

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

011

CIVICS

(For Private Candidates)

Time: 2:30 Hours

Wednesday, 28th November 2001 a.m

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Section A and B carry 20 marks each and section C carries 60 marks.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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This paper consists of 5 printed pages

SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s).

(i) The process of becoming a citizen of Tanzania through legal procedures is called:

- A. Immigration
- B. Naturalization
- C. Registration
- D. Migration
- E. Dual citizenship

(ii) A person who flees their country due to political persecution is referred to as:

- A. A citizen
- B. A refugee
- C. A migrant
- D. A tourist
- E. An immigrant

(iii) Which of the following is a symbol of Tanzania's national identity?

- A. National currency
- B. Mount Kilimanjaro
- C. National anthem
- D. Sea waves
- E. Currency notes

(iv) The urban local government authorities in Tanzania include:

- A. Village councils
- B. District councils
- C. City councils
- D. Ward governments
- E. Regional councils

(v) A society's failure to recognize the equal roles of men and women is referred to as:

- A. Gender equity
- B. Gender balance
- C. Gender blindness
- D. Gender equality
- E. Gender stereotyping

(vi) A major cause of road accidents in Tanzania is:

- A. Improved road infrastructure
- B. Overloading of vehicles
- C. Increased public awareness

- D. Strict traffic regulations
- E. Modern vehicle technology

(vii) The Zanzibar Constitution of 1984 is significant because it:

- A. Abolished the union with Tanganyika
- B. Introduced a Bill of Rights
- C. Established a single-party system
- D. Centralized power in Zanzibar
- E. Eliminated the House of Representatives

(viii) The ability to analyze and evaluate information critically is known as:

- A. Self-awareness skills
- B. Critical thinking skills
- C. Negotiation skills
- D. Leadership skills
- E. Empathy skills

(ix) Which of the following is a benefit of democratic elections in Tanzania?

- A. Increased corruption
- B. Enhanced citizen participation
- C. Reduced public accountability
- D. Suppression of opposition
- E. Limited voter education

(x) A major obstacle to sustainable development in Tanzania is:

- A. High literacy rates
- B. Lack of preventive maintenance culture
- C. Advanced industrial sector
- D. Efficient public transport
- E. Strong foreign investment

2. Match the items in List A with the correct response in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s).

List A

- (i) A government system where the monarch has ceremonial powers.
- (ii) A measure of the average duration of life in a population.
- (iii) A cultural practice that promotes family stability.
- (iv) A body responsible for resolving disputes in Tanzania.
- (v) A factor hindering industrial development in Tanzania.
- (vi) The ability to evaluate and solve problems effectively.
- (vii) A system ensuring fairness in resource distribution.
- (viii) A symbol of Tanzania's cultural heritage.
- (ix) A process to address gender imbalances.
- (x) A policy to improve public transport safety.

List B

- A. Constitutional monarchy
- B. Life expectancy
- C. Monogamy
- D. Judiciary
- E. Poor technology
- F. Problem-solving skills
- G. Gender equity
- H. National festivals
- I. Affirmative action
- J. Strict traffic regulations
- K. Poverty cycle
- L. Federalism
- M. Corruption

SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Gender inequality remains a significant challenge in Tanzania, affecting access to education, employment, and decision-making opportunities. Women and girls often face barriers such as early marriage, gender-based violence, and limited access to resources. The Tanzanian government has introduced policies like the National Strategy for Gender Development to promote equality. However, cultural norms, inadequate enforcement, and lack of awareness continue to hinder progress. Empowering women through education, economic opportunities, and legal reforms is essential for achieving sustainable development and reducing poverty in Tanzania.

Questions

- (a) What is the most suitable title for the passage?
 - (b) Identify two barriers to gender equality mentioned in the passage.
 - (c) What is the author's attitude towards gender inequality in Tanzania?
 - (d) According to the passage, why is empowering women essential for Tanzania's development?
 - (e) Suggest two measures to promote gender equality based on the passage.
4. (a) Outline five indicators of economic development in Tanzania.
- (b) Briefly explain five roles of the family in promoting social values in Tanzania.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section. Each question carries 20 marks.

5. Discuss six ways in which the Uhuru Torch promotes national unity in Tanzania.
6. Examine six challenges facing the health sector in Tanzania.
7. Suggest six measures to address gender-based violence in Tanzania.
8. Explain six principles of democracy that enhance good governance in Tanzania.
9. Analyze six roles of the media in promoting human rights in Tanzania.
10. Elaborate six strategies for improving public transport safety in Tanzania.