

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

011

CIVICS

(For Private Candidates)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Wednesday, 25th November 2015 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).

- (i). Which one of the following is not a component of Tanzania's Coat of arms?
- A. National flag
 - B. Sea waves
 - C. National currency
 - D. Shield and spear

Correct Answer: C. National currency

Reason. The Coat of arms of Tanzania includes symbols such as the shield, spear, national flag, and sea waves, which represent various aspects of the nation. National currency is not a component of this emblem, as it does not symbolize any element of the country's heritage or natural environment.

- (ii). A type of family which consists of a husband, wife, and other relatives is known as:
- A. Nuclear family
 - B. Single parent family
 - C. Polygamy
 - D. Extended family

Correct Answer: D. Extended family

Reason. An extended family includes not only the nuclear family (husband, wife, and children) but also other relatives like grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. The other options refer to specific or limited family structures.

- (iii). Patterns of behavior in society that do not change from time to time are called:
- A. Traditions
 - B. Customs
 - C. Taboo
 - D. Ethics

Correct Answer: A. Traditions

Reason. Traditions are longstanding practices passed down through generations that typically remain consistent over time. Customs may vary, and taboos are prohibitions, while ethics pertain to moral principles.

- (iv). The local government urban authorities consist of:
- A. Town, Municipal, and City Councils
 - B. Village governments, Ward governments, and District councils
 - C. Ward, Town, and Municipal councils
 - D. Town, Municipal, and Ward councils

Correct Answer: A. Town, Municipal, and City Councils.

Reason. Urban authorities in Tanzania include Town, Municipal, and City Councils, which govern urban areas. Village and district councils fall under rural governance.

- (v). One of the defining features of an absolute monarchy is:
- A. Exercise of state power
 - B. The right to elect the head of the state
 - C. Separation of powers of the Executive and the Legislature
 - D. The sources of all political authority are in one supreme ruler

Correct Answer: D. The sources of all political authority are in one supreme ruler.

Reason. Absolute monarchy centralizes all power in one individual (the monarch), unlike constitutional monarchies or republics, where power is shared or separated.

- (vi). A situation where people have little money but they lack access to good usage of water is known as:
- A. Income poverty
 - B. Non-income poverty
 - C. Poverty reduction
 - D. Relative poverty

Correct Answer: B. Non-income poverty.

Reason. Non-income poverty refers to a lack of access to essential services like clean water, health care, and education, irrespective of income levels.

- (vii). Which among the following financial institutions is responsible for controlling inflation in Tanzania?
- A. The Bank of Tanzania
 - B. International Monetary Fund
 - C. Current exchange bank
 - D. SACCOs

Correct Answer: A. The Bank of Tanzania

Reason. The Bank of Tanzania implements monetary policies, such as adjusting interest rates, to control inflation. Other options, such as SACCOs or the IMF, do not have direct responsibilities in national inflation control.

- (viii). The ability of an individual to understand his or her feelings, emotions, strengths, and weaknesses is known as:
- A. Leadership skills
 - B. Assertive skills
 - C. Self-awareness skills
 - D. Relationship skills

Correct Answer: C. Self-awareness skills.

Reason. Self-awareness refers to understanding oneself, which includes recognizing emotions and weaknesses. Leadership, assertiveness, and relationships focus on external interactions.

- (ix). A society's failure to realize different roles played by males and females is referred to as:
- A. Gender roles
 - B. Gender equality
 - C. Gender balance
 - D. Gender equity

Correct Answer: A. Gender roles.

Reason. Gender roles are societal expectations about behaviors suitable for men and women. Failure to recognize these can lead to inequality or misperceptions of gender norms.

- (x). Education plays an important role in the production process because it:
- A. Provides universal primary education to children
 - B. Increases the physical efforts of the people
 - C. Converts mental efforts into intellectual efforts
 - D. Improves the efficiency of human labor

Correct Answer: D. Improves the efficiency of human labor.

Reason. Education equips individuals with skills and knowledge, enhancing productivity and labor efficiency. Other options do not directly address the production process's impact.

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct response in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s).

LIST A	LIST B
<p>(i) A form of union government whereby member states preserve their full independence and sovereignty.</p> <p>(ii) A form of government whereby power is shared between a national government and state governments.</p> <p>(iii) A form of government where the source of all political authority is to be found in a supreme ruler.</p> <p>(iv) A form of government where the head of the state is also the head of the government.</p> <p>(v) A form of government where the authority of the King or Queen is nominal.</p> <p>(vi) Basic condition of the rule of law.</p> <p>(vii) An essential element of the state.</p> <p>(viii) Prevents abuse of power of the three major organs of government.</p> <p>(ix) The allocation of a higher power to the basic law than to the immediate wishes of a ruler.</p> <p>(x) A former British colony which regards the British Monarchy as its head of state.</p>	<p>A Secular state</p> <p>B Constitutional Monarchy</p> <p>C Trust territory</p> <p>D Transitional government</p> <p>E Confederation government</p> <p>F Republic government</p> <p>G Independence of the Judiciary</p> <p>H A dominion</p> <p>I Constitutionalism</p> <p>J Principles of separation of powers</p> <p>K Government</p> <p>L Federal government</p> <p>M Government of national unity</p> <p>N Non-secular state</p> <p>O Absolute Monarchy</p>

