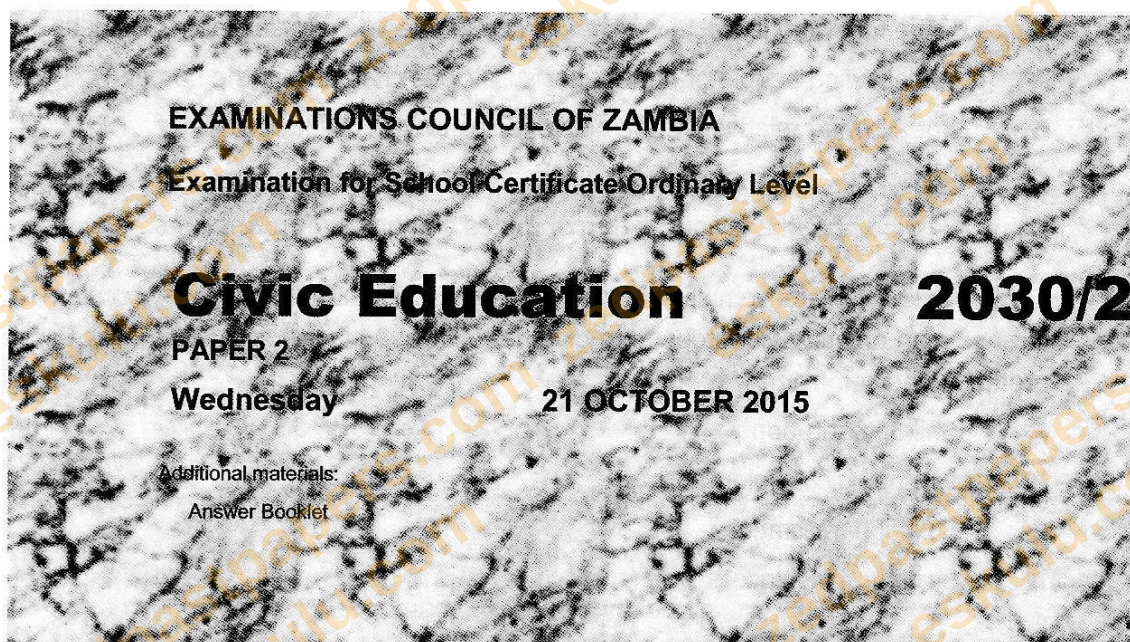


G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2015 PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2015 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



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.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Sections	Marks Obtained
Section A	
Section B	
Section C	
TOTAL	

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 **Fourteen (14)** questions in this section. Answer all the questions using one word or short phrase in the spaces provided.

- 1** State any **two** reasons for the loss of Zambian Citizenship.
..... [1]
..... [1]
- 2** What term is given to the combination of the First Past the Post and the Proportional Representation electoral system
..... [1]
- 3** Which Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) department is responsible for educating the community on matters relating to corruption?
..... [1]
- 4** Distinguish between Rigid and Flexible Constitution.
.....
.....
..... [2]
- 5** At Kalikeka Milling Company, job offers for employment sector is given on merit rather than on the gender of the applicant. This is referred to as:
..... [1]
- 6** Violence towards the mind that takes the form of humiliation, threats, harassment and attack on another person's self worth is known as.
..... [1]
- 7** Mention the organ of the United Nation responsible for ensuring that conflicts between nations do not resort to physical confrontations or war.
..... [1]
- 8** Which National Development Plan aimed at diversifying the economy from Copper Mining to Agriculture and Manufacturing in Zambia?
..... [1]

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9 Mention any **two** focuses of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

 [2]

10 The arm of the Zambian government responsible for the protection and enforcement of the freedom outlined in the Bill of Rights is called.
 [1]

11 State the focus of each of the following optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966.

(a) The First Optional Protocol
 [1]

(b) The Second Optional Protocol
 [1]

12 Identity any **two** roles of HIV and AIDS Institutions and Organisations?

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

13 List any **two** environmental issues in Zambia

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

14 ... is a situation where one borrows beyond his or her capacity to pay back.

..... [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 In order to have free and fair elections, the Electoral code of conduct of 1996 should be adhered to before during and after elections.

(a) What is an Electoral process?

..... [2]

(b) Explain any **three** stages of the electoral process.

