

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2016 PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2016 Paper 2 (2030/2)

2 hours | Section A (all), Section B (any 4), 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

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Civic Education

2030/2

Paper 2

Thursday

10 OCTOBER 2016

Additional material(s):

Answer Booklet

Time 2 hours

Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

- 1** Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 2** Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from the question paper.
- 3** Write your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.
- 4** Write your **name**, **centre number** and **candidate number** in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 5** There are **three** sections in this paper.
- 6** Answer **all** questions from Section **A**.
- 7** Answer **four (4)** questions from Section **B**.
- 8** Answer **two (2)** questions from Section **C**.

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)

Answer **all** questions in this section using **one word** or **short phrase**.

- 1 A rigid constitution is a constitution that is not easily amended. It is usually amended by different bodies. Mention the **three** bodies that are tasked to amend this type of the constitution. [3]
- 2 Which characteristic of elections in a democratic state allows candidates to enjoy the freedom of assembly and association without discrimination? [1]
- 3 State the rule of natural citizenship which most countries in the world follow and was the first to define citizenship? [1]
- 4 One of the categories of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families is Frontier Workers. Who are frontier workers? [2]
- 5 Mr Donticare Banda, a Headteacher at Bakeke Secondary School usually asks parents to give him bribes in order to give school places. Mention **one** value that Mr Banda is lacking. [1]
- 6 In Chipwelenge village, people believe in fair treatment of everyone in the community. What societal core value do the people of this community uphold? [1]
- 7 What type of substance is commonly known on the streets as brown sugar, smack, skag and horse? [1]
- 8 Kalemenga's father uses ATM card to withdraw money from his Barclays Bank Account. The acronyms ATM stand for ... [1]
- 9 The Livingstone City Council has banned the growing of maize in people's backyard gardens as a way of combating the breeding of mosquitoes. Which source of law applied? [1]
- 10 Explain the concept 'sex roles stereotyping.' [2]
- 11 Name the religious sect whose peaceful lifestyle includes religious devotion, resistance to technological advancement and non-resistance to conflicts. [1]
- 12 Child battering is a form of child abuse where someone beats a child severely. Which United Nations Convention primarily deals with this form of child abuse? [1]
- 13 Between 1991 and 2001, the Zambian Government abandoned the use of National Development Plans in preference to plans based on available funds. What were these plans called? [1]
- 14 Mention a government department responsible for determining the poverty datum line. [1]
- 15 The collection of left-over food, dirt, paper, tins, bottles, plastics bags, containers and old clothes is referred to as ... [1]
- 16 State the specialised agency of the United Nations that controls fluctuations in the exchange of world currencies and lends money to countries facing balance of payment deficits. [1]

(20 marks)

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

There are **seven (7)** questions in this section. Answer any **four** questions of your choice in the **Answer Booklet provided**.

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

A constitution is a system of laws, customs and principles usually written down, according to which a country or organization is governed. It is the supreme law to which all other laws of the country are subordinate. A constitution should command respect, loyalty, obedience and confidence because citizens are involved in its formulation.

- (a) Explain the concept 'constitution.' [1]
- (b) A constitution in which most of its provisions or contents are documented in a single formal instrument is called a ... constitution. [1]
- (c) Why is a rigid constitution not representative of the majority of the people of the country? [2]
- (d) Mention any **two** countries whose constitutions are rigid. [2]
- (e) What type of a constitution can be easily adaptable to changing conditions of a society and can be bent to meet national emergencies. [1]
- (f) Through which method can the Bill of Rights in the Zambian Constitution be amended? [1]
- (g) State any **two** reasons why a constitution is important. [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

2 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Explain the concept 'election'. [1]
- (b) What is an electoral code of conduct? [1]
- (c) Identify an independent government institution that is mandated to organise and conduct elections in Zambia. [1]
- (d) What is the role of election monitors and observers at a polling station during elections? [1]
- (e) Mention the paper with names and symbols of electoral candidates that is used to cast a vote during elections. [1]
- (f) Suggest any **two** rights of a voter. [2]
- (g) What electoral stage comes between nomination day and polling day? [1]
- (h) The method through which political parties involved in election monitor the voting process to ensure that there is no miscounting of ballots or rigging is called ... [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

3 Fill in the table below showing any **three** individual and three people's rights as covered in the African Charter on Human Rights

Table of Individual and People's Rights

	Individual Rights	People's Rights	
(a)	(i)	(ii)	[2]
(b)	(i)	(ii)	[2]
(c)	(i)	(ii)	[2]
(d)	Where and when was the preliminary draft of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights prepared?		[2]
(e)	How is the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights different from the European and American Convention on Human Rights?		[2]

[Total: 10 marks]

