

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

011 CIVICS
(For Private Candidates Only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Monday, 4 th October 2010 p.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. Calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
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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1. For each of the items (i - x), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) One of the following is not among the village government standing committees:

- A. Political and economic planning
- B. Social services
- C. Defence and security
- D. Finance, economic and planning
- E. Self-reliance

Answer: C. Defence and security

Explanation. Village governments are primarily concerned with local issues like social services, economic planning, and self-reliance. Defense and security are typically handled at higher levels of government.

(ii) The road traffic signs are mainly divided into the following categories:

- A. Command, permissive and precaution signs
- B. Command, precaution and information signs
- C. Permissive, preventive and maintenance signs
- D. Command, precautions and traffic lights
- E. Red, yellow and green

Answer: A. Command, permissive and precaution signs

Explanation: These three categories cover most types of road signs, indicating instructions, permissions, and warnings.

(iii) One of the following is not true about human rights:

- A. They are inherent
- B. They are sometimes known as natural rights
- C. They should be recognized, respected, and enforced by the state
- D. They are divided into civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights
- E. People are free to exercise them without any limitations

Answer: E. People are free to exercise them without any limitations

Explanation: While human rights are fundamental, they can be limited in certain circumstances, such as to protect public safety or national security.

(iv) Skills, experience, efficiency, confidentiality, sense of duty and honesty are the:

- A. Sources of Government revenue
- B. Functions of the central Government
- C. Qualities of Civil servants
- D. Functions of the Executive
- E. Functions of the Legislature

Answer: C. Qualities of Civil servants.

Explanation: These attributes are essential for civil servants to effectively perform their duties.

(v) FINCA and PRIDE can be categorized as:

- A. Non-profit making organisations
- B. Banks
- C. Loan-giving institutions
- D. NGOs
- E. SACCOs

Answer: A. Non-profit making organisations.

Explanation: FINCA and PRIDE are organizations that aim to provide financial services to low-income individuals and communities, often without seeking profit.

(vi) One of the following is not a distinguishing characteristic of the monarchical government:

- A. Only a King heads the society
- B. A King or a Queen is not elected but is a ceremonial figure
- C. Headed by a King or Queen
- D. King or Queen is not a part of Legislature
- E. The Prime Minister becomes a Chief Executive

Answer: A. Only a King heads the society.

Explanation: While many monarchies are headed by a king or queen, there are also monarchies with other forms of leadership, such as constitutional monarchies where the monarch's power is limited.

(vii) Separation of powers means:

- A. Governing powers are divided among Executive, Legislature, and Parliament
- B. Completely parting away government organs
- C. Governing powers are divided among the Executive, Parliament, and the Judiciary
- D. One organ to control the remaining two

Answer: C. Governing powers are divided among the Executive, Parliament, and the Judiciary.

Explanation. Separation of powers is a fundamental principle in many democratic systems, where the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government have distinct roles and responsibilities.

(viii) Tradition means:

- A. Everyday practices of a given society which are vulnerable to changes
- B. Norms of conduct or expected behaviours in a society which are unchangeable
- C. Experiences of the past that are inherited by a society and they are unchangeable
- D. One of the aspects of intellectual culture for example basketry, pottery and furniture
- E. Man-made things which are displayed or be used or enjoyed and they are unchangeable

Answer: C. Experiences of the past that are inherited by a society and they are unchangeable

Explanation: Traditions are customs and practices passed down through generations, often considered to be part of a society's cultural heritage.

(ix) The permanent constitution for the United Republic of Tanzania was adopted in:

- A. 1977
- B. 1967
- C. 1964
- D. 1962
- E. 1961

Answer: B. 1967

Explanation: The Constitution of Tanzania was adopted in 1967.

(x) The Speaker of the United Republic of Tanzania is elected from the:

- A. Members of parliament only
- B. Lawyers and judges
- C. Office of the parliament
- D. Any Tanzanian provided he/she qualifies to be a member of parliament
- E. Senior ministers

Answer: A. Members of parliament only.

Explanation: The Speaker is typically elected from among the members of the Parliament.