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
G	H	M	I	F	K	E	J	A	L

SECTION B (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Drugs vary widely in terms of the effects they have on users. The most dangerous one are those that are addictive. Addictive drugs produce a biological or psychological dependence in the user and their withdrawal leads to a thirst or desire for the drugs that in some cases may be nearly irresistible. Addictions may be biologically based. In this case the body becomes so accustomed to functioning in the presence of a drug that it cannot function in its absence. Also, addictions may be psychological in which case people believe they need the drug in order to respond to the existing stress of daily living. Furthermore, the easy availability of some illegal drugs and the pressures of peers all play a role in the decision to use them. In some cases, the motives are simply the thrill of trying something new and perhaps bending the law. Regardless of the forces that lead a person to begin to use drugs.

QUESTIONS.

(a) What is the most suitable title for the passage?

ANS:

The Causes and Effects of Drug Addiction

(b) Describe biological and psychological addictions as discussed in the passage.

- **Biological addiction occurs when the body becomes dependent on a drug, making it unable to function without it. This is caused by the body's adaptation to the drug's presence, creating a physical dependency.**
- **Psychological addiction happens when individuals believe they need a drug to cope with stress or daily life challenges. This reliance is mental, not physical, but it is equally compelling.**

(c) What is the attitude of the author toward drug addiction?

The author views drug addiction as a dangerous and difficult-to-overcome issue, emphasizing its devastating effects on individuals and society, and its resistance to treatment.

(d) According to the passage, why are addictive drugs biologically and psychologically the most dangerous ones?

ANS:

Biologically, they make the body dependent, causing withdrawal symptoms that can be debilitating. Psychologically, they create an illusion of necessity, making people believe they cannot cope with life without the drug.

(e) According to the passage, account for the root causes of drug abuse.

ANS:

- **Easy availability of illegal drugs makes it easier for individuals to experiment with and use them.**
- **Peer pressure and the thrill of breaking the law or trying something new entice individuals to use drugs.**

4. (a) Point out five indicators of social development and briefly explain.

ANS:

- **Improved literacy rates: Higher literacy levels reflect better access to education and empowerment of the population.**
- **Increased life expectancy: A longer lifespan indicates improved healthcare and living conditions.**
- **Better access to healthcare services: Enhanced availability of healthcare facilities shows advancements in social welfare and infrastructure.**
- **Reduction in poverty levels: Declining poverty rates signal economic growth and equitable resource distribution.**
- **Gender equality: Equal opportunities in education, employment, and leadership roles demonstrate progress in societal values and inclusion.**

(b) Briefly explain five merits of democratic elections to a country like Tanzania.

ANS:

- **Representation of citizens' voices: Elections ensure leaders are chosen based on the people's preferences, reflecting their needs and priorities.**
- **Promotion of accountability: Elected officials are held responsible for their actions, as they can be voted out if they fail to perform.**
- **Peaceful transition of power: Elections provide a legitimate way to transfer leadership, reducing the likelihood of political conflict.**
- **Strengthening of national unity: Participating in elections fosters a sense of inclusion and belonging among citizens.**
- **Encouragement of civic participation: Democratic elections motivate citizens to engage in governance, strengthening democracy and societal cohesion.**

SECTION C (60 marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section. Each question carries **20** marks.

5. Describe the significance of culture to Tanzania by giving six points.

ANS:

Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, customs, traditions, and practices of a group of people that shape their way of life and identity.

In Tanzania, culture plays a vital role in uniting people, fostering social stability, and promoting development. With over 120 ethnic groups, Tanzania is rich in cultural diversity, making culture a cornerstone for national identity and progress.

Promotes National Unity.

Cultural activities such as festivals and national celebrations bring people together, fostering unity and harmony among different ethnic groups.

Preserves Heritage

Through oral traditions, art, and historical sites, culture helps preserve Tanzania's history and identity for future generations.

Boosts Tourism.

Tanzania's rich cultural heritage, including Maasai traditions and historical landmarks like Bagamoyo, attracts tourists, generating foreign exchange.

Encourages Morality and Social Values.

Cultural norms and teachings instill moral values, respect, and discipline within communities, ensuring social order.

Supports Economic Development.

Handicrafts, traditional dances, and other cultural activities create jobs and contribute to local economies.

Promotes Education

Cultural stories and practices provide informal education, teaching life lessons and problem-solving skills to younger generations.

Culture is an integral part of Tanzania's identity, contributing to unity, morality, tourism, and economic development. Its preservation is essential for both national pride and sustainable growth.

6. Examine six problems hindering the development of the industrial sector in Tanzania

ANS:

The industrial sector refers to the part of an economy that is involved in the production and processing of goods and services.

