

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2016 GCE PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2016 GCE 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

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

Civic Education

2030/2

Paper 2

Wednesday

6 JULY 2016

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	MARK
A	
B	
C	
TOTAL	

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.

- 1** A symbol of Zambian Citizenship is the Green National Registration Card (GNRC) which is used by National Registration office under the ministry of

..... [1]
- 2** What type of corruption involves huge amounts of money that is usually practiced by high ranking officials?

..... [1]
- 3** Which Constitution Review Commission recommended the reintroduction of multiparty democracy?.

..... [1]
- 4** If a person is aggrieved by any determination of the high court, he or she may appeal to the supreme court, provided their case is not ...

..... [1]
- 5** Distinguish between the Intestate Succession Act and the Testate Succession Act.

.....

..... [2]
- 6** ... is a method of resolving a dispute in which the disputants present their case to an impartial third party who then makes a decision for them. [1].
- 7** State **two** methods of planning.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]
- 8** Mr Kwendakwenda bitery complained that his son was buying cars, foreign furniture, imported cigarettes and alcohol that was not necessary for the family. What was Mr Kwendakwenda referring to ...

..... [1]
- 9** List any **two** Civil and Political rights.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- 10** Explain the impact of HIV and AIDS at individual level.

 [2]
- 11** A resource is depleted or used up when it becomes less available for its intended function or use. In which **two** ways do resources get depleted?
 (i) [1]
 (ii) [1]
- 12** Trade is the selling and buying of goods and services. Identify the **two** types of trade.
 (i) [1]
 (ii) [1]
- 13** Chinyama a teenage girl lost both of her parents in the year 2000. In the year that followed she got pregnant. She was later on heard complaining that she could not have been pregnant if both of her parents were still alive.
 What **two** things could Chinyama have done to prevent herself from becoming pregnant?
 (i) [1]
 (ii) [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** Briefly explain the functions of the Local Councils in Zambia according to the 1991 Local Government Act.

 [8]

[Total: 8]

- 2 The Third Generation Human Rights are those rights that go beyond the mere civil and social rights as expressed in many progressive documents of International Law. They include the 1972 Stockholm of the United National Conference on the Human Environment, the 1992 RIO Declaration on Environment and Development and other pieces of generally desirable soft law. These are called soft laws because they have not been enacted into legally binding documents.

- (a) State the other name for Third Generation Rights.
..... [2]
- (b) Why were these rights referred to as Third Generation Rights?
..... [1]
- (c) The right to self determination is acknowledged as the most important collective rights. List the other **five (5)** rights that fall under the category.
- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]
- (iii) [1]
- (iv) [1]
- (v) [1]

[Total: 8]

- 3 Tourist attractions in Zambia include traditional ceremonies that are practiced by various ethnic groups annually. Some of the festivals are held to commemorate past events.

- (a) Outline any **two** reasons why traditional ceremonies are important.
- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]
- (b) Name any **two** traditional **ceremonies** in Zambia.
- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]
- (c) Mention any **two** important paramount chiefs that we have in Zambia.
- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]
- (d) Apart from traditional ceremonies practiced in Zambia, mention any other **two** cultural practices.
- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

- 4 Below is the table showing substances abused especially by young people in Zambia and their effects.

Drug	Classification	Effects	Side Effects
Nicotine	Stimulant	Highly addictive	Increase heart rate causing the heart to work harder
A	Depressant	Addictive	Drunkenness
B	Stimulant Depressants	Addictive	Poor memory Slow reflexes
Jenken	C	Mind altering	May cause damage of the liver

- (a) Define the following terms:

- (i) Substance abuse

..... [2]

- (ii) Physical dependence

..... [2]

- (b) Mention the missing drugs on **A** and **B**

A' [1]

B' [1]

- (c) Suggest **two** ways of preventing supply and consumption of dangerous substances.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[Total: 8]

- 5 One man in Kudyabwino compounds was telling a friend that there was development in their community. He said "development is visible, am seeing what is going on, I have no words to describe what is going on."

(a) What is development?

..... [2]

(b) Mention **two** indicators of Social Development.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) **Distinguish** between Social and Economic Development.

..... [2]

(d) Explain why labour is not only a factor of production but also the reason for carrying out economic activities.

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

- 6 Zambia signed the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) in 1980 and ratified it on 21st June, 1985. By signing the convention, Zambia has admitted that women face discrimination or have their rights violated in their daily lives.

(a) Show by way of stating the first **two** steps that Zambia has taken to implement the convention.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(b) In implementing the convention Zambia has also signed the Southern African Development Community Declaration on Gender. What percentage of women representation in Parliament is required to make this Policy Declaration a success?

