

**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 : 1995

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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A. Choose the most correct answer and write its number in your answer book.

(a) Before the coming of foreigners in Tanzania our forefathers were largely practicing:

- (i) African Socialism
- (ii) Primitive communalism
- (iii) Slavery
- (iv) Feudalism
- (v) Capitalism

Answer: (ii) Primitive communalism

(b) We fought for independence in order to:

- (i) keep out foreigners from our country
- (ii) abolish slavery and feudalism
- (iii) bring about development
- (iv) regain our lost freedom and sovereignty
- (v) maintain our long distance trade

Answer: (iii) bring about development

(c) The following is a true set of political parties which existed during the struggle for independence in Tanganyika:

- (i) TANU, ANC, TAA, UTP
- (ii) AMNUT, TANU, UTP, TFL
- (iii) UTP, TANU, AMNUT, ANC
- (iv) TANU, ANC, UTP, TACSA
- (v) TFL, UTP, ANC, CCM

Answer: (ii) AMNUT, TANU, UTP, TFL

(d) The correct sequence of foreign invasions in Tanzania is as follows:

- (i) Arabs, Portuguese, Germans, British
- (ii) Germans, Arabs, Portuguese, British
- (iii) Arabs, Germans, Portuguese, British
- (iv) Portuguese, British, Germans, Arabs
- (v) British, Germans, Arabs, Portuguese

Answer: (i) Arabs, Portuguese, Germans, British

- (e) Tanzania became a Republic:
- (i) immediately after independence
 - (ii) one year after independence
 - (iii) two years after independence
 - (iv) after the Union with Zanzibar in 1964
 - (v) after the Arusha Declaration

Answer: (ii) one year after independence

- (f) Tanganyika and Zanzibar united in 1964 in order to:
- (i) defeat Arabs
 - (ii) protect the people of Zanzibar
 - (iii) consolidate the historical unity of the two peoples
 - (iv) facilitate trade between the two countries
 - (v) to fulfill Karume's desire for power

Answer: (iii) consolidate the historical unity of the two peoples

- (g) The three arms of the State authority are:
- (i) Police, Government, Parliament
 - (ii) Parliament, Judiciary, State House
 - (iii) Government, Parliament, Executive
 - (iv) Executive, Judiciary, Parliament
 - (v) Judiciary, Legislature and Parliament

Answer: (iv) Executive, Judiciary, Parliament

- (h) The following is not a true set of United Nations institutions:
- (i) UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO
 - (ii) WHO, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF
 - (iii) FAO, UNIP, UNESCO, WHO
 - (iv) UNFPA, UNIDO, ILO, FAO
 - (v) ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA

Answer: (iii) FAO, UNIP, UNESCO, WHO

- (i) Currently the government is privatising public enterprises in order to:
- (i) improve efficiency and productivity
 - (ii) build capitalism

- (iii) implement IMF policies
- (iv) raise government revenue
- (v) consolidate her political goals

Answer: (i) improve efficiency and productivity

(j) The Secretary General of the OAU is chosen by:

- (i) The Secretariat of OAU
- (ii) The Council of Ministers of OAU Members
- (iii) The Heads of States of OAU Members
- (iv) A special session of Heads of States
- (v) Technical committee of the OAU

Answer: (iii) The Heads of States of OAU Members

B. State whether the following statements are true by writing 'T' or false by writing 'F' against its number in your answer book.

(i) The independence day in Tanzania was preceded by the Republic Day.

Answer: F

(ii) The headquarters of the Non-aligned Movement are in Belgrade.

Answer: T

(iii) The Speaker of Parliament is elected by the Parliament amongst its members.

Answer: T

(iv) The Security Council of the United Nations is composed of five permanent members.

Answer: T

(v) Tanzania became a legally one party state after 1967.

Answer: T

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

(a) Write the title of the above passage.

The title of the passage is "**Unemployment and Development Challenges**".

