

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2014 PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

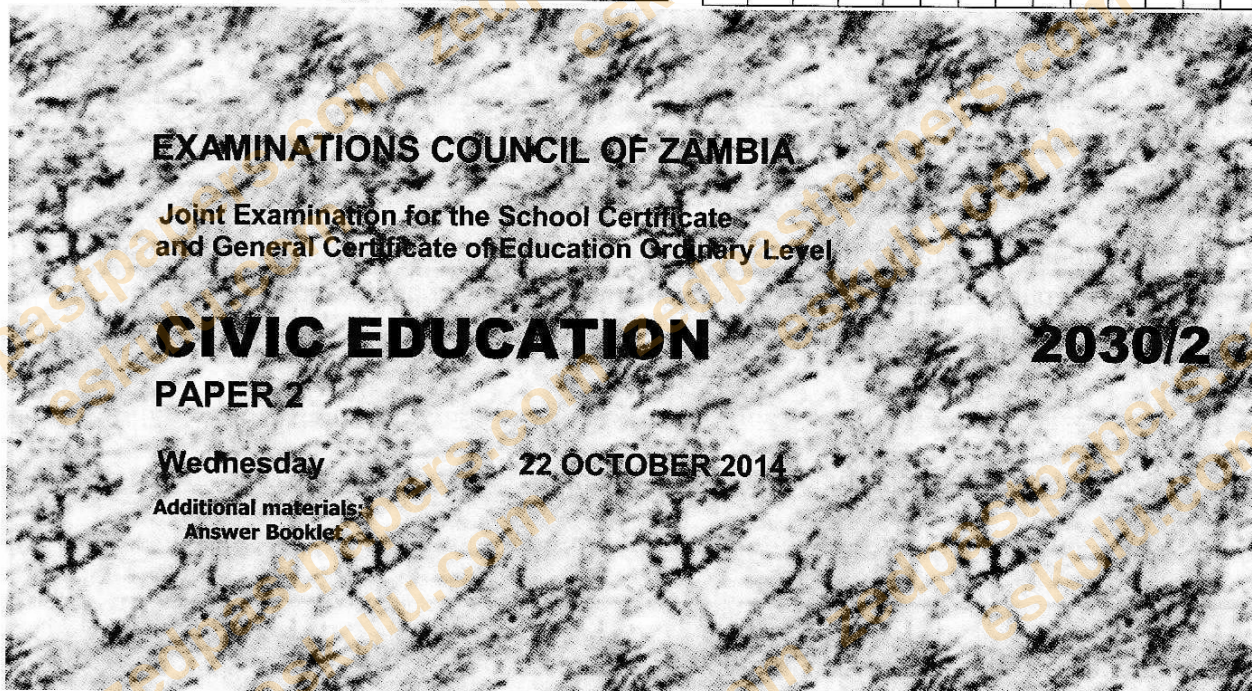
Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2014 Paper 2 (2030/2)

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									



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.**

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SECTION A [20 MARKS]

There are thirteen (13) questions in this section. Answer all the questions using one word or short phrase in the spaces provided.

For
Examiner's
Use

- 1 Which quality of good citizenship demands the willingness to abide by laws, work through peaceful and legal means to change unjust laws.
..... [1]
- 2 Gratification means any payment made whether in cash or in kind as a result of the misuse or abuse of public funds or property. Mention any two forms of gratification.
(i) [1]
(ii) [1]
- 3 Parliament enacts the constitution. State any two methods of adopting the constitution.
(i) [1]
(ii) [1]
- 4 Differentiate Testate Succession from Intestate Succession.
.....
.....
..... [1]
- 5 What method of conflict resolution aims at balancing the two parties and drawing them closer to each other by accomodating their views before reaching a resolution.
..... [1]
- 6 Explain Decentratised planning.
.....
..... [2]
- 7 What is the Bill of rights?
.....
..... [1]
- 8 How many articles are contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
..... [1]
- 9 Which department of the Drug Enforcement Commission is responsible for preventing acts of concealing, possessing and receiving money or any items derived criminal activities?
..... [1]

10 What title is given to the Head of the Central Bank?

..... [1]

11 Mention any **two** roles of the government in fulfilling the Rights of the Child.

..... [1]

..... [1]

12 What is the name of the National Income which is used to measure production in monetary terms for a period of time?

..... [1]

13 The indiscriminate destruction of forests is known as

..... [1]

14 What is Child Pornography?

..... [1]

[Total: 20]

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

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

1 Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.