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

List A	List B
(i) 1962 (ii) Protectionism (iii) Mental work (iv) Muammar Gadaffi (v) 1967 (vi) N.I.C. (vii) Dual nationality (viii) SACCOS (ix) PSRC (x) Regional integration	A. It must be denounced at the age of 18 th in Tanzania. B. A law used to protect illegal immigrants. C. Compensate its clients. D. Promoted the idea of African union. E. A responsibility of every citizen. F. The National Sports Council was established. G. Privatization exercise in Tanzania. H. Un Secretary General I. A committee protect Human Rights in Tanzania J. Economic policies followed by a country to safeguard its own industries and product from overseas. K. Deals with “planting and harvesting money” to its customers. L. Tanganyika was declared a single party state. M. The first African official to chair the UN agency. N. Ensure availability of foreign exchange to its customers O. Teaching nursing and other professional duties. P. A borrower must be a member. Q. One of the possible solutions for globalization challenges to less developed countries like Tanzania. R. A combination of different tasks to be performed by a group of people. S. Tanganyika adopted the republican constitution. T. One of the principles of Parliamentary system of democracy.

ANS:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
L	J	O	D	S	C	I	P	G	Q

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

In Africa, as was once the case for preindustrial Europe, many children were born because they are highly valued economic assets and because kinship system and religious beliefs encouraged families to have many children. Families would continue to have more and more children until desired number of boy-babies had been born. Babies are often felt to be blessings from the gods or the ancestors. In 1984,

the average number of children per family was 6.43. This rate has not fallen during the last decade and in some countries it is still rising.

Such a youthful population needs expensive medical and education services, and many adults are involved in the caring for children and in educating them. In the more urban and industrialized societies, for example, women have more opportunities to join men in the economic world, because there are facilities provided by the state for caring for even young children.

In the modern world many countries have tried to control the growth of population. Many of the more industrialized societies have been more concerned about the threat of “overpopulation”, and have adopted program of birth control or Planned Parenthood. However, those policies have been fiercely resisted in the Third World. It is unlikely that in Africa, where the traditional valuation of children is so strong that governments would succeed in compelling people to have smaller families. Only a few countries have adopted national population policies, notably Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Tunisia and Mauritius. A few countries like Nigeria have voluntary agencies that offer advice about family planning. It is very doubtful if this advice (Limited to the main towns and used only by a few educated people) will have any noticeable effect.

The major obstacles in introducing population policies are social, religious and deological. Equally serious is the reason that few administrators or political leaders, and very few of the ordinary people, appreciate the long-term importance of relating population growth to trends in economic development. In too many African countries, there is no foreseeable way that food and other resources can match the population growth.

QUESTIONS

(a) Identify the main theme of this passage.

Answer: The main theme is the challenge of high population growth in Africa, exploring its causes and the difficulties in implementing effective population control measures.

(b) From the passage, why are children born at a high rate in Africa?

Answer: The passage states that children are seen as economic assets, and cultural and religious beliefs encourage large families. Families often continue to have children until they have a desired number of sons.

(c) Why is the author a little bit concerned about the effectiveness of the program of birth control?

Answer: The author highlights that birth control programs face strong resistance in the Third World, including Africa, due to the deeply ingrained value placed on children.

(d) Why does the author seem to be doubtful about the work of charitable agencies in offering advice about family planning?

Answer: The author believes the impact of these agencies is limited because their services are often confined to main towns and reach only a small number of educated people.

(e) From your own understanding, mention two (2) effects of overpopulation.

Answer:

- i. **Strain on resources:** Overpopulation can lead to shortages of food, water, and other essential resources.
- ii. **Environmental degradation:** Increased population puts pressure on the environment, leading to deforestation, pollution, and loss of biodiversity.

4. (a) Outline the major shortcomings of colonial education.

- i. **Limited Access:** Colonial education was largely restricted to a small minority, primarily those in urban areas or those who could afford it. This left the vast majority of the population without access to formal education.
- ii. **Eurocentric Curriculum:** The curriculum focused heavily on European history, culture, and values, while neglecting African knowledge systems, languages, and history. This created a sense of cultural alienation and inferiority.
- iii. **Emphasis on Subservience:** The education system was designed to produce a workforce that was obedient and subservient to the colonial administration. It discouraged critical thinking and leadership skills among Africans.
- iv. **Gender Disparity:** Girls often had even less access to education than boys, reinforcing gender inequalities and limiting opportunities for women.
- v. **Inadequate Resources:** Colonial education often suffered from a lack of funding, qualified teachers, and adequate facilities, resulting in poor quality education for those who did have access.

