

PROPOSED MARK GUIDE
CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION
LITTORAL REGION MOCK (MARCH 2025)
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PAPER II

SECTION I : EXTRACT

a(i) 2018

ii) Cameroon people's democratic movement (CPDM)

iii) - must be a Cameroonian by birth and enjoy all civil liberties

- Must attain the age of 35years
- Must be living in Cameroon for an uninterrupted period of five years
- Must be presented by a political party
- Should be mentally healthy
- Must deposit a caution fee as stipulated by the law
- Must have clean criminal record (not have been convicted)

b(i) – Municipal /council elections

- Senatorial elections
- Legislative elections/-parliamentary election
- Party elections

ii) UNDP, FNSC, SDF, CPNR, UDC, MDR, UMS

iii) – Protest /Rioting / Revolt / Violence

- Inefficient, unqualified leaders voted
- Tarnish the image of the country
- Voters apathy
- Questionable results
- Repetition of elections
- Court cases
- Illegitimate leaders voted/dictatorship
- Political instability

C(i) government of the people, by the people and for the people. It's a form of gov't in which the people exercise their sovereignty either directly or through representatives periodically elected.

ii) Participation, equality, tolerance, accountability transparency, free & fair periodic elections, economic freedom, proper use of power, respect of human rights and the rule of law, good governance, information, freedom of press independence of the judiciary

iii) – **Right to life**

- Right to human dignity
- Right to fair hearing
- Right to a family/marriage, right to education. right to protection, right to leisure & rest, right to equal pay for equal work, right to own property. freedom of mov't, association, expression, worship discrimination,

Right to nationality

d(i) Non governmental organization

(ii) National Commission of human rights and freedoms (NCHRF)

(iii) – Torture, breast ironing, genital mutilation, refusal of visit by lawyer, early marriages

- Battery, mob lynching, arrest without warrant

e(i) – boundary problems

- differences in opinion
- fanaticism/religious intolerance
- mismanagement of resources
- discrimination

- election malpractices
- ii) National unity is a concept that defines the feelings of oneness, togetherness and fraternity. It is the process of establishing and identifying a common identity and cohesion amongst Cameroonian or individuals within a nation, often through the shares use of a national languages.

SECTION A: THE CITIZEN, GROUP AND COMMUNITY DYNAMICS

a) Define

i) A family

A family is a group of people who are related by marriage, blood or adoption. it is the basic unit of a society.

ii) Marriage

Marriage is a legal Union between a man and a woman or a man and many wives.

b) Identify and explain any four types of families

a) Nuclear family

it's a type of family made up of father. mother & children. Even without children, a husband and a wife still constitute a family.

- Extended Family

It's a type of family made up of Father, Mother. children and other family members. Such as Aunt, Uncles, grandparents etc

- **Single parent family**

It a type of family where there is a man or woman who lives together with his/her biological children. The family come about as a result of death or divorce

- **Adopted family**

It's when a man or woman builds a family without getting married. By adopting children, this man or woman constitute an adopted family (8mks)

c) What efforts are made by the Cameroon government to protect the rights of children in a Family (8mks)

Measures:

- Granting of free Primary education
- Health promotion schemes/vaccination
- Family allowances are provided to parents
- Child labour is prohibited
- Social welfare centers are set up
- Civil status registration centers offer birth certificates to children
- Child marriages/early marriages are prohibited
- Court protect children in case of divorce
- Child labour and trafficking is prohibited. asses others

Q3) a) What role is played by the following stake holders in a school milieu? (6mks)

i) PTA

The gov't recognized the contribution of parents in Education through this Ministerial decision N° 242/c/729/mineduc/mjs of 25 oct 1979. As a result the PTA plays the following role

- Build classrooms, halls, playgrounds,
- Support school events, such as prize award mock and GCE examinations
- Motivate teachers
- Show solidarity
- Provide transport facilities like buses
- Employ and pay auxiliary staff
- Carryout repairs
- Respond to suggestions
- Intervene in time of crisis

ii) Councils

They provide minimum packages

- Offer scholarships
- Build classrooms
- Provide transport facilities
- Employ students during holidays
- Provide financial & material resources for prize award
- Provide text books/ didactics
- Allocate land for building schools
- Intervene in time of crisis

b) Describe the functions of the Principal in a school (8mks)

- He/she is the head of the school
- Convenes staff meeting
- Convenes school council
- Monitors teacher's pedagogic activities
- Manages and maintain school building & other infrastructures

- Manages the financial resources of the school
- Controls and supervises purchase and distribution of school needs
- Interprets school governing policies
- Act as a model for others
- Sign documents
- Define the visions of the school
- Ensures respect of the school calendar
- Forward periodic reports to hierarchy. assess others.