COMPARISON: MALE AND FEMALE PARLIAMENTARIANS

Year of elections	Parliamentarians		Total elected parliamentarians
	Male	Female	
1968	104	1	105
1973	120	5	125
1983	122	3	125
1988	119	6	125
1991	144	6	150
1996	135	15	150

Source: Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP) Training Manual (1999) and Zambia Development Report, 2003.

(a) Which year had the second highest number of female representation in parliament?

..... [1]

(b) What was the difference in the number of representatives between males and females in 1996?

..... www.zedpastpapers.com [1]

(c) Suggest **five** reasons for the answer given in 1(b).

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(iv) [1]

(v) [1]

(d) Name any Civil Society Organisation that support women participation in leadership and decision making process in Zambia.

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

2 (a) Explain the Rites of Passage.

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

..... [2]

(b) Mention the ethnic groups of people associated with the following rites of passage;

(i) Chinsungu

..... [1]

(ii) Mukanda

..... [1]

(iii) Nkolola

..... [1]

(iv) Sikenge

..... [1]

(c) Name any **two** rituals that mark the following ceremonies.

(i) Wedding ceremony

..... [1]

(ii) Death

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

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- 3 (a) Briefly explain the effects of cannabis (Chamba) on the user.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[8]

[Total: 8]

- 4 The United Nations Organisation (UNO) was formed as a result of the gross violations of human rights that took place during the Second World War. The UNO has membership from many countries in the world.

- (a) On which date and year was the United Nations Organisation established?

.....

[1]

.....

[1]

- (b) What is its main objective?

.....

.....

[1]

- (c) Which UNO organ ensures that conflicts among countries are resolved peacefully.

.....

[1]

- (d) Suggest any **three** measures that the organ above uses to resolves conflicts.

(i)

[1]

(ii)

[1]

(iii)

[1]

- (e) Apart from mediation, state any **two** examples of conflict resolution methods.

(i)

[1]

(ii)

[1]

[Total: 8]

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5 Distinguish criminal cases from civil cases.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[8]

6 Briefly explain the provision of the following specialised human rights instruments.

(a) Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

.....

.....

[2]

(b) Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

.....

.....

[2]

(c) Convention Against Torture and cruel, Inhuman and degrading Treatment or punishment (CAT).

.....

.....

[2]

(d) Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant workers and Members of their Families (CMW).

.....

.....

[2]

7 Briefly discuss any **four** ways of enforcing the Bill of Rights.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[8]

[Total: 8]

8 Explain the following principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

(a) Non-Discrimination

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Best Interest of the Child

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) Survival and development

.....

.....

..... [2]

(d) Participation

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

9 (a) Define Biodiversity

.....

..... [2]

(b) Identify the **three** levels at which Biodiversity is considered.

.....

..... [1]

.....

..... [1]

.....

..... [1]

(c) Suggest any **three** threats to Biodiversity in Zambia.

- (i) [1]
.....
- (ii) [1]
.....
- (iii) [1]
.....

10 The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation dealing with global rules of trade between nations. The WTO is not a Specialised Agency of the United Nations (UN) but works closely with the United Nations.

(a) When was the World Trade Organisation formed?

..... [1]

(b) What is the former name of the World Trade Organisation?

..... [1]

(c) State the Aim of the World Trade Organisation.

..... [1]
.....

(d) List **three** principles of the World Trade Organisation.

- (i) [1]
.....
- (ii) [1]
.....
- (iii) [1]
.....

(e) Mention any **two** functions of the World Trade Organisation.

- (i) [1]
.....
- (ii) [1]
.....

[Total: 8]
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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 (a) What is a Constitution. [2]
 (b) Describe the characteristics and the importance of the Constitution. [18]
- 2 Explain how any **four** of the following institutions fight corruption in Zambia. [5]
 - (a) Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) [5]
 - (b) Zambia National Procurement Authority (ZNPA) [5]
 - (c) Auditor General's Office (AG) [5]
 - (d) Zambia Police Service (ZPS) [5]
 - (e) Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) [5]
 - (f) The Media [5]
- 3 Outline the provisions of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966. [20]
- 4 It is not easy to measure development. However, development can be measured through variables which are assumed to be related to development. In view of this give the meaning of the concept 'indicators of development' and discuss four indicators of development. [20]
- 5 (a) Explain the effects of poverty in Zambia. [12]
 (b) Describe poverty alleviation methods. [8]



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Question A1. Which quality of good citizenship acknowledges the willingness to abide by laws and to work through peaceful and legal means to change unjust laws?

Answer: Respect for the rule of law (being law-abiding). [Flagged.]

Question A2. Gratification means any corrupt payment made in cash or in kind. Mention any two forms of gratification.

(a) Cash/money.

