

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

**011 CIVICS**

**(For Both School and Private Candidates)**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**YEAR: 2022**

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Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of eleven (11) questions.
2. Answer all questions in sections A and B and two (2) questions from section C.
3. Section A carries sixteen (16) marks, section B carries fifty four (54) marks and section C carries thirty (30) marks.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

(i) Who serves as the Secretary to the District Council?

- A. Mayor
- B. Deputy Mayor
- C. Chairperson
- D. Deputy Chairperson
- E. Executive Director

**Answer: E. Executive Director**

**Explanation:**

*The Executive Director serves as the Secretary to the District Council, responsible for implementing council decisions and managing operations.*

*A. Mayor/B. Deputy Mayor: These are political leaders, not administrative secretaries.*

*C. Chairperson/D. Deputy Chairperson: While they preside over meetings, they do not act as secretaries.*

(ii) What is the proper name for a place where old records such as files, diaries, and letters are kept?

- A. Antiquities
- B. Museum
- C. Library
- D. Archaeology
- E. Archives

**Answer: E. Archives**

**Explanation:**

*Archives store and preserve historical documents like files and diaries.*

*A. Antiquities/D. Archaeology: Refer to ancient objects or studies, not document storage.*

*B. Museum: Displays artifacts, not focused on written records.*

*C. Library: Primarily contains books and educational resources.*

(iii) Why is the Uhuru torch race vital in Tanzania?

- A. It unifies all people in Tanzania
- B. It improves the physical endurance of the people
- C. It sensitizes the people to vote in the general election
- D. It creates employment opportunities for the youth
- E. It enhances the security of the state and presidency

**Answer: C. It sensitizes the people to vote in the general election**

**Explanation:**

*The Uhuru torch race promotes civic awareness, including the importance of voting.*

*A/B: While unity and physical endurance are outcomes, they are not the main purpose.*

*D. Creates employment opportunities: The race is symbolic, not an economic activity.*

*E. Enhances security: This is an indirect benefit, not the primary goal.*

(iv) Why does the National Electoral Commission maintain a permanent voter's register?

- A. To identify eligible women for special parliamentary seats
- B. To make sure that no one votes twice on the election day
- C. To enable the people to vote on election day
- D. To enable people to obtain a personal identity card
- E. To establish a list of members of political parties

**Answer: C. To enable the people to vote on election day**

**Explanation:**

*A permanent voter's register ensures eligible voters can exercise their right to vote.*

*A/D/E: These are unrelated to the register's primary purpose.*

*B. To prevent double voting: While this is a benefit, it is not the main reason.*

(v) The following are manual-related work except:

- A. Teaching, nursing, baking, and masonry
- B. Fishing, lumbering, plumbing, and masonry
- C. Carpentry, sculpturing, and fishnet stock keeping
- D. Friendship formation
- E. Farming, quarrying, welding, fishing, and sculpturing

**Answer: D. Friendship formation**

**Explanation:**

*Friendship formation is a social activity, not manual labor.*

*A/B/C/E: All involve physical, hands-on tasks.*

(vi) Which element of culture is bride price embodied in?

- A. Customs
- B. Beliefs
- C. Traditions
- D. Norms
- E. Rituals

**Answer: C. Traditions**

**Explanation:**

*Bride price is a traditional practice rooted in cultural heritage.*

*A. Customs: Broader than traditions.*

*B/D/E: Beliefs, norms, and rituals do not directly describe this practice.*

(viii) How are moral rights differentiated from legal rights?

- A. Moral rights are defined in the instrument of the law
- B. Moral rights are enforceable by international legal instruments
- C. Moral rights deal with the freedom of worship
- D. Moral rights are conceivable by way of conscience
- E. Moral rights focus on social rights

**Answer: E. Moral rights focus on social rights**

**Explanation:**

*Moral rights stem from ethical considerations, often linked to social interactions.*

*A/B: These define legal rights, not moral rights.*

**C/D: These describe specific aspects of morality, not the overall distinction.**

(ix) At age sixteen, Shida is married with three months of pregnancy. What health risks is she likely to face when giving birth?

