

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

**011**

**CIVICS**  
(For Private Candidates Only)

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Wednesday, 06 th November 2013 a.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. 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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i. Which type of skills are lacking in a youth who engages in unsafe sex?

- A. Creative thinking skills
- B. Coping with emotions skills
- C. Listening skills
- D. Decision-making skills
- E. Speaking skills

**Answer: D. Decision-making skills**

**Reason: Engaging in unsafe sex indicates poor judgment and inability to weigh consequences, which are key components of decision-making. Other skills like listening and coping with emotions may influence interpersonal relationships but are not directly related to risky behavior like unsafe sex.**

ii. The totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, product of human work, and thought are called:

- A. Traditions
- B. Norms
- C. Culture
- D. Customs
- E. Values

**Answer: C. Culture**

**Reason: Culture encompasses the collective social behaviors, arts, and values transmitted over generations. While norms, values, and customs are part of culture, they are subsets and do not cover the full spectrum of what culture represents.**

iii. Tanzania is a Republic, which means:

- A. The Prime Minister is the head of the government
- B. The President is both the head of state and government
- C. The President is the ceremonial head of state
- D. The Prime Minister approves all bills passed by Parliament
- E. There is separation of powers of the major government organs

**Answer: B. The President is both the head of state and government**

**Reason: In a republic like Tanzania, the President often serves as both the head of state and government, overseeing the executive branch. Other options either misstate roles or address specific legislative and judiciary functions.**

iv. Which of the following is a non-union matter according to the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania?

- A. Immigration
- B. Civil Aviation
- C. Income Tax
- D. Prisons
- E. The Court of Appeal

**Answer: C. Income Tax**

**Reason: Income tax is a domestic financial policy issue and is considered a non-union matter. Other options like immigration and civil aviation are union matters because they involve both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.**

v. In a democratic state, rule of law is fostered through:

- A. Increasing the powers of the Attorney General
- B. Increasing the powers of the Chief Justice
- C. Increasing the independence of the Executive
- D. Increasing the powers of the Legislature
- E. Increasing the independence of the Judiciary

**Answer: E. Increasing the independence of the Judiciary**

**Reason: The rule of law requires an independent judiciary to ensure justice and prevent abuse of power. Increasing powers of other branches may compromise checks and balances.**

vi. When was the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance established in Tanzania?

- A. 2001
- B. 1992
- C. 1977
- D. 2002
- E. 1995

**Answer: A. 2001**

**Reason: The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance was established in 2001 as part of efforts to promote human rights and accountability in Tanzania.**

vii. The state or practice of having only one husband or wife at any one time is called:

- A. Cohabitation
- B. Engagement
- C. Monogamy
- D. Polygamy
- E. Nuclear family

**Answer: C. Monogamy**

**Reason: Monogamy specifically refers to being married to one person at a time. Polygamy involves multiple spouses, and other terms like nuclear family do not refer to marital practices.**

viii. Who is vested with powers and authority to grant citizenship in Tanzania?

- A. The Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs
- B. The Minister for Home Affairs
- C. The Chief Justice
- D. The Prime Minister
- E. The Minister for International Cooperation

**Answer: B. The Minister for Home Affairs**

**Reason: The Minister for Home Affairs has the mandate to handle citizenship matters as part of their responsibility for internal affairs.**

ix. Which of the following is not a correct characterization of culture?

- A. Culture is resistant to change
- B. Culture is adaptive
- C. Culture is learned
- D. Culture is interactive
- E. Culture is symbolic

**Answer: A. Culture is resistant to change**

**Reason: Culture is not resistant to change; it evolves over time. The other options correctly describe characteristics of culture.**

x. One of the major political demerits of globalization to developing countries is:

- A. Introduction of multi-partism
- B. Increased ethnic conflicts
- C. Collapse of scientific socialism
- D. The rise of dictatorial regimes
- E. Loss of national sovereignty

**Answer: E. Loss of national sovereignty**

**Reason: Globalization often undermines national sovereignty by subjecting countries to international norms and economic pressures. Other options are either unrelated or secondary effects.**