(i) [2]
.....

(ii) [2]
.....

(iii) [2]
.....

[Total: 8]

2 Describe the effects of Corruption on Society.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [8]

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[Total: 8]

- 3 Culture includes all aspects of the people's way of life such as the food they eat, the clothes they wear and the type of housing they live in.

(a) What is Cultural Heterogeneity?

.....
 [2]

(b) Explain any **three** characteristics of Culture.

(i)
 [2]

(ii)
 [2]

(iii)
 [2]

[Total: 8]

- 4 (a) When was the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the United Nations?

..... [1]

(b) Mention any **two** principles of the universal Declaration of human rights as reflected in **its** preamble?

(i)
 (ii) [2]

(c) Why is the Universal Declaration on Human Rights referred to as a Declaration?

..... [2]

(d) What are the **two** categories of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

(i) [1]
 (ii) [1]

(e) The Universal Declaration on Human Rights contain 30 articles. Mention Article number 1.

..... [1]

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 [Total: 8]

- 5 Conflict resolution is the settlement or avoidance of disputes between individuals or groups through solutions that avoid violence and attempts to re-unite and re-harmonise the people in conflict. Explain any **four** conflict resolution methods.

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

[Total: 8]

- 6 Mr Chilangwa was encouraged to go for Voluntary Counselling and Testing by a friend who suspected that he may have been infected with HIV.

- (a) What is Voluntary Counselling and Testing?
..... [2]
- (b) Describe the **three** stages involved in Voluntary Counselling and Testing
..... [6]

[Total: 8]

7 On a night of 3rd March, 2014, a woman of Wamukapa Compound was admitted to a local hospital after being gang raped by unknown people.

(a) Define rape

.....
 [2]

(b) Suggest any **two** possible ways of resisting rape.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) Give any **two** possible reactions that may be shown by a person who has been raped.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(d) What should a person who has been raped do. List any **two** points

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

8 In most Churches in Zambia a notice is given of the impending marriage through what is called marriage banns.

(a) What are marriage banns?

.....

 [2]

(b) Outline any **three** requirements for entering into a customary marriage

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

(c) Give any **three** reasons that may lead to divorce in a Statutory Marriage?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) www.zedpastpapers.com [1]

[Total: 8]

- 9 How do the following institutions help in promoting environmental Management in Zambia.

Zambia Forestry Department		[2]
Fisheries Department		[2]
Ministry of Local Government and Housing		[2]
Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA)		[2]

[Total: 8]

- 10 Study the diagram below showing the organisation structure of the World Trade Organisation (W.T.O).



- (a) Which organ of the World Trade Organisation meets every two years?
..... [1]
- (b) Give the name of the country where the headquarters of the World Trade Organisation (W.T.O) is.
..... [1]
- (c) Why is the World Trade Organisation referred to as a club for the rich by its critics?
..... [2]
- (d) Differentiate between balance of Trade and balance of payment.
..... [2]
- (e) What is meant by Comparative Cost advantage?
..... [2]

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[Total: 8]

SECTION C ESSAY QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

This section consists of five (5) essay questions. Answer two (2) questions using the Answer Book Provided. Question one (1) is compulsory. Choose any other question from the remaining four (4).

- 1 Identify the signs and symptoms of substance abuse. Discuss various ways of avoiding substances . [12:8]
- 2 Outline the history of the constitution making process in Zambia from 1964 to 2005. What is the importance of a constitution to a nation. [10:10]
- 3 Describe the Civil, Political and Economic rights of citizens. [12:5:3]
- 4 Outline the basic principles in the criminal justice procedure. Discuss the rights of a suspect in the trial stage [6:14]
- 5 Analyse the causes of Poverty in Society. [20]



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Question A1. State any two reasons for the loss of Zambian citizenship.

- (a) Voluntarily acquiring the citizenship of another country (dual citizenship — before the 2016 amendment).
- (b) Renunciation, or being deprived of it by the State (e.g. for fraud) / serving a foreign army.

Question A2. What term is given to the combination of the First-Past-The-Post and the Proportional Representation electoral systems?

Answer: The Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) system.

Question A3. Which ACC department is responsible for educating the community on matters of corruption?

Answer: The Community Education / Prevention (Public Education) Department.

