

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

**011**

**CIVICS**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Duration: 3 Hours**

**SOLUTIONS**

**Year: 2025**

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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 section A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Section A carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section B **fifty four (54)** marks and section C **thirty (30)** marks.
4. All writing must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s)

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## SECTION A

1 For each of the items (i) - (x) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

(i) How would you define the rights that protect people's right to work and freedom to access necessities of life?

A Environmental and social rights

B Civil and political rights

C Economic and cultural rights

D Environmental and development rights

E Economic social and cultural rights

Correct answer: E Economic social and cultural rights

Reason: Economic, social, and cultural rights specifically include the right to work, access basic necessities, education, and cultural participation, which are essential for ensuring human welfare and dignity.

(ii) Which areas of employment are privileged to Tanzania citizens?

A Military and education

B Military and engineering

C Finance and security organs

D Military and security organs

E Finance and hospitality

Correct answer: D Military and security organs

Reason: In Tanzania, positions in the military and security organs are reserved for Tanzanian citizens to ensure national security and sovereignty.

(iii) In most developing countries like Tanzania the value of the country's imports is greater than the value of exports. What is the best term to describe such a situation?

- A Balance of payment
- B High trade deficit
- C Favourable balance of trade
- D Low per capita income
- E High Gross Domestic Product

Correct answer: B High trade deficit

Reason: A high trade deficit occurs when a country's imports exceed its exports, which is common in developing countries like Tanzania.

(iv) What are the distinctive features that differentiate a charismatic leader from other leaders?

- A Ability to apply the principles of divide and rule to subordinates
- B Ability to create an atmosphere of fear among the subordinates
- C Ability to encourage and inspire followers to accomplish a given task
- D Ability to centralize powers and authority
- E Ability to delegate powers and authority without controls

Correct answer: C Ability to encourage and inspire followers to accomplish a given task

Reason: Charismatic leaders motivate and inspire followers through personal charm and vision rather than fear or coercion.

(v) The Kamanyole Secondary school management has a tendency of painting and repairing school blackboards classroom walls and broken windows regularly. Which challenges the school management is likely to avoid by doing so?

- A High costs for repairing building or buying new property
- B Periodic inspection schedules and stock verification
- C Stock verification and maintenance schedule
- D Increased life span and beauty of the school property
- E Unscheduled postponement of the school timetable

Correct answer: D Increased life span and beauty of the school property

Reason: Regular maintenance preserves the infrastructure, prolongs its life, and keeps the school environment appealing.

(vi) In the village assembly all adult citizens are involved in decision making. Which one of the following terms describes such a situation?

A Rule of law

B Pure democracy

C Freedom of expression

D Separation of power

E Equality among people

Correct answer: B Pure democracy

Reason: Pure democracy involves direct participation of all eligible citizens in decision-making processes.

(vii) Suppose after completing form four secondary education you have been elected to be a member of the reconstituted village council in your village. What will be your major tasks in addressing the development challenges of the village?

(i) To propose village by-laws.

(ii) To approve village annual budget.

(iii) To monitor village development projects.

(iv) To elects or remove the village chairperson.

(v) To maintain peace and order in the village.

A (i) (ii) and (iv)

B (iii) (iv) and (v)

C (i) (ii) and (v)

D (ii) (iii) and (iv)

E (i) (iii) and (v)

Correct answer: E (i) (iii) and (v)

Reason: Members of the village council propose by-laws, monitor development projects, and ensure peace and order, which are core responsibilities of local governance.

(viii) Mr. Madenge is a school bus driver who is addicted to alcoholism while none of his fore parents used to take alcohol. How would you explain the possible root causes for Mr. Madenge's behaviour?

A Parental care peer group influence and genetic inheritance

B Science and technology genetic inheritance and religious teaching

C Genetic inheritance ignorance and economic status

D Peer influence ignorance and science and technology

E Ignorance science and technology and genetic inheritance

Correct answer: A Parental care peer group influence and genetic inheritance

Reason: Behavioural issues like alcoholism can result from peer influence, lack of parental guidance, and genetic predisposition.

(ix) What is the category of poverty being likely to be identified by comparing the living conditions of the people in a given community?

A Relative poverty

B Absolute poverty

C Income poverty

D Non-material poverty

E Material poverty

Correct answer: A Relative poverty

Reason: Relative poverty is determined by comparing an individual's living standards to those of others in the same community.

(x) Which one among the following components of a nation is a source of human resource needed in a particular nation?

- A Government
- B Culture
- C Population
- D Territory
- E Sovereignty

Correct answer: C Population

Reason: The population of a nation provides the human resources required for labor, skills, and development activities.

2 Match the description of the elements of culture in List A with the correct element of culture in List B by writing the letter of a correct response besides the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
(i) Rarely changeable experiences of the past which have been passed from one generation to another.	A Values
(ii) Prescriptive or proscriptive rules that guide habits and events of a particular society on regular basis.	B Taboos
(iii) An expression which reflects human feelings thoughts and attitudes.	C Beliefs
(iv) Standards of behaviours and conducts which are collectively perceived as	D Language

acceptable and desirable by members of particular society.	
(v) Convictions and ideas of a particular cultural society which are considered to be true and sacred.	E Arts
(vi) Interaction agent comprised of an abstract system of verbal and non-verbal expressions which enable human beings to interact.	F Traditions
	G Norms
	H Sanctions

**Answer**

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
List B	F	G	E	A	C	D

**SECTION B**

3. In six points briefly explain the significance of career development to an individual and the nation at large.

Career development enables an individual to acquire relevant skills and knowledge necessary for personal growth and effective performance in the workplace, which increases employability and career progression.