(b) Identify the key functions of the National Kiswahili Council.

- i. **Promote the use and development of Kiswahili:** The council works to standardize the language, develop its vocabulary, and encourage its use in all spheres of life, including education, government, and media.

- ii. **Conduct research on Kiswahili:** This includes linguistic research, studying the history and evolution of the language, and documenting its various dialects.
- iii. **Coordinate Kiswahili development activities:** The council collaborates with other institutions and organizations involved in promoting Kiswahili, both within Tanzania and internationally.
- iv. **Provide guidance and advice on Kiswahili usage:** This includes developing language policies, offering translation and interpretation services, and providing resources for language learners.
- v. **Preserve and promote Kiswahili culture:** The council recognizes the important role of Kiswahili in Tanzanian culture and identity and works to safeguard its heritage.

5. Analyse the importance of financial institutions in economic development.

Financial institutions are organizations that facilitate the flow of money and financial services within an economy. These institutions include banks, microfinance institutions, insurance companies, and stock markets. They play a crucial role in promoting economic development by mobilizing resources and facilitating investment.

First, **financial institutions mobilize savings.** By providing a secure place for individuals and businesses to deposit their money, these institutions encourage savings, which are later used to fund productive investments in various sectors of the economy.

Second, **they provide access to credit.** Financial institutions offer loans to entrepreneurs and businesses, enabling them to invest in infrastructure, technology, and human capital. This boosts productivity and generates employment opportunities.

Third, **they facilitate efficient allocation of resources.** Through the stock market and other financial tools, financial institutions channel funds from surplus areas to deficit areas, ensuring that resources are utilized where they are most needed.

Fourth, **financial institutions help in managing risks.** Insurance companies, for instance, protect individuals and businesses from unforeseen financial losses, promoting stability and confidence in economic activities.

Fifth, **they contribute to government revenue.** By offering taxable financial services and facilitating tax collection processes, financial institutions play a significant role in increasing the government's revenue, which can be reinvested in development projects.

Lastly, **they support economic growth by fostering innovation.** Financial institutions provide funding for research and development, enabling the creation of new technologies and industries that contribute to economic expansion.

In conclusion, financial institutions are essential for mobilizing resources, supporting businesses, and fostering innovation, making them a cornerstone of economic development.

6. Examine the major sources of water pollution in Tanzania and suggest control measures.

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and oceans by harmful substances, making them unsafe for human and environmental use. In Tanzania, several factors contribute to water pollution, and effective control measures are necessary to address this issue.

One major source is **industrial discharge**. Factories release untreated waste containing chemicals, heavy metals, and toxins into water bodies, degrading water quality. To control this, industries should be mandated to treat their waste before disposal and adhere to environmental regulations.

Second, **agricultural activities contribute to water pollution**. The use of pesticides and fertilizers results in runoff that contaminates nearby rivers and lakes. Promoting organic farming and implementing sustainable agricultural practices can help reduce this impact.

Third, **domestic waste is a significant source of pollution**. Improper disposal of household garbage and sewage leads to the accumulation of pollutants in water sources. Establishing proper waste management systems and encouraging the use of latrines can mitigate this issue.

Fourth, **mining activities pollute water through the release of sediments and chemicals**. Strict enforcement of mining regulations and the adoption of eco-friendly mining techniques can minimize pollution from this sector.

Fifth, **oil spills from transportation and fishing activities affect marine ecosystems**. Regular inspection and maintenance of vessels, as well as training for workers, can help prevent spills.

Lastly, **deforestation contributes to water pollution through increased soil erosion**, which leads to sedimentation in water bodies. Reforestation programs and the protection of catchment areas are crucial for controlling this problem.

In conclusion, addressing water pollution in Tanzania requires a combination of strict regulations, public awareness, and sustainable practices to protect water resources and ensure their availability for future generations.

7. By using the knowledge you have gained in your course about citizenship, outline how a good citizen can participate in political and democratic matters in your society.

Citizenship refers to the status and responsibilities of being a member of a particular nation. A good citizen actively contributes to political and democratic processes to ensure the development and stability of their society. Below are ways a good citizen can participate in such matters.

First, **voting in elections is a key responsibility**. By participating in elections, citizens have the opportunity to choose leaders who represent their interests and uphold democratic principles.

