

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

011

**CIVICS
(For Both School and Private Candidates)**

TIME: 2½ Hours

3 November 1999 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You are required to answer FIVE (5) questions in all.
2. Answer BOTH questions in Sections A and any THREE (3) questions from Section B.
3. All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.
4. Remember to write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.

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SECTION A

Attempt BOTH questions in this section. This section carries 40% of the total marks.

1. (a) Under each of the following items there are five statements. One of the five statements best explains or completes statements labelled (i) to (xx). Identify the best statement and write down its letter in your answer booklet.

- (i) In the communal societies there was no exploitation because:
- A. the political units were small
 - B. the population was small
 - C. there was no political system
 - D. there was common ownership of means of production
 - E. there was no food surplus
- (ii) South cooperation is a development strategy adopted by:
- A. developing countries
 - B. Sub-Saharan African countries
 - C. SADC countries
 - D. COMESA countries
 - E. least developed countries.
- (iii) The following factors have contributed to loss of our cultural heritage except:
- A. colonialism
 - B. Christianity
 - C. Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam
 - D. lack of dedicated leadership
 - E. migrations.
- (iv) The system of democracy in Tanzania is known as parliamentary democracy because:
- A. the cabinet is appointed from the parliament
 - B. the source of government power is the parliament
 - C. the public laws are made by the parliament
 - D. the president can be voted out by the parliament
 - E. members of parliament are elected.
- (v) One party system was introduced in Tanzania in order to:
- A. eliminate neo-colonialism
 - B. strengthen national unity
 - C. promote citizens' rights and freedom
 - D. facilitate general elections
 - E. fight corruption

- (vi) In Tanzania the ward councillors are elected:
- A. after five years
 - B. by district councils
 - C. by town councils
 - D. after four years
 - E. by the cabinet
- (vii) According to the UNO's structure the UNHCR is responsible to the:
- A. General Assembly
 - B. Security Council
 - C. Economic and Social Council
 - D. Secretariat
 - E. International Court of Justice
- (viii) The formation of the OAU was motivated by the following factors **except**:
- A. Pan Africanism Movement
 - B. All Independent African Conference
 - C. Regional Groupings
 - D. Common problems among African Countries
 - E. Influence of the UNO
- (ix) In support of the economic recovery efforts in Tanzania, the World Bank introduced:
- A. Economic Recovery Programme
 - B. National Economic Survival Plan
 - C. Structural Adjustment Programme
 - D. Five years Development Plans
 - E. Arusha Declaration
- (x) In a capitalist society:
- A. all the people are exploiters
 - B. all the people are exploited
 - C. the only economic activity is industry
 - D. labour power is a commodity
 - E. there are two classes, capitalists and serfs.
- (xi) One of the following is **not** true about democracy:
- A. majority rule
 - B. tolerating minority interests
 - C. rule of law
 - D. military rule
 - E. periodic elections

- (xii) Which of the following is **not** true about methods used by the UNHCR in assisting refugees?
- A. Voluntary repatriation
 - B. Preventing from being returned home
 - C. Local integration in a country of asylum
 - D. Resettlement in the third country
 - E. Providing military training to refugees.
- (xiii) One of the following statements is **not** true about civics as a subject:
- A. Civics is a study of citizens' rights and responsibilities
 - B. Civics promotes citizens' awareness and consciousness
 - C. Civics provides understanding of the international situation
 - D. Civics shows how the government is led and constituted
 - E. Civics ensures citizens' accountability and responsibility
- (xiv) Which of the following is **not** an institution used by donor countries in providing loans and aid to poor countries?
- A. NATO
 - B. Paris club
 - C. IMF
 - D. IBRD
 - E. Lome convention
- (xv) Which of the following is **not** a set of countries in the Commonwealth Organization?
- A. Tanzania, South Africa, Zanzibar and Malawi
 - B. Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda
 - C. Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Botswana
 - D. Tanzania, South Africa and Uganda
 - E. Tanzania, Ghana, Egypt and South Africa
- (xvi) Which of the following is **not** true about methods of facilitating neo-colonial relations?
- A. Lome Convention
 - B. Commonwealth Organisations
 - C. Foreign aid
 - D. Political destabilization
 - E. UN Peace Keeping Forces

(xvii) Which of the following is **not** true about security and defence in the pre-colonial period?

