

**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, 3 rd October 2011 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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(i) The main reason for establishing local governments in Tanzania is to:

- A. pass by-laws for the benefit of elected members
- B. split the local community from the central government
- C. develop the cities and towns
- D. influence checks and balances among state organs
- E. promote and give room to democracy

Answer: E. promote and give room to democracy.

Explanation: While local governments do some of the things listed in the other options, their core purpose is to bring governance closer to the people and allow them to participate in decision-making that affects their lives. This is the essence of democracy.

(ii) The state of emergency in the United Republic of Tanzania is declared by:

- A. Judges
- B. the Attorney General
- C. the Prime Minister
- D. the President
- E. Chief Justice

Answer: D. the President

Explanation: The President, as the head of state and government, has the authority to declare a state of emergency in situations of crisis.

(iii) The necessity of having public holidays is to:

- A. give people time to rest
- B. enable government officials to visit regions
- C. remind people about the struggle for independence
- D. enhance solidarity, cooperation and unity
- E. assist in promoting economic activities

Answer: D. enhance solidarity, cooperation and unity

Explanation: While public holidays do provide rest (A), and can sometimes be linked to historical events (C), their primary function is to bring people together and foster a sense of national identity.

(iv) The Constitutional amendments of 2000 led to the following except:

- A. Establishment of the office of registrar of political parties
- B. Increased number of women seats from 15% to 30%
- C. Empowered the President to nominate up to 10 members of Parliament
- D. Establishment of Human Rights and Good Governance Commission
- E. Declaration of President through simple majority votes

Answer: E. Declaration of President through simple majority votes.

Explanation: The 2000 amendments did introduce the other changes listed, but the method of electing the President remained the same.

(v) Before a Minister is appointed by the President to head a Ministry, he/she must be:

- A. a Board Member of any firm recognized by the Government
- B. a member of any registered Political Party
- C. appointed or elected Member of Parliament
- D. a graduate from any recognized institution
- E. only an elected Member of Parliament

Answer: C. appointed or elected Member of Parliament

Explanation: Ministers in Tanzania are chosen from among Members of Parliament, ensuring a link between the executive and legislative branches.

(vi) Work can be divided into two types such as:

- A. mental and physical
- B. manual and machines
- C. temporary and permanent
- D. clean and dirty
- E. simple and difficult

Answer: A. mental and physical

Explanation: This is the most fundamental way to categorize work: tasks that primarily involve thinking (mental) versus those that involve physical effort.

(vii) The condition whereby state officials discharge their duties according to the laws of the land is known as:

- A. transparency
- B. rule of law
- C. parliamentary supremacy
- D. mental justice
- E. party supremacy

Answer: B. rule of law

Explanation: The rule of law means that everyone, including government officials, is subject to the law and must act within its bounds.

(viii) Which of the following is not a factor for the people to become refugees?

- A. Hunger
- B. Ideological problems
- C. Political problems
- D. Dependent economy
- E. Genocide

Answer: D. Dependent economy

Explanation: While a struggling economy can contribute to hardship, it's not a direct cause of people fleeing their homes and seeking refuge in another country. The other options represent forces that directly threaten people's lives or freedoms.

(ix) The Mayor in a Municipal Council is elected from among:

- A. elected councillors
- B. party officials represented in the municipality
- C. Members of Parliament present in the municipality
- D. ward executive officers
- E. lack of political influence directors in the region

Answer: A. elected councillors

Explanation: The Mayor is chosen from within the council itself, by the elected representatives of the people.

(x) The King or the Queen, under Constitutional Monarchy, is required to reign but not to govern. This means that the King or Queen:

- A. has the final say in the Parliament
- B. is not elected by the legislature
- C. has the supreme authority in decision making
- D. heads the State but does not have Executive powers
- E. is required by the monarch to form the government after election

