

CIVIC EDUCATION (TYPE B)

PAPER II

Answer **four** questions in all, each questions carries equal marks.

1. (a) Define values. (3 marks)
 (b) Briefly explain the following terms in relation to values:
 i. Truthfulness
 ii. Obedience
 iii. Contentment
 iv. Courage (12 marks)
2. (a) Who is a citizen? (3 marks)
 (b) Identify and shed light on **four** ways of acquiring citizenship of a country. (12 marks)
3. (a) What is a drug? (3 marks)
 (b) Enumerate and explain **four** effects of drug abuse. (12 marks)
4. (a) Define inter-communal relationship. (3 marks)
 (b) Discuss **four** factors that promote inter-communal relationship. (12 marks)
5. Discuss **five** effects of human trafficking to individual and society. (15 marks)
6. State and explain **five** factors that promote productivity in public service. (15 marks)
7. (a) Define the term "capitalist democracy". (3 marks)
 (b) Explain **four** ways in which political parties compete for power. (12 marks)
8. Identify and discuss **five** preventive measures against HIV/AIDS. (15 marks)

(1a)

Values are the acceptable principles, beliefs, standards or moral ideals that guide the behaviour, attitudes and actions of individuals in society. They help people distinguish between right and wrong and promote peaceful coexistence.

(1b)

(i) Truthfulness: Truthfulness is the quality of being honest by always telling the truth and avoiding lies or deception. A truthful person is reliable, trustworthy and sincere in words and actions. This value promotes trust, justice and peaceful relationships among individuals and within society.

(ii) Obedience: Obedience is the willingness to comply with lawful instructions, rules and regulations given by parents, teachers, leaders and constituted authorities. It encourages discipline, respect for authority and orderliness, thereby contributing to peaceful coexistence and the smooth functioning of society.

(iii) Contentment: Contentment is the ability to be satisfied with what one has instead of being greedy or envious of others. A contented person avoids dishonest means of acquiring wealth, lives within available resources and promotes peace, honesty and happiness in society.

(iv) Courage: Courage is the ability to face danger, fear, hardship or difficulties with confidence and determination. It enables individuals to defend what is right, resist negative influences and make responsible decisions even when confronted with challenges or opposition.

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(2a)

A citizen is a legally recognised member of a country who enjoys the rights, privileges and protection of the state and is expected to perform certain duties and responsibilities towards the country.

(2b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Citizenship by Birth: A person automatically becomes a citizen if born to parents who are citizens of a country or if born in circumstances recognised by the country's constitution. Such individuals enjoy full citizenship rights from birth without applying for naturalisation or registration.

(ii) Citizenship by Descent: Citizenship by descent is acquired through one's parents or ancestors. A child born outside the country may become a citizen if either parent or grandparent is legally recognised as a citizen of that country under its constitutional provisions.

(iii) Citizenship by Registration: This is granted to foreigners who qualify under the law after applying and meeting specified conditions. It commonly applies to spouses of citizens or persons with close family ties, provided they satisfy legal requirements and demonstrate good character.

(iv) Citizenship by Naturalisation: This is granted to a foreigner who has lived legally in a country for a specified period and has satisfied all constitutional requirements. Such requirements may include good character, loyalty to the country and willingness to obey its laws.

(v) Citizenship by Honour: This is conferred on distinguished foreigners who have made exceptional contributions to a country's development or international reputation. It is granted as a special recognition by the government and does not usually require the normal citizenship procedures.

(vi) Citizenship by Adoption: In some countries, a foreign child legally adopted by citizens may acquire the citizenship of the adoptive parents according to the country's laws governing adoption and nationality.

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(3a)

A drug is any substance or chemical that, when taken into the body, alters the normal functioning of the body or mind. Drugs may be used for medical treatment when prescribed or abused when used improperly.

(3b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Damage to Health: Drug abuse affects vital organs such as the brain, heart, liver and kidneys. Prolonged abuse weakens the body's immune system, causes mental illness and may result in permanent disability or death if not properly treated.

(ii) Poor Academic and Work Performance: Drug abuse reduces concentration, memory and reasoning ability. Students often perform poorly in examinations, while workers become less productive, make poor decisions and may lose their jobs because of irresponsible behaviour caused by drug addiction.

(iii) Increase in Crime: Many drug addicts engage in crimes such as theft, robbery, cultism and violence to obtain money for drugs. This increases insecurity, threatens public safety and places additional pressure on law enforcement agencies and the justice system.

