

**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, 8<sup>th</sup> October 2012 a.m.**

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**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. Section A and B carry 20 marks each and section C carries 60 marks.
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 in your answer booklet.

(i) Which of the following is not a correct characterization of a Sovereign State?

- A. International recognition
- B. Existence of territorial boundaries
- C. Supreme powers to control people
- D. Economic strength
- E. Ability to decide on the welfare of the people

**Answer: D. Economic strength**

**Reason:** *Economic strength is not a defining characteristic of a sovereign state. A sovereign state is characterized by international recognition, territorial boundaries, the power to control its population, and the ability to determine its own welfare, but economic strength is a secondary factor, not essential for sovereignty.*

(ii) Separation of powers for the three state organs in Tanzania is important because it:

- A. Guarantees the executive's powers
- B. Prevents the possibility of abuse of powers
- C. Maintains law and order in the country
- D. Consolidates the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar
- E. Guarantees the autonomy of both union and Zanzibar governments

**Answer: B. Prevents the possibility of abuse of powers**

**Reason:** Separation of powers is designed to ensure that no branch of government (executive, legislative, or judiciary) can become too powerful, thus preventing abuse of power. The other options describe potential outcomes, but they don't focus on the core purpose of separation of powers, which is to prevent abuse.

(iii) Cultural diffusion occurs most rapidly in which of the following societies?

- A. Those with frequent contact with other groups
- B. Those which encourage extended families
- C. Those which are conservative in nature
- D. Those with strong traditional social values
- E. Those with a strong economic base

**Answer: A. Those with frequent contact with other groups**

**Reason:** *Cultural diffusion is the process by which cultural beliefs and social activities spread from one group to another. This process is most rapid in societies that have frequent contact with other groups, facilitating the exchange and adoption of new ideas, practices, and technologies.*

(iv) The municipal council can be established when the population is over \_\_\_\_ thousand.

- A. Fifty
- B. Sixty
- C. Seventy
- D. Eighty
- E. Ninety

**Answer: C. Seventy**

***Reason: According to Tanzanian law, a municipal council can be established in areas with a population exceeding seventy thousand people, which is the minimum requirement for the formation of such councils.***

(v) Work is defined as:

- A. Manual activities
- B. Agricultural activities
- C. Physical or mental activities
- D. Formal or informal activities
- E. A status of being employed

**Answer: C. Physical or mental activities**

***Reason: Work is broadly defined as any physical or mental activity undertaken with the aim of producing goods or services. This includes all forms of labor, whether formal or informal, and not just manual, agricultural, or employment-related tasks.***

(vi) An organ which punishes the offenders in Tanzania is known as:

- A. The police force
- B. The judiciary
- C. The prison
- D. TAKUKURU
- E. The legislature

**Answer: B. The judiciary**

***Reason: The judiciary is responsible for punishing offenders, as it oversees legal proceedings and ensures that justice is served. The police force enforces the law, the prison holds offenders, TAKUKURU investigates corruption, and the legislature makes laws, but the judiciary is the body that imposes sentences.***

(vii) Which of the following is a demerit of a single political party system?

- A. State control of Civil Societies
- B. Common focus on development goals
- C. Existence of vibrant mass media
- D. National unity and stability
- E. Existence of rule of law

**Answer: A. State control of Civil Societies**

**Reason:** *In a single-party system, civil society is often controlled or suppressed by the state, as the government seeks to maintain its monopoly on power. The other options may be seen as potential benefits of single-party systems, but state control over civil society is a significant demerit.*

(viii) A red traffic light tells a law-abiding driver to:

- A. Get ready to go
- B. Pass through
- C. Start the car
- D. Switch off the car
- E. Stop the car

**Answer: E. Stop the car**

**Reason:** *A red traffic light signals to drivers that they must stop and wait until the light turns green. This is a universal traffic rule for ensuring safety and order on the roads.*

(ix) The simple majority representation system which is used in Tanzania is also called:

- A. The presidential representation
- B. Multi-party system
- C. The first past the post
- D. Proportional representation
- E. The parliamentary system

**Answer: C. The first past the post**

**Reason:** *The "first past the post" system is a type of majority representation in which the candidate with the most votes in a given election wins. This system is used in Tanzania for both presidential and parliamentary elections.*

(x) Eating habits, hair, and dressing styles collectively falls under:

- A. Traditions
- B. Taboos

- C. Manners
- D. Cultural norms
- E. Styles

**Answer: D. Cultural norms**

*Reason: Cultural norms encompass the behaviors, practices, and social conventions that a group of people follows. This includes eating habits, clothing, and grooming, which are all key elements of cultural norms within a society.*

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

List A	List B
(i) A member of certain sex is treated brutally because of belonging to that group.	A. gender blind
(ii) Assigning duties according to gender.	B. gender inequality
(iii) The principles of justice and fairness.	C. reproductive rules
(iv) The systemic efforts to identify the roles of men and women.	D. gender stereotyping
(v) Addressing the needs of people according to their gender.	E. gender equity
(vi) Addressing gender issues in all development programmes and policies.	F. gender gap
(vii) The child bearing and rearing tasks for both men and women.	G. gender equality
(viii) Refers to conscious or unconscious way of doing things without considering gender difference.	H. gender planning
(ix) The behaviour and roles played by males and females in the society.	I. gender issues
(x) The biological make up which distinguishes men and women in relation to their reproductive functions.	J. gender focus
	K. gender
	L. gender mainstreaming
	M. sex
	N. gender analysis
	O. gender oppression

**ANS:**

<b>i</b>	<b>ii</b>	<b>iii</b>	<b>iv</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>vi</b>	<b>vii</b>	<b>viii</b>	<b>ix</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>M</b>

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

Broadly speaking, the economy can be seen as operating within public and private sectors. The private sector is that part of the economy that is owned by private individuals and companies while the public sector is government owned.

Whether the national economy should be driven by the state or by private run enterprises in a free market is a matter of principles. The former has been fast losing the battle under recent developments particularly in Tanzania.

Private sector enterprises are thought to be more efficient than public enterprises because they have to be profitable to survive competition with other producers. Furthermore, the struggle for survival is a strong incentive for innovation. All these lead to the higher quality products and better services for the consumer.

In a state run economy with state owned enterprises and no free markets, there is little or no competition. Bankruptcy is not seen as a risk because the national treasury is there to inject capital when there is a crisis. As a result, there is no struggle for survival. The future of the enterprises and the jobs are so secure that there are few external forces that make efficient production necessary.

Public sector enterprises are accountable and responsible to political authorities. Such arrangement lowers the efficiency of the management of public undertakings and makes them tools in the hands of political establishments.

The arguments for a strong private sector economy have been gaining support throughout the world, including Tanzania. They have been strongly promoted by the World Bank and capitalist countries. Governments are discouraged to be involved directly in doing business but are, instead, advised to facilitate the existence of a good environment for the private sector. The idea seems to be that, the free market is neutral with regards to the welfare of the people.

(a) A suitable title for the passage is "**Public vs Private Sector Economies.**"

(b) The major World Bank concern on national economies is **to discourage direct government involvement in business and to promote the private sector by ensuring a favorable environment for its growth.**

(c) Three factors responsible for the ineffectiveness of the public sector are:  
**i. Lack of competition, leading to inefficiency.**

- ii. **Accountability to political authorities, which reduces managerial effectiveness.**
- iii. **Reliance on national treasury bailouts, reducing the need for efficient production.**

(d) The statement "The former has been fast losing the battle under recent developments, particularly in Tanzania" is based on the global shift towards favoring private sector-driven economies, supported by institutions like the World Bank and capitalist countries, which discourage state involvement in business.

(e) Three advantages of the private sector mentioned in the passage are:

- i. **Efficiency in production due to competition.**
- ii. **Incentive for innovation driven by the struggle for survival.**
- iii. **Provision of higher quality products and better services for consumers.**

4. (a) Outline five advantages of teamwork.

