

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

011

CIVICS

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 1994

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer all questions in sections A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. (i) Wareno waliavamia miji ya Pwani ya Afrika Mashariki na kuanzisha tawala nyingi za

Kisisaluni kwa madhumuni ya:

- A. Kuendesha biashara ya pembe za ndovu
- B. Kuendesha biashara ya dhahabu
- C. Kuanzisha vituo vya biashara
- D. Kumilikia biashara kati ya Afrika Mashariki na Asia
- E. Kutoza ushuru wa forodha.

Jibu sahihi: C. Kuanzisha vituo vya biashara

(ii) Tarehe 25 Mei 1963 ni siku muhimu katika historia ya Bara la Afrika kwa sababu:

- A. Nchi nyingi za Afrika zilipata uhuru wao.
- B. Umoja wa Mataifa ulianzua kuunga mkono harakati za ukombozi Barani Afrika.
- C. Waafrika walifanya sitasa ya kuikomboa Afrika yote kutoka mikononi mwa wakoloni.
- D. Umoja wa Nchi Huru za Afrika (OAU) ulizaliwa.
- E. Iliandaliwa sitasa ya kuzikomboa Nchi za Afrika zilizobaki.

Jibu sahihi: D. Umoja wa Nchi Huru za Afrika (OAU) ulizaliwa

(iii) Watawala wa mwisho wa Kisisaluni huko Zanzibar aliitwa:

- A. Seyyid Majid
- B. Seyyid Barghash
- C. Shamte
- D. Jamshid
- E. Seyyid Said

Jibu sahihi: D. Jamshid

(iv) Misingi ya Katiba ya Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Tanzania ya mwaka 1977 ni:

- A. Uhuru, haki na amani
- B. Demokrasia kamili
- C. Uhuru, amani, haki na undugu
- D. Uhuru, amani na demokrasia
- E. Usawa, haki na amani

Jibu sahihi: A. Uhuru, haki na amani

(v) Wakoloni walianzisha huduma za kijamii na kiuchumi kama vile shule, hospitali, reli, bandari, benki n.k. ili:

- A. Kupambana na adui njaa, maradhi na ujinga
- B. Kuletea maendeleo wa Waafrika
- C. Kuongeza uzalishaji mali na utoaji huduma
- D. Kuimarisha utawala na utamaduni wao
- E. Kuwavesha Waafrika kuwasiliana kwa urahisi

Jibu sahihi: D. Kuimarisha utawala na utamaduni wao

(vi) Lipi kati ya haya yafuatayo si kweli kuhusu vyama vilivyopinga TANU na ASP?

- A. U.T.P.
- B. A.N.C.
- C. T.F.L.
- D. Z.P.P.P.
- E. Z.N.P.

Jibu sahihi: C. T.F.L.

(vii) Lipi si kweli kuhusu Baraza la Usalama la Umoja wa Mataifa (UNO)?

- A. Ni chombo muhimu chenye kazi ya kulinda na kudumisha amani.
- B. Wajumbe wote wa Baraza hili wana haki sawa.
- C. Lina uwezo wa kupeleka majeshi ya kulinda amani katika nchi wanachama.
- D. Wajumbe wa muda katika Baraza hili hubadilika kila baada ya miaka miwili.
- E. Russia ni miongoni mwa wanachama wa Kudumu wa Baraza hili.

Jibu sahihi: B. Wajumbe wote wa Baraza hili wana haki sawa

(viii) Lipi si kweli kuhusu athari za mageuzi duniani?

- A. Kusambaratika kwa iliyokuwa nchi ya Urusi (U.S.S.R.)
- B. Kuanzishwa kwa mfumo wa vyama vingi vya siasa katika nchi za Afrika
- C. Kutokuwepo kwa mtanuko kati ya NATO na WARSAW PACT.
- D. Kuimarika kwa uchumi wa nchi za Kifarika
- E. Kusambaratika kwa nchi ya Yugoslavia.