..... [1]

(c) Suggest **two** issues that affect women's social-economic needs.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(d) Differentiate between gender equality and gender equity.
.....
..... [2]

(e) Mention **one** gender role specifically assigned to women by society.
..... [1]

[Total: 8]

7 (a) Mention **two** non-communicable diseases that a person with HIV and AIDS becomes susceptible to.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(b) Explain the following roles of HIV and AIDS in institutions in the following area

(i) Legal Advice
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Training of Counsellors
.....
..... [2]

(iii) Advocacy and Lobbying
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 8]

- 8 "Do not ask me about what poverty is because you have met it outside my house. Look at the house and count the number of holes. Look at the utensils I am using and the clothes I am wearing, that is what poverty is."

(a) Define absolute poverty

.....
 [2]

(b) Mention any **two** areas addressed by the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP)

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(c) Explain how the following factors cause poverty.

(i) Inequality

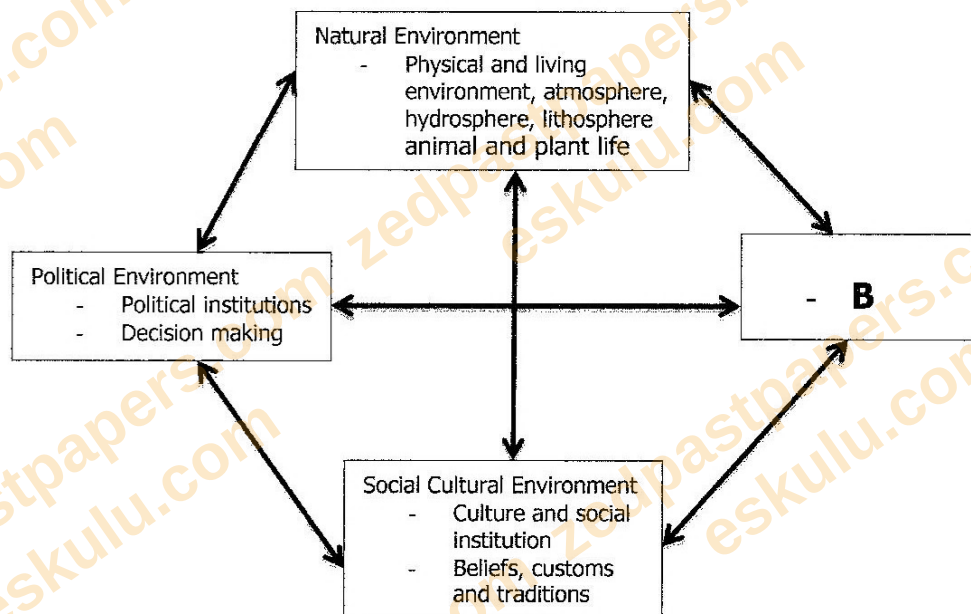
.....
 [2]

(ii) Poor work culture

.....
 [2]

[Total: 8]

- 9 Study the diagram and then answer the question that follow:



- (a) Explain the concept 'Environment'.

..... [2]

- (b) What kind of environment is Marked **B**?

..... [1]

- (c) Suggest **three** activities in environment **B** that can cause Natural Environment degradation.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

- (d) How can beliefs and customs in the cultural environment cause harm to the political environment?

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

(ii) Customs
..... [1]

[Total: 8]

- 10 (a) Identify the **two** types of Foreign Aid.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- (b) Explain the **three** forms of Foreign Aid.

(i) [2]

(ii) [2]

(iii) [2]

[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** Explain various categories of Corruption. What methods does the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) use in the fight against Corruption? Analyse the roles of individuals and groups in the fight against corruption. [8:6:6]
- 2** Describe the constitution making and adoption processes. What are the characteristics of a good constitution? [5:7:8]
- 3** What is a culture of peace? Identify challenges to peace and explain the role of the United Nations in promoting peace. [4:4:12]
- 4** Explain the intestate succession Act of 1989. Analyse the challenges of the Act. [6:14]
- 5** Describe the **three (3)** types of Development Planning. [6:8:6]

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Question A1. A symbol of Zambian citizenship is the Green National Registration Card (GNRC), issued by the National Registration office under the Ministry of ...

Answer: Home Affairs.

Question A2. What type of corruption involves huge amounts of money and is usually practised by high-ranking officials?

Answer: Grand corruption.

Question A3. Which Constitution Review Commission recommended the reintroduction of multiparty democracy?