c) What are the major problems that affect the Cameroon school system (6mks)

- Lack of basic infrastructures
- Shortage of qualified teachers /trained teachers
- Many children in Cameroon do not have access to education
- Political unrest in some areas /regions
- Examination malpractices
- Inadequate teacher training facilities
- Lack of access to modern technology
- Corruption and mismanagement
- Scarcity of vocational education opportunities
- Unqualified teachers in private sector
- Bilingualism is not properly implemented
- Excessive centralization
- National languages not taught in schools
- Instructional materials are not available
- Collective promotion policy hamper hard work
- Too many subjects in primary & secondary schools
- High rate of failure & student drop out
- Existence of ghost teachers in some schools
- Out dated curriculum
- Supervision of teachers is not systematic
- Poor security around schools. assess others

Q4) a) What causes environmental degradation? (7mks)

Environment refers to the aggregate of surrounding things conditions or influences such as the air, water, minerals, organisms & other factors which affects man plants and animals at a given time. It's the surrounding conditions in which a person, animals or plants lives at a particular time.

Causes of environment degradation

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Human settlements | - Natural factors |
| - Industrialization | - Population growth |
| - Deforestation | - Landslides & slope fall |
| - Over grazing | - Bush fire |
| - Use of poisonous chemicals | - Wind, floods |

b) Describe the various practices that can be adopted to protect the environment. (8mks)

Protection of the environment is maintaining nature as it was or it is or might have been before the intervention of human activities. Ways/Practices to preserve / protect the environment

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| - Crop rotation | - Use eco-bags for shopping |
| - Judicious use of fertilizers | - Tree planting |
| - Proper drainage & irrigation | - Create compost manure |
| - Carve out reserve forest & place guards there | - Recycling of organic waste |
| - Treatment of sewages | - Harvesting of rain water |
| - Planting of trees | - |

c) What measures has the government taken to conserve and protect the environment (5mks)

- Creation of the ministry of environment and nature protection.
- Creation of the min of forestry and wildlife to protect and conserve biodiversity
- Carry out an assessment of environmental impact
- Celebrates world environment day on 5th June
- Involves councils and local communities
- Train forest guards to protect biodiversity
- Set up national parks & heritage sites such as Dja in the East & WAZA park
- Carve out forest reserves
- The gov't have ratified the Kyoto protocol

- The gov't collaborates with WWF and NGOs
- Imposition of fines on companies who violate. Forest laws
- Prohibits the use of non biodegradable plastics
- Sensitize on the advantages of using solar energy

SECTION B: POLITICAL AND ECONOMICS LIFE IN CAMEROON

5a) Outline the Causes and Manifestations of any one of the following social ills in Cameroon.

i) Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is an anti-social or unlawful behavior by children or adolescent. A Juvenile is a person who is typically under the age of 18. Causes of juvenile delinquency

- Poverty, social exclusion and marginalization
- School drop out
- Parental neglect
- Peer pressure
- Tradition and culture
- Influence of social media
- Forceful recruitment of children in criminal gangs
- Labeling/glorification /lack of positive role model
- Mental disorder
- Alcoholism
- Poor environment and social disintegration
- Unemployment
- Traumatic experiences
- Quest for quick money
- Limited access to recreational activities

Manifestations

- Drug consumption & addiction
- Substances abuse
- Gang involvement
- Cyber crimes
- Sexual offense
- School related offenses
- Prostitution/sexual promiscuity
- Stealing/Armed robbery
- Hooliganism
- Alcohol/drunkenness
- Use of abusive language
- Watching pornographic movies
- Smoking

ii) Prostitution

It's a practice of having sex with an opposite gender in return for money gift or favours

Causes

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| - Availabilities of brothels | - Unemployment |
| - Poverty | - Peer pressure |
| - War | - Parental neglect |
| - Coercion | - Environmental impact |
| - Social exclusion | - Media influence |
| - Family | - Drug addiction |
| - Human trafficking | - Frustration |
| - Involvement in organized crimes | - Laziness to learn a trade |
| - Unequal proportion of males to female population | - Desire for independence |
| - Unlimited quest for sex | - Homelessness & Lack of housing |
| - Lack of social support | - Deceit of beauty |

Manifestations

- Poor dressing habits
- Creation of brothels
- Standing on the street at night
- Smoking /drinking with males & females
- Having multiple sex partners

- Sex tourism
- Escort prostitution
- Vulgar language

iii) Examination malpractices

It's a mal-conduct in an examination with the view to obtain good results through fraudulent practices. Its cheating in examination, academic dishonesty.

