

**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 : 2005**

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**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. For each of the items (i) – (x) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.**

(i) The government of Tanzania has decided to privatise public enterprises in order to

- A. improve efficiency and productivity
- B. reduce dependence on foreign aid
- C. implement IMF and World Bank policies
- D. promote the globalisation exercise
- E. widen the sources of government revenue

**Answer: A. improve efficiency and productivity**

(ii) Direct democracy is applied in

- A. city councils
- B. municipal councils
- C. village governments
- D. town councils
- E. ward councils

**Answer: C. village governments**

(iii) Which of the following is not among the harmful socio-economic factors influencing women development in Tanzania?

- A. Customary laws
- B. Limited education opportunities
- C. Foreign influence
- D. Bride price
- E. Poor economic base

**Answer: C. Foreign influence**

(iv) What do you understand by the term antiquities?

- A. Marine creatures
- B. Museums
- C. Anti-development plans
- D. Objects of very long time ago
- E. Historical sites

**Answer: D. Objects of very long time ago**

(v) The idea of non-alignment movement (NAM) was introduced by

- A. Abdel Gamal Nasser
- B. Josip Tito
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Ahmed Surkano
- E. Kwame Nkrumah

**Answer: C. Jawaharlal Nehru**

(vi) One of the following is not the feature of environmental degradation

- A. air pollution
- B. water pollution
- C. deforestation
- D. ecosystem protection
- E. overgrazing

**Answer: D. ecosystem protection**

(vii) The following are the symbols of national sovereignty except

- A. national flag
- B. coat of arms
- C. national currency
- D. public holidays
- E. national constitution

**Answer: D. public holidays**

(viii) Which of the following is the importance of paying taxes timely?

- A. It enables the government to control abuse of power
- B. It helps the government to protect national sovereignty
- C. It enables the government to provide basic social services to citizens
- D. It helps the government to promote national integrity
- E. It enables the government to fight against corruption

**Answer: C. It enables the government to provide basic social services to citizens**

(ix) Civil rights that are not entitled to prisoners in Tanzania include right to

- A. participate in governance
- B. live

- C. be listened
- D. meet and talk to their relatives
- E. get information

**Answer: A. participate in governance**

(x) One of the institutions that is responsible for promoting culture in Tanzania is

- A. ILO
- B. PCB
- C. UNESCO
- D. UNHCR
- E. FAO

**Answer: C. UNESCO**

**2. Match the responses in LIST B with the words/phrases in LIST A by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number.**

- (i) Surety → D. a person who promises to pay a debt or fulfils a contract if another person fails to do so
- (ii) Transparency → N. Clear decision making in public institutions management
- (iii) Diffusion → H. process of cultural change
- (iv) Jacob Xuma → Q. Founder of the struggle for human rights in Germany
- (v) Globalisation → F. The process of integrating different socio-economic activities from different parts of the world under one system
- (vi) Depletion of ozone layer → K. Effects of air pollution
- (vii) Democratic government → R. Rule of Law
- (viii) Family → J. An agent of socialisation
- (ix) 1984 Act 15.5.50 → T. Establishment of the Act of the National Assembly
- (x) Jean Jacques Rousseau → L. Propounder of Human Rights struggle in France

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

(a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

A suitable title for the passage is “The Ineffectiveness of External Aid in Reducing Poverty.”

(b) Why does the author say that the external aid has little effect on poverty?

The author says that external aid has little effect on poverty because most of it is spent on heavily capitalized infrastructure projects like railways, bridges, and roads, which only have indirect benefits to the poor rather than directly improving their health, education, or access to credit facilities.

(c) In what ways could external aid have direct effect to the people?

External aid could have a direct effect on people if it was directed toward better health services, improved education, construction of village roads, and provision of credit facilities to farmers, which would help improve agricultural productivity and raise their income.

(d) Why do some donors give money only for large scale projects?

Some donors give money only for large scale projects because they consider small-scale projects difficult to administer and measure. They prefer large projects like power stations and fertilizer plants since their outcomes can be easily seen and evaluated.

(e) From the passage, why does external aid seem to have no justification?

External aid seems to have no justification because despite its steady increase year after year, there is no evidence that poverty is being reduced. Instead, the poor continue to get poorer, which questions the effectiveness of such aid.

#### **4. (a) Define development.**

Development is the process of improving the quality of life of people in a society through economic growth, social progress, better standards of living, and expansion of opportunities for individuals.

(b) List five (5) conditions for development.

One condition for development is the availability of sufficient resources such as land, minerals, and capital to support economic activities.

Another condition for development is good governance, which ensures effective management of resources, transparency, and accountability in leadership.