Answer: The Mvunga Constitution Review Commission (1990/91).

Question A4. If a person is aggrieved by a determination of the High Court, he/she may appeal to the Supreme Court, provided the case is not ...

Answer: Provided the case is not one whose determination is declared final by law / not a frivolous appeal. [Flagged — option ambiguous.]

Question A5. Distinguish between the Intestate Succession Act and the Testate Succession Act.

The Intestate Succession Act governs the distribution of the estate of a person who died WITHOUT a valid will.

Answer: The Testate Succession Act governs distribution according to a valid WILL left by the deceased.

Question A6. ... is a method of resolving a dispute in which the disputants present their case to an impartial third party who makes a decision for them.

Answer: Arbitration.

Question A7. State two methods of planning.

(a) Centralised planning.

(b) Decentralised planning.

Question A8. Mr Kwendakwenda complained that his late sister only bought cars, foreign furniture, imported cigarettes and alcohol, leaving nothing for the family. What is he referring to?

Answer: Poor consumption habits (extravagance/conspicuous consumption). [Flagged.]

Question A9. List two civil and political rights.

- (a) The right to life.
- (b) The right to vote / freedom of expression / a fair trial.

Question B1. Briefly explain the functions of the Local Councils in Zambia (1991 Local Government Act). [8]

Provide local services (water, sanitation, refuse collection, markets, roads, street lighting); maintain public health; carry out town/physical planning; issue licences and permits; collect rates and levies; promote local development; make and enforce by-laws; and run local amenities (libraries, clinics, cemeteries).

Question B2. Third Generation Human Rights.

- (a) The other name for Third Generation Rights: collective/solidarity rights. [2]
- (b) They are called Third Generation Rights because they were the last/most recent to be recognised (after civil-political and economic-social-cultural rights). [1]
- (c) The other five rights (besides self-determination): the right to development; the right to a healthy/satisfactory environment; the right to peace; the right to natural resources/wealth; and the right to communication/to share in the common heritage of mankind. [5]

Question B3. Traditional ceremonies and culture.

- (a) Two reasons traditional ceremonies are important: they preserve culture, heritage and identity; and they promote unity, tourism and income (thanksgiving). [2]
- (b) Two traditional ceremonies in Zambia: Kuomboka (Lozi); and Nc'wala (Ngoni) / Kulamba (Chewa) / Likumbi Lya Mize (Luvala). [2]
- (c) Two paramount chiefs in Zambia: the Litunga (Lozi); and the Chitimukulu (Bemba) / Mpezeni (Ngoni) / Gawa Undi (Chewa). [2]
- (d) Two other cultural practices: initiation ceremonies; and traditional marriage/lobola (respect for elders, traditional dances). [2]

Question B4. Substances table (Nicotine, A, B, Jenkem).

- (a) (i) Substance abuse: the use of a substance for a wrong purpose or in a manner/quantity the body does not need, causing harm. [2]
- (ii) Physical dependence: a state in which the body has adapted to a substance and needs it to function normally, so that stopping causes withdrawal symptoms. [2]
- (b) Missing drugs: A = Alcohol (depressant, causes drunkenness); B = Cannabis (causes poor memory and slow reflexes). [2]
- (c) Two ways of preventing supply/consumption: enforce laws and arrest dealers (DEC); and educate/sensitise the public and tighten border control. [2]

Question B5. Development (Kudyabwino compound).

- (a) Development: the process of positive change that improves people's living standards and well-being. [2]
- (b) Two indicators of social development: literacy/education levels; and access to health care/clean water (life expectancy). [2]
- (c) Social development is the improvement in people's welfare/quality of life (health, education); economic development is the increase in a country's production, income and wealth. [2]
- (d) Labour is not only a factor of production but also the reason for economic activity, because economic activities are carried out to satisfy human needs — people are both the producers and the beneficiaries. [2]

Question B6. CEDAW and gender.

- (a) Two steps Zambia has taken to implement CEDAW: enacting laws against gender discrimination/GBV; and adopting the National Gender Policy/affirmative action. [2]
- (b) To make the SADC Gender Declaration a success, it needs to be enacted (domesticated) into national law by Parliament. [1]
- (c) Two issues affecting women's socio-economic needs: gender stereotyping/discrimination; and low education, lack of resources and GBV. [2]
- (d) Gender equality = treating men and women the same/giving equal opportunities; gender equity = fairness — treating them according to their needs to achieve equal outcomes. [2]
- (e) One gender role assigned to women by society: cooking / caring for children (a socially assigned role). [1]

Question B7. HIV and AIDS institutions.