It provides a sense of direction and purpose, helping individuals set achievable professional goals and work strategically towards them, enhancing personal motivation and satisfaction.

For the nation, career development ensures the availability of skilled and competent human resources, which contributes to economic growth and national productivity.

It encourages innovation and adaptability among the workforce, allowing the country to respond effectively to technological changes and global market demands.

Career development helps reduce unemployment by aligning individuals' skills with labor market needs, thus fostering social stability and economic development.

It promotes lifelong learning and professional ethics, which are essential for maintaining high standards of service delivery and good governance at both individual and national levels.

4. Briefly describe six cultural practices which have negative impact on the sexual and reproductive health of women in most African societies.

Female genital mutilation (FGM) causes severe pain, infections, and long-term reproductive health complications, undermining women's well-being.

Child marriage exposes young girls to early pregnancies, increasing maternal and infant mortality rates due to underdeveloped bodies.

Preference for large family size can lead to frequent pregnancies, which strain women's health and reduce access to education and employment opportunities.

Bride price practices may reinforce male dominance and reduce women's decision-making power in reproductive health matters.

Cultural taboos against discussing sexuality limit women's access to sexual and reproductive health information and services.

Polygamy can increase the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and creates unequal access to family resources, affecting women's health and welfare.

5. In six points defend the need for maintaining the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar since 1964.

The union has ensured political stability in Tanzania by maintaining national cohesion between mainland and islands, reducing the risk of secession.

It has promoted economic development by enabling joint planning, resource sharing, and coordinated infrastructure projects across the union.

Maintaining the union strengthens Tanzania's international standing and bargaining power in regional and global affairs.

The union facilitates national unity and social integration by promoting a shared identity and intermarriages between communities.

It ensures coordinated defense and security strategies, protecting the nation from external and internal threats.

The union supports equitable distribution of social services such as education and healthcare, benefiting citizens across both Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

6. Examine the effects of marriage to the under-age girls in Tanzania. Give six points.

Under-age marriage often leads to early pregnancies, which increase the risk of maternal and infant mortality due to physiological immaturity.

It interrupts education, limiting girls' access to knowledge, skills, and future employment opportunities.

Young brides are more susceptible to domestic violence and exploitation due to their lack of autonomy and experience.

Early marriage can result in psychological trauma, stress, and low self-esteem among under-aged girls.

It exposes girls to sexually transmitted infections due to lack of awareness and negotiation power in sexual matters.

Early marriage perpetuates the cycle of poverty as girls have limited economic independence and reduced capacity to contribute to family or national development.

7. Identify the advantages of observing road signs in Tanzania. Give six points.

Observing road signs enhances road safety by guiding drivers and pedestrians, reducing accidents and fatalities.

It ensures smooth traffic flow by providing clear instructions on speed limits, direction, and priority.

Road signs help in enforcing traffic laws, allowing authorities to monitor and regulate driver behaviour.

They provide information and warnings about road conditions, construction, and hazards, improving preparedness.

Proper adherence to road signs promotes public order and reduces congestion in urban and rural areas.

Following road signs fosters responsible driving culture and awareness, contributing to overall national safety.

8. Briefly explain six factors hindering efforts to promote positive cultural values in Tanzania.

Rapid modernization and exposure to global culture can undermine traditional values and practices.

Poverty and economic pressures may force communities to prioritize survival over cultural preservation.

Illiteracy and lack of education reduce awareness of the importance of maintaining cultural heritage.

Migration and urbanization weaken community cohesion and intergenerational transmission of cultural values.

Negative media influence and social networks propagate behaviors that conflict with positive cultural norms.

Weak enforcement of cultural policies and lack of government support reduce incentives to uphold positive cultural practices.

## SECTION C

9. Propose five viable measures to mitigate the challenges posed by globalisation to Tanzania.

Tanzania can invest in education and skill development to prepare the workforce for global competition.

Implement policies that protect local industries and promote local products against foreign domination.

Strengthen regulatory frameworks to control the impact of foreign media, culture, and business practices.

Encourage innovation and technology adoption to enhance national competitiveness.

Promote cultural awareness programs to preserve indigenous traditions and values in the face of global influences.

10. In five points explain how Tanzanian Government empowers women to eradicate gender gap.

The government provides scholarships and education programs specifically for girls and women to enhance access to education.

Implementation of affirmative action in political representation ensures women have a voice in decision-making processes.

Supporting women in entrepreneurship through access to microfinance and business training improves economic empowerment.

Enforcing laws against gender-based violence and discrimination protects women's rights and promotes equality.

Promoting awareness campaigns on gender equality encourages societal change and challenges discriminatory practices.

11. Examine the roles of five social institutions in developing one's life skills.

Family teaches basic life skills such as communication, moral values, and responsibility, which form the foundation of personal development.

Schools provide formal education, critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and social interaction skills essential for success in life.

Religious institutions instill discipline, ethics, moral guidance, and emotional resilience, shaping character development.

Peer groups offer opportunities to learn social skills, teamwork, leadership, and adaptability through interaction and collaboration.

Community organizations facilitate participation in civic activities, volunteerism, and practical experiences that enhance social and professional competence.