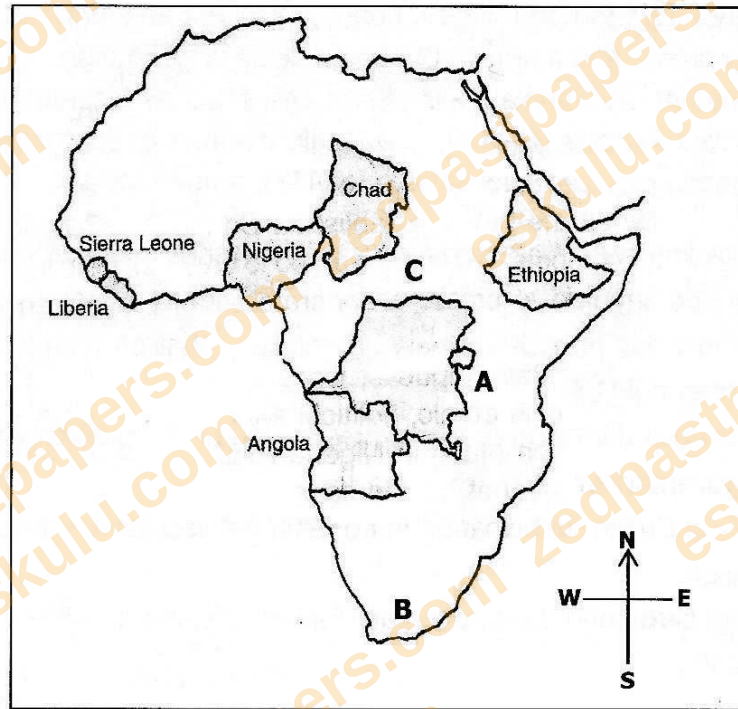
- 4 Describe different classes of abused substances according to their chemical structure or effects on the users. [10]
- 5 Civil society refers to non-military, non-government and individuals whose aim is to promote and deferred the basic ideals of good governance outside the government. In Zambia, examples of civil societies include the Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP), the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) and Transparency International Zambia (TIZ), among others.
- (a) State any **two** characteristics of civil societies in governance issues. [2]
 - (b) Mention any **two** roles played by civil societies in governance issues. [2]
 - (c) Identify any **one** civil society organisation that promotes and protects women rights. [1]
 - (d) How does the cultural aspect hinder women from effectively participating in governance? [2]
 - (e) Why is citizen participation in governance necessary? Suggest **one** reason. [1]
 - (f) State **two** conditions necessary for establishing a civil society in any country. [2]

[Total: 10 Marks]

- 6 Chipondo was accused of aggravated robbery which carries a mandatory sentence of death penalty. He is too poor to afford a lawyer. The Legal Aid Department could not provide him with a lawyer.
- (a) What is the other concept used to describe death penalty? [1]
 - (b) Why is someone sentenced to death by a court of law known as a condemned person? [2]
 - (c) Apart from aggravated robbery, mention any other criminal case that carries a mandatory sentence of death penalty in Zambia. [1]
 - (d) What is aggravated robbery? [1]
 - (e) Why is aggravated robbery referred to as a felony? [1]
 - (f) Identify any **four** reasons given against the death penalty. [4]

[Total: 10 marks]

- 7 Study the map of Africa below showing some areas of conflicts and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) What is conflict? [1]
- (b) State the type of conflict that occurred between Ethiopia and Eritrea in 2001. [1]
- (c) Explain the causes of conflicts in the areas marked **A** and **C**. [2]
- (d) Country **B** was for a long time characterised by injustice which was manifested through anger, strife, frustrations and resentment to the government of that time. Mention the policy that this country was administered under until 1994. [1]
- (e) The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Rwandan conflict resulted into the creation of two alliances. Identify any **one** country that was in support of DRC. [1]
- (f) The method of conflict resolution that involves a third party who is acceptable by the disputing parties is called ... [1]
- (g) Mention any **two** ways in which a culture of peace can be created. [2]
- (h) Name the refugee camp that is located in North-Western Province of Zambia. [1]

[Total: 10 marks]

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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 the other question from the remaining **four (4)**.

- 1 **(a)** What does the concept 'citizenship' mean?
 (b) Describe qualities of a good citizen. [2:18]
- 2 Analyse **four** electoral systems which are used in the world. [5:5:5:5]
- 3 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of foreign aid on developing countries. [10:10]
- 4 Explain the causes and effects of teenage pregnancies. [8:12]
- 5 Describe various types of family. Explain the condition necessary for child adoption in a family. [10:10]



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Question A1. Mention the three bodies tasked to amend a rigid constitution.

- (a) Parliament (the National Assembly).
- (b) The electorate (through a referendum).
- (c) A Constituent Assembly / National Constitutional Conference. [Flagged.]

Question A2. Which characteristic of elections allows candidates to enjoy the freedom of assembly and association without discrimination?