- A. Obesity
- B. Loss of weight
- C. Anemia
- D. Phobia
- E. Obstructed labor

**Answer: E. Obstructed labor**

**Explanation:**

*Obstructed labor is a common risk for teenage mothers due to their underdeveloped pelvis.*

*A/B/D: Less likely or irrelevant in this context.*

*C. Anemia: Possible but not as critical as obstructed labor.*

(x) Which action does the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania approve as appropriate in the context of the President's second refusal to assent a bill into law?

- A. The Government sends the bill to the Parliament for amendment
- B. The Attorney General reformulates and resubmits the bill to the Parliament
- C. The Parliament refuses to pass Government's budget
- D. The President dissolves the Parliament and orders a new election
- E. The Speaker dissolves all parliamentary standing committees

**Answer: D. The President dissolves the Parliament and orders a new election**

**Explanation:**

*The President has the authority to dissolve Parliament after a second refusal to assent.*

*A/B/E: These are procedural actions but not constitutional responses to a second refusal.*

*C: Relates to budget, not legislative assent.*

2. Match the descriptions of financial institutions in **LIST A** with their corresponding terminologies in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response besides the item number in the answer booklet Provided.

List A	List B
i. A community based financial organization that mobilizes funds and provides soft loans.	A. Bureau de Change
ii. An organization which deals with compensation of losses and risks management.	B. Commercial banks
iii. A financial organization which protects the value of the currency and monitor exchange rates in the Country.	C. Social security funds
iv. An organization which mobilizes savings from employees and pays them after retirement.	D. SACCOS
v. An organization which make financial transactions like buying and selling local and foreign currency.	E. The central bank
	F. The Tanzania Revenue Authority
	G. Insurance company
	H. EWURA

**ANS:**

- i. A community-based financial organization that mobilizes funds and provides soft loans  
**Answer: D. SACCOs**
- ii. An organization which deals with compensation of losses and risk management  
**Answer: G. Insurance Company**
- iii. A financial organization which protects the value of the currency and monitors exchange rates in the country  
**Answer: E. The Central Bank**
- iv. An organization which mobilizes savings from employees and pays them after retirement  
**Answer: C. Social Security Funds**
- v. An organization which makes financial transactions like buying and selling local and foreign currency  
**Answer: A. Bureau de Change:**

3. Which ways can the family promote the social construction of gender roles in your community? (Give five ways)

**ANS:**

**Social construction of gender roles** refers to the way societies shape and define roles and behaviors that are considered appropriate for individuals based on their gender. Families can promote the social construction of gender roles in their community by

- encouraging boys and girls to take on specific household tasks that align with traditional gender expectations.
- They may also steer children toward gender-specific education or career paths, reinforcing societal norms.
- Family members can also pass down cultural stories and media that portray gender roles as inherent and necessary.
- In community events, families may uphold distinct roles for men and women, continuing cultural practices.
- Parenting itself often involves shaping children's behaviors to match societal gender norms.

4. What privileges do you enjoy by being a Tanzanian Citizen? (Give five points)

**ANS:**

**Tanzanian citizenship** refers to the legal status of being a member of Tanzania, with specific rights and responsibilities. Privileges that come with being a Tanzanian citizen include

- the right to vote in elections, thus participating in choosing government leaders.
- Citizens also enjoy access to public services, such as education, healthcare, and social benefits. –
- Having Tanzanian citizenship grants the freedom to travel both within Tanzania and abroad using a national passport.
- Protection under Tanzanian law ensures that citizens' rights are respected.
- Additionally, Tanzanians are eligible to apply for government jobs, scholarships, and other state-sponsored opportunities.

5. Why must all road users obey traffic signs? (Give five reasons)

**ANS:**

**Traffic signs** are markers or signals on roads designed to provide guidance and instructions to drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians. All road users must obey traffic signs for several important reasons.

- They help prevent accidents by providing essential information and warnings.
- Following these signs ensures smooth traffic flow and reduces congestion on the roads.

- They also protect pedestrians and vulnerable road users by marking areas of caution.
- Obeying traffic signs is a legal requirement and failure to do so can result in fines and penalties.
- Additionally, adherence to traffic signs helps maintain order and safety on the roads.