Tanzania's industrial sector is vital for economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction. However, its development faces several challenges that limit its contribution to national progress.

Inadequate Infrastructure.

Poor transport, energy, and communication systems hinder industrial operations and reduce efficiency.

Lack of Skilled Labor.

Limited availability of technical expertise slows down industrial growth and innovation.

High Production Costs.

Expensive raw materials, energy, and logistics increase the cost of manufacturing, making Tanzanian products less competitive.

Limited Access to Finance. Industries struggle to access loans and capital for expansion due to high interest rates and stringent lending conditions.

Weak Policy Implementation. Although policies exist to support industrialization, ineffective implementation reduces their impact.

Competition from Imports. The influx of cheap imported goods undermines local industries, reducing demand for locally manufactured products.

The industrial sector in Tanzania faces multiple challenges, including infrastructure deficits, limited skills, and stiff competition. Addressing these issues is key to unlocking the sector's potential and driving economic growth.

7. Suggest six strategies for addressing gender inequality in Tanzania

Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or opportunities for individuals based on their gender.

In Tanzania, gender inequality remains a significant barrier to social and economic development. Addressing this issue is critical for achieving inclusive growth and sustainable progress.

Enhancing Education for Girls. Providing equal access to education empowers women and reduces gender disparities in literacy and skills.

Promoting Women in Leadership. Encouraging women to take leadership roles ensures equal representation in decision-making processes.

Strengthening Laws and Policies. Enforcing laws against gender-based discrimination and violence promotes equality and safety.

Economic Empowerment. Supporting women through loans, training, and entrepreneurship programs enhances their financial independence.

Public Awareness Campaigns. Educating communities about the importance of gender equality fosters cultural shifts toward inclusivity.

Improving Healthcare Access. Ensuring women have access to quality healthcare services reduces maternal mortality and improves overall well-being.

Tackling gender inequality requires a multifaceted approach, including education, legal reforms, and economic empowerment. These strategies will ensure a more equitable and prosperous Tanzania.

8. Elaborate six advantages of problem-solving skills

Problem-solving skills refer to the ability to identify challenges, analyze them, and develop effective solutions. In both personal and professional settings, problem-solving skills are essential for overcoming challenges and achieving goals.

Enhances Decision-Making. Problem-solving equips individuals to make informed and rational decisions, leading to better outcomes.

Increases Productivity. Efficiently addressing issues ensures that tasks are completed without unnecessary delays or obstacles.

Builds Confidence. Successfully solving problems boosts self-esteem and prepares individuals for future challenges.

Promotes Innovation. Thinking critically fosters creativity and the development of new ideas and solutions.

Strengthens Teamwork. Collaborative problem-solving encourages teamwork and enhances group dynamics.

Reduces Stress. Addressing problems proactively minimizes anxiety and creates a sense of control over situations.

Problem-solving skills are invaluable for personal growth, workplace efficiency, and innovation. Cultivating these skills ensures better outcomes in every aspect of life.

9. In six points, explain the importance of work to people's development in Tanzania

Work refers to the physical or mental effort exerted to achieve a goal, often for economic or personal benefits. Work is essential for personal and national development, providing individuals with income, purpose, and opportunities for growth.

Source of Income. Work enables individuals to earn a living, improving their standard of living.

Promotes Skills Development. Employment provides opportunities for acquiring and enhancing skills, boosting productivity.

Fosters Self-Reliance. By working, individuals become less dependent on others, contributing to their self-esteem and independence.

Enhances National Growth. Productive work drives economic growth, creating wealth and reducing poverty.

Encourages Social Stability. Employment reduces crime and social unrest by providing purpose and reducing idleness.

Supports Community Development. Workers contribute to community projects and taxes, enhancing infrastructure and public services.

Work is a cornerstone of development in Tanzania, improving individuals' lives and fostering national progress. Its promotion is key to achieving a sustainable and prosperous society.

10. Analyse six obstacles to poverty alleviation efforts in Tanzania

Poverty alleviation refers to strategies and actions aimed at reducing or eliminating poverty in a society. Despite numerous efforts, poverty remains a major challenge in Tanzania. Identifying and addressing the obstacles is critical for achieving economic and social development.

Limited Access to Education. Inadequate education opportunities limit skills and job prospects, perpetuating poverty.

Unemployment. High levels of unemployment reduce income generation and economic mobility.

Corruption. Mismanagement of resources diverts funds from poverty alleviation programs, reducing their effectiveness.

Poor Infrastructure. Inadequate roads, electricity, and water systems hinder economic activities and access to markets.

Dependence on Agriculture. Over-reliance on subsistence farming exposes many to the risks of climate change and low productivity.

Rapid Population Growth. A high population growth rate strains resources, limiting the impact of poverty alleviation efforts.

Addressing poverty in Tanzania requires tackling these obstacles through education, infrastructure development, and effective governance. By overcoming these challenges, sustainable poverty reduction can be achieved.