

# 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.**

**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.

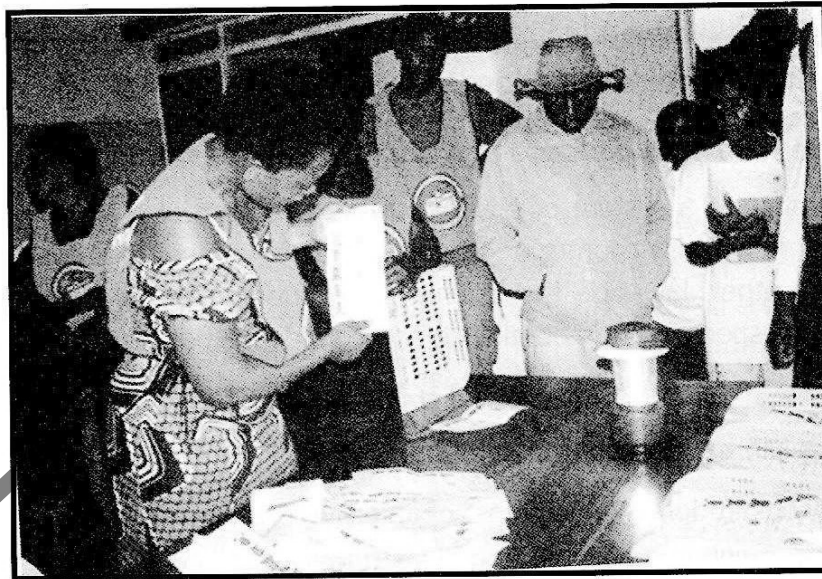
A constitution is a system of laws, customs and principles usually written down, according to which a country or organization is governed. It is the supreme law to which all other laws of the country are subordinate. A constitution should command respect, loyalty, obedience and confidence because citizens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

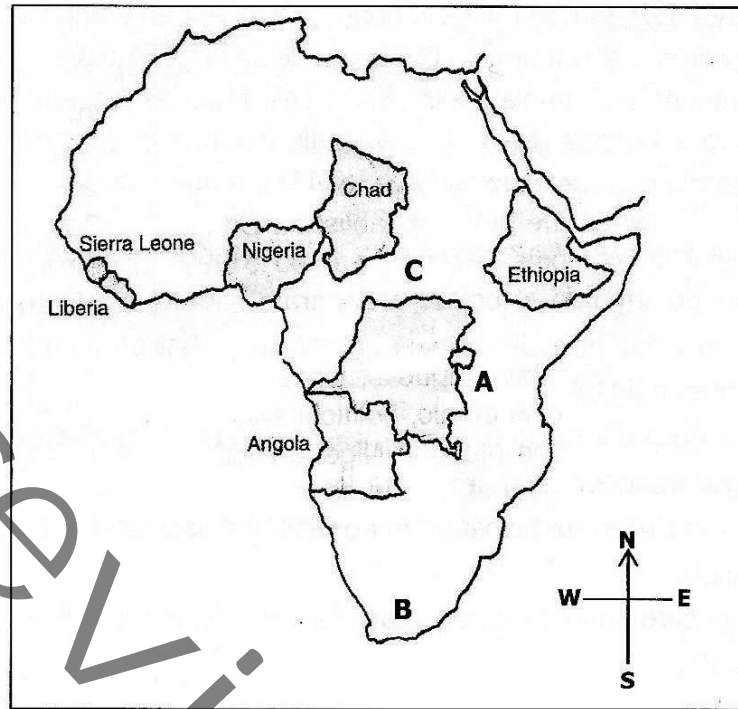
- 4** Describe different classes of abused substances according to their chemical structure or effects on the users. [10]
- 5** Civil society refers to non-military, non-government and individuals whose aim is to promote and deferred the basic ideals of good governance outside the government. In Zambia, 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]

**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]