

**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, 26 th November 2014 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) A foreigner can be granted Tanzania Citizenship after residing in Tanzania for at least

- A. five years
- B. four years
- C. three years
- D. one year
- E. two years

Correct Answer: A. five years

Reason: According to Tanzanian citizenship laws, a foreigner is eligible to apply for naturalization after residing in Tanzania for a minimum of five years. The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the stipulated duration set by Tanzanian law.

(ii) People who run away from their home country for fear of political, racial, religious, or ethnic persecution are called

- A. orphans
- B. refugees
- C. migrants
- D. dual citizens
- E. extended family

Correct Answer: B. refugees

Reason: Refugees are individuals fleeing persecution or danger in their home countries. Other terms, such as migrants, refer to people who relocate voluntarily for reasons like work or education, making them unsuitable answers.

(iii) Bride price is a socio-cultural value that encourages

- A. family planning
- B. female genital mutilation
- C. polygamy
- D. early marriage
- E. extended family

Correct Answer: D. early marriage

Reason: Bride price often results in families marrying off girls at a young age to receive financial or material benefits. Other options like polygamy or extended family do not directly relate to the concept of bride price.

(iv) The union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar was motivated by

- A. charismatic leadership of J.K. Nyerere
- B. the desire to contain neo-colonialism
- C. common historical and cultural background
- D. uneven economic development
- E. common constitutional background

Correct Answer: C. common historical and cultural background

Reason: The union was based on shared history and cultural ties. While other factors like leadership (A) played a role, the historical connection was the foundation for the union.

- (v) Which of the following problem-solving skills is most suitable for people living with HIV/AIDS?
- A. Critical thinking skills
 - B. Guidance and counselling skills
 - C. Effective communication skills
 - D. Peer resistance skills

Correct Answer: B. Guidance and counselling skills

Reason: People living with HIV/AIDS benefit most from guidance and counseling, which provide emotional support and coping strategies. The other options, though valuable, are less directly focused on addressing the emotional and social challenges of HIV/AIDS.

- (vi) The importance of traffic lights is to
- A. ensure safety of pedestrians
 - B. ensure safety of the handicapped
 - C. simplify the work of the Traffic Police
 - D. facilitate transportation of bulky goods
 - E. facilitate smooth movement of road users

Correct Answer: E. facilitate smooth movement of road users

Reason: Traffic lights regulate traffic flow, ensuring smooth movement. Options A and B focus narrowly on specific groups rather than general traffic management.

- (vii) The major feature of the 1984 Zanzibar Constitution is that it
- A. introduced a Bill of Rights
 - B. created a legislative body called the House of Representatives
 - C. established the Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance
 - D. enhanced the people's power at the grassroots level
 - E. consolidated the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar

Correct Answer: A. introduced a Bill of Rights

Reason: The 1984 Constitution included a Bill of Rights for the first time in Zanzibar. The other options are significant but not defining features of this constitutional amendment.

- (viii) A systematic effort to identify and understand the role of women and men within a given society is referred to as
- A. gender balance
 - B. gender equity
 - C. gender analysis

- D. gender stereotyping
- E. gender role

Correct Answer: C. gender analysis

Reason: Gender analysis involves examining the roles of men and women to understand disparities.

Other terms, like gender balance or gender equity, do not fully encompass the analytical process.

(ix) The Uhuru Torch symbolizes

- A. freedom and work
- B. state power and economic base
- C. national defense
- D. freedom and enlightenment
- E. national development

Correct Answer: D. freedom and enlightenment

Reason: The Uhuru Torch represents freedom and enlightenment, serving as a symbol of hope and unity. Other options, like freedom and work, emphasize different aspects that do not fully align with its symbolic purpose.

(x) Which of the following is the best strategy for lessening the effects of globalization in Africa?

- A. Increase large-scale production of export crops
- B. Promote human rights and good governance
- C. Improvement of infrastructure
- D. Consensus with the World financial institutions
- E. Promote regional cooperation among African States

Correct Answer: E. Promote regional cooperation among African States

Reason: Regional cooperation enhances Africa's collective bargaining power in the global economy, mitigating globalization's negative effects. Other strategies, while helpful, do not directly address the need for unity in facing globalization challenges.

