

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

**011**

**CIVICS**

(For Private Candidates)

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**22, November 2000 a.m**

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**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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## SECTION A (20 Marks)

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

(i) Which of the following is a component of Tanzania's Coat of Arms?

- A. National anthem
- B. Mount Kilimanjaro
- C. Elephant tusks
- D. Sea waves
- E. Currency notes

**C**

**Explanation:** Tanzania's Coat of Arms includes a shield with a torch, a crossed axe and hoe, Mount Kilimanjaro, and elephant tusks, which represent the country's wildlife and natural resources. The national anthem is a song, not a visual element, sea waves are not part of the design, and currency notes are unrelated to the Coat of Arms.

(ii) A family consisting of a husband, wife, and their children is known as:

- A. Extended family
- B. Nuclear family
- C. Single-parent family
- D. Adoptive family
- E. Polygamous family

**B**

**Explanation:** A nuclear family consists of a husband, wife, and their children, forming a small, immediate family unit. An extended family includes additional relatives, a single-parent family has one parent, an adoptive family involves adopted children, and a polygamous family includes multiple spouses, none of which fit the description.

(iii) The principle that ensures all citizens are equal before the law is referred to as:

- A. Separation of powers
- B. Rule of law
- C. Constitutionalism
- D. Good governance
- E. Federalism

**B**

**Explanation:** The rule of law ensures all citizens are subject to the same legal standards, promoting equality and fairness. Separation of powers divides government functions, constitutionalism involves adherence to a constitution, good governance focuses on effective administration, and federalism deals with power-sharing, none of which directly address equality before the law.

(iv) Which of the following is a non-union matter under the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania?

- A. Foreign affairs
- B. Defense and security
- C. Education
- D. Immigration
- E. Currency

**C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania designates education as a non-union matter, managed by the Zanzibar government for Zanzibar. Union matters, such as foreign affairs, defense, immigration, and currency, are handled centrally for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar to ensure uniformity.

(v) The main role of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance in Tanzania is to:

- A. Conduct national elections
- B. Protect and promote human rights
- C. Manage public finances
- D. Oversee foreign policy
- E. Regulate public transport

**B**

**Explanation:** The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) focuses on protecting and promoting human rights and ensuring good governance practices, such as investigating abuses. Elections are managed by the National Electoral Commission, finances by the Ministry of Finance, foreign policy by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and transport by other authorities.

(vi) The Uhuru Torch race primarily symbolizes:

- A. Economic prosperity
- B. National unity and freedom
- C. Military strength
- D. Agricultural development
- E. Technological advancement

**B**

**Explanation:** The Uhuru Torch race, established to celebrate Tanzania's independence, symbolizes national unity and freedom by fostering patriotism and bringing communities together across regions. It does not primarily focus on economic prosperity, military strength, agriculture, or technology.

(vii) Which institution in Tanzania is responsible for controlling inflation and monetary policy?

- A. Tanzania Revenue Authority
- B. Bank of Tanzania
- C. International Monetary Fund
- D. CRDB Bank
- E. National Bank of Commerce

**B**

**Explanation:** The Bank of Tanzania, as the central bank, formulates and implements monetary policy, including controlling inflation through tools like interest rates. The Tanzania Revenue Authority collects taxes, the IMF is an international body, and CRDB and National Bank of Commerce are commercial banks without authority over national monetary policy.

(viii) The ability to stand up for one's beliefs despite pressure from others is known as:

- A. Self-awareness skills
- B. Peer resistance skills
- C. Decision-making skills
- D. Empathy skills
- E. Leadership skills

**B**

**Explanation:** Peer resistance skills enable individuals to uphold their beliefs or decisions against peer pressure, reflecting personal conviction. Self-awareness involves understanding one's emotions, decision-making focuses on choosing options, empathy relates to understanding others, and leadership involves guiding others, none of which match the description.

(ix) A major socio-economic challenge in Tanzania caused by rapid population growth is:

- A. Increased employment opportunities
- B. Strain on public services
- C. Improved infrastructure
- D. Reduced poverty levels
- E. Enhanced food security

**B**

**Explanation:** Rapid population growth increases demand for public services like healthcare, education, and water, straining limited resources. It does not directly increase employment, improve infrastructure, reduce poverty, or enhance food security, as overpopulation often exacerbates these challenges.

(x) Which of the following is a key feature of a democratic government?

- A. Suppression of opposition parties
- B. Free and fair elections
- C. Centralized power in one ruler
- D. Lack of judicial independence
- E. Single-party dominance

**B**

**Explanation:** Free and fair elections are essential to democracy, allowing citizens to choose leaders transparently. Suppression of opposition, centralized power, lack of judicial independence, and single-party dominance are characteristics of authoritarian systems, not democratic ones.