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) The ability to understand one's potentialities, strength, weaknesses and position in life.	A. Teamwork.
(ii) Participatory approach to decision making.	B. Laissez faire leadership.
(iii) Maintain peace and order.	C. Empathy.
(iv) Ability to stand up for one's values and belief in the face of conflicting ideas from friends.	D. Guidance and counselling.
(v) Promotes individuals' personality in terms of dressing and communication.	E. Critical thinking skills.
(vi) Ability to analyse, evaluate and describe the quality of an action.	F. Self-awareness skills.
(vii) Improves quality and productivity by maximizing the different strengths and skills of members.	G. Improper behaviour.
(viii) The ability to share, understand and feel another person's feelings.	H. Friendship.
(ix) Unrestricted freedom in management.	I. Creative thinking skills.
(x) Suitable to people living with HIV/AIDS.	J. Self-confidence.
	K. Good leadership.
	L. Decision making.
	M. Study tours.
	N. Peer resistance.
	O. Negotiation skills

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
F	L	D	G	E	C	A	B	M	N

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

The wave of struggle for democracy which swept through many countries since the late 1980s triggered the demand for the multiparty system. But then many questions came to the fore. One of the questions is whether it is not possible to have democracy without a multiparty system. It is not easy to reach a consensual conclusion on this issue. But many people agree that having one political party by law minimizes the right of political participation for those who dislike that single party. Because of this, western countries insist that true democracy has to go hand in hand with the freedom to form parties. In those countries, various political parties contest for peoples' votes and the party which win forms a government and the rest remain as opposition parties.

One important benefit of the multiparty system is that it provides an opportunity to form a different government when the ruling party loses in an election. This provides an equal opportunity for various political parties and politicians to rule on behalf of the voters. It is said that this opportunity for change in the leadership of government provides better chances to formulate and implement better policies for the benefit of the people. It is also said that the existence of opposition parties makes the government constantly keen in serving the people, for one of the roles of the opposition parties is to challenge and correct the government in power.

Some experts in questions of democracy have warned that opposition under multipartism does not always promote democracy. They believe that where there are weak opposition political parties which merely make empty speeches at political platforms, democracy may be weakened. A useful opposition is one where political parties are strong, with a broad social base.

### QUESTIONS

(a) Explain the western countries' view on true democracy.

**Western countries believe that true democracy must include the freedom to form political parties. They argue that a multi-party system allows various political parties to contest for votes, ensuring that voters have choices and the opportunity to form a government that represents their interests.**

(b) According to the author, list two merits of the multi-party system.

- **It allows for a change in government when the ruling party loses in an election, giving various political parties an equal opportunity to rule.**
- **The existence of opposition parties keeps the government in power attentive to the people's needs, as the opposition challenges and corrects its actions.**

(c) According to the author, what is the condition for a vibrant democracy?

**A vibrant democracy requires strong opposition political parties with a broad social base, as weak opposition parties that only make empty speeches cannot promote democracy effectively.**

(d) From the passage, describe the demerit of the single-party system.

**The single-party system minimizes the right of political participation for those who disagree with the ruling party, limiting their ability to express their political preferences or challenge the government.**

(e) From the passage, explain the role of the opposition parties.

**The opposition parties challenge and correct the government in power. Their existence ensures that the ruling government remains accountable and attentive to serving the people effectively.**

4. (a) Outline five functions of the National Electoral Commission in Tanzania.

- **Organizing and supervising elections: The commission is responsible for overseeing the election process, including presidential, parliamentary, and council elections, ensuring fairness and transparency.**

- **Preparing voter registers: It compiles and updates voter registration to maintain accurate and up-to-date records of eligible voters.**
- **Demarcating constituencies: The commission defines electoral boundaries to ensure fair representation in elections.**
- **Providing voter education: It educates citizens on their voting rights and the importance of participating in elections.**
- **Certifying election results: The commission ensures the integrity of the election results and announces the official outcomes.**

(b) State five conditions for acquiring citizenship by naturalization in Tanzania.

- **Residency period: The applicant must have resided in Tanzania for a specified period, usually 10 years, to demonstrate their commitment to the country.**
- **Good conduct: The applicant must have a clean criminal record and be of good character, showing respect for the country's laws.**
- **Knowledge of the language: The individual must have a basic understanding of Kiswahili or another Tanzanian language to integrate into society.**
- **Economic self-sufficiency: The applicant must prove they can sustain themselves financially without relying on public resources.**
- **Declaration of allegiance: The individual must pledge loyalty to the Constitution and laws of Tanzania to show their dedication to the nation.**

5. One of the sources of government income is generated through taxation. As a good citizen explain to your community six benefits of paying taxes.

**Taxes** are a vital source of government revenue used to fund public services and development projects. Firstly, paying taxes ensures the government has funds to build and maintain essential infrastructure such as roads, schools, and hospitals, benefiting the entire community.