Answer: D. heads the State but does not have Executive powers

Explanation: In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch is a symbolic head of state, while the actual power to govern rests with elected officials (usually a Prime Minister and 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) Universal suffrage	A a person who belongs to a certain country.
(ii) Coup d'etat	B a government badge.
(iii) Citizenship	C killing theft suspects.
(iv) The French Revolution	D possess a great chance of winning the election.
(v) The court of arms	E interim constitution.
(vi) Moral rights	F according to the laws or established standards.
(vii) Primary elections	G a form of court systems.
(viii) Electorate	H facilitates learning about the society.illegal and violent change of the government.
(ix) Legitimate	I enable the political parties to get the best candidate.
	J human rights abuse.ability of the police force to maintain laws in the society.
	K ability of a police force to calm the situation.
	L recognized by the society through consciousness.
	M the famous station along the central railway line.
	N a proposal for a new law.
	O freedom and equal opportunity for all adult citizens to vote or be voted for.
	P government expenditure tabled in the parliament.
	Q belonging to particular country with the rights and duties that goes with such status.
	R the rights for the few.
	S culminated the struggles for human rights.

	T people entitled to vote.
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ANS:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
O	H	Q	S	B	L	I	T	F	N

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

In developing countries, about 80 percent of women live and work in rural areas. In Africa women produce more than 70 percent of the food for home consumption. men tend to produce for the market. Available data indicate that the time spent by women on farms tends to exceed that of men in many parts of rural Africa. In Tanzania women work for 16 hours a day compared to about 8 hours spent by men working. This indicates that women in Tanzania are involved in agricultural activities throughout the farming season. men seem to be concerned in the initial land preparation activities, thereafter involvement decreases considerably leaving the rest of the work to women.

Women in Tanzania are the main productive forces to rural communities. most of their daily activities are related to agricultural production, domestic chores and reproduction, They have almost total responsibility for subsistence farming as well as cash crops production. they do all this work using very poor farming implements like the hand hoe, which is unsustainable and almost cannot enable them to cultivate large farms.

Although women are the main producers, it is mostly men in the village who take part in agricultural education where they learn new techniques particularly on how to utilize the new tools and equipments that are provided by the government through development programmes.

Women need assistance in the form of extension services, training facilities, credit and improved technology that would make agriculture more successful and less labour intensive.

It is important to challenge the myths and misconceptions which continue to portray men as thinkers, decision makers, directors and leading politicians, while at the same time they promote the concept of women as home makers preservers of traditions and cultures and submissive human beings. This is what gender sensitive men and women do to ensure equality and development.

ANS:

(a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage and give a rationale for your suggestion.

Title: The Invisible Burden: The Disparity Between Women's Agricultural Labor and Recognition in Tanzania

(b) Why the author claims that women contribute more than men in the production for home consumption? Provide two reasons.

- **Longer working hours:** The passage states that women in Tanzania work 16 hours a day on farms compared to 8 hours for men, indicating a significantly larger time investment in agricultural activities.
- **Primary responsibility for subsistence farming:** Women are described as having "almost total responsibility for subsistence farming," meaning they are the main providers of food for their families.

(c) From the passage, how can equal opportunities for men and women be fostered? Give two points.

- **Provide women with access to resources and training:** The passage suggests that women need "assistance in the form of extension services, training facilities, credit and improved technology" to be more successful in agriculture.
- **Challenge gender stereotypes:** The author emphasizes the need to challenge "myths and misconceptions" that portray men as leaders and decision-makers while limiting women to domestic roles. Promoting gender equality requires changing these harmful stereotypes.

(d) (i) What does the author mean when he/she says that "men tend to produce for the market?"

This means that men's agricultural work is primarily focused on growing crops for sale and generating income, rather than directly feeding their families.

(ii) What is the role of gender-sensitive men and women?

Gender-sensitive men and women actively work to ensure equality and development by challenging traditional gender roles and advocating for equal opportunities and recognition for both men and women.

(e) According to the author, what are the main tasks for women in rural areas? Give two tasks.

- **Agricultural production:** Women are heavily involved in all aspects of farming, from planting and weeding to harvesting and processing.
- **Domestic chores:** In addition to their agricultural work, women are also responsible for household tasks and childcare.

(4) (a) State five differences between local government and central government.

Local government: This refers to the administration of a specific, geographically defined area, such as a city, town, or district. It is the level of government closest to the people.

Central government: This is the highest level of government in a country, responsible for governing the entire nation. It sets national policies and priorities.

key differences:

I. Geographical jurisdiction: Local governments have authority over a specific local area, while the central government governs the entire country.