- A. Weak and poor weapons
- B. All societies had standing armies
- C. Security and defence were universal obligations
- D. Some societies had acquired guns
- E. Wars were planned by elders

(xviii) The following is **not** associated with slave trade in Tanzania

- A. Spread and expansion of Kiswahili
- B. Spread of Islam and Islamic culture
- C. Growth of population in the interior
- D. Growth of feudalism in Tanzania
- E. Underdevelopment

(ixx) One of the following statements is **not** true about political parties in Tanzania:

- A. The earliest party was TAA, formed in 1929
- B. In 1954 TAA transformed itself into TANU
- C. At independence Tanzania was a multiparty state
- D. In 1965 Tanzania introduced monopartysm
- E. Currently there are thirteen political parties

(xx) Which of the following is **not** true about colonialism in Tanzania?

- A. Tanzania was ruled by both Germany and Britain
- B. German rule was met with strong African resistance
- C. After Majimaji German rule was replaced by British rule
- D. The British introduced indirect rule system
- E. In 1945 the first Africans were appointed to the LEGCO

(b) State whether the following statements are **true** by writing 'T' or **false** by writing 'F' against its number in your answer booklet.

- (i) The Bank of Tanzania controls the issue of banknotes and coins.
- (ii) Security matters in the O.A.U. are handled by 'The Security Council'.
- (iii) The Security Council of UNO has 15 members in all
- (iv) Contour cultivation and terracing help curb soil erosion.
- (v) Kiswahili language has been a hinderance towards developing a truly national culture
- (vi) The first draft of the charter of UNO has to be confirmed by the five big powers prior to 24.10.1945
- (vii) The Zanzibar Revolution of 12.1.64 was a mass uprising against British colonialism
- (viii) The merger between African Association and Shiraz Association in Zanzibar brought up a new party - Zanzibar Ntionalist Party - ZNP
- (ix) Disputes as to the interpretation of the constitution between the government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar can be submitted to The Court of Appeal of the United Republic.
- (x) The Permanent Commission of Enquiry enquires and prosecutes leaders and officials in courts of law who abuse office or authority in Tanzania.

2. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow:

The south is part of a world whose inter dependence is constantly widening and deepening, our vision is of a cooperative world made more secure for all its people.

We would like to see a truly interdependent world organization on the basis of human equality and human variety in pursuit of jointly defined common purposes, where there is peace, security and dignity for all persons and all peoples: where all can take advantage of scientific and technological advances, and where the world's resources are used in a sustainable manner to meet the needs of all rather than to satisfy the narrow interests of a few, so that poverty can be abolished without damage to the environment.

Our vision is for the south to achieve a people-centered development; a form of development that is self reliant, equitable, participatory and sustainable. We envisage a process of development achieved through the active participation of the people, in their own interests as they see them, relying primarily on their own resources, and carried out under their own control.

The objective should not be only to be secure economic growth but also to ensure that it benefits the mass of the people. Development must be conceived as a process which enables human beings to realize their potential, build self confidence and lead lives of dignity and fulfilment: Development does, of course, require sustained economic growth, for only in an expanding economy can poverty be eradicated. But development cannot be measured solely by the growth of the gross national product. What is produced, how and what social and environmental cost, by whom and from whom - all this is just as important as a higher G.N.P. Hence, in conditions of mass poverty, priority must be given to policies aimed at ending poverty, increasing productive employment and ensuring that the basic needs of all the people are met, with any surplus being fairly shared.

Such goods and services as food, shelter, basic education and health facilities, and clean water should be accessible to all and without discrimination on grounds of gender, race, colour or religion. In addition, our vision includes a democratic form of government, together with its supporting individual freedom of speech, organization and information, as well as an effective system of justice which protects all the people from actions in breach of just laws which are known and publicly accepted

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Write the title of this passage.
- (b) What is the author's vision of type of development suitable for the developing countries?
- (c) Which factors make economic growth more realistic and justified for all?
- (d) What is the advantage of involving the people in the development process?
- (e) How can poverty be eradicated in the south?

SECTION B

Attempt any THREE (3) questions from this section. All questions carry equal marks. This section carries 60 marks.

3. Discuss the Socio-economic and political impacts of massive influx of Refugees from neighbouring countries into Tanzania.
4. Why is Tanzania considered as one among the least developed countries of the world?
5. Discuss the various areas in which Tanzania has helped the United Nations in attaining its aims and objectives.
6. Describe the characteristics of the colonial economy.
7. Account for the social and economic consequences of the colonial economy in Zanzibar.
8. Discuss the roles of Primary and District courts in Tanzania.
9. What is COMESA? Outline its objectives.
10. Discuss the efforts made by Tanzania in broadening the scope of democracy in the country.