Jibu sahihi: D. Kuimarika kwa uchumi wa nchi za Kifarika

(ix) Madaraka ya kutunga sheria katika Tanzania Visiwani juu ya mambo yote yasiyohusu

Muungano yako mikononi mwa:

- A. Majaji wa Mahakama Kuu ya Zanzibar
- B. Baraza la Mapinduzi Zanzibar

C. Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania

D. Vyama vya Sheria ya Zanzibar

E. Baraza la Wawakilishi Zanzibar.

Jibu sahihi: E. Baraza la Wawakilishi Zanzibar

(x) Madhumuni ya Elimu ya Jadi yalikuwa:

A. Kuwanda vijana kuwa raia wema

B. Kuwanda vijana kwa maisha halisi katika jamii na kurithisha utamaduni kutoka kizazi kimoja hadi kingine

C. Kuwafunza wasichana wenye kuolewa unyago na wavulana jando

D. Kuwafunza vijana mambo makubwa

E. Kuwandaa vijana kwenda vitani

Jibu sahihi: B. Kuwanda vijana kwa maisha halisi katika jamii na kurithisha utamaduni kutoka kizazi kimoja hadi kingine

(b) Katika sehemu hii ya swali, oanishia maneno yaliyoko katika orodha A na yale ya orodha B kwa kuandika herufi ya neno kutoka orodha A kando ya namba inayowiana kutoka orodha B.

Orodha A

A. Boutros Ghali

B. I.P.C.

C. NAM

D. Baraza Kuu la Umoja wa Mataifa

E. SADC

LIST B

1. Tamko la Haki za Binadamu
2. Chombo chenye nguvu katika Umoja wa Mataifa
3. Jumuiya ya Ushirikiano wa Kiuchumi Kusini mwa Afrika
4. Waziri wa Mambo ya Nje wa Misri

5. Kituo cha Uwekezaji Rasilimali
6. Jumuiya ya Ushirikiano wa Kiuchumi Afrika Mashariki na Kusini
7. Umoja wa Kutofungamana na Upande Wowote
8. Kituo cha Kuendeleza Viwanda
9. Umoja wa Kujihami wa Nchi za Amerika
10. Katibu Mkuu wa Umoja wa Mataifa.

Majibu

- 1 – D
- 2 – D
- 3 – E
- 4 – A
- 5 – B
- 6 – E
- 7 – C
- 8 – B
- 9 – (Hakuna jibu sahihi kati ya orodha A)
- 10 – A

MASWALI (Sehemu ya pili ya ukurasa):

(a) Andika kichwa cha habari uliyosoma.

Kichwa sahihi ni *Historia ya Ushirikiano kati ya Kenya, Tanganyika na Uganda na Kuanzishwa kwa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki.*

(b) Ni tofauti gani iliyokuwepo kati ya ushirikiano wa Kenya, Tanganyika na Uganda ulioanzishwa na Wakoloni mwaka 1947 na ule wa 1967?

Ushirikiano wa mwaka 1947 ulianzishwa na Wakoloni kwa madhumuni ya kurahisisha unyonyaji wa rasilimali na ulizingatia zaidi maslahi ya wakoloni. Ushirikiano wa mwaka 1967 uliundwa na nchi huru na

ulikuwa na lengo la kukuza mshikamano wa Waafrika, kuendeleza uchumi wao, na kujitegemea bila kudhibitiwa na wakoloni.

(c) Kwa maoni yako na kwa kusaidiwa na maoni ya mwandishi ni nini yalikuwa majukumu ya soko la pamoja la Jumuiya ya Afrika ya Mashariki?

Soko la pamoja lililenga kurahisisha biashara huru kati ya nchi wanachama bila ushuru wa forodha, kuongeza pato la wananchi, kuboresha upatikanaji wa bidhaa, na kuongeza mshikamano wa kiuchumi kati ya nchi hizi tatu. Pia lilisaidia kutoa nafasi ya ajira na kupunguza gharama za bidhaa kwa wananchi.