(b) According to the author, which factors have led to unemployment?

Unemployment has been caused by the policies of trade unions which concentrate on wage increases without considering productivity levels. This creates inequities in income distribution and discourages employers from expanding employment.

Unemployment has also been contributed by incentive systems borrowed from advanced economies where there is abundant capital and scarce labour, unlike in Tanzania where labour is plenty but capital is scarce.

Rapid population growth has worsened unemployment by increasing the number of people entering the labour market without corresponding job opportunities.

Rural-urban migration has added pressure on urban employment since rural areas remain unattractive due to lack of facilities and development.

Government policies have also emphasized more on urban development at the expense of rural development, hence creating imbalance and unemployment pressures.

(c) Which step is the author talking about as a measure to combat population growth?

The author highlights **family planning education and awareness programs** as the step being taken to combat population growth.

(d) Account for the rural-urban migration discussed by the author.

The author explains that rural areas are less attractive because they lack better facilities such as housing, water, schools, power, health services, and market facilities. As a result, people migrate to urban areas seeking better opportunities, which increases unemployment in towns.

(e) What proposal does the author make for trade unions in relation to increase in wages and productivity as means to overcome problems of balance of payments?

The author proposes that trade unions should link wage increases to productivity levels so as to avoid inflation and balance of payment problems. Trade unions should also focus on promoting national welfare

by encouraging housing cooperatives, credit unions, and other initiatives that strengthen workers' welfare instead of concentrating only on wage bargaining.

SECTION B

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

Primitive communalism can be compared to socialism because both systems emphasize collective ownership of resources. In primitive communalism, land and other resources were owned by the community as a whole, while in socialism, production and distribution means are controlled by the state on behalf of the people.

Another similarity is that both systems promote equality among members of society. In primitive communalism, everyone had equal access to resources, just as socialism seeks to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor by redistributing wealth.

Both systems discourage exploitation of man by man. In primitive communalism, there was no concept of individual exploitation because all members worked together, while socialism seeks to eliminate capitalist exploitation through collective control.

They can also be compared through their emphasis on cooperation. Primitive communities survived by working together in hunting, farming, and protection, while socialism depends on collective efforts in production and social services.

However, they differ in that socialism is a modern political and economic system guided by ideology, while primitive communalism was a natural way of life without formal ideological guidance.

Primitive communalism also lacked class divisions, while socialism still experiences classes although the gap is narrowed compared to capitalism.

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

The colonial economy was characterized by the introduction of cash crop production. Crops such as cotton, coffee, and sisal in Tanganyika and cloves in Zanzibar were produced mainly for export to European markets.

Another characteristic was the exploitation of African labour. Africans were forced into wage labour on plantations, mines, and settler farms, often under harsh conditions.

Colonial economies were also marked by the introduction of taxation. Taxes such as hut tax and poll tax were imposed on Africans to force them into the money economy and wage labour.

There was also development of transport and communication infrastructure. Railways, roads, and ports were built not to benefit Africans but to facilitate movement of raw materials from production areas to ports for export.

The economy was export-oriented and dependent. It relied heavily on exporting raw materials and importing finished goods, creating economic dependence on colonial powers.

Another feature was limited industrial development. Colonies were discouraged from establishing industries, so Africans remained suppliers of raw materials while finished products were imported from Europe.

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

The Zanzibar Revolution was inevitable due to racial and class discrimination. Arabs who were minority landowners dominated the social and economic life, while Africans, who were the majority, remained marginalized and poor.

It was also inevitable because of land ownership inequalities. Arabs owned large clove plantations and Africans were reduced to landless labourers, creating economic frustration among the majority.

Political exclusion contributed to the revolution. Arabs and Asians controlled most political and administrative positions, while Africans were sidelined from participation in governance.

Social inequalities such as lack of education and health services for Africans increased tension. Arabs and Asians had access to better services, leaving Africans disadvantaged.