Causes

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| - Inadequate preparation | - Cultural norms |
| - Fear of failure | - Mental health issues |
| - High level of competition | - pressure to succeed |
| - Speculative teaching | - Repeated failure |
| - Commercial classes to deceive learners | - Absences of counseling |
| - Overcrowding in schools | - Desire for recognition |
| - Peer pressure | - Easy access to online resources |
| - Inadequate sanction | - Inadequate study materials |
| - Parental pressure | - Language barriers |
| - Financial incentives | - |

Manifestation of Examination fraud

It manifest in the various ways

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - Copying | - Communication during exams |
| - Use of pre prepared materials | - In personification |
| - Examination leakage | - Use of phones during exams |
| - Falsification of results | - Mass cheating |
| - Memory aids | - Use of unauthorized materials |
| - Late submission of exams papers | - Forging /fake medical reports |
| - collusion | - creation of vocational training |
| - religious teachings | - |

iii) Examination malpractice

- Sanctions
- Arrest
- Penal code
- Effective syllabus coverage
- Strict & effective invigilation
- Creation of examination board

Measures to stamp out

i) Juvenile delinquency

- Arrest and prosecution
- Opening of police and gendarmerie offices
- Amnesty (clemency)
- Opening of public schools
- Provision of social amenities
- Creation of special ministries to cater for the youths

ii) Prostitution

- Sex education
- Prostitutes are arrested
- Presidential decree ban prostitution since 1980
- Creation of job opportunities

iii) Examination malpractice

- Sanctions
- Arrest
- Penal code
- Effective syllabus coverage
- Strict & effective invigilation
- Creation of examination board

6) Define:

a) National symbols?

National symbols are emblems or signs in different forms that are used to distinguish a given country from other countries. These emblems or signs could include writings, colours, artistic works, paintings, songs. In fact, they serve as the identity card of a nation.

b) Describe the seal of Cameroon and state its importance.

- The seal is a circular metallic stamp put on official documents
- It measures 46mm in diameter and has a photograph of a young girl's head, a coffee plant with two leaves and five cocoa pods
- The young girl's head represents a young, dynamic and productive nation
- The coffee plant with pods represents the wealth and prosperity of the country with coffee and cocoa as leading export crops
- The name of the country, Republic of Cameroon, and its motto (peace work fatherland) appear just above the girl's head.
- Both the name of the country and motto are written in two official languages: English and French. (8mks)

Importance of the seal

- Shows authenticity of a document
- Used to legalize and certify a document
- It is placed under the custody of the Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seal
- It's a symbol of state authority conferred on a particular person. (4mks)

c) Outline the functions of a parliamentarian in Cameroon

- vote laws
- Vote national budget
- Carry out micro-projects
- Provide social amenities
- Forward the problems of its constituency
- Lobby for projects
- Represent the country in international parliamentary forums
- Control Government's actions
- Raise awareness about important economic and political issues.

Q7) What is the meaning of

a) Direct and indirect tax

- Direct tax (2mks)

Direct taxes are taxes levied on individuals, firms and institutions covering a specific period of time. eg company taxes, income tax, toll gate, Jangali tax, social insurance fund

- Indirect taxes (2mks) on the other hand are taxes levied on goods and services that the final consumer pays. eg taxes on goods with inelastic demand such as beer, cigarettes, licences

ii) Tax Evasion

Tax evasion is the illegal practice where a person or corporation intentionally refuses to pay taxes to the state by not deliberately declaring his or her income or engaging in fraudulent activities to evade tax. (1mk)

b) State the sources of government revenue in your country? (7mks)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| - Taxes | - Loans |
| - Financial assistance | - Privatization |
| - Free will donations | - Sales of treasury bonds |
| - Proceeds from international trade | - Royalties from companies |
| - Rents from users of public building and state land | - Court fines |
| - Sale of fiscal stamp | - Registration fees of exams |

c) Outline the importance of social security to the Cameroonian workers (8mks)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| - Health benefits | - Provide social amenities |
| - Accident benefits | - Provide medical care |
| - Maternity allowance | - Financial assistance to the less privileged |
| - Family allowance | - Provide workers with a saving scheme |
| - Old age pension benefit | - Provide female employees with maternity leave |
| - Death survivor pension | - Pay monthly pension |
| - Occupational diseases allowance | - Contribute in increasing life expectancy |
| - Medical care | - Promote social peace and justice |
| - Education of the vulnerable | - Financial benefit |

SECTION C: UNIVERSAL VALUES

8(a) Define

- i) Peace

Peace is a state of harmony and tranquility characterized by the absence of violence, conflict or disturbances. Peace goes beyond the mere absences of war but encompasses a broader sense of wellbeing. Peace goes beyond the mere absences of war but encompasses a broader sense of well-being, cooperation and mutual respect among individual communities and nation. Peace also means being in harmony with yourself (peace of mind) with your environment, your neighbours, and with each other.

ii) Conflict

Conflict refers to active disagreement, clash between people, groups of people, quarrelling, fighting arising from opposing differences in interest, goals values, or perspectives.

b) What are the main causes of conflicts in villages and schools?

