

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2017 GCE PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2017 GCE 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 General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

Civic Education

2030/2

Paper 2

Monday

14 AUGUST 2017

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.**

SECTION A (20 marks)

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

- 1 What concept is used in reference to a political question regarding a vote of all qualified citizens? [1]
- 2 Which electoral system has the following features; "A candidate who scores the highest votes wins the election?" [1]
- 3 Mrs Chitema and her church mates were busy preparing meals for a marriage ceremony of her daughter Jane. In the process Mrs Kiti, her immediate neighbour went and joined them in the preparations. Which aspect of citizenship did Mrs Kiti exhibit? [1]
- 4 Mention any **two** characteristics of Human Rights? [2]
- 5 ... is the disguising, hiding or concealing the proceeds of crime such as stolen property or money so that it appears like it is from a clean and genuine source. [1]
- 6 Suggest any **one** factor that has a negative bearing on cultural diversity. [1]
- 7 Distinguish "over the counter substances" from "controlled substances". [2]
- 8 A person or an independent agent who links clients seeking insurance from an insurance company is known as ... [1]
- 9 Mr Kalibekantu was beaten at a market after a marketer shouted, "thief" in his direction. The police arrested him and kept him in police cells for two days before releasing him. Which one of his rights was violated? [1]
- 10 Mr Chilangamulilo a business man of Matebeto Village died intestate. He left K50,000 in his ZANACO Account. How much money will be allocated to the children? [1]
- 11 What is the effect of civil wars on the environment? [1]
- 12 Explain the concept sexual harassment. [2]
- 13 Why is Budgeting important for National Development? [2]
- 14 How is poverty associated with the negative aspect of Human Development? [2]
- 15 Namweene obtained a loan from a local lending institution with conditions attached and at a high interest rate. What kind of loan is this? [1]

[Total: 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 Briefly explain each of the following concepts in relation to the Constitution.

- (a) Preamble [2]
- (b) Supreme law of the land [2]
- (c) Sovereignty [2]
- (d) Separation of powers [2]
- (e) Bill of rights [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

2 The Decentralisation Act was amended in 1991. This new Act introduced the three types of local councils and these were City, Municipal and District councils.

- (a) Why is decentralisation important? Give any **two** reasons. [2]
- (b) (i) In which type of councils do we find Mayors and Town Clerks? [2]
- (ii) Who heads the Administrative structure of a local Council [2]
- (c) Before independence in 1964, the Native Authorities consisted of chiefs and other traditional leaders. Mention **two** duties that were performed by the Native Authorities. [2]
- (d) Identify any **two** members of the local Council. [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

3 In every society, there are rules of behaviour in most cases unwritten. These roles which are also called social norms are meant to guide society. They provide a standard by which society is regarded. Briefly explain the following societal care values:

- (a) Co-operation [2]
- (b) Hard work [2]
- (c) Responsibility [2]
- (d) Scientific advancement [2]
- (e) Social Justice [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

- 4 Saving can be beneficial to different people in different ways.
- (a) Explain the concept "saving". [2]
 - (b) Give **two** reasons for saving money with a bank or other Financial Institutions. [2]
 - (c) The additional money earned on the money you save is called ... [1]
 - (d) Why should people invest? Suggest any **three** reasons. [3]
 - (e) State **two** ways in which people waste money. [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

- 5 Mrs Fuluti was on phone speaking to her friend when the husband entered the room where she was. Upon seeing the husband, Mrs Fuluti stopped the conversation. The husband became suspicious and grabbed the phone from her so that he could check for the details of the call. Thereafter Mr Fuluti started hitting his wife in the face, kicking her, pulling her hair and repeatedly knocking her head against the wall.
- (a) What is Gender-Based Violence? [1]
 - (b) Gender-Based Violence takes various forms, which form of violence, did Mrs Fuluti experience? [1]
 - (c) Mention any **two** common forms of violence in our communities today. [2]
 - (d) State **two** causes of Gender-Based Violence. [2]
 - (e) Mention **two** effects of Gender-Based Violence on a victim. [2]
 - (f) Identify any **two** institutions that address Gender Based Violence in the community. [2]