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**

- (i) A government system where power is shared between national and regional governments.
- (ii) A process of granting citizenship to a foreigner after legal requirements are met.
- (iii) A cultural practice that encourages early marriage.
- (iv) A form of government where the head of state is elected.
- (v) A body responsible for protecting human rights in Tanzania.
- (vi) A situation where people lack access to basic necessities like clean water.
- (vii) A leadership style that promotes participation and teamwork.
- (viii) A systematic effort to understand roles of men and women in society.
- (ix) A symbol of Tanzania's national unity and independence.
- (x) A principle ensuring checks and balances among government organs.

**List B**

- A. Gender analysis
- B. Federal government
- C. Non-income poverty
- D. Uhuru Torch
- E. Naturalization
- F. Republic government
- G. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
- H. Separation of powers
- I. Democratic leadership
- J. Bride price
- K. Absolute monarchy
- L. Income poverty
- M. Constitutionalism

(i) B, (ii) E, (iii) J, (iv) F, (v) G, (vi) C, (vii) I, (viii) A, (ix) D, (x) H

**SECTION B (20 Marks)**

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Corruption is a major challenge facing many developing countries, including Tanzania. It involves the misuse of public office or resources for personal gain, undermining trust in governance and hindering socio-economic development. Corruption manifests in forms such as bribery, embezzlement, and favoritism, often affecting public services like healthcare, education, and infrastructure. In Tanzania, efforts to combat corruption include the establishment of institutions like the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). Despite these efforts, weak enforcement, lack of public awareness, and political interference continue to hamper progress. Addressing corruption requires collective action, including promoting transparency, public participation, and accountability in governance.

(a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

### **Combating Corruption in Tanzania: Challenges and Solutions**

(b) Identify two forms of corruption mentioned in the passage.

- **Bribery:** Offering or accepting money or favors to influence decisions, which erodes fair governance.
- **Embezzlement:** Misappropriating public funds for personal use, reducing resources for public services.  
The passage explicitly mentions bribery, embezzlement, and favoritism as forms of corruption, with these two being prominent examples that affect public trust and resource allocation.

(c) What is the author's attitude towards efforts to combat corruption in Tanzania?

The author is critical yet cautiously optimistic, recognizing the establishment of the PCCB as a positive step but noting that weak enforcement, lack of public awareness, and political interference limit its effectiveness, suggesting a need for stronger collective action.

(d) According to the passage, why is corruption a challenge to socio-economic development?

Corruption hinders socio-economic development by undermining trust in governance and misallocating resources, which reduces the effectiveness of public services like healthcare, education, and infrastructure, limiting access and quality for citizens.

(e) Suggest two measures to address corruption based on the passage.

- **Promoting Transparency:** Implementing open governance practices, such as public disclosure of budgets and contracts, to reduce opportunities for corruption.
- **Encouraging Public Participation:** Involving citizens in monitoring government activities to enhance accountability and deter corrupt practices.  
The passage emphasizes collective action, transparency, and accountability as key strategies, making these measures directly relevant to addressing corruption effectively.

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

- **Organizing Elections:** The National Electoral Commission (NEC) plans and conducts national and local elections, ensuring a structured electoral process to elect leaders.

- **Voter Registration:** NEC registers eligible voters and maintains an updated voter register to ensure only qualified individuals participate in elections.
- **Election Monitoring:** It oversees the electoral process to ensure elections are free, fair, and transparent, preventing fraud and irregularities.
- **Voter Education:** NEC educates the public on voting procedures and the importance of participation to increase civic engagement and informed voting.
- **Result Declaration:** It verifies and announces official election results, ensuring accuracy and credibility in the outcome of the electoral process.  
These roles ensure the NEC upholds democratic principles by facilitating fair elections and citizen participation in governance.

(b) Briefly explain five benefits of promoting gender equality in Tanzania.

- **Economic Growth:** Including women in employment and entrepreneurship increases productivity and contributes to national economic development by utilizing the full workforce potential.
- **Improved Education:** Equal access to education for girls creates a skilled workforce, enhancing human capital and societal development.
- **Social Stability:** Gender equality reduces gender-based violence and fosters harmonious family and community relationships by promoting mutual respect.
- **Better Governance:** Women's participation in decision-making brings diverse perspectives, leading to more inclusive and effective policies.
- **Poverty Reduction:** Empowering women economically increases household income, lifting families out of poverty and improving living standards.  
These benefits highlight how gender equality drives social, economic, and political progress in Tanzania by ensuring equal opportunities for all.

### SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer THREE questions in this section. Each question carries 20 marks.