Answer: Competitive (free) elections. [Flagged — 'inclusive' also defensible.]

Question A3. State the rule of natural citizenship which most countries follow and which was the first to define citizenship.

Answer: Jus sanguinis (citizenship by blood/descent). [Flagged.]

Question A4. Who are frontier workers (Migrant Workers Convention)?

Answer: Migrant workers who keep their residence in a neighbouring country to which they normally return each day or at least once a week (they work across the border).

Question A5. Mr Donticare Banda, a headteacher, takes bribes from parents to give their children school places. Mention one value he is lacking.

Answer: Integrity/honesty.

Question A6. In Chipwelenge village people believe in the fair treatment of everyone. Which societal core value do they uphold?

Answer: Justice (fairness/equality).

Question A7. What substance is commonly known on the streets as brown sugar, smack, skag and horse?

Answer: Heroin.

Question A8. The acronym ATM stands for ...

Answer: Automated Teller Machine.

Question A9. The Livingstone City Council banned the growing of maize in backyard gardens to combat mosquito breeding. Which source of law was applied?

Answer: Delegated legislation (a council by-law).

Question A10. Explain the concept 'sex roles stereotyping'.

Answer: The fixed belief that certain roles must be performed by a particular sex (e.g. cooking for women, hunting for men).

Question A11. Name the religious sect whose peaceful lifestyle includes religious devotion, resistance to technological advancement and non-resistance to conflict.

Answer: The Amish.

Question A12. Child battering is a form of child abuse. Which UN Convention primarily deals with this form of child abuse?

Answer: The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Question A13. Between 1991 and 2001 Zambia abandoned National Development Plans in preference to plans based on available funds. What are these plans called?

Answer: The cash budget (cash-budget system).

Question A14. Mention a government department responsible for determining the poverty datum line.

Answer: The Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Question A15. The collection of left-over food, dirt, paper, tins, bottles, plastic bags, containers and old clothes is referred to as ...

Answer: Garbage/refuse (solid waste).

Question A16. State the specialised UN agency that controls fluctuations in world currencies and lends money to countries facing balance-of-payment deficits.

Answer: The International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Question B1. Constitution passage.

(a) A 'constitution': the body of fundamental laws and principles according to which a country/state is governed. [1]

(b) A constitution documented in a single formal instrument is called a written constitution. [1]

- (c) A rigid constitution may not represent the majority because it is difficult to amend, so it can fail to reflect the changing views/wishes of the people. [2]
- (d) Two countries with rigid constitutions: the USA; and Australia (also India, Nigeria). [2]
- (e) A constitution that is easily adaptable and can be bent to meet national emergencies is a flexible constitution. [1]
- (f) The Bill of Rights in the Zambian Constitution is amended through a referendum. [1]
- (g) Two reasons a constitution is important: it is the supreme law that guides governance; and it protects the rights and freedoms of citizens. [2]

Question B2. Election picture.

- (a) An 'election': the process by which citizens choose their leaders/representatives through voting. [1]
- (b) A code of conduct: a set of rules governing the behaviour of parties, candidates and voters during elections. [1]
- (c) The institution mandated to organise and conduct elections in Zambia: the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ). [1]
- (d) Role of monitors/observers: to observe the voting and counting so as to ensure the elections are free, fair and transparent, and to report irregularities. [1]
- (e) The paper with the names and symbols of candidates, used to cast a vote, is the ballot paper. [1]
- (f) Two rights of a voter: to vote freely and in secret; and to be registered and to choose a candidate of one's choice. [2]
- (g) The stage between nomination and polling day is the campaign period. [1]
- (h) The method by which parties monitor the voting to ensure there is no miscounting or rigging is called Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT). [2]

Question B3. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (table).

(a)–(c) Individual rights: the right to life; the right to liberty/dignity; and freedom of expression / a fair trial.

Peoples' rights: the right to self-determination; the right to development; and the right to a general satisfactory environment / peace. [6]

(d) The preliminary draft of the African Charter was prepared in Banjul, The Gambia, in 1979 (hence the 'Banjul Charter'). [2]

(e) The African Charter differs in that it uniquely provides for peoples'/collective rights AND the duties of the individual, not just individual civil and political rights. [2]

Question B4. Describe the different classes of substances according to their chemical structure or effects on the user. [10]

- Stimulants — speed up the central nervous system (e.g. cocaine, amphetamines, nicotine, caffeine).
- Depressants — slow down the central nervous system (e.g. alcohol, heroin, barbiturates).

- Hallucinogens — distort perception/reality (e.g. LSD, cannabis, magic mushrooms).
- Narcotics/opiates — painkillers that also depress the CNS (e.g. morphine, codeine, heroin).
- Inhalants — sniffed household products (e.g. glue, petrol, aerosols).