(b) Payment in kind (goods, services or favours) — also loans/advances, kickbacks.

Question A3. Parliament enacts the constitution. State any two methods of adopting the constitution.

(a) Through a Constituent Assembly.

(b) Through a referendum (also: through Parliament / a National Constitutional Conference).

Question A4. Differentiate Testate Succession from Intestate Succession.

Testate succession — the estate is distributed according to a valid will left by the deceased.

Answer: Intestate succession — the estate is distributed according to the law where the deceased left no valid will.

Question A5. Which method of conflict resolution involves the two parties and draws them closer by accommodating their views before reaching a resolution?

Answer: Reconciliation. [Flagged — negotiation is also defensible.]

Question A6. Explain 'Decentralised planning'.

Answer: Planning in which decision-making and planning powers are devolved from central government to lower/local levels (provinces, districts, communities).

Question A7. What is the Bill of Rights?

Answer: The part of the constitution that contains the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual.

Question A8. How many articles are contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?

Answer: 30 articles.

Question A9. Which department of the Drug Enforcement Commission prevents the concealing, possessing and receiving of money or items derived from criminal activities?

Answer: The Anti-Money Laundering Investigations Unit (AMLIU) of the DEC.

Question A10. What title is given to the Head of the Central Bank?

Answer: Governor (the Governor of the Bank of Zambia).

Question A11. Mention two roles of the government in fulfilling the Rights of the Child.

- (a) Providing education and health services.
- (b) Protecting children from abuse and exploitation (and registering births).

Question A12. What is the name of the national income used to measure production in monetary terms in a year?

Answer: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) — the total value of goods and services produced within a country in a year.

Question A13. The indiscriminate destruction of forests is known as ...

Answer: Deforestation.

Question A14. What is child pornography?

Answer: The use or depiction of children in sexual/pornographic material (images or videos).

Question B1. Table comparing male and female parliamentarians (1968–1996).

- (a) The year with the second-highest number of female representation: 1988 (or 1991) — each had 6 female MPs, second only to 1996's 15. [1]
- (b) Difference between males and females in 1996 = $135 - 15 = 120$. [1]
- (c) Five reasons for the difference: cultural beliefs/gender stereotypes; low education levels among women; lack of financial resources; heavy family/domestic responsibilities; and political violence/intimidation and lack of confidence/support. [5]
- (d) A Civil Society Organisation that supports women's participation: the Zambia National Women's Lobby Group (ZNLWG) / NGOCC / Women for Change. [1]

Question B2. Rites of passage.

- (a) Rites of passage: ceremonies/rituals that mark a person's transition from one stage of life to another (birth, initiation into adulthood, marriage, death). [2]

(b) Ethnic groups associated with the rites: (i) Chisungu — the Bemba (girls' initiation); (ii) Mukanda — the Luvale/Chokwe (boys' initiation/circumcision); (iii) Nkolola — the Tonga (girls' initiation); (iv) Sikenge — the Lozi/Luvale (girls' initiation). [4; Sikenge flagged]

(c) Two rituals marking: (i) a wedding — payment of lobola/dowry and the presentation of food (matebeto)/kitchen party; (ii) death — mourning/wailing and burial (shaving of hair / cleansing / ukupyanika). [2]

Question B3. Cannabis (Chamba).

Effects of cannabis on the user: distorted perception of time and space; impaired judgement and memory loss; hallucinations and mood changes; loss of concentration and poor performance; red eyes and increased appetite; anxiety/paranoia; respiratory problems; and, with long use, addiction and mental illness. [8]

Question B4. The United Nations Organisation (UNO).

(a) The UNO was established in 1945 (after the Second World War). [1]

(b) Its main objective: to maintain international peace and security (and promote cooperation, human rights and development). [1]

(c) Which body ensures that conflicts among countries are resolved peacefully: the (UN) Security Council. [1]

(d) Three measures the UN uses to resolve conflicts: negotiation/diplomacy and mediation; imposing sanctions; and deploying peacekeeping forces. [3]

(e) Two examples of conflict-resolution methods: negotiation; and mediation (also arbitration, litigation). [2]

Question B5. Distinguish criminal cases from civil cases. [8]

Criminal cases: brought by the State against a person who has broken the criminal law (an offence against society); the standard of proof is 'beyond reasonable doubt'; the guilty are punished (fine, imprisonment, etc.); e.g. theft, murder, defilement.

Civil cases: brought by one private party against another over a private dispute/wrong; the standard of proof is 'the balance of probabilities'; the remedy is compensation/damages or an order; e.g. debt, breach of contract, divorce, land disputes.

Question B6. Functions of the following specialised human rights instruments.