6. How does the National Sports Council of Tanzania promote and preserve the cultural values of Tanzania? (Give five points)

**ANS:**

**The National Sports Council of Tanzania** is a government body responsible for the development of sports and physical activities in Tanzania.

The council promotes and preserves Tanzanian cultural values by

- organizing cultural sports events that celebrate Tanzanian traditions.
- It encourages the participation of indigenous communities in traditional sports, ensuring these cultural practices are passed on.
- The council also promotes the inclusion of traditional games in school programs and community events.
- By collaborating with other cultural organizations, the council ensures that sports and cultural preservation go hand in hand.
- Tanzanian athletes who represent the country internationally also help preserve cultural values by showcasing them on the global stage.

7. Briefly, explain five factors that can enhance economic development of the people in Tanzania.

**ANS:**

**Economic development** refers to the process of improving the economic, political, and social well-being of a country's population.

Several factors can enhance economic development in Tanzania.

- Investment in infrastructure, such as roads, energy, and communication systems, is vital for improving access to markets and services.
- Supporting small businesses and encouraging entrepreneurship can drive local economic growth and job creation.
- Expanding access to education and vocational training provides the skilled workforce needed for the modern economy.
- Improving agricultural practices can ensure food security and create more opportunities in rural areas.
- Finally, attracting foreign investment brings in capital and technology, both of which contribute to the nation's economic development.

8. Use five points to verify the contention that "Tanzania is a democratic state."

**ANS:**

**Democratic state** refers to a system of government in which the people have the power to make decisions, usually through elected representatives, and where citizens' rights are protected.

To verify that Tanzania is a democratic state, several factors can be observed.

- First, Tanzania holds regular elections, allowing citizens to vote for their leaders at local and national levels.
- Second, there is freedom of speech and a free press, enabling open dialogue and discussion of political issues.
- Tanzania also has a multiparty political system, ensuring that citizens can choose from a variety of political parties.
- The rule of law applies equally to all citizens, ensuring fairness and justice.

- the protection of human rights, including the right to assemble and protest, upholds democratic values.

9. What is the essence of preserving and promoting Tanzanian traditions? (Give five points)

**ANS:**

**Tanzanian traditions** refer to the cultural practices, customs, and beliefs that have been passed down through generations in Tanzania.

Preserving and promoting Tanzanian traditions is important

- for maintaining a unique national identity that strengthens social cohesion.
- These traditions foster pride and belonging among Tanzanians.
- They are essential for passing down knowledge and practices to future generations.
- Tanzanian traditions also attract tourists, contributing to the economy.
- Furthermore, by promoting these traditions, the country can ensure its cultural diversity is celebrated and respected, enriching the global cultural heritage.

10. Why marriage counselors advocate for family stability? (Give five reasons)

**ANS:**

**Family stability** refers to the state in which a family provides a consistent, supportive, and healthy environment for its members. Marriage counselors advocate for family stability because

- it ensures the emotional well-being of all family members, helping them to feel safe and secure.
- Stability in the family provides a nurturing environment for children, promoting their development.
- It also fosters better communication and conflict resolution, making relationships stronger.
- Financial stability within the family helps reduce stress and improves the management of resources.
- Lastly, family stability contributes to a lower divorce rate and promotes long-term, healthy relationships, benefiting society as a whole.

11. Analyze the effects of globalization on a country like Tanzania by giving five points.

**ANS:**

**Globalization refers** to the process by which businesses, cultures, and societies become interconnected through the exchange of ideas, goods, and services across international borders. This phenomenon has led to significant economic, social, and cultural shifts in many countries, including Tanzania.

As a developing country, Tanzania has felt both the positive and negative effects of globalization.

The introduction of global markets has led to greater access to foreign goods and services, which has improved living standards and provided consumers with a wider range of products. However, it has also exposed the local economy to global economic fluctuations, making it vulnerable to external shocks such as price changes in global markets.

Furthermore, globalization has led to the spread of technology and knowledge, enabling Tanzanians to gain access to new innovations and improve productivity in sectors like agriculture and manufacturing. However, there is also the risk of cultural erosion, as Western values and practices begin to overshadow traditional Tanzanian culture.