6. Explain six ways in which culture contributes to national unity in Tanzania.

- **Shared Language (Swahili):** Swahili, as the national language, enables communication across Tanzania's diverse ethnic groups, fostering a common identity and reducing linguistic barriers that could cause division.
- **Traditional Festivals:** Events like Saba Saba and Nane Nane unite Tanzanians in celebrating shared cultural and economic achievements, promoting a sense of collective pride and togetherness.
- **Traditional Dances and Music:** Cultural practices like Ngoma dances and traditional music bring communities together during social events, reinforcing bonds and a shared cultural heritage.
- **National Symbols:** Symbols like the Uhuru Torch and national anthem evoke patriotism, reminding citizens of their shared history and aspirations, strengthening national unity.
- **Intermarriage:** Cultural practices encouraging intermarriage among ethnic groups create familial ties across communities, reducing tribalism and fostering a unified national identity.
- **Respect for Diversity:** Tanzania's culture emphasizes tolerance for diverse ethnic traditions, encouraging coexistence and mutual respect, which builds a harmonious national community. These cultural elements create a sense of belonging and shared purpose, bridging ethnic differences and promoting unity across Tanzania's diverse population.

#### 7. Analyze six challenges facing the education sector in Tanzania.

- **Inadequate Funding:** Limited government budgets result in insufficient resources for schools, leading to outdated materials, poorly equipped classrooms, and inadequate facilities, which hinder quality education delivery.
- **Teacher Shortages:** A lack of qualified teachers, particularly in rural areas, reduces the ability to provide effective instruction, as many schools rely on undertrained or volunteer educators.
- **Overcrowded Classrooms:** High student-to-teacher ratios in public schools make it difficult for teachers to provide individualized attention, negatively affecting learning outcomes.
- **Poor Infrastructure:** Many schools lack proper classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, creating an unfavorable learning environment that limits practical and quality education.
- **Low Transition Rates:** Many students, especially girls, fail to transition from primary to secondary education due to poverty, early marriages, or long distances to schools, reducing educational attainment.
- **Curriculum Relevance:** The curriculum often fails to align with market needs, leaving graduates with skills that do not match employment opportunities, contributing to unemployment and underdevelopment.



These challenges impede the education sector's ability to produce a skilled workforce, requiring targeted interventions to improve access and quality.

8. Suggest six measures to improve road safety in Tanzania.

- **Strengthen Traffic Law Enforcement:** Increasing police patrols and using speed cameras ensures drivers comply with traffic rules, reducing accidents caused by speeding or reckless driving.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Educating drivers and pedestrians through media and community programs raises awareness of road safety practices, encouraging responsible behavior.
- **Improve Road Infrastructure:** Constructing and maintaining roads with clear signage, pedestrian crossings, and speed bumps enhances safety by reducing hazards and guiding traffic flow.
- **Vehicle Inspections:** Enforcing regular checks ensures vehicles are roadworthy, preventing accidents due to mechanical failures like faulty brakes or worn tires.
- **Regulate Public Transport:** Monitoring overloading and driver qualifications in public transport vehicles reduces risks associated with overcrowded or poorly driven buses and minibuses.
- **Promote Driver Training:** Enhancing driver education programs ensures drivers are skilled and aware of safety standards, reducing errors that lead to accidents.  
These measures address key causes of road accidents, improving safety for all road users in Tanzania.

9. Discuss six benefits of good governance to the development of Tanzania.

- **Enhanced Accountability:** Good governance ensures leaders are answerable to citizens, reducing corruption and ensuring resources are used effectively for development projects like infrastructure and healthcare.
- **Economic Growth:** Transparent and efficient governance attracts investment and promotes economic policies that foster growth, creating jobs and improving living standards.
- **Improved Public Services:** Good governance prioritizes equitable distribution of resources, enhancing access to quality education, healthcare, and water, which supports human development.
- **Political Stability:** Fair and inclusive governance reduces conflicts and promotes peace, creating a stable environment conducive to long-term development planning.

- **Citizen Participation:** Encouraging public involvement in decision-making ensures policies reflect citizens' needs, leading to more effective and sustainable development outcomes.
- **Rule of Law:** Upholding the rule of law ensures justice and equality, fostering trust in institutions and encouraging investment and social cohesion for development.  
Good governance creates a framework for sustainable development by ensuring resources, policies, and institutions serve the public interest effectively.

10. Elaborate six strategies for poverty alleviation in Tanzania.

- **Promote Agricultural Development:** Providing farmers with access to modern tools, seeds, and markets increases productivity and income, as agriculture is a primary livelihood for many Tanzanians.
- **Enhance Education Access:** Expanding access to quality education, especially for girls and rural communities, equips individuals with skills for better employment, breaking the poverty cycle.
- **Support Small Businesses:** Offering microfinance and training to small entrepreneurs, particularly women, fosters economic independence and job creation in local communities.
- **Improve Infrastructure:** Developing roads, electricity, and water supply enhances access to markets and services, boosting economic activities and reducing poverty.
- **Strengthen Social Protection:** Implementing programs like cash transfers or food subsidies for vulnerable groups provides immediate relief and supports long-term poverty reduction.
- **Promote Job Creation:** Encouraging industrial growth and vocational training creates employment opportunities, increasing household incomes and reducing poverty levels. These strategies target root causes of poverty, empowering individuals and communities to achieve sustainable economic and social progress.