Secondly, **taxes provide resources for social services**, including education and healthcare, ensuring that citizens have access to basic needs.

Thirdly, taxes fund security services such as police and military, **ensuring peace and safety in the country.**

Fourthly, paying taxes helps the **government reduce economic inequalities** by redistributing wealth through programs like social welfare.

Fifthly, **taxes support the creation of public utilities** like clean water and electricity, which improve the quality of life.

Lastly, **paying taxes strengthens national sovereignty by reducing dependence** on foreign aid and loans, allowing the government to operate independently.

6. Describe gender-based violence which exists in Tanzania by giving six points.

**Gender-based violence** in Tanzania manifests in various forms, harming individuals and society.

Firstly, domestic violence is common, with women and children often facing physical and emotional abuse within families.

Secondly, early and forced marriages are prevalent, especially in rural areas, denying young girls their rights to education and development.

Thirdly, sexual violence, including rape and harassment, is a major concern, affecting the safety and dignity of victims.

Fourthly, economic violence occurs when women are denied access to resources or opportunities, limiting their independence and contributions to society.

Fifthly, cultural practices like female genital mutilation persist in some communities, causing severe physical and emotional harm.

Lastly, emotional and psychological abuse, such as insults and threats, is widespread, undermining victims' mental health and self-esteem.

7. The Tanzanian public outcry for government measures to stop road accidents is understandable. Suggest six measures which can be taken to improve public road transport safety in Tanzania.

Improving road safety requires strategic and consistent efforts.

Firstly, stricter enforcement of traffic laws, such as speed limits and seat belt use, can significantly reduce accidents.

Secondly, regular road maintenance ensures better conditions and minimizes risks associated with potholes and poorly marked roads.

Thirdly, implementing thorough vehicle inspections ensures that only roadworthy vehicles are allowed to operate.

Fourthly, promoting public awareness campaigns educates drivers and pedestrians on road safety measures.

Fifthly, the government can improve driver training programs, ensuring drivers are adequately skilled and knowledgeable about safety.

Lastly, increasing the number of traffic police on the roads ensures better monitoring and enforcement of rules.

8. Examine six roles of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) in alleviating poverty in Tanzania.

Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) play a crucial role in reducing poverty.

Firstly, **they provide affordable credit to members**, enabling them to start or expand small businesses.

Secondly, **SACCOS promote a savings culture**, helping members build financial security for the future.

Thirdly, **they facilitate access to financial services for underserved communities**, especially in rural areas.



Fourthly, **SACCOS empower women and marginalized** groups by providing loans that improve their economic status. Fifthly, they offer financial education, equipping members with knowledge to manage their finances effectively.

Lastly, by pooling resources, **SACCOS enable members to invest in community** projects like schools or healthcare facilities, improving overall living standards.

9. One of the major drawbacks to sustainable development in Tanzania is lack of a culture of preventive care and maintenance of public properties. Elaborate six importance of preventive care and maintenance of public properties.

Preventive care and maintenance of public properties are essential for sustainable development.

Firstly, **it ensures the longevity of infrastructure**, such as roads and buildings, reducing the need for costly repairs or replacements.

Secondly, **regular maintenance enhances safety**, preventing accidents caused by deteriorating facilities. Thirdly, well-maintained public properties attract investments, as they reflect a stable and organized environment.

Fourthly, **preventive care saves government funds**, which can be allocated to other critical areas.

Fifthly, **maintaining public properties improves** the quality of services, such as transportation and healthcare, directly benefiting citizens.

Lastly, **a culture of care for public resources fosters civic responsibility**, encouraging citizens to value and protect shared assets.

10. The government efforts to provide quality secondary education to the majority in Tanzania are facing multiple challenges. Analyze six current challenges in the provision of secondary school education in Tanzania.

**The provision of quality** secondary education in Tanzania faces several challenges.

Firstly, **there is a shortage of qualified teachers**, leading to overcrowded classrooms and reduced attention to individual students.

Secondly, **inadequate infrastructure, such as classrooms**, laboratories, and libraries, hampers effective learning.

Thirdly, **a lack of teaching materials, including textbooks** and equipment, limits the ability to deliver comprehensive education.

Fourthly, **poverty affects many families**, making it difficult for students to afford basic necessities like uniforms, transport, and meals.

Fifthly, **there are regional disparities in education quality, with rural** areas often receiving fewer resources compared to urban centers.

Lastly, **poor teacher motivation** due to low salaries and poor working conditions affects the quality of teaching and student performance.