Question A4. Distinguish between a rigid and a flexible constitution.

A rigid constitution is difficult to amend — it requires special procedures such as a referendum or a two-thirds majority.

Answer: A flexible constitution can be amended easily by an ordinary majority of parliament.

Question A5. At Kalikeka Milling Company, jobs are offered on merit rather than gender. This is referred to as ...

Answer: Gender equality.

Question A6. Violence towards the mind that takes the form of humiliation and threats to a person's self-worth is known as ...

Answer: Psychological violence.

Question A7. Mention the role of the United Nations responsible for ensuring that conflicts between nations do not result in physical confrontation or war.

Answer: Maintaining international peace and security — through mediation/diplomacy and by deploying peacekeeping forces (and imposing sanctions).

Question A8. Which National Development Plan aimed at diversifying the economy from copper mining to agriculture and manufacturing?

Answer: The Second National Development Plan (SNDP, 1972–1976). [Flagged.]

Question A9. Mention any two focuses of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

- (a) Agriculture.
- (b) Education/health and infrastructure (also macroeconomic stability).

Question A10. The arm of the Zambian government responsible for the protection and enforcement of the Bill of Rights is called ...

Answer: The Judiciary (the courts).

Question A11. State the focus of each of the following optional protocols to the ICCPR of 1966.

- (a) First Optional Protocol — allows individuals to complain to the Human Rights Committee after exhausting national remedies. [1]
- (b) Second Optional Protocol — aims at the abolition of the death penalty. [1]

Question A12. List any two roles of HIV and AIDS institutions and organisations.

- (a) Provide education, sensitisation and counselling.
- (b) Provide treatment, care and support (and advocacy).

Question A13. List any two environmental issues in Zambia.

- (a) Deforestation.
- (b) Pollution (also land degradation, wildlife depletion, poor sanitation).

Question A14. ... is a situation where one borrows beyond his or her capacity to pay back.

Answer: A debt crisis (over-indebtedness).

Question B1. Elections.

- (a) An electoral code of conduct: a set of rules/guidelines governing the behaviour of parties, candidates, officials and voters to ensure free and fair elections. [2]
- (b) Three stages of the electoral process: registration of voters; nomination of candidates; campaigns; polling/voting; and counting and announcing of results (any three). [6]

Question B2. Describe the effects of corruption on society. [8]

It retards the economy and development (loss/misuse of funds); leads to poor service delivery; increases poverty (the poor suffer most); undermines the rule of law and justice; erodes morals; discourages investment; and destroys confidence in government.

Question B3. Culture.

- (a) Cultural heterogeneity: the existence/coexistence of many different cultures and ethnic groups within one society. [2]
- (b) Three characteristics of culture: it is learnt; it is shared; and it is cumulative (also dynamic, comprehensive, symbolic). [6]

Question B4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

- (a) The UDHR was adopted on 10 December 1948. [1]
- (b) Two principles of human rights reflected in the UDHR: universality; and equality/non-discrimination (also inalienability). [2]
- (c) It is called a 'Declaration' because it is a proclamation of common standards/aspirations that is NOT legally binding (unlike a treaty/covenant). [2]
- (d) Two categories of rights in the UDHR: civil and political rights; and economic, social and cultural rights. [2]
- (e) Article 1 of the UDHR: 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.' [1]

Question B5. Explain any four methods of conflict resolution. [8]

- (i) Negotiation — the parties talk directly to reach an agreement.
- (ii) Mediation — a neutral third party facilitates dialogue between the parties.
- (iii) Arbitration — an appointed arbitrator hears both sides and gives a decision.
- (iv) Litigation — the dispute is settled in a court of law (also reconciliation).

Question B6. Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT).

- (a) VCT: a process in which a person freely/voluntarily chooses to undergo counselling and testing for HIV. [2]
- (b) The three stages of VCT: (i) pre-test counselling; (ii) the HIV test; and (iii) post-test counselling. [6]

Question B7. A woman was raped in Wamukape Compound.

- (a) Rape: unlawful sexual intercourse with a person without their consent. [2]
- (b) Two ways of resisting rape: scream/shout for help; and fight back or run away (avoid risky situations). [2]

(c) Two reactions a raped person may show: trauma/depression/fear; and shame, anger and withdrawal. [2]

(d) Two things a raped person should do: report to the police; and get medical attention (within 72 hours for PEP). [2]

Question B8. Marriage.