II. Powers and functions: Local governments typically focus on providing services to their communities, such as sanitation, roads, and local schools. Central governments handle national issues like defense, foreign policy, and national economic management.

III. Source of power: Local governments derive their power from the central government, which grants them specific authority. Central governments derive their power from the constitution and the mandate of the people.

IV. Accountability: Local governments are directly accountable to their local communities through elections and local councils. The central government is accountable to the entire nation through national elections and the parliament.

V. Revenue sources: Local governments rely on local taxes, fees, and grants from the central government. The central government collects taxes nationwide and manages national resources.

(b) Outline five main causes of environmental degradation.

Pollution: The release of harmful substances into the air, water, and soil. This can be caused by industrial emissions, vehicle exhaust, agricultural runoff, and improper waste disposal.

Deforestation: The clearing of forests for agriculture, logging, and urbanization. This leads to habitat loss, soil erosion, and climate change.

Overexploitation of natural resources: The unsustainable use of resources like water, minerals, and fossil fuels. This can lead to resource depletion and environmental damage.

Climate change: The long-term alteration of temperature and weather patterns caused by human activities, primarily the burning of fossil fuels. Climate change has numerous negative impacts, including rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and biodiversity loss.

Population growth: Increasing human population puts pressure on natural resources and leads to increased waste generation and pollution.

5. You have studied about life skills in your course. Elaborate to your community six benefits of life skills education.

ANS:

Life skills refer to a set of essential abilities that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. These include decision-making, critical thinking, communication, and emotional management. Life skills education equips people with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to lead productive and fulfilling lives. The benefits of life skills education to the community are numerous.

life skills education fosters self-awareness and emotional management. By learning how to recognize and manage their emotions, individuals develop better coping mechanisms when faced with stress, anger, or anxiety. This contributes to emotional stability within the community.

it enhances decision-making and problem-solving abilities. Individuals who acquire these skills can analyze situations critically and make informed choices, which benefits not only themselves but also the entire community by promoting sound judgment.

life skills education improves interpersonal communication. By learning effective communication strategies, individuals build stronger relationships, resolve conflicts amicably, and foster social harmony in their communities.

it helps prevent risky behaviors. Education on life skills like critical thinking and refusal skills enables individuals to avoid dangerous activities such as drug abuse, early pregnancies, and unsafe practices.

life skills education boosts employability. Skills such as teamwork, adaptability, and problem-solving are critical in the workplace, thus making individuals more competitive in the job market and contributing to the community's economic growth.

it promotes active citizenship. People with life skills are more likely to participate in community activities, understand their civic responsibilities, and contribute positively to the development of their society.

In conclusion, life skills education is vital for building capable, responsible, and well-rounded individuals who contribute to the growth and harmony of their communities.

6. "The government of Tanzania, like any other government in the world, spends money for its population." In the light of this statement, explain six main areas where the central government of Tanzania spends its money.

ANS:

The government of Tanzania allocates its budget to various sectors to improve the quality of life for its citizens and stimulate national development.

The six main areas where the government spends its money include the following:

the government spends on education. This includes funding for building schools, training teachers, providing teaching materials, and implementing free education policies to ensure access to education for all children in the country.

the government invests in healthcare. This includes building and equipping hospitals, hiring healthcare workers, and purchasing medical supplies to improve public health services and combat diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, and COVID-19.

infrastructure development is another key area. The government spends money on constructing and maintaining roads, bridges, railways, and ports, which are essential for facilitating transportation and trade within the country.

defense and security receive significant funding. This involves maintaining the armed forces, police, and other security agencies to ensure national security, law, and order, protecting citizens and their property.

the government allocates resources to agriculture. Given that agriculture is the backbone of Tanzania's economy, spending is directed toward modernizing farming practices, providing subsidies for fertilizers and seeds, and supporting irrigation projects.

the government funds social welfare programs. These include providing support for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, orphans, and people living with disabilities, ensuring that no one is left behind in national development.

In conclusion, the government of Tanzania prioritizes areas that directly impact its citizens' well-being and national progress through its expenditures.

7. Identify and explain six benefits of reproductive health education.

Reproductive health education involves providing knowledge about the reproductive system, sexual health, and family planning. It is essential in promoting well-being and reducing health risks related to reproduction.

