestate Succession Act of 1989.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

[Total: 8]

- 7 (a) Define Natinal Development Planning.

..... [2]

- (b) Briefly describe Zambia's National Development Plan below

- (i) First National Development Plan (FNDP)

..... [2]

- (ii) Vision 2030

..... [2]

- (iii) Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP)

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

[Turn over]

8 (a) Define Human Poverty Index (HPI).

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

(b) Explain measures used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure poverty levels.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [6]

[Total: 8]

9 (a) What is meant by the term biodiversity?

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

(b) Mention any **two** institutions that promote environmental management in Zambia.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) List and explain any **two** suggested legal actions to prevent pollution.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

[Total: 8]

10 Briefly explain the following concepts.

(a) Globalisation

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(b) Global village

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(c) Global issues

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(d) Global interdependence

.....

.....

.....

[2]

[Total:8]

[Turn over]

SECTION C ESSAY QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

For
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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 What is good governance? Describe the characteristics of elections in good governance. [4:16]
- 2 Define culture. Outline common cultural practices of various ethnic groups in Zambia. [2:18]
- 3 Explain what law is. Describe sources of law in Zambia. [4:16]
- 4 Define the concept 'peace'. Discuss the methods of promoting peace. [2:18]
- 5 Environmental problems are always interrelated. At times a solution to one problem creates another problem. Suggest sustainable measures of managing the degraded environment. [20]

Question A1. Who is a citizen?

Answer: A legally recognised member of a state/country who enjoys its rights and performs its duties.

Question A2. What concept refers to the need for leaders to be answerable to the electorate?

Answer: Accountability.

Question A3. The Anti-Corruption Commission's general fight against corruption is enshrined in the slogan called ...

Answer: 'Fight corruption, say yes to integrity.'

Question A4. Mention two characteristics of a good constitution.

- (a) It is clear/certain.
- (b) It is stable and comprehensive (caters for all).

Question A5. The second Constitution Review Commission (CRC) was chaired by ...

Answer: Professor Patrick Mvunga (the 1990/91 Mvunga Commission). [Depends on numbering — flagged.]

Question A6. A government policy that promotes fairness and fosters equal opportunities is known as ...

Answer: Affirmative action.

Question A7. List two examples of peaceful countries and communities.

- (a) Peaceful country: Switzerland (or Botswana).
- (b) Peaceful community: the Amish (or Quakers).

Question A8. The two main evils addressed by the Charter of Mande were ...

- (a) Slavery.
- (b) Hunger/famine.

Question A9. Define economic development.

Answer: The process of improving the economic well-being and quality of life of the people of a country — rising production, incomes and living standards.

Question A10. Unemployment is a major cause of poverty in Zambia. Give two solutions.

- (a) Create jobs through industrialisation and investment.
- (b) Provide skills training and promote entrepreneurship/SMEs.

Question A11. State two obstacles to women's participation in considerable leadership in community and informal organisations.

- (a) Cultural beliefs and gender stereotypes.
- (b) Lack of education/confidence and heavy family responsibilities (lack of support).

Question A12. The period in which the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) should be achieved is from ... to ...

Answer: From 2000 to 2015.

Question B1. List and explain any four characteristics of culture. [8]

- Learnt — culture is acquired/taught, not inborn.
- Shared — it is common to the members of a group.
- Cumulative — it builds up and is passed from generation to generation.
- Dynamic — it changes over time (also: comprehensive, symbolic, integrated).

Question B2. Substance abuse.

- (a) Two reasons people resort to substance abuse: peer pressure; and curiosity/escape from stress and problems. [2]
- (b) A person who depends on alcohol for physical and mental stability is called an addict (alcoholic). [1]
- (c) Two behavioural traits of those abusing substances: change in personality/mood swings; and decline in performance/withdrawal or aggression. [2]
- (d) Three ways of combating substance abuse among the youth: educate/sensitise on the dangers; provide counselling and guidance; and provide recreation/employment and report dealers to the DEC. [3]

Question B3. The media.

- (a) Media: the channels of mass communication (press, radio, TV, internet) used to pass information to the public. [1]
- (b) Two types of media: print media; and electronic/broadcast media. [2]

(c) Three roles of the media in governance: inform and educate the public; act as a watchdog exposing corruption; and provide a platform for debate/hold leaders accountable. [3]

(d) Two short-comings of the media: sensationalism/false reporting; and bias/partisanship (invasion of privacy). [2]

Question B4. The International Bill of Rights table.

(a) Instrument marked A: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). [1]

(b) A was adopted in 1948. [1]

(c) Covenant marked B: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). [1]

(d) A (UDHR) is a declaration — a common standard that is NOT legally binding; B (ICCPR) is a covenant/treaty that IS legally binding on state parties. [2]

(e) Specialised instruments: C = CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979); D = CRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989). [2]

(f) One right in the ICESCR: the right to work / education / health / an adequate standard of living / social security. [1]

Question B5. HIV and AIDS.