(d) Ni mafanikio gani ambayo nchi za Afrika Mashariki zilipata kutokana na ushirikiano ulioanzishwa mwaka 1967?

Mafanikio ni pamoja na kuanzishwa kwa miundo mbinu ya pamoja kama reli na bandari, kuanzisha taasisi za kiuchumi za kikanda, kurahisisha biashara kati ya nchi wanachama, kuimarisha mshikamano wa kisiasa na kiuchumi, pamoja na kuongeza pato la taifa kutokana na biashara huru ya kikanda.

(e) Kwa nini Tanzania iliunga mkono, kwa dhati, Jumuiya ya Afrika ya Mashariki?

Tanzania iliunga mkono Jumuiya hii kwa dhati kwa sababu iliona manufaa makubwa ya kiuchumi kutokana na muungano huu, ikiwa ni pamoja na kupata masoko mapana ya kuuza bidhaa zake, kuimarisha mshikamano wa kisiasa na kijamii na jirani zake, na kuendeleza mshikamano wa Waafrika katika kupinga ukoloni na umasikini.

3. Eleza kwa kifupi maana ya dhana zifuatazo:

(a) **Uchumi tegemezi** ni hali ambapo taifa linategemea zaidi misaada ya kifedha, kiteknolojia au bidhaa kutoka mataifa mengine badala ya kujiendeleza kwa kutumia rasilimali zake.

(b) **Siasa** ni mchakato wa uongozi na maamuzi unaohusisha mgawanyo wa madaraka, usimamizi wa rasilimali, na uhusiano kati ya viongozi na raia.

(c) **Elimu ya siasa** ni ufundishaji na ufahamu wa masuala yanayohusu uongozi, haki, wajibu, pamoja na namna ya kushiriki katika maamuzi ya kidemokrasia.

(d) **Deni la uchumi** ni hali ya taifa au mtu binafsi kudaiwa fedha na taasisi au mataifa mengine kutokana na mikopo iliyochukuliwa kwa ajili ya maendeleo ya kiuchumi.

(e) **Ukiritimba** ni hali ambapo biashara au huduma fulani inadhibitiwa na mtu mmoja au kampuni moja pekee bila ushindani kutoka kwa wengine.

4. Siasa za Wingereza kuhusu Elimu ilimarisha matabaka. Jadili usemi huo ukizingatia uhusiano wa Elimu na ukuaji wa matabaka huko Zanzibar wakati wa ukoloni.

Elimu wakati wa ukoloni haikutolewa kwa usawa bali ilitolewa kwa upendeleo, jambo lililoimarisha tofauti za kitabaka. Watoto wa viongozi na matajiri walipata nafasi ya kusoma shule bora huku watoto wa masikini wakiachwa bila fursa.

Shule bora zilipatikana mijini ambako walowezi na viongozi waliishi, huku maeneo ya vijijini yakiachwa nyuma. Hii ilisababisha watu wachache kupata elimu bora na nafasi nzuri za ajira.

Wale waliopata elimu ya juu walipata nafasi kubwa za kuajiriwa kwenye utawala wa kikoloni, jambo lililoongeza pengo kati ya waliosoma na wasiosoma.

Elimu ya juu ilihusishwa zaidi na mataifa ya kikoloni, jambo lililowafanya waliopata elimu hiyo kuwa na heshima na mamlaka zaidi ya kijamii na kiuchumi.

Matokeo yake ni kuwa Zanzibar ilijikuta ikiwa na tabaka dogo la watu wachache wenye elimu na uwezo mkubwa wa kuendesha mambo ya jamii, na wengi wakabaki katika umasikini.

5. Eleza hatua Tanzania ilizochukua ili kurekebisha uhalimashauri wake kati ya mwaka 1961 – 1967.

Serikali ya Tanzania baada ya uhuru ilianzisha sera ya Ujamaa na Kujitegemea ili kuhakikisha usawa wa kijamii na kiuchumi.