Second, **engaging in public debates and discussions is important**. Citizens can express their views on policies, advocate for change, and influence decision-making processes in their communities.

Third, **joining political parties or movements is another way to participate**. Active involvement in these groups allows citizens to contribute to shaping policies and addressing societal challenges.

Fourth, **respecting and following the rule of law is essential**. A good citizen upholds laws and regulations, contributing to a stable and orderly society.

Fifth, **civic education is a critical role for citizens**. By educating others about their rights and responsibilities, citizens help to promote awareness and active participation in democratic matters.

Lastly, **good citizens can participate in community service**. By addressing local issues and collaborating with government agencies, citizens help in building a more inclusive and progressive society.

In conclusion, active involvement in political and democratic matters is vital for fostering governance, accountability, and national progress.

8. Describe how positive relationships may create stability in your society.

Positive relationships are interactions based on trust, respect, and mutual understanding among individuals or groups. They play a critical role in promoting stability within a society by fostering cooperation and harmony.

First, **positive relationships reduce conflicts**. When people communicate effectively and respect one another, misunderstandings are minimized, leading to peaceful coexistence.

Second, they encourage collaboration. In a society where relationships are strong, individuals and groups are more likely to work together toward shared goals, promoting economic and social progress.

Third, **positive relationships strengthen community bonds**. When individuals feel connected and valued, they are more likely to support one another in times of need, creating a sense of unity.

Fourth, they **enhance emotional well-being**. People in positive relationships experience less stress and anxiety, which contributes to a healthier and more stable society.

Fifth, **positive relationships promote tolerance and diversity**. When people appreciate each other's differences, they build an inclusive society where everyone feels represented and respected.

Lastly, **they foster trust in institutions**. Positive relationships between citizens and government entities lead to better cooperation in implementing policies and solving societal issues.

In conclusion, fostering positive relationships is essential for creating a peaceful, united, and stable society.

9. "Globalization has both positive and negative impacts." Assess how Tanzania can benefit from this phenomenon.

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries through trade, communication, and cultural exchange. While globalization has its drawbacks, Tanzania can derive several benefits from it.

First, **globalization enhances access to technology**. Through partnerships and trade, Tanzania can acquire advanced technologies that improve productivity in industries such as agriculture and manufacturing.

Second, **it creates opportunities for international trade**. Globalization allows Tanzania to export goods like coffee, tea, and minerals to global markets, earning foreign exchange and boosting the economy.

Third, **globalization promotes foreign direct investment (FDI)**. By opening its markets, Tanzania can attract investors who create jobs and bring expertise that supports economic growth.

Fourth, **it fosters cultural exchange**. Tanzanians can learn from other cultures, enriching their own and promoting tolerance and understanding in society.

Fifth, **globalization improves access to education**. Through scholarships, online courses, and international collaborations, Tanzanian students gain exposure to world-class education and training.

Lastly, **globalization enhances tourism**. Tanzania's rich cultural heritage and natural attractions attract international tourists, generating income and promoting conservation efforts.

In conclusion, while globalization has challenges, Tanzania can strategically harness its benefits to achieve sustainable development.

10. As a knowledgeable person in life skills, describe systematically the steps you would take to solve social problems in your community.

Social problems are challenges that affect the well-being of individuals and communities. Addressing these issues requires a structured approach. Below are the systematic steps to solve social problems in a community.

First, **identify the problem**. Clearly define the issue affecting the community, such as unemployment, drug abuse, or poor sanitation, to understand its scope and impact.

Second, **conduct a needs assessment**. Gather data through surveys, interviews, and observations to determine the root causes and identify the affected groups.

Third, **engage stakeholders**. Involve community members, local leaders, and organizations to gain diverse perspectives and build consensus on potential solutions.

Fourth, **develop an action plan**. Create a detailed strategy outlining the goals, resources required, and steps needed to address the problem effectively.

Fifth, **implement the solution**. Carry out the planned activities, ensuring active participation from the community to foster ownership and sustainability.

Lastly, **monitor and evaluate progress**. Assess the outcomes of the intervention to determine its effectiveness and make necessary adjustments to improve results.

In conclusion, addressing social problems systematically ensures that solutions are practical, inclusive, and sustainable, leading to long-term improvements in community well-being.