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

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

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

(d) CMW — protects the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families. [2]

Question B7. Briefly discuss any four ways of enforcing the Bill of Rights. [8]

Through the courts — an aggrieved person can apply to the High Court for redress (enforcement of protective provisions); through an independent judiciary that upholds rights; through the Human Rights Commission that investigates abuses; through civic education so citizens know and claim their rights; and through the media and civil society that expose violations.

Question B8. Explain the following principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

- (a) Non-discrimination — every child enjoys all rights without discrimination of any kind (race, sex, religion, disability, etc.). [2]
- (b) Best interest of the child — in all actions concerning children, their best interests must be the primary consideration. [2]
- (c) Survival and development — every child has the right to life, and to survive and develop to their full potential. [2]
- (d) Participation — children have the right to express their views and be heard in matters affecting them. [2]

Question B9. Biodiversity.

- (a) Biodiversity: the variety and variability of living organisms (plants, animals, micro-organisms) and the ecosystems in which they occur. [2]
- (b) The three levels of biodiversity: genetic diversity; species diversity; and ecosystem diversity. [3]
- (c) Three threats to biodiversity in Zambia: deforestation/habitat destruction; poaching/over-exploitation; and pollution, bush fires and climate change. [3]

Question B10. The World Trade Organisation (WTO).

- (a) The WTO was formed in 1995. [1]
- (b) The former name of the WTO was GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). [1]
- (c) Aim of the WTO: to regulate and promote free and fair international trade and to reduce trade barriers. [1]
- (d) Three principles of the WTO: non-discrimination; free trade; and predictability (also fair competition, special treatment for LDCs). [3]
- (e) Two functions of the WTO: it administers trade agreements; and it settles trade disputes (and provides a forum for negotiations). [2]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) (a) What is a Constitution? [2] (b) Describe the characteristics and importance of the Constitution. [18]

- (a) A Constitution: the supreme body of fundamental laws and principles according to which a country/state is governed.

(b) Characteristics of a good constitution: clear/certain; stable and durable (stands the test of time); comprehensive (caters for all); a balance of rigidity and flexibility; and protective of rights and separation of powers.

Importance: it is the supreme law of the land; it defines citizenship; it establishes the arms of government and their powers; it protects the rights and freedoms of citizens; it provides for elections and the transfer of power; and it promotes order, unity and good governance.

Question C2. Explain how the following institutions fight corruption (answer any four): (a) ACC; (b) ZPPA; (c) Auditor General; (d) Zambia Police; (e) TIZ; (f) the Media. [5 each]

(a) ACC — investigates, arrests and prosecutes corruption; educates the public; and works to prevent corruption.

(b) Zambia Public Procurement Authority (ZPPA) — regulates the procurement of government goods/services to ensure it is transparent and fair, curbing tender fraud.

(c) Auditor General's Office — audits government accounts to ensure public funds are used properly and reports misuse.

(d) Zambia Police Service — investigates and arrests offenders and enforces the anti-corruption laws.

(e) Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) — advocates and lobbies for zero tolerance of corruption and exposes corrupt practices.

(f) The Media — acts as a watchdog, investigating and exposing corruption and educating the public.

Question C3. Outline the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966. [20]

The ICCPR guarantees civil and political rights, including: the right to life; freedom from torture and slavery; the right to liberty and security of the person; the right to a fair trial and to be presumed innocent; freedom of movement; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of expression; freedom of assembly and association; the right to privacy; equality before the law and non-discrimination; the right to take part in public affairs and to vote; and the protection of minorities. State parties undertake to respect and ensure these rights.

Question C4. Explain 'indicators of development' and discuss four indicators of development. [20]

Indicators of development are the measurable variables used to assess a country's level of social and economic development.

Four indicators: (1) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)/per-capita income — the value of output/income; (2) the Human Development Index — life expectancy, education and income combined; (3) literacy and school-enrolment levels — the state of education; and (4) access to health care, clean water and sanitation (and life expectancy/infant mortality). Also employment levels and infrastructure. Discuss what each reveals.

Question C5. (a) Explain the effects of poverty in Zambia. [12] (b) Describe poverty alleviation methods. [8]

(a) Effects of poverty: poor health, malnutrition and high mortality/short life expectancy; illiteracy and school drop-out; crime, prostitution and child labour; poor housing/sanitation and street kids; social exclusion; low productivity; and family breakdown.

(b) Alleviation methods: creating employment and empowering people with skills; supporting agriculture (inputs, credit) and rural development; providing education, health and clean water; social safety nets and microfinance; good governance; and industrialisation to grow the economy.

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