(a) HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. [1]

(b) Two ways HIV is transmitted: unprotected sex; and mother-to-child transmission / sharing unsterilised needles / unscreened blood. [2]

(c) Three factors that expose people to HIV: multiple partners/unprotected sex; poverty (transactional sex); and ignorance/harmful cultural practices/alcohol abuse. [3]

(d) Two roles of HIV/AIDS institutions in Zambia: provide education, sensitisation and counselling; and provide treatment, care and support (ARVs)/advocacy. [2]

Question B6. Intestate Succession (Mrs Mukwakwa's estate = K3,500).

(a) Intestate Succession: the distribution of the estate of a person who died without a valid will, according to the law. [1]

(b) The criminal practice of taking property from a bereaved family is called property grabbing. [1]

(c) (i) Children receive 50% = $50\% \times K3,500 = K1,750$; (ii) Spouse receives 20% = $20\% \times K3,500 = K700$. [2]

(d) The other term for the personal chattels and house is household property/effects. [1]

(e) Three limitations of the Act: the spouse's 20% share is seen as too small; the Act is not widely known/publicised; and it conflicts with customary law and is hard to enforce (property grabbing continues). [3]

Question B7. National Development Planning.

(a) National Development Planning: the deliberate, organised effort by the state to set and achieve national social and economic development goals over a set period. [2]

(b) (i) First National Development Plan — the first 5-year plan (1966–1970) after independence, developing infrastructure and industry; (ii) Vision 2030 — Zambia's long-term plan to become a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030; (iii) Fifth National Development Plan — covered 2006–2010, focusing on economic growth, wealth and job creation. [6]

Question B8. Human Poverty Index and poverty reduction.

(a) Human Poverty Index (HPI): a composite measure of deprivation — the proportion of people deprived of a long life, knowledge (literacy) and a decent standard of living. [2]

(b) Measures used by the UNDP to reduce poverty: promoting education and literacy; improving health and access to clean water; empowering people with skills and jobs; supporting agriculture and microfinance; providing social safety nets; promoting good governance and gender equality; and the MDGs/SDGs. [6]

Question B9. Biodiversity and the environment.

(a) Biodiversity: the variety and variability of living organisms (plants, animals, micro-organisms) and the ecosystems in which they occur. [2]

(b) Two institutions that promote environmental management in Zambia: ZEMA (Zambia Environmental Management Agency); and the Forestry Department/ZAWA. [2]

(c) Four legal actions to prevent pollution: enforce environmental laws (ZEMA); require Environmental Impact Assessments; prosecute/fine polluters; and require treatment of effluents/waste (set standards and issue licences). [4]

Question B10. Explain the following concepts.

(a) Globalisation: the process by which the world becomes increasingly interconnected and interdependent through trade, technology and communication. [2]

(b) Global village: the idea that the world has become like one small community, where people freely interact and depend on one another. [2]

(c) Global issues: problems that affect all nations and peoples worldwide (e.g. climate change, terrorism, disease, poverty). [2]

(d) Global interdependence: the mutual dependence of nations on one another for goods, services and resources — no nation can survive in isolation. [2]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) What is good governance? Describe the characteristics of elections in good governance. [4:16]

Good governance: the exercise of power to manage a country's affairs in an accountable, transparent, participatory and lawful manner for the good of the people.

Characteristics of good elections: they must be periodic (held regularly); competitive (open to many candidates/parties); inclusive (all eligible citizens can take part); free (no coercion) and fair (a level playing field); decisive (the result determines who governs); transparent (open counting); and credible/peaceful, managed by an independent electoral body.

Question C2. Define culture. Outline the common cultural practices of various ethnic groups in Zambia. [2:18]

Culture: the whole way of life of a people — their beliefs, values, customs, language, dress and practices, learnt and passed from generation to generation.

Common cultural practices: initiation ceremonies (into adulthood); traditional marriage and the payment of lobola; traditional/harvest ceremonies (Kuomboka, Nc'wala, etc.); respect for elders and chiefs; birth and naming rites; burial and mourning customs; taboos protecting the environment; and traditional dances, dress, food and languages.

Question C3. Explain what law is. Describe the sources of law in Zambia. [4:16]

Law: a set of rules made and enforced by the state to regulate the conduct of people and maintain order in society.

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 customs and traditions of the people).

Question C4. Define the concept 'peace'. Discuss the methods of promoting peace. [2:18]

Peace: a state of harmony and calm, and the presence of justice — not merely the absence of war/violence.

Methods of promoting peace: dialogue and negotiation; tolerance and respect for others' views; justice and fairness; reciprocity and friendship; inter-marriage across groups; mediation and reconciliation; forgiveness; civic and peace education; and fair distribution of resources.

Question C5. Environmental problems are interrelated. Suggest sustainable measures of managing the degraded environment. [20]

Afforestation/reforestation and controlled tree cutting; conservation/sustainable farming (agro-forestry, crop rotation); proper waste management and recycling; treating effluents and controlling pollution; protecting wildlife and ecosystems (game reserves, anti-poaching); using clean/renewable energy; enforcing environmental laws and EIAs (ZEMA); educating the public; and family planning to ease population pressure.

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