Six key benefits of reproductive health education are as follows:

it helps in preventing sexually transmitted infections (STIs). By educating individuals about safe sexual practices and the importance of using protection, reproductive health education reduces the spread of STIs like HIV/AIDS.

it reduces the rate of teenage pregnancies. Knowledge about contraceptives and family planning empowers young people to make informed decisions, preventing unplanned pregnancies.

it promotes maternal and child health. Expectant mothers who understand reproductive health are more likely to seek prenatal care, which reduces complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

reproductive health education enhances gender equality. It educates both men and women about their roles in reproductive health, ensuring shared responsibility in family planning and decision-making.

it encourages healthy relationships. Individuals learn about consent, respect, and effective communication, which are essential for building positive and respectful partnerships.

it contributes to population control. By promoting the use of family planning methods, reproductive health education helps manage population growth, which is critical for sustainable development.

In conclusion, reproductive health education is an essential tool for improving individual and community health outcomes while fostering social and economic development.

8. Describe six indicators of social development.

Social development refers to the improvement in the well-being of individuals and the society they live in. Indicators of social development provide measurable benchmarks to assess progress.

The six key indicators include the following:

literacy rates are a primary indicator. A higher literacy rate reflects improved access to education, enabling individuals to lead informed and productive lives.

life expectancy is another indicator. An increase in life expectancy signifies better healthcare services and improved living conditions in society.

access to clean water and sanitation reflects social development. When the majority of the population has access to these basic services, it indicates progress in health and environmental standards.

employment rates serve as an indicator. A higher employment rate demonstrates economic growth and the ability of the population to sustain themselves through meaningful work.

gender equality is an important measure. Equal opportunities for men and women in education, employment, and leadership roles signify a developed and inclusive society.

access to healthcare services is a critical indicator. When healthcare is readily available and affordable, it reflects a well-functioning social system.

In conclusion, these indicators collectively demonstrate the overall progress and quality of life within a society.

9. Briefly describe nine factors which have promoted national unity in Tanzania since independence in 1961.

National unity in Tanzania has been shaped by various social, political, and economic factors since gaining independence in 1961.

These include the following:

The first factor is the promotion of Kiswahili as a national language. Kiswahili has served as a unifying medium of communication across diverse ethnic groups, fostering a sense of belonging.

Second, the leadership of Julius Nyerere played a key role. His emphasis on socialism and self-reliance united Tanzanians under common national values.

Third, **the introduction of the Arusha Declaration** promoted equality and reduced economic disparities, creating social cohesion.

Fourth, **the government's policy of discouraging tribalism** ensured that no ethnic group dominated others, promoting inclusivity.

Fifth, **the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar** in 1964 demonstrated a commitment to unity and cooperation among regions.

Sixth, **national holidays and celebrations have brought citizens together to honor shared history and achievements, fostering patriotism.**

Seventh, **education for all policies have broken barriers between regions, allowing children from different backgrounds to learn and grow together.**

Eighth, **religious tolerance has been encouraged, allowing diverse faiths to coexist peacefully.**

Lastly, **the construction of national infrastructure, such as railways and roads, has connected different regions, promoting interdependence and unity.**

In conclusion, these factors have contributed significantly to fostering a strong sense of national unity in Tanzania.

10. Analyze the six characteristics of a free market economy.

A free market economy is an economic system where the allocation of resources is determined by supply and demand, with minimal government intervention.

The six characteristics of a free market economy include the following:

First, **private ownership is a defining feature**. Individuals and businesses own resources and means of production, giving them control over their use and profit-making.

Second, **voluntary exchange is key**. Buyers and sellers freely engage in transactions based on mutual benefits, allowing markets to operate efficiently.

Third, **competition drives the system**. Businesses compete to attract consumers, leading to innovation, better quality goods, and lower prices.

Fourth, consumer sovereignty is evident. Consumers determine what is produced based on their purchasing decisions, guiding businesses to meet demand.

Fifth, **profit motive incentivizes businesses**. The desire to earn profits encourages entrepreneurs to take risks and improve productivity.

Lastly, **limited government intervention characterizes the system**. The government plays a minimal role, primarily enforcing laws and regulations to ensure fairness and protect property rights.

In conclusion, these characteristics define a free market economy, emphasizing individual freedom and market-driven resource allocation.