Serikali ilitaifisha mashirika na makampuni yaliyokuwa yakimilikiwa na wakoloni ili yawe chini ya umma.

Kulikuwapo na uundaji wa sera ya Elimu kwa wote, ambapo elimu ya msingi ilitolewa bure ili kuondoa pengo la kijamii.

Mikataba ya kikoloni na misaada yenye masharti kandamizi ilirekebisha au kufutwa ili kulinda uhuru wa taifa.

Serikali pia iliimarisha uhusiano wa kidiplomasia na mataifa mengine ili kuhakikisha inalinda heshima na uhuru wake kimataifa.

6. Kwa nini harakati za ukombozi wa Kisiasa wa Tanzania Visiwani ulikuwa mgumu zaidi kuliko wa Tanzania Bara?

Zanzibar ilikuwa chini ya ukoloni wa Kiarabu kwa muda mrefu na kulikuwa na mtandao mkubwa wa wakoloni na waarabu waliokuwa na nguvu kubwa za kisiasa na kiuchumi.

Mfumo wa utawala wa kisultani ulikuwa na mizizi mirefu na ulikuwa na ulinzi mkubwa kutoka kwa mataifa ya kibeberu kama Uingereza.

Kuwepo kwa biashara kubwa ya watumwa na karafuu kulifanya visiwa hivyo kuwa muhimu sana kwa wakoloni, hivyo walipinga vikali juhudi za ukombozi.

Wananchi wengi wa Zanzibar hawakupata elimu ya juu, jambo lililochelewesha kuibuka kwa viongozi wengi wa kupinga ukoloni.

Tofauti za kijamii na kikabila kati ya Waarabu, Waafrika na Wahindi zilifanya iwe vigumu kuwa na mshikamano wa pamoja katika mapambano ya awali.

7. Jadili chanzo na matokeo ya ukoloni mamboleo katika Bara la Afrika.

Chanzo cha ukoloni mamboleo ni utegemezi wa kiuchumi unaotokana na misaada na mikopo kutoka mataifa ya kibeberu. Afrika ilishindwa kujitegemea baada ya ukoloni kwa kuwa uchumi wake ulikuwa umelenga zaidi katika kuuza malighafi na kuagiza bidhaa kutoka nje.

Chanzo kingine ni urithi wa miundo ya kikoloni ambapo viongozi wa Afrika waliendeleza mifumo ya kisiasa na kiuchumi iliyowekwa na wakoloni badala ya kuunda mifumo huru na inayojitegemea.

Matokeo ya ukoloni mamboleo ni ongezeko la deni la taifa kwani mikopo na misaada huja na masharti magumu yanayodhoofisha uhuru wa kisiasa na kiuchumi wa mataifa ya Afrika.

Matokeo mengine ni kuendelea kudumaa kwa maendeleo ya viwanda kwa sababu mataifa ya Afrika hutegemea bidhaa zilizotengenezwa na mataifa ya kibeberu.

Pia ukoloni mamboleo umeimarisha utegemezi wa teknolojia na wataalamu kutoka mataifa ya kibeberu, jambo linalozuia ukuaji wa utaalamu wa ndani.

Athari nyingine ni kuendelea kwa umasikini kwa wananchi wengi wa Afrika kwa sababu rasilimali zinazopatikana barani hufaidisha zaidi makampuni ya kigeni.

8. Fafanua madhumuni ya kuanzishwa kwa Umoja wa Nchi Huru za Afrika na eleza ni kwa kiasi gani madhumuni hayo yametekelezwa.

Madhumuni ya kuanzishwa kwa Umoja wa Nchi Huru za Afrika (OAU) mwaka 1963 yalikuwa kuimarisha mshikamano wa kisiasa na umoja wa nchi za Afrika dhidi ya ukoloni na ubaguzi wa rangi. Umoja huu ulikuwa chombo cha kusaidia nchi zilizokuwa bado chini ya ukoloni kupata uhuru wao.