ANS:

**Teamwork** is an essential element in achieving organizational and personal success.

- i. **One of its primary advantages is the ability to combine diverse skills and ideas. When individuals work together, they bring different perspectives and expertise, which can lead to innovative solutions to problems.**
- ii. **Another advantage of teamwork is improved productivity. Tasks are completed faster and more efficiently when distributed among team members, allowing for better time management.**
- iii. **Thirdly, teamwork fosters strong interpersonal relationships. Collaborative efforts help build trust, communication, and mutual understanding among team members.**
- iv. **Additionally, teamwork encourages learning and growth. Team members can learn from one another, gaining new skills and insights that enhance their capabilities.**
- v. **Lastly, teamwork promotes a sense of shared responsibility and motivation. When individuals work together towards a common goal, they feel a sense of commitment and accountability, which leads to greater achievements.**

(b) List down five conditions for a person to be granted Tanzanian citizenship by registration.

**Tanzanian citizenship by registration** can be granted under specific conditions as outlined by the laws of the country.

- i. **Firstly, a person must have resided in Tanzania for a significant period, usually not less than five years, to demonstrate their commitment to integrating into the society.**
- ii. **Secondly, the applicant must have the ability to communicate fluently in Kiswahili or English, which are the official languages of the country. This ensures effective communication and participation in national activities.**

- iii. **Thirdly, the individual must have a clean criminal record and be of good character, demonstrating adherence to the country's laws and norms.**
- iv. **Another condition is proof of sufficient financial means to support oneself, ensuring the applicant will not become a burden to the state.**
- v. **Lastly, the applicant must show allegiance to Tanzania by renouncing their previous citizenship if dual citizenship is not permitted. These conditions ensure that citizenship is granted to individuals who genuinely contribute to the nation's development and uphold its values.**

5. Briefly explain nine key principles of democracy.

**ANS:**

**Democracy** is a form of government in which power rests with the people, either directly or through elected representatives. It is characterized by various principles that ensure equal participation, accountability, and protection of rights.

One key principle of democracy is popular **sovereignty**. This means that the authority of the government is derived from the consent of the governed, ensuring that the will of the people is supreme.

Another principle is **the rule of law**. In a democratic system, laws apply equally to all individuals, regardless of status, ensuring fairness and justice. Respect for human rights is also a fundamental principle, guaranteeing freedoms such as speech, religion, and assembly for all citizens.

**Political equality** is another cornerstone of democracy, where every individual has an equal opportunity to participate in decision-making processes through voting or representation.

**Accountability** is also crucial in democracy. Leaders are answerable to the people and must justify their decisions and actions.

**Separation of powers** ensures that the legislative, executive, and judicial branches operate independently to prevent abuse of power.



**majority rule** with respect for minority rights, which balances the will of the majority with the protection of minority interests.

**Transparency** in governance is also vital, as it allows citizens to access information and monitor government activities.

**free and fair elections** ensure that leaders are chosen by the people and can be replaced if they fail to meet their obligations.

In conclusion, democracy thrives on these principles, ensuring that governments remain fair, accountable, and representative of the people's interests.

6. Describe six cultural values which encourage bearing of many children in Tanzania.

**ANS:**

**Cultural values** play a significant role in influencing the bearing of many children in Tanzania.

One such value is the desire **to extend the family** lineage. In many communities, having many children is viewed as a way to continue the family name and legacy.

Another cultural value is the **perception of children as a source of wealth**. In agrarian societies, children contribute labor to farming activities, making them an economic asset.

The cultural importance of family prestige also encourages bearing many children. Large families are often seen as a sign of status and social influence in many Tanzanian communities.

Additionally, **traditional beliefs that associate children with blessings and good fortune motivate families to have more children**. In some cultures, the preference for sons leads to having many children in the hope of achieving the desired gender balance.