[10 marks]

- 6 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Country X	
Gross Domestic Product	K900,000,000
Gross National Product	K480,000,000
Total Population	K6,000,000

- (a) Explain the following concepts:
 - (i) Gross National Product [2]
 - (ii) Gross Domestic Product [2]
 - (iii) Per Capital Income [2]
- (b) Using the table above for country **X**, calculate the per Capital Income. [2]
- (c) Give any **two** obstacles to the development of any country. [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

- 7 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) What environmental issue is shown in the picture above? [1]
- (b) What is the cause of the challenge above? [1]
- (c) Which **two (2)** provinces of Zambia are mainly affected by the issue mentioned above? [2]
- (d) (i) What are effluents [1]
- (ii) What impact do effluents have on the environment? [2]
- (e) Imagine you are living in an area faced with a challenge shown above. What **three (3)** suggestions would you give the local authority to address this issue? [3]

[Total: 10 marks]

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** What are Human Rights? Explain the significance of Human Rights.
How are Human Rights violated? [2:6:12]
- 2** Analyse the causes of corruption. What are the effects of corruption
on investment in any given society? [16:4]
- 3** What are Civil Society Organisations? Explain the roles of Civil Society
in Zambia's governance system. [2:18]
- 4** Describe Structural Violence. Identify methods of promoting peace. [6:14]
- 5**
 - (a)** What is "International Trade"?
 - (b)** Briefly explain the following concepts in relation to International Trade.
 - (i)** Terms of Trade
 - (ii)** Balance of Trade
 - (iii)** Balance of Payment [4:4:4:8]

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Question A1. What concept is used in reference to a political question regarding a vote of all qualified citizens?

Answer: A referendum (plebiscite).

Question A2. Which electoral system has the feature: 'a candidate who scores the highest votes wins the election'?

Answer: The First-Past-The-Post / Single Member Plurality (simple majority) system.

Question A3. Mrs Chitema and her church mates were preparing meals for her daughter's marriage ceremony. Her neighbour Mrs Kiti went and joined them. Which aspect of citizenship did Mrs Kiti exhibit?

Answer: The social/moral aspect of citizenship (active social participation / good neighbourliness).

Question A4. Mention any two characteristics of Human Rights.

- (a) They are inherent (born with them) and universal (for everyone).
- (b) They are inalienable (cannot be taken away) and indivisible/equal.

Question A5. ... is the disguising, hiding or concealing the proceeds of crime such as stolen property or money so that it appears to come from a clean and genuine source.

Answer: Money laundering.

Question A6. Suggest any one factor that has a negative bearing on cultural diversity.

Answer: Ethnocentrism / tribalism (also acceptable: discrimination, negative stereotyping).

Question A7. Distinguish 'over-the-counter substances' from 'controlled substances'.

Over-the-counter substances can be bought freely without a doctor's prescription.

Answer: Controlled substances are regulated by law and can only be obtained on prescription/authority.

Question A8. A person or independent agent who links clients seeking insurance to an insurance company is known as ...

Answer: An insurance broker/agent.

Question A9. Mr Kalilenkantu was beaten at a market after a trader shouted 'thief', then arrested and held in police cells for two days before release. Which one of his rights was violated?

Answer: The right to a fair trial / the presumption of innocence (right to personal liberty). [Flagged — also 'right to be brought before court within 48 hours'.]

Question A10. Mr Chilangamulilo of Matebeto Village died intestate leaving K50,000 in his ZANACO account. How much will be allocated to the children?

Under the Intestate Succession Act the children take 50% of the estate.

Answer: 50% of K50,000 = K25,000.

Question A11. What is the effect of civil wars on the environment?

Answer: Destruction/degradation of the environment (pollution, deforestation, destroyed land and water sources).

Question A12. Explain the concept 'sexual harassment'.

Answer: Unwanted or unwelcome sexual advances, conduct or demands (physical or verbal) made against a person's will.

Question A13. Why is budgeting important for national development?

It plans and allocates scarce resources to priority areas, controls government spending and prevents waste, and guides development.