Lengo lingine lilikuwa kuimarisha ushirikiano wa kiuchumi, kisiasa na kijamii miongoni mwa nchi wanachama ili kukuza maendeleo ya bara la Afrika.

Madhumuni pia yalikuwa kulinda uhuru na mipaka ya kila nchi mwanachama baada ya kupata uhuru kutoka kwa wakoloni.

Kwa kiasi fulani madhumuni haya yametekelezwa. Umoja huu uliisaidia nchi nyingi za Kiafrika kujikomboa kutoka ukoloni na kuondoa mfumo wa ubaguzi wa rangi Afrika Kusini.

Aidha, ulifanikiwa kuanzisha ushirikiano wa karibu baina ya nchi wanachama, ingawa bado kulikuwa na changamoto za migogoro ya kikabila na mipaka.

Lakini katika nyanja za kiuchumi na kijamii, utekelezaji ulikuwa mdogo kutokana na utegemezi wa nchi nyingi za Afrika kwa mataifa ya kibeberu na matatizo ya uongozi wa ndani.

Kwa jumla, Umoja wa Nchi Huru za Afrika uliweka msingi mzuri ambao ulisaidia kuzaliwa kwa Umoja wa Afrika (AU) mwaka 2001 wenye nguvu zaidi za kutekeleza malengo ya bara.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer briefly the questions below.

(i) Write the heading of the passage.

Answer: The heading of the passage is *Freedom and Development*.

(ii) What do we mean by the concept freedom?

Answer: Freedom means the ability of the citizens to determine their own future, to govern themselves without foreign interference, and to enjoy personal liberties such as freedom from hunger, disease, and poverty, as well as rights like freedom of speech, equality before the law, and freedom from arbitrary arrest.

(iii) According to the author, when do you think a nation loses its freedom and development?

Answer: A nation loses its freedom and development when its people remain poor, illiterate, and weak, making the country vulnerable to foreign domination or control by powers that are economically and militarily stronger.

(iv) The author says that, it is possible to eradicate hunger, diseases and poverty. How can this be done?

Answer: Hunger, diseases, and poverty can be eradicated through economic and social development, increasing wealth, improving education, and using the available resources productively to uplift the standard of living of the people.

(v) What do you understand by the phrase “freedom and development are as completely linked together as are chickens and eggs?”

Answer: The phrase means that freedom and development depend on each other and cannot exist independently. Without freedom, development is not possible, and without development, freedom cannot be sustained.

SECTION B

3. To what extent can primitive communalism be compared to socialism?

Primitive communalism can be compared to socialism to a large extent because both emphasize collective ownership and sharing of resources. In primitive communalism, land and resources were owned and used communally without individual ownership, while in socialism, production and resources are owned collectively for the benefit of all. Both systems discourage exploitation, as wealth and benefits are shared

equally among members. However, primitive communalism was based on subsistence and survival, while socialism is a structured ideology designed for modern societies with advanced economic systems.

4. Discuss the main characteristics of the colonial economy in both Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The colonial economy in Tanganyika and Zanzibar was characterized by the production of cash crops such as sisal, coffee, cotton, and cloves, mainly for export to European markets. It was also marked by forced labor, where Africans were compelled to work in plantations and infrastructure projects. Another characteristic was land alienation, where fertile land was taken from Africans and given to settlers. There was also dependence on foreign markets, since the economy was export-oriented. Furthermore, the economy was exploitative, focusing on resource extraction for the benefit of colonial powers rather than local development.

5. The Zanzibar Revolution was an inevitable development given the history of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Discuss.

The Zanzibar Revolution of 1964 was inevitable due to the social and political inequalities that existed on the islands. Arabs, who were the minority, dominated land ownership and political power, while Africans, who formed the majority, were marginalized and oppressed. The economic structure also created inequalities, as Africans were subjected to poor working conditions on clove plantations owned by Arabs. Political movements such as ASP arose to demand equality and justice, leading to tensions between groups. The denial of Africans' political rights during elections further increased resentment, making revolution the only way to address injustices. The long history of slavery also created deep divisions between Africans and Arabs, which contributed to the inevitability of the revolution.