(iv) Addiction: Continuous misuse of drugs leads to physical and psychological dependence. The victim becomes unable to function normally without taking the drug and may experience severe withdrawal symptoms when attempting to stop, making recovery difficult without professional assistance.

(v) Family Problems: Drug abuse causes conflicts within families through neglect of responsibilities, domestic violence and financial difficulties. It destroys trust, weakens family relationships and often leads to separation, divorce or emotional suffering among family members.

(vi) Premature Death: Excessive drug abuse may lead to overdose, accidents, organ failure or suicide. Many victims lose their lives at a young age, reducing the productive workforce and causing emotional and financial hardship for their families and society.

(vii) Social Stigma: Drug addicts often experience rejection, discrimination and loss of respect within their communities. This social isolation makes rehabilitation more difficult and limits opportunities for education, employment and meaningful participation in society.

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(4a)

Inter-communal relationship is the peaceful interaction, cooperation and coexistence between two or more communities through social, cultural, economic and political activities for their mutual benefit and development.

(4b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Trade and Commerce: Buying and selling goods between communities promote regular interaction and mutual dependence. Trade strengthens economic relationships, creates employment opportunities and encourages peaceful coexistence because communities benefit from exchanging goods and services with one another.

(ii) Inter-Marriages: Marriage between members of different communities strengthens family ties and promotes unity. It encourages mutual understanding, tolerance and respect for cultural differences, thereby reducing hostility and fostering lasting peace among neighbouring communities.

(iii) Good Leadership: Honest and responsible leaders promote peace by encouraging dialogue, fairness and cooperation among communities. They resolve disputes peacefully, discourage discrimination and implement policies that strengthen unity and harmonious relationships between different groups.

(iv) Effective Communication: Good communication enables communities to exchange information, ideas and opinions freely. It helps prevent misunderstandings, resolves conflicts quickly and promotes cooperation in social, political and economic activities for mutual development.

(v) Education: Education promotes tolerance, understanding and respect for cultural diversity. Through civic education and social interaction in schools, individuals learn the importance of peaceful coexistence, national unity and cooperation with people from different communities.

(vi) Cultural Festivals: Joint participation in cultural festivals allows communities to appreciate one another's traditions, customs and values. Such activities strengthen friendship, encourage cultural exchange and promote peaceful coexistence among different ethnic and cultural groups.

(vii) Government Policies: Government policies that promote equality, justice and national integration encourage peaceful relationships among communities. Fair distribution of resources and equal treatment reduce conflicts and strengthen unity across different parts of the country.

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(5)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Loss of Human Rights: Victims of human trafficking are deprived of their fundamental human rights and freedoms. They are often subjected to forced labour, sexual exploitation, physical abuse and inhuman treatment. This violates their dignity, prevents personal development and leaves them emotionally and psychologically traumatised.

(ii) Increase in Crime: Human trafficking contributes to organised crimes such as prostitution, child labour, kidnapping, drug trafficking and illegal migration. These criminal activities increase insecurity, overburden law enforcement agencies and undermine peace, law and order within society.

(iii) Health Problems: Victims are exposed to sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, malnutrition, physical injuries and mental disorders due to harsh living conditions. Many suffer long-term health complications that reduce their quality of life and place additional pressure on healthcare services.

(iv) Loss of Educational Opportunities: Children and young people who are trafficked are often forced into labour or prostitution instead of attending school. This interrupts their education, limits their future employment opportunities and reduces their ability to contribute positively to national development.

(v) Family Separation: Human trafficking separates victims from their families for long periods. Parents and relatives experience emotional pain, anxiety and financial hardship. In many cases, families lose contact with victims permanently, leading to broken family relationships and social instability.

(vi) Economic Loss: Human trafficking deprives the country of productive human resources. Skilled and able-bodied individuals who could contribute to national development are exploited elsewhere, reducing productivity and slowing economic growth.

(vii) Damage to National Image: High levels of human trafficking tarnish the country's international reputation. This discourages foreign investment, affects tourism and creates the impression that the country cannot adequately protect the rights and welfare of its citizens.

(viii) Psychological Trauma: Victims often suffer depression, fear, anxiety and emotional distress due to abuse and exploitation. Many find it difficult to reintegrate into society even after being rescued, requiring counselling and rehabilitation.

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(6)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Adequate Training: Regular training and retraining programmes improve the knowledge, skills and competence of public servants. Well-trained workers perform their duties more efficiently, adapt to modern technology and provide better services, thereby increasing productivity in the public service.

(ii) Prompt Payment of Salaries: Paying salaries and allowances regularly motivates workers to perform their duties diligently. When employees receive their wages on time, they become more committed, reduce absenteeism and work towards achieving organisational goals effectively.