Question A14. How is poverty associated with the negative aspect of human development?

Poverty denies people access to basic needs and rights (food, health, education), lowering their capabilities and quality of life — i.e. low human development.

Question A15. Namweene obtained a loan from a local lending institution with conditions attached and at a high interest rate. What kind of loan is this?

Answer: A hard loan (a conditional/tied loan carrying a high interest rate). [Flagged.]

Question B1. Briefly explain the following concepts in relation to the Constitution.

(a) Preamble — the introductory statement of a constitution setting out its aims, values and the aspirations of the people. [2]

- (b) Supreme law of the land — the constitution is the highest law; any other law or act that conflicts with it is null and void. [2]
- (c) Sovereignty — supreme authority/power that resides in the people and the state, free from external control. [2]
- (d) Separation of powers — the division of state power among the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary to prevent abuse. [2]
- (e) Bill of Rights — the part of the constitution that guarantees and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. [2]

Question B2. The Decentralisation Act (amended 1991) introduced City, Municipal and District councils.

- (a) Why decentralisation is important (two reasons): it brings services and decision-making closer to the people; and it promotes local participation and faster local development. [2]
- (b)(i) Mayors and Town Clerks are found in City and Municipal Councils. [2]
- (ii) The administrative structure of a local council is headed by the Town Clerk/Council Secretary. [2]
- (c) Two duties performed by the Native Authorities before independence: maintaining law and order (local courts); and collecting taxes/levies (and providing local services). [2]
- (d) Two members of a local council: councillors (elected); and the Mayor/Council Chairperson (also Members of Parliament and chiefs' representatives). [2]

Question B3. In every society there are rules of behaviour in most cases unwritten — social norms meant to guide society. Briefly explain the following concepts.

- (a) Co-operation — working together with others towards a common goal for mutual benefit. [2]
- (b) Hard work — applying effort and diligence to achieve results/productivity. [2]
- (c) Responsibility — being accountable and dutiful, doing what one is obliged to do. [2]
- (d) Scientific advancement — progress/innovation in science and technology used to improve life. [2]
- (e) Social justice — fairness and equal access to rights, resources and opportunities for all in society. [2]

Question B4. Saving.

- (a) 'Saving' — setting aside part of one's income for future use instead of spending it all. [2]
- (b) Two ways of saving money with a bank/financial institution: opening a savings account; and opening a fixed/term deposit account. [2]
- (c) The additional money earned on money you save is called interest. [1]
- (d) Why people should invest (three reasons): to earn extra income/profit; to grow wealth and beat inflation; and to secure the future/provide for retirement and emergencies. [3]
- (e) Two ways in which people waste money: impulse/extravagant buying of luxuries; and gambling/excessive spending on alcohol. [2]

Question B5. Mrs Fuluti was stopped and beaten by her husband on phone, then abused verbally and pulled by hair.

- (a) Gender-Based Violence (GBV): any harmful act directed at a person because of their gender/sex, usually against women. [1]
- (b) The form of violence Mrs Fuluti experienced: physical violence (with emotional/psychological abuse). [1]
- (c) Two common forms of violence in communities today: physical violence (battery); and sexual violence (defilement/rape) — also emotional and economic violence. [2]
- (d) Two causes of GBV: harmful cultural beliefs/male dominance; and alcohol/drug abuse and economic dependence. [2]
- (e) Two effects of GBV: physical injury/death and disease; and psychological trauma/family breakdown. [2]
- (f) Two institutions that address GBV: the Victim Support Unit (VSU) of the Police; and the Ministry of Gender / NGOs such as YWCA. [2]

Question B6. Country X: GDP = K900,000,000; GNP = K480,000,000; Population = 6,000,000.

- (a)(i) Gross National Product (GNP): the total value of goods and services produced by a country's nationals in a year, at home and abroad. [2]
- (ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP): the total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a year. [2]
- (iii) Per capita income: the average income per person — national income divided by the total population. [2]
- (b) Per capita income using GNP = $480,000,000 \div 6,000,000 = \text{K}80$ per person. [2]
- (c) Two obstacles to the development of a country: corruption and poor governance; and inadequate capital/high debt and low levels of education/skills. [2]

Question B7. Study the picture (an area affected by an environmental problem) and answer the questions.