- (a) Two non-communicable conditions a person with HIV/AIDS becomes susceptible to: cancers (e.g. Kaposi's sarcoma, cervical cancer). [1]
- (b) Roles of HIV/AIDS institutions: (i) Legal Advice — provide legal aid to protect the rights of people living with HIV against discrimination; (ii) Training of Counsellors — train counsellors to offer pre- and post-test counselling and psychosocial support; (iii) Advocacy and Lobbying — advocate for the rights/welfare of PLHIV and lobby government for supportive policies and resources. [2+2+2]

Question B8. Absolute poverty.

- (a) Absolute poverty: a condition in which a person lacks even the minimum resources/income to meet the basic needs (food, shelter, clothing) for survival. [2]
- (b) Two areas addressed by the PRSP: agriculture; and education/health/infrastructure. [2]
- (c) How the factors cause poverty: (i) Inequality — the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities leaves some people with too little; (ii) Poor work culture — laziness and a negative attitude to work reduce productivity and income. [2+2]

Question B9. Components of the environment diagram.

- (a) Environment: the surroundings and conditions (natural and man-made) in which people, animals and plants live. [2]
- (b) Component B = the Economic Environment. [1]
- (c) Three activities under the economic environment that degrade the natural environment: mining; industrialisation/manufacturing; and farming/charcoal burning (deforestation). [3]
- (d) How social-cultural factors protect the environment: (i) Beliefs — sacred forests/ rivers are protected by traditional beliefs/taboo; (ii) Customs — customary laws forbidding the cutting of certain trees or hunting of certain animals conserve nature. [2]

Question B10. Foreign aid.

- (a) The two types of foreign aid: grants; and loans. [2]
- (b) Three forms of foreign aid: bilateral aid (from one country to another); multilateral aid (from international agencies/several countries); and tied aid (aid given with conditions/strings) — also technical aid/aid in kind. [6]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) Explain the categories of corruption. [8] What methods does the ACC use to fight corruption? [6] Analyse the roles of individuals and groups in the fight against corruption. [6]

Categories of corruption: petty corruption (small bribes to junior officials); grand corruption (large sums involving senior officials/big contracts); political corruption (electoral fraud, vote buying); economic corruption; and bureaucratic/administrative (red tape) corruption.

ACC methods: investigation and prosecution of the corrupt; corruption prevention (systems review); and public/community education.

Roles of individuals and groups: refusing to give or take bribes; reporting corruption to the ACC; whistle-blowing; civic education; civil society advocacy and monitoring; and the media exposing corrupt practices.

Question C2. Describe the constitution making and adoption processes. [5] What are the characteristics of a good constitution? [7:8]

Making/adoption: appointment of a Constitution Review Commission; collection of the people's views/submissions; drafting of the constitution; debate and adoption (through Parliament, a Constituent Assembly/National Constitutional Conference, or a referendum); and enactment.

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; supreme; and protective of rights and the separation of powers.

Question C3. What is a culture of peace? [4] Identify challenges to peace [4] and explain the role of the United Nations in promoting peace. [12]

A culture of peace: a set of values, attitudes and ways of life based on respect, tolerance, dialogue, justice and non-violence.

Challenges to peace: injustice and inequality; poverty and unemployment; ethnic/religious intolerance; competition over resources; bad governance; and the arms trade.

Role of the UN: mediating and negotiating in disputes; deploying peacekeeping forces; imposing sanctions; promoting disarmament; promoting human rights and development; and providing humanitarian assistance (through the Security Council and other organs).

Question C4. Explain the Intestate Succession Act of 1989. [6] Analyse the challenges of the Act. [14]

The Act governs the distribution of the estate of a person who dies without a valid will: the surviving spouse gets 20%, the children 50%, the parents 20% and dependants 10%; the house and personal chattels go to the spouse and children; and an administrator is appointed to manage the estate.

Challenges: the spouse's 20% share is seen as too small; the Act is not widely known/publicised; it conflicts with customary inheritance practices; property grabbing still occurs; it is difficult to enforce; administrators may be dishonest; there are delays in distribution; and the penalties are lenient.

Question C5. Describe the three types of Development Planning. [6:8:6]

- Short-term planning — covers about 1–2 years (e.g. an annual budget); addresses immediate needs.
- Medium-term planning — covers about 3–7 years (typically 5-year National Development Plans); moves the country towards self-sustaining growth.
- Long-term planning — covers a longer period, e.g. 15–30 years (Vision 2030); sets the broad, long-range goals of the nation. Discuss the purpose, advantages and limitations of each.

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