Lastly, globalization has led to increased foreign investment, providing opportunities for economic growth, but it has also contributed to rising inequality, with certain segments of the population benefiting more than others.

In conclusion, while globalization has presented Tanzania with various opportunities for development, it has also brought challenges such as cultural dilution, economic vulnerability, and inequality. The country must navigate these changes carefully to ensure that the benefits of globalization are maximized while minimizing its negative impacts.

12. Suppose you are the discipline master/mistress in your school and a recent report by the education quality control office indicated a dreadful situation of students' discipline. In five points, analyse the root causes of students' indiscipline.

**ANS:**

**Student indiscipline** refers to behaviors that violate the rules and regulations of a school, including actions such as disrespect towards teachers, skipping classes, or engaging in violent activities.

As a discipline master or mistress, it is important to identify the underlying causes of this issue. One of the root causes of indiscipline is the lack of effective parental involvement. When parents fail to enforce rules at home or are absent in their children's lives, students may feel less accountable for their behavior.

Another cause is the lack of proper role models in the community. Students are influenced by their environment, and when they see negative behavior from older peers or adults, they may adopt similar habits. The school environment itself can also contribute to indiscipline if there is inadequate supervision or ineffective disciplinary systems in place.

Additionally, the influence of peer pressure plays a significant role, as students may engage in disruptive behavior to fit in with certain groups.

Lastly, poor mental health and emotional stress can lead students to act out, as they struggle with issues such as family problems or academic pressure.

In conclusion, addressing students' indiscipline requires a holistic approach that involves active parental involvement, community role models, proper school discipline systems, and support for students' emotional well-being.

13. Basing on JK. Nyerere's ideology, good leadership is one of the preconditions for rapid development in Tanzania. How would you characterize a good leader in your society? Give five points.

**ANS:**

**Good leadership** refers to the ability of a leader to guide, inspire, and manage others effectively, focusing on the well-being of the people and the success of the group or nation.

Julius K. Nyerere, the first president of Tanzania, believed that good leadership is a crucial factor in a country's development. His ideology focused on unity, equality, and self-reliance, and these values form the foundation for understanding good leadership in Tanzania.

A good leader in Tanzanian society would be someone who leads with integrity and honesty, setting a positive example for others to follow. Such a leader would prioritize the well-being of the people, ensuring that their needs are met through policies that focus on education, healthcare, and economic development.

A good leader would also be a unifier, promoting national cohesion and working to bridge divisions between different ethnic and social groups. They would be empathetic, understanding the challenges faced by the people and making decisions that improve their quality of life.



Finally, a good leader would be a visionary, capable of setting clear goals for the country's future and taking steps to realize them, ensuring sustainable development for future generations.

In conclusion, a good leader in Tanzania should embody qualities such as integrity, empathy, unity, vision, and a commitment to improving the lives of the people, in line with Nyerere's ideals for national development.

14. Assess the long-term implications of poverty to a country like Tanzania by using five points.

**ANS:**

**Poverty** is the condition of having very little money, resources, or means to meet basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare.

Poverty is a significant issue that affects many aspects of a country's development, and Tanzania is no exception. The long-term implications of poverty are far-reaching and multifaceted.

First, poverty leads to poor health outcomes, as individuals in impoverished areas often lack access to adequate healthcare, leading to high rates of disease and low life expectancy.

Secondly, poverty hampers educational attainment, as families with limited financial resources struggle to send their children to school, perpetuating a cycle of low education levels that limits economic opportunities.

Third, poverty limits economic growth, as large portions of the population are unable to contribute fully to the economy due to lack of access to resources, capital, and training. This also results in high levels of unemployment, as people from disadvantaged backgrounds face challenges in securing stable employment.

Fourth, poverty exacerbates social inequality, as the gap between the rich and poor widens, leading to social unrest and instability.

Lastly, poverty leads to environmental degradation, as impoverished communities often engage in unsustainable practices, such as deforestation and overgrazing, due to a lack of alternative livelihoods.

In conclusion, the long-term implications of poverty in Tanzania are complex and affect the health, education, economy, social stability, and environment. Addressing poverty requires comprehensive strategies that tackle both immediate needs and long-term systemic issues to promote sustainable development.