The influence of nationalist movements made the revolution inevitable. Inspired by Tanganyika's independence and other African struggles, Africans in Zanzibar were determined to end oppression and achieve equality.

Finally, the role of political parties such as ASP, which mobilized Africans against the Arab-dominated ruling class, created conditions for revolutionary change in 1964.

6. (a) What is democracy?

Democracy is a system of government in which the people have the power to make decisions either directly or through elected representatives. It ensures popular participation in governance and respects the will of the majority while protecting minority rights.

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

A democratic government is one where citizens freely participate in decision-making through elections, representation, and public debate. Leaders are accountable to the people and can be changed through free and fair elections. For example, Tanzania practices multiparty democracy where leaders are elected by the people.

An autocratic government is one where power is concentrated in the hands of one person or a small group, with little or no participation of citizens in decision-making. People have limited rights and opposition is often suppressed. For example, Idi Amin's regime in Uganda was autocratic as he ruled by force without citizen participation.

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

Yes, I agree with this assertion because O.A.U. failed to resolve many conflicts in Africa. Civil wars, coups, and border disputes continued despite the existence of the organization.

O.A.U. also failed to promote meaningful economic integration. African countries continued to trade more with former colonial masters than with each other, keeping economies weak and fragmented.

It failed to eliminate neo-colonialism. Despite independence, African countries remained dependent on Western countries economically and politically.

O.A.U. was also criticized for protecting dictatorial regimes. The principle of non-interference in member states' internal affairs made it difficult to hold leaders accountable for human rights abuses.

The organization also lacked strong financial and military capacity. This made it dependent on foreign donors, limiting its ability to act effectively.

However, O.A.U. succeeded in supporting liberation struggles in Southern Africa, showing that although it had some achievements, its overall objectives were not fully realized.

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

Yes, I agree because liberalization has increased Western cultural influence through globalization, leading to erosion of traditional African values, languages, and customs.

Liberalization has also promoted materialism. People value wealth and consumerism more than cultural identity and community values.

It has weakened local industries and cultural practices. For example, traditional products and foods are being replaced by imported goods, reducing reliance on local culture.

The spread of foreign media has promoted Western lifestyles, dressing styles, and music, leading to the decline of local traditions and arts.

Liberalization has also led to social inequalities. While some benefit from opportunities, others are left behind, creating divisions that weaken cultural unity.

Despite this, liberalization has opened up opportunities for cultural exchange and creativity, but its negative impact on local culture is stronger.

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

Regional economic cooperation allows member countries to pool resources for development. For example, EAC countries share infrastructure projects such as roads and power interconnections.

It creates larger markets for goods and services, allowing industries to grow through economies of scale. For example, Tanzania exports goods to Kenya and Uganda under the EAC framework.

Cooperation also strengthens political unity among member states, making it easier to address common challenges such as security and climate change.

It helps reduce dependency on foreign markets by encouraging intra-African trade. For example, SADC countries trade more among themselves.

However, regional cooperation faces problems such as political differences. For example, the collapse of the first East African Community in 1977 was due to ideological and leadership conflicts.

Unequal benefits among member states also create tensions, as stronger economies like Kenya often benefit more than weaker economies like Burundi.

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

Parastatals are not performing well because of mismanagement and corruption, where resources are misused by officials for personal gain.

They also face political interference, where appointments and decisions are influenced by politics instead of professionalism.

Lack of capital and technology makes them inefficient compared to private companies.

Parastatals also suffer from overstaffing, which increases costs without increasing productivity.

Poor accountability and lack of monitoring systems contribute to wastage and failure to meet objectives.

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

Improvement should start with strengthening management by employing qualified and experienced personnel.

Parastatals should be free from political interference so that they can operate professionally.

They should be provided with adequate capital and modern technology to increase efficiency.

Regular audits and monitoring systems should be introduced to ensure accountability and transparency.

Finally, restructuring and privatization of unproductive parastatals could help improve efficiency and reduce losses.