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 root cause of poverty in Tanzania which is out of control.	A. Poverty line
(ii) Measured in terms of basic necessities for survival	B. Life expectancy
(iii) Measured in terms of the gap between the rich and the poor.	C. Non income poverty
(iv) Linked combination of barriers to economic growth or development.	D. Maternal mortality rate
(v) The expected number of years of life remaining at a given age.	E. Morbidity rate
(vi) The rate of ill health in a specified community or group.	F. Population growth rate
(vii) The proportion of deaths to population.	G. Relative poverty
(viii) Measured in terms of what people buy and how much they spend.	H. Low technology
(ix) Happens when people have a little bit of money but they do not have access to basic necessities.	I. Mortality rate
(x) The minimum level of income deemed adequate in a given country.	J. Poverty cycle
	K. Income poverty
	L. External debt burden
	M. Bad governance
	N. Absolute poverty
	O. Mkukuta

ANS:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
M	N	G	K	B	E	I	J	C	A

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

The government in 1983 allowed private operators, now famously known as *aladala*, to provide public transportation services for the city population. While *Usafiri Dar es Salaam* (UDA) fleet size has dwindled and now comprises conventional and minibuses, the number of registered *Daladala* has dramatically increased to 4500 operational in 1997.

Daladala operate in almost all municipalities throughout the country. The fleet is very diverse in both type and capacity but the majority have a passenger capacity ranging from 1636. In most routes the 36 passenger capacity buses dominates. The majority of *Daladala* vehicles are imported as reconditioned vehicles or bought second hand from Japan and the Middle East. The routes operated range from less than 3 kilometres to long routes of approximately 30 kilometres, the latter being Periurban routes. Services are not scheduled and vehicles only leave a rank when they are full. *Daladala* drivers usually start work at

approximately 04300500 and finish at 23002400. Most *Daladala* vehicles have been operated for less than 8 years in Dar es Salaam region. However, the average age of *Daladala* vehicles may be up to or more than 10 years.

Driver's remuneration is generally not fixed but is commission based. Some operators stipulate revenue targets to be achieved by their drivers. Both methods of remunerating the *D aladala* drivers encourage speeding, overtaking, poor parking and frequent vehicle stoppage to pick or drop passengers on their way to anticipated destinations. Most of the drivers employed in the *D aladala* business are very young. There are no laid down procedures for driver's recruitment. For instance, a driver discharged by one operator can be reengaged by another operator in a matter of hours without even ascertaining the reasons for dismissal. Consequently, driver turnover is very high. There are no driver training programmes for the majority of drivers.

QUESTIONS;

(a) State two weaknesses of the recruitment system of Daladala drivers.

- **Lack of standardized recruitment procedures: Drivers can be employed and dismissed arbitrarily without proper assessment or documentation.**
- **High turnover of drivers: Operators frequently hire and dismiss drivers, leading to instability and inconsistency in the workforce.**

(b) Mention two wage systems of Daladala drivers presented in the passage.

- **Commission-based remuneration: Drivers earn based on the revenue generated from passengers.**
- **Target-based remuneration: Drivers are required to meet specific revenue targets set by their operators.**

(c) What is your comment on the roadworthiness of Daladala vehicles?

Daladala vehicles are generally not roadworthy as most are reconditioned or second-hand imports. These vehicles often lack proper maintenance, which poses safety risks to passengers and other road users.

(d) Why is the wage system of Daladala drivers a threat to Public transport safety?

The wage system encourages drivers to prioritize revenue generation over safety. This results in overspeeding, overtaking, and frequent stopping to pick passengers, which increases the likelihood of accidents.

(e) Suggest two measures to improve Public transport safety in urban areas.

- **Regular inspection and maintenance of vehicles: This ensures that all vehicles on the road meet safety standards.**
- **Introduction of professional driver training programs: Proper training equips drivers with the skills and knowledge needed for safe operation.**

4. (a) Giving five points, briefly explain the importance of promoting and preserving our national culture.

- **Identity and unity.** National culture provides a sense of belonging and strengthens unity among citizens.
- **Heritage preservation.** It ensures the continuity of traditions, values, and customs for future generations.
- **Tourism promotion.** Unique cultural practices attract tourists, contributing to economic development.
- **Moral development.** Cultural values instill discipline and good behavior in individuals.
- **Cultural diversity appreciation.** Preserving culture fosters mutual respect and understanding among different communities.