Causes of conflicts in villages (5mks)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| - Land disputes | - Witchcraft |
| - Unresolved grievances | - Succession disputes |
| - Historical tension | - Religious intolerance |
| - Lack of communication | - Encroachment |
| - Weak governance | - Bush fire |
| - Economic disparities | - Partisan politics |
| - Political tension | - Nonpayment of debt |
| - Straying of animals | - Desire for power/positions |
| - Quarrels over the location | - Infidelity |
| - Quarrel over the payment of dev't levis | - Poverty, hatred, jealousy |
| - Over protection of children | - |

Causes of conflicts in schools (5mks)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| - Competition & Jealousy | - Discrimination |
| - Bullying and harassment | - Absenteeism |
| - Disrespect of authority | - Stealing |
| - Communication breakdown | - Lies telling |
| - Differences in values /beliefs | - The question of promotion and dismissal |
| - Ineffective discipline | - Irregular payment of salaries |
| - Mismanagement | - Misinformation |
| - Lack of resources | - Peer pressure |
| - Disrespect of time table | - |

c) Identify and explain the basic methods used to resolving conflicts (6mks)

- i) Negotiations
- ii) Mediation
- iii) Conciliation
- iv) Arbitration

9-What are the problems faced by minority groups in Cameroon? (6mks)

Minority groups are a small group of people within a community or country that differs from the main population in terms of race, ethnicity, religion, language, gender, wealth or political position and perception

Problems faced by Minorities (6mks)

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Suffer from favouritism & nepotism | - They have very few chances of promotion |
| - They are segregated | - Isolation |
| - Limited freedom of expression | - Frustration is a big problem to them |
| - Their culture is being threatened by modernism and urbanization | |

a) Describe the efforts that have been made by the government of Cameroon to guarantee gender equality (6mks)

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Elaboration of National gender policy document (NGPD) | - Promotes the Principles of human right, social justice & equality btw men and women |
| - Pregnant girls continue school after delivery | - Elaboration of family code |
| - Family laws outline punishment | - Creation of the min of women empowerment and the family |
| - Opening of the Dept of gender Studies in UB | - Election of female mayors, parliamentarians. senators |
| - Opening of women empowerment centers | - Celebration of International day of women on 8th March |
| - Appointment of more female ministers in gov't | - Biya's foundation support Woman |

- Plan International enhance the education of women
-

b) Explain the contributions of minority groups in nation building in Cameroon (8mks)

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Participate in democracy | - Contribute to parliamentary and senatorial debates |
| - Age minority give advice | - Contribute to bilingualism |
| - They promote cultural diversity | - They advocate for human right respect |
| - They contributed in the writing of the English version of the national anthem prof Fonlon | - Contributed to promote morality & religious freedom |
| - Contributed to raise the image of Cameroon in the field of football | - Contributed to defend Cameroon's image at international level OAU nzo ekahgaki |
| - Contributed in international research in cancer & HIV aids. Prof Anumagu | - |

10) Write short notes on the causes and manifestation of

i) Child Labour

Child labour is the illegal employment or use of minors for profitable ventures. This involves the employment of a minor below 18years in activities that would attract financial or material benefit to an adult and with the aim of exploiting the child.

Child labour manifest in the following ways, hawking, domestic servant, slavery, child soldier, commercial sex workers, and sellers of illegal drugs, begging on the street. (5mks)

Child labour is caused by illiteracy and ignorance, orphans, school dropout, poverty. Low salaries, parental neglect, lack of access to education, adult unemployment, broken homes, migration and displacements b/c of war or crisis, poor enforcement of child labour laws, over population culture or traditional practices. (5mks)

ii) Globalization

Globalization is the increasing inter connectedness and interdependence of nations and people around the world through the exchanges of goods and services culture, information and ideas.

Globalization manifest it the following ways

- Proliferation of multinational corporations
- Availabilities of international financial and trade organizations.
- Increase in output
- Increase in foreign investment
- Creation of many financial institutions
- Long distance marriages
- Music and singing
- Dances, films, crimes
- Prostitutions. Child trafficking
- Dressing and eating habits
- Speech, movements, smuggling
- Political, economic and social unions

Causes of Globalization

- Drop in cost of production
- Improvement in communication
- Improvement in transport
- Rapid spread of information
- Growth of multinational corporations
- Improvement in sea and air transport,
- Technological advancement
- Role of internet, email fax, fax, social media
- Relaxation in world tension
- Availability of many professional schools
- Improvement in international corporation
- Quest for prestige
- Economic liberalization
- Competition amongst major powers
- Advancement in democracy
- End of cold war