A third condition for development is political stability, which provides a conducive environment for investment, growth, and innovation.

A fourth condition is education, as it equips citizens with skills and knowledge necessary for innovation, employment, and improved productivity.

A fifth condition is infrastructure development, such as roads, communication, and energy, which support trade, industry, and access to social services.

### **5. Justify the contention that many political parties are a necessary element for a democratic state.**

Many political parties are necessary in a democratic state because they provide citizens with choices of leaders and policies, ensuring that no single group dominates governance.

They promote competition which leads to accountability and responsiveness of leaders to the needs of the people.

They encourage participation of different groups in society, ensuring representation of diverse interests and opinions in governance.

Political parties also act as checks and balances against abuse of power by the ruling party or government.

They enhance political awareness among citizens by educating them on rights, responsibilities, and government policies.

Finally, they promote peaceful transfer of power through elections, which is a key element of democracy.

### **6. Assess the environmental implications of rapidly growing population in a developing country like Tanzania.**

One environmental implication is deforestation, as more land is cleared for farming, settlement, and fuelwood to meet the needs of the growing population.

Another implication is soil erosion, which results from over-cultivation, poor farming methods, and overgrazing on limited land resources.

A third implication is water pollution, as increased human activities and industrial waste contaminate rivers, lakes, and groundwater sources.

A fourth implication is loss of biodiversity, as natural habitats are destroyed to create space for agriculture and urban development.

A fifth implication is air pollution, caused by increased use of vehicles, industries, and burning of fuels to meet the energy demand of the growing population.

Lastly, population pressure leads to poor waste management in towns and cities, causing environmental degradation and health hazards.

### **7. What economic benefits will Tanzania gain from the current East African Community?**

One economic benefit Tanzania will gain is the widening of the market for its goods and services since the East African Community provides a common market where member states can trade freely.

Another benefit is the reduction of trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas, which makes it easier for Tanzanian businesses to export their products and access cheaper imports.

Tanzania will also benefit from increased foreign investment as investors are attracted to a larger integrated regional market with fewer restrictions.

There will be improved infrastructure development such as roads, railways, and energy projects which are jointly planned and funded by EAC member states, boosting Tanzania's economy.

Tanzania will benefit from free movement of people, labor, services, and capital across member states, creating employment opportunities and boosting business growth.

Finally, Tanzania will gain from stronger regional cooperation which promotes political stability and security, thereby creating a favorable environment for economic growth.

### **8. Verify the statement that corruption is a social problem in Tanzania.**

Corruption is a social problem because it diverts public resources meant for development projects such as schools, hospitals, and roads into the hands of a few individuals, leaving the majority of citizens disadvantaged.

It undermines equal access to opportunities since those with money or connections receive preferential treatment while the poor are excluded.

Corruption weakens public institutions, as bribery and favoritism replace merit and fairness in recruitment, promotions, and service delivery.

It promotes social inequality by widening the gap between the rich and the poor, since corrupt leaders enrich themselves while citizens remain in poverty.

Corruption erodes trust in government and institutions, leading to social unrest and reduced cooperation between citizens and authorities.

Lastly, corruption encourages moral decay in society because it normalizes dishonesty and selfishness instead of integrity and accountability.

## **9. Identify and explain the major sources of national income in Tanzania.**

One major source of national income is agriculture, which contributes significantly to Tanzania's GDP through the production of crops like coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, and maize, as well as livestock farming.

Another source is tourism, where Tanzania earns foreign exchange from attractions such as Serengeti National Park, Mount Kilimanjaro, and Zanzibar.

The mining sector is also a major source of income, with minerals like gold, diamonds, and tanzanite being exported to international markets.

Manufacturing and industrial activities contribute to national income through processing of agricultural products, textiles, cement production, and other industries.

Trade, both domestic and international, provides income through taxes, customs duties, and business activities.

Lastly, the service sector, including banking, transport, and communication, plays a key role in generating income and supporting other economic activities.



**10. Examine the factors responsible for persistent food shortage in many Sub-Saharan African countries.**

One factor is unfavorable climatic conditions such as drought and floods which reduce agricultural productivity.

Another factor is poor farming methods and reliance on traditional tools, which limit the amount of food produced.

Rapid population growth increases the demand for food beyond what is produced, leading to shortages.

Inadequate infrastructure such as poor roads and storage facilities leads to post-harvest losses and makes it difficult to transport food to markets.

Political instability and conflicts in some Sub-Saharan countries disrupt farming activities and displace communities, worsening food insecurity.

Lastly, limited access to modern farming inputs like fertilizers, improved seeds, and irrigation reduces crop yields and contributes to persistent food shortages.