(b) List down five pillars of a stable marriage.

- **Communication**
- **Trust and honesty**
- **Mutual respect**
- **Shared responsibilities**
- **Commitment and loyalty**

5. Democratic elections are considered essential for enhancing citizens' participation in the political and governance process of their country. In the light of this statement, examine the significance of democratic elections to Tanzania by giving six points.

ANS:

Democratic elections refer to a system where citizens have the opportunity to choose their leaders through a fair and transparent process.

The following are the significance of democratic elections to Tanzania:

Citizen empowerment. Elections give citizens the power to influence decisions by selecting their representatives.

Political accountability. Leaders are held accountable to the electorate, ensuring they work in the public's interest.

Peaceful transfer of power. Elections provide a platform for orderly leadership transitions, preventing conflicts.

Public participation. Citizens actively engage in governance, fostering a sense of inclusion.

Strengthening democracy. Elections uphold democratic values, promoting freedom, justice, and equality.

National stability. A fair election process enhances trust in governance, contributing to political and social stability.

6. Examine six weaknesses of the social security schemes in Tanzania.

ANS:

Social security schemes are programs designed to provide financial and social support to citizens in need.

Limited coverage. Many informal sector workers are excluded from the schemes.

Inadequate benefits. The benefits provided are often insufficient to meet beneficiaries' needs.

Corruption and mismanagement. Funds are sometimes misused, leading to inefficiencies.

Bureaucratic processes. Delayed service delivery due to complex procedures discourages beneficiaries.

Low contribution rates. Contributions from employers and employees are inadequate to sustain the schemes.

Poor investment returns. Inefficient management of social security funds reduces the ability to provide long-term support.

7. Show the government efforts in promoting and protecting human rights in Tanzania by giving six points.

ANS:

Human rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms that every individual is entitled to.

The followings are the points showing the government efforts in promoting and protecting human rights in Tanzania

Establishment of laws. Enactment of laws to protect human rights, such as the Bill of Rights in the Constitution.

Creation of institutions. Setting up bodies like the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance.

Education and awareness. Conducting programs to educate citizens about their rights.

Judicial reforms. Strengthening the judiciary to ensure justice and fairness in legal proceedings.

Media freedom. Promoting freedom of expression through independent media.

International cooperation. Partnering with global organizations to uphold human rights standards.

8. One of the important factors of economic development is good governance. Explain six principles of good governance.

Good governance refers to the effective and ethical management of public resources and affairs.

Transparency. Open access to information ensures accountability and builds public trust.

Rule of law. Enforcing laws equally for all promotes fairness and justice.

Participation. Involving citizens in decision-making fosters inclusiveness.

Accountability. Leaders are answerable for their actions and decisions.

Efficiency and effectiveness. Resources are utilized optimally to meet public needs.

Equity. Ensuring equal opportunities and access to resources for all citizens.

9. Tanzania formed a Constitution Review Commission in 2012. Analyze six importance of the Constitution of a country.

A Constitution is a supreme legal document that outlines the structure and powers of government and the rights of citizens.

Defines government structure. Establishes the roles and responsibilities of different branches of government.

Protects citizens' rights. Safeguards fundamental freedoms and liberties.

Promotes rule of law. Ensures laws are applied equally and fairly.

Fosters national unity. Provides a common framework for governance, promoting stability.

Limits government power. Prevents abuse by outlining checks and balances.

Facilitates development. Creates a conducive environment for social, political, and economic progress.

10. Elaborate six strategies employed to address gender imbalances and inequalities in Tanzania.

Gender imbalance refers to the unequal treatment or representation of individuals based on gender.

strategies employed to address gender imbalances and inequalities in Tanzania are:

Education empowerment. Increasing access to education for girls and women.

Economic inclusion. Promoting women's participation in income-generating activities.

Legal reforms: Enacting laws to protect women's rights, such as inheritance and property ownership.

Awareness campaigns. Educating society about gender equality to reduce discrimination.

Political representation. Encouraging women to take up leadership roles in government and organizations.

Support programs. Establishing initiatives like microfinance to empower women economically.