(a) Marriage banns: a public announcement (in church/by notice) of an intended marriage, so that anyone with an objection may raise it before the wedding. [2]

(b) Three requirements for a customary marriage: consent of both families; payment of lobola/dowry; and both parties being of marriageable age (with witnesses). [3]

(c) Three reasons that may lead to divorce in a statutory marriage: adultery; cruelty; and desertion (unreasonable behaviour/irretrievable breakdown). [3]

Question B9. How the following institutions promote environmental management in Zambia.

(a) Zambia Forestry Department — manages and protects forests, controls tree cutting and promotes afforestation. [2]

(b) Fisheries Department — manages fish stocks and enforces fishing bans/regulations to prevent over-fishing. [2]

(c) Ministry of Local Government and Housing — manages waste, sanitation, town planning and refuse collection. [2]

(d) Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) — protects wildlife and national parks and controls poaching. [2]

Question B10. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) structure.

(a) The organ that meets every two years: the Council of Ministers (Ministerial Conference). [1]

(b) The WTO headquarters are in Switzerland (Geneva). [1]

(c) The WTO is called a 'club for the rich' because its rules/decisions tend to favour the developed/rich countries at the expense of poor nations. [2]

(d) Balance of trade = the difference between a country's visible exports and visible imports; Balance of payment = the record of ALL a country's economic transactions (visible, invisible and capital) with the rest of the world. [2]

(e) Comparative cost advantage: the ability of a country to produce a good/service at a lower opportunity cost than another, so it specialises in it. [2]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) Identify the signs and symptoms of substance abuse. [12] Discuss various ways of avoiding substances. [8]

Signs/symptoms: change in personality and mood swings; decline in school/work performance; loss of appetite and weight; red/glazed eyes; withdrawal from family/friends; loss of interest in appearance; aggression or depression; needle marks/smell of substances; borrowing/stealing money; and neglect of responsibilities.

Ways of avoiding substances: avoiding bad company and peer pressure; learning to say 'no' assertively; keeping busy with sports/productive activities; seeking counselling and guidance; knowing the dangers of drugs; building self-esteem; avoiding tempting situations; and choosing good role models.

Question C2. Outline the history of the constitution-making process in Zambia from 1964 to 2005. [10] What is the importance of a constitution to a nation? [10]

History: the 1964 Independence Constitution; the 1972 Chona Commission leading to the 1973 One-Party State Constitution; the 1990/91 Mvunga Commission leading to the 1991 multiparty Constitution; the 1993/95 Mwanakatwe Commission leading to the 1996 amended Constitution (parentage clause); and the 2003–05 Mung'omba Commission and the National Constitutional Conference.

Importance: it is the supreme law; 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 peaceful transfer of power; and it promotes order, unity and good governance.

Question C3. Describe the civil, political and economic rights of citizens. [12:5:3]

Civil rights: the right to life, liberty and security; freedom from torture and slavery; a fair trial; freedom of movement, conscience, religion and expression; and privacy.

Political rights: the right to vote and be voted for; to take part in government; to form/join political parties; and freedom of assembly and association.

Economic rights: the right to work and fair pay; to own property; to fair conditions of labour; and to social security.

Question C4. Outline the basic principles in the criminal justice process. [6] Discuss the rights of a suspect at the trial stage. [14]

Basic principles: presumption of innocence (until proven guilty); the burden of proof lies on the prosecution; proof beyond reasonable doubt; the right to a fair and public trial; equality before the law; and no double jeopardy.

Rights of a suspect at trial: to be presumed innocent; to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial court; to legal representation; to be informed of the charge; to remain silent and not incriminate oneself; to call and cross-examine witnesses; to an interpreter; and to appeal against conviction/sentence.

Question C5. Analyse the causes of poverty in society. [20]

Causes: unemployment and low wages; lack of education/skills; poor economic growth and debt burden; over-dependence on one product (mono-economy); climatic variations (droughts/floods) affecting agriculture; corruption and poor governance; disease (e.g. HIV/AIDS); rapid population growth; poor work culture; conflict/insecurity; and inequality in the distribution of resources. Analyse how each keeps people poor.

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