Lastly, **social pressure** from elders and community members can also influence families to have more children to meet cultural expectations.

In summary, cultural values deeply rooted in tradition and societal expectations continue to encourage the bearing of many children in Tanzania.

7. Examine the benefits of the government to establish nationality of people in the country. Give six points.

**ANS:**

Establishing the **nationality** of people in a country offers numerous benefits to the government and its citizens.

One benefit is the ability to **maintain national security**. By identifying citizens and non-citizens, the government can protect its borders and ensure the safety of its people.

Another benefit is **access to rights and services**. Citizenship establishes a legal bond between individuals and the state, granting access to education, healthcare, and legal protection.

Nationality also enables **effective planning and resource allocation**. Knowing the population composition helps the government design policies that address the specific needs of its people. It fosters national identity and unity by giving individuals a sense of belonging and shared purpose.

Establishing nationality also **promotes participation in governance**. Only citizens are allowed to vote and hold public office, ensuring democratic representation.

Finally, it **facilitates international relations**, as nationality determines an individual's legal standing in foreign countries, allowing governments to offer consular support when necessary.

In conclusion, establishing nationality is critical for ensuring security, social cohesion, and effective governance.

8. Examine any six current problems which hinder the rapid industrial development in Tanzania.

**ANS:**

**Industrial development** in Tanzania faces several challenges that hinder its rapid growth.

One major problem is **inadequate infrastructure**. Poor roads, unreliable electricity, and limited access to water supply affect the efficiency of industries. Another issue is the lack of skilled labor. Many industries struggle to find workers with the technical expertise needed for modern industrial processes.

**The reliance on outdated technology** is another barrier. Many industries use inefficient equipment, which lowers productivity and competitiveness.

**limited access to capital** prevents many entrepreneurs from establishing or expanding industries.

**High taxation and bureaucratic red tape** further discourage investment in the industrial sector.

**competition from imported goods** undermines local industries, as they often struggle to compete with cheaper and sometimes higher-quality foreign products.

To address these challenges, the government must invest in infrastructure, enhance technical training, and create a conducive environment for industrial growth.

9. Explain six sources of central government revenue.

**ANS:**

**The central government** of Tanzania derives its revenue from several sources.

One significant source is **taxation**. Taxes such as income tax, value-added tax (VAT), and corporate tax form a substantial part of the government's revenue.

Another source is **customs and excise duties**. These are levied on imported and exported goods, providing a steady stream of income.

**Fees and charges** are also an important source. These include payments for licenses, permits, and services provided by government institutions.

The government also earns revenue from **natural resources**. Royalties and fees from mining, gas, and oil exploitation contribute significantly to national income.

**Loans and grants from international organizations** and foreign governments are additional sources of revenue.

Lastly, **public enterprises** contribute revenue through profits earned from state-owned companies.

These diverse sources of revenue enable the government to fund development projects and provide essential services to its citizens.

10. Despite the efforts made by the government to build and maintain the roads, the rate of road accidents is still high. By using the knowledge, you have gained on road safety education describe six measures which can be used to minimise the problem.

Despite government efforts to improve road infrastructure, road accidents remain a significant problem in Tanzania.

To minimize these accidents, one effective measure is **to enforce traffic laws strictly**. Ensuring that drivers follow speed limits, avoid reckless driving, and respect traffic signals can reduce accidents. Another measure is **improving road infrastructure**. Well-maintained roads with clear markings, functional streetlights, and pedestrian crossings enhance safety.

**Public education on road safety** is also crucial. Awareness campaigns can teach drivers, passengers, and pedestrians about safe road practices.

**implementing regular vehicle inspections** ensures that only roadworthy vehicles are allowed to operate.

**Training and licensing of drivers** is another important measure. Ensuring that drivers are qualified and competent reduces the likelihood of accidents.

**introducing advanced traffic monitoring systems**, such as CCTV cameras, can help detect and prevent violations in real-time.

By adopting these measures, the government can significantly reduce the rate of road accidents and improve safety on the roads.