- (a) The environmental issue shown: pollution/land degradation (e.g. water pollution or a rubbish dump). [1]
- (b) The cause of the challenge: poor waste disposal / discharge of effluents (industrial or human activity). [1]
- (c) Two provinces of Zambia mainly affected by such issues (mining pollution): Copperbelt Province; and Central Province (Kabwe). [2]
- (d)(i) Effluents: liquid waste or sewage discharged into the environment (rivers, land) from industries or homes. [1]
- (ii) Impact of effluents on the environment: they pollute water and soil, kill aquatic life and plants, and spread disease. [2]

(e) Three suggestions to the local authority: enforce anti-pollution/environmental laws and by-laws; provide proper waste-collection and treatment facilities; and educate/sensitise the community on proper waste disposal. [3]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) What are Human Rights? [2] Explain the significance of Human Rights. [6] How are Human Rights violated? [12]

Human Rights: the basic entitlements and freedoms that belong to every human being simply by virtue of being human.

Significance: they protect human dignity and life; guarantee equality and freedom; promote justice, peace and development; check the abuse of power; and enable people to meet their basic needs and participate in society.

How they are violated: through unlawful arrest and detention; torture and inhuman treatment; extra-judicial killings; denial of a fair trial; discrimination (tribe, gender, religion); censorship and suppression of expression and assembly; child labour and defilement; GBV; and denial of access to food, education, health and clean water.

Question C2. Analyse the causes of corruption. [16] What are the effects of corruption on investment in any given society? [4]

Causes of corruption: greed and selfishness; poverty and low salaries; weak law enforcement and impunity; lack of transparency and accountability; excessive discretion/red tape in public offices; poor moral values and a get-rich-quick culture; political patronage; and inadequate civic education.

Effects on investment: it scares away genuine (foreign and local) investors; raises the cost of doing business through bribes; distorts fair competition and awards contracts to the wrong firms; and reduces investor confidence, slowing economic growth and job creation.

Question C3. What are Civil Society Organisations? [2] Explain the roles of Civil Society Organisations in Zambia's governance system. [18]

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs): voluntary, non-governmental, non-profit groups formed by citizens to pursue shared interests (NGOs, churches, unions, associations).

Roles in governance: acting as a watchdog over government and exposing corruption and abuse of power; advocacy and lobbying for good policies and law reform; providing civic and voter education; monitoring elections; holding leaders accountable and demanding transparency; representing and defending citizens' (especially the marginalised) interests; mediating between the state and citizens; and complementing government in delivering services (health, education, relief).

Question C4. Describe Structural Violence. [6] Identify methods of promoting peace. [14]

Structural violence: harm built into the structures/systems of society that prevents people from meeting their basic needs — e.g. poverty, inequality, unequal access to health, education, land and justice, and discriminatory laws or institutions. It is indirect and often unnoticed, yet it injures and kills through deprivation.

Methods of promoting peace: dialogue and negotiation; mediation and arbitration of disputes; civic and peace education promoting tolerance; ensuring justice, equality and respect for human rights; good governance and fair distribution of resources; reconciliation and forgiveness; disarmament; and the work of institutions such as the courts, the UN and civil society.

Question C5. (a) What is 'International Trade'? [4] (b) Briefly explain: (i) Terms of Trade [4] (ii) Balance of Trade [4] (iii) Balance of Payment [8]

(a) International trade: the exchange of goods and services between different countries (imports and exports across national borders).

(b)(i) Terms of Trade: the rate/ratio at which a country's exports exchange for its imports — i.e. the relationship between export prices and import prices.

(ii) Balance of Trade: the difference between the value of a country's visible exports and its visible imports of goods (a surplus if exports exceed imports, a deficit if imports exceed exports).

(iii) Balance of Payment: the complete record of all a country's economic transactions (visible trade, invisible/services and capital flows) with the rest of the world over a period of time; it must balance overall, though the current account may be in surplus or deficit.

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