Question B5. Civil society and governance.

- (a) Two characteristics of civil society organisations: they are non-governmental and non-profit; and they are voluntary and independent of the state. [2]
- (b) Two roles of civil society: acting as a watchdog; and advocacy/lobbying and civic education (holding leaders accountable). [2]
- (c) A civil society organisation that promotes women's rights: NGOCC / ZNWLG / Women for Change. [1]
- (d) How the cultural aspect hinders women from participating in governance: cultural beliefs/stereotypes regard leadership as a man's role and confine women to domestic roles. [2]
- (e) Why citizen participation is necessary: it promotes accountability, ensures policies reflect the people's needs and legitimises government. [1]
- (f) Two conditions necessary for establishing a civil society: freedom of association and expression; and a democratic/enabling legal environment (the rule of law). [2]

Question B6. Chipondo was sentenced to death for aggravated robbery.

- (a) The other concept for the death penalty: capital punishment. [1]
- (b) A person sentenced to death is called a condemned person because they have been finally judged/condemned to die. [2]
- (c) Another criminal case carrying a mandatory death penalty in Zambia: murder (also treason). [1]
- (d) Aggravated robbery: robbery committed with the use of (or threat of) a firearm/offensive weapon or with violence causing grievous harm. [1]
- (e) It is a felony because it is a serious crime punishable by a long term of imprisonment or death. [1]
- (f) Four reasons against the death penalty: it violates the right to life; it is irreversible (an innocent person may be executed); there is no proof it deters crime; and it can be applied unfairly and denies the offender reform/rehabilitation. [4]

Question B7. Map of Africa showing areas of conflict.

- (a) Conflict: a state of disagreement/clash between individuals, groups or nations over ideas, needs, interests or resources. [1]
- (b) The conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea in 2001 was a border/territorial conflict (war). [1]
- (c) Causes of the conflicts in areas A and C: ethnic/tribal differences; competition over resources; power struggles; and injustice/poor governance. [2]
- (d) Country B (South Africa) was administered under the policy of apartheid until 1994. [1]
- (e) One alliance created by the DRC conflict: the SADC allied forces (Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia) supporting the DRC government (or the Rwanda–Uganda rebel alliance). [1]

- (f) The method of conflict resolution involving a third party acceptable to both sides is mediation. [1]
- (g) Two ways a culture of peace can be created: peace/tolerance education; and justice, fairness and dialogue (respect for human rights). [2]
- (h) The refugee camp in North-Western Province of Zambia is Meheba. [1]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) (a) What does the concept 'citizenship' mean? [2] (b) Describe the qualities of a good citizen. [18]

- (a) Citizenship: the legal status of being a recognised member of a state, with its accompanying rights and duties.
- (b) Qualities of a good citizen: patriotism/love of country; obedience to the law and respect for the rule of law; tolerance and respect for others; honesty and integrity; participation in national affairs (voting, public service); paying taxes; protecting public property and the environment; self-discipline and a sense of responsibility; and living up to democratic principles.

Question C2. Analyse the four electoral systems used in the world. [5:5:5:5]

- Single Member Plurality (First-Past-The-Post) — the candidate with the most votes wins; simple but can produce a winner without a majority.
- Single Member Majoritarian — the winner must obtain over 50%; a re-run is held if none is reached; gives a clear mandate but is costly.
- Proportional Representation — seats are shared in proportion to votes (party lists); fair to small parties but MPs are less answerable to voters.
- Mixed Member Proportional — combines FPTP with PR; balances local representation with proportionality but is complex. Give strengths and weaknesses of each.

Question C3. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of foreign aid on developing countries. [10:10]

Advantages: it finances development projects; provides relief in disasters/emergencies; brings expertise and technology; and supports health, education and infrastructure.

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

Question C4. Explain the causes and effects of teenage pregnancies. [8:12]

Causes: peer pressure; poverty (transactional sex); lack of parental guidance; early exposure to sex/media; ignorance and lack of sex education; harmful cultural practices/early marriage; and alcohol/drug abuse.

Effects: school drop-out and lost opportunities; health risks to the young mother and baby (complications, death); unsafe abortion and child dumping; reduced marriage prospects; emotional trauma; and the perpetuation of poverty.

Question C5. Describe the various types of family. [10] Explain the conditions necessary for child adoption in a family. [10]

(a) Types of family: nuclear (parents and children); extended (wider relatives); single-parent/single-headed; child-headed; polygamous; adoptive/foster; and cohabiting families.

(b) Conditions for child adoption: the adopter must be a fit and proper person (of good character, sound mind); usually at least 25 years old and at least 21 years older than the child; the consent of the biological parents/guardian (where required); a court order in the best interest of the child; and (generally) the adopter being resident/citizen as required by law.

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