6. (a) What is democracy?

Democracy is a system of government in which the people have the power to elect their leaders and participate in decision-making directly or through representatives. It ensures equality, freedom of speech, rule of law, and the protection of human rights.

6. (b) Distinguish between a democratic government and an autocratic one. Give examples.

A democratic government is based on the will of the people, where leaders are chosen through free and fair elections, and citizens enjoy rights and freedoms. For example, Tanzania practices democracy through multiparty elections.

An autocratic government is one where power is concentrated in the hands of a single leader or a small group, and citizens have little or no participation in governance. Rights and freedoms are suppressed. An example is Idi Amin's rule in Uganda.

7. The O.A.U. have largely failed to achieve its objectives. Do you agree with this assertion?

The O.A.U. failed to completely eradicate colonialism and neo-colonialism in Africa, as foreign influence still dominated many African economies and political affairs.

It was unable to effectively resolve conflicts in Africa, as many countries continued to experience civil wars, coups, and ethnic violence without proper intervention.

The O.A.U. failed to achieve true African unity since colonial boundaries and ideological divisions kept African states divided.

It did not succeed in promoting economic independence, as African economies remained dependent on exporting raw materials and relying on foreign aid.

The organization also failed due to corruption, dictatorship, and poor governance in member states, which weakened its effectiveness.

The slow decision-making process and lack of enforcement powers made the O.A.U. largely ineffective in addressing Africa's problems.

8. The current political and economic liberalization policies are likely to affect the culture of our country negatively. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Liberalization exposes Tanzanians to foreign cultures through trade, media, and globalization, which may weaken and replace traditional cultural values.

It promotes individualism and consumerism, which can undermine communal living and solidarity that have long been part of Tanzanian society.

The opening of political space sometimes creates ethnic and religious divisions, threatening peace and cultural unity.

Economic liberalization allows foreign investors to dominate local markets, which leads to the decline of traditional industries and practices.

Market-driven policies often neglect cultural preservation, as the focus shifts more to profit-making than cultural identity.

The spread of Western lifestyles and values may lead young people to abandon their traditions, affecting language, customs, and moral values.

9. Discuss the advantages and problems of Regional Economic Cooperation. Give examples to support your points.

Regional cooperation promotes trade among member states by reducing tariffs and creating larger markets, as seen in the East African Community.

It encourages political stability and unity by fostering collaboration among neighboring countries.

It allows member states to pool resources for joint projects such as infrastructure development, energy, and education.

Regional cooperation strengthens bargaining power when negotiating in international trade and politics.

However, member states often have unequal economic development, which creates imbalances in benefits and opportunities.

Political instability in one country can disrupt the progress of the whole region, as seen in conflicts within the Great Lakes region.

Border disputes and mistrust among states often weaken the effectiveness of regional cooperation.

Corruption and poor governance in some member states limit the success of joint projects and agreements.

10. (a) Why are most parastatal enterprises not performing well?

Parastatal enterprises suffer from mismanagement and corruption, which lead to misuse and wastage of resources.

They experience political interference in decision-making, where political interests are prioritized over efficiency and profitability.

Most parastatals are overstaffed, leading to high operational costs and low productivity.

They lack innovation and modern technology, making them uncompetitive compared to private companies.

They face inadequate funding, which results in poor service delivery and reduced output.

(b) What should be done to improve their performance?

Parastatal enterprises should adopt professional management practices and reduce political interference in their operations.

There should be strong accountability and transparency systems to minimize corruption and misuse of resources.

Modernization through the use of advanced technology is needed to improve efficiency and productivity.

Restructuring should be done to reduce overstaffing and encourage higher performance among employees.

Public-private partnerships should be promoted to bring in capital and expertise for better performance.

Strong monitoring and evaluation systems should be put in place to ensure that parastatals achieve their objectives effectively.