(iii) Merit-Based Recruitment and Promotion: Employment and promotion should be based on qualification, competence and performance rather than favouritism. Merit encourages hard work, improves staff morale and ensures that capable individuals occupy positions where they can contribute effectively.

(iv) Provision of Adequate Working Facilities: Government should provide modern equipment, office accommodation, electricity, internet services and other necessary facilities. Availability of adequate working tools enables public servants to perform their duties efficiently and deliver quality services to the public.

(v) Good Leadership and Supervision: Competent leaders provide clear direction, coordinate activities and encourage teamwork among employees. Effective supervision ensures discipline, accountability and efficient performance, thereby improving productivity in public institutions.

(vi) Motivation and Incentives: Providing promotions, bonuses, awards and welfare packages encourages workers to put in their best efforts. Motivated employees are more committed to their responsibilities and contribute significantly to the achievement of organisational objectives.

(vii) Job Security: When workers are confident that their jobs are secure, they are more willing to concentrate on their responsibilities without fear of unnecessary dismissal. This improves commitment, loyalty and productivity in the public service.

(viii) Discipline and Accountability: Enforcing discipline and holding workers accountable for their actions reduce corruption, lateness and negligence. A disciplined workforce performs more efficiently and enhances the credibility and effectiveness of the public service.

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(7a)

Capitalist democracy is a system of government in which political power is exercised through democratic principles such as free elections, while the economy is based on private ownership of property, free enterprise and competition with limited government interference.

(7b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Contesting Elections: Political parties nominate candidates to contest elections at various levels of government. Through free and fair elections, parties seek to win the support of voters and secure political offices in order to form the government.

(ii) Political Campaigns: Parties organise rallies, town hall meetings, debates and media campaigns to present their programmes and convince voters. Effective campaigns help parties attract public support and increase their chances of winning elections.

(iii) Manifestoes and Policies: Political parties compete by presenting clear manifestoes and policy proposals aimed at solving national problems. Voters compare these programmes and decide which party is more capable of providing good governance and national development.

(iv) Membership Mobilisation: Parties recruit new members and strengthen their grassroots structures across the country. A large and active membership base improves campaign effectiveness, increases voter turnout and enhances the party's chances of electoral success.

(v) Formation of Alliances: Political parties sometimes form coalitions or alliances with other parties to strengthen their electoral chances. Such cooperation enables them to pool resources, attract wider support and defeat stronger opponents during elections.

(vi) Use of Mass Media: Political parties use newspapers, radio, television and social media to publicise their achievements, policies and campaign messages. Media publicity increases public awareness and helps parties reach a larger audience of potential voters.

(vii) Debates and Public Engagement: Candidates participate in debates and public discussions to explain their policies and demonstrate leadership qualities. Strong performances improve public confidence and increase electoral support.

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(8)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Abstinence: Abstaining from sexual intercourse is one of the most effective ways of preventing HIV/AIDS. Individuals who avoid premarital and extramarital sex eliminate the risk of contracting the virus through sexual transmission and promote healthy living.

(ii) Faithfulness to One Uninfected Partner: Being faithful to one uninfected sexual partner greatly reduces the risk of HIV infection. Mutual faithfulness prevents multiple sexual relationships, which are major channels through which the virus spreads within the population.

(iii) Proper Use of Condoms: The correct and consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse helps reduce the risk of HIV transmission. Condoms serve as protective barriers that prevent the exchange of infected body fluids between sexual partners.

(iv) Avoid Sharing Sharp Objects: People should avoid sharing needles, razor blades, syringes and other sharp instruments that may be contaminated with infected blood. Using sterilised or disposable instruments greatly reduces the risk of HIV transmission.

(v) Screening of Blood Before Transfusion: All donated blood should be carefully tested for HIV before transfusion. Proper screening prevents infected blood from being transfused into patients and reduces the spread of the virus through medical procedures.

(vi) Health Education and Awareness: Public education campaigns should provide accurate information about HIV transmission and prevention. Increased awareness encourages responsible behaviour, reduces stigma and promotes early testing and treatment.

(vii) Regular HIV Testing and Counselling: Individuals should undergo regular HIV testing and receive counselling to know their status. Early detection enables infected persons to begin treatment promptly and helps prevent further transmission of the virus.

(viii) Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT): Pregnant women should attend antenatal clinics, undergo HIV testing and receive appropriate treatment if infected. This greatly reduces the risk of transmitting HIV to the baby during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.