THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL

CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

011   **CIVICS**

(For Private Candidates)

Time: 2:30 Hours   **ANSWERS**   **28, November 2001 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) The process of becoming a citizen of Tanzania through legal procedures is called:
A. Immigration
B. Naturalization
C. Registration
D. Migration
E. Dual citizenship

B
Explanation: Naturalization is the legal process by which a foreigner becomes a Tanzanian citizen after meeting requirements like residency and legal compliance. Immigration involves entering a country, registration is a general term, migration is movement, and dual citizenship refers to holding two nationalities.

(ii) A person who flees their country due to political persecution is referred to as:
A. A citizen
B. A refugee
C. A migrant
D. A tourist
E. An immigrant

B
Explanation: A refugee flees their country due to persecution, war, or violence, seeking safety elsewhere. A citizen is a legal member of a country, a migrant moves for various reasons, a tourist travels temporarily, and an immigrant settles in another country for other reasons.

(iii) Which of the following is a symbol of Tanzania's national identity?
A. National currency
B. Mount Kilimanjaro
C. National anthem
D. Sea waves
E. Currency notes

C
Explanation: The national anthem is a key symbol of Tanzania's national identity, fostering patriotism and unity through its lyrics and use in national events. Mount Kilimanjaro and the national currency are significant but not primarily identity symbols, while sea waves and currency notes are not national symbols.

(iv) The urban local government authorities in Tanzania include:
A. Village councils
B. District councils

C. City councils
D. Ward governments
E. Regional councils

C
Explanation: Urban local government authorities in Tanzania include city councils, municipal councils, and town councils, which govern urban areas. Village councils and ward governments are rural, district councils cover broader areas, and regional councils are not local government bodies.

(v) A society's failure to recognize the equal roles of men and women is referred to as:
A. Gender equity
B. Gender balance
C. Gender blindness
D. Gender equality
E. Gender stereotyping

C
Explanation: Gender blindness is the failure to recognize the different roles and needs of men and women, leading to unequal treatment. Gender equity and equality aim for fairness, gender balance refers to equal representation, and gender stereotyping involves assumptions about roles.

(vi) A major cause of road accidents in Tanzania is:
A. Improved road infrastructure
B. Overloading of vehicles
C. Increased public awareness
D. Strict traffic regulations
E. Modern vehicle technology

B
Explanation: Overloading vehicles, especially in public transport, causes accidents by reducing vehicle control and increasing mechanical strain. Improved infrastructure, awareness, regulations, and technology aim to reduce accidents, not cause them.

(vii) The Zanzibar Constitution of 1984 is significant because it:
A. Abolished the union with Tanganyika
B. Introduced a Bill of Rights
C. Established a single-party system
D. Centralized power in Zanzibar
E. Eliminated the House of Representatives

B
Explanation: The Zanzibar Constitution of 1984 introduced a Bill of Rights, ensuring protections for citizens' rights in Zanzibar. It did not abolish the union, establish a single-party system, centralize power, or eliminate the House of Representatives, which remain part of Zanzibar's governance structure.

(viii) The ability to analyze and evaluate information critically is known as:
A. Self-awareness skills
B. Critical thinking skills
C. Negotiation skills
D. Leadership skills
E. Empathy skills

B
Explanation: Critical thinking skills involve analyzing and evaluating information to make informed decisions. Self-awareness focuses on understanding oneself, negotiation involves bargaining, leadership guides others, and empathy relates to understanding others' feelings.

(ix) Which of the following is a benefit of democratic elections in Tanzania?
A. Increased corruption
B. Enhanced citizen participation
C. Reduced public accountability
D. Suppression of opposition
E. Limited voter education

B
Explanation: Democratic elections enhance citizen participation by allowing people to choose leaders freely, strengthening democracy. Corruption, reduced accountability, suppression, and limited voter education are negative outcomes, not benefits of democratic elections.

(x) A major obstacle to sustainable development in Tanzania is:
A. High literacy rates
B. Lack of preventive maintenance culture
C. Advanced industrial sector
D. Efficient public transport
E. Strong foreign investment

B
Explanation: The lack of a preventive maintenance culture leads to infrastructure decay, hindering sustainable development by increasing costs and inefficiencies. High literacy, advanced industry, efficient transport, and strong investment are positive factors, not obstacles.

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 the monarch has ceremonial powers.
(ii) A measure of the average duration of life in a population.
(iii) A cultural practice that promotes family stability.
(iv) A body responsible for resolving disputes in Tanzania.
(v) A factor hindering industrial development in Tanzania.
(vi) The ability to evaluate and solve problems effectively.
(vii) A system ensuring fairness in resource distribution.

(viii) A symbol of Tanzania's cultural heritage.
(ix) A process to address gender imbalances.
(x) A policy to improve public transport safety.

List B
A. Constitutional monarchy
B. Life expectancy
C. Monogamy
D. Judiciary
E. Poor technology
F. Problem-solving skills
G. Gender equity
H. National festivals
I. Affirmative action
J. Strict traffic regulations
K. Poverty cycle
L. Federalism
M. Corruption

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

SECTION B (20 Marks)

3.   Read   the   following   passage   carefully   and   answer   the   questions   that   follow.
Gender inequality remains a significant challenge in Tanzania, affecting access to education, employment, and decision-making opportunities. Women and girls often face barriers such as early marriage, gender-based violence, and limited access to resources. The Tanzanian government has introduced policies like the National Strategy for Gender Development to promote equality. However, cultural norms, inadequate enforcement, and lack of awareness continue to hinder progress. Empowering women through education, economic opportunities, and legal reforms is essential for achieving sustainable development and reducing poverty in Tanzania.

(a) What is the most suitable title for the passage?
Addressing Gender Inequality for Sustainable Development in Tanzania

(b) Identify two barriers to gender equality mentioned in the passage.

- **Early Marriage**: Forces girls to leave education and limits their opportunities for personal and professional growth.

- **Gender-Based Violence**: Creates fear and restricts women's participation in social and economic activities.

The passage lists early marriage, gender-based violence, and limited resource access as barriers, with these two being key examples impacting women's equality.

(c) What is the author's attitude towards gender inequality in Tanzania?

The author is critical and concerned, highlighting gender inequality as a significant challenge and noting barriers like cultural norms and inadequate enforcement, while advocating for women's empowerment to achieve progress.

(d) According to the passage, why is empowering women essential for Tanzania's development? Empowering women is essential because it enhances access to education, employment, and decision-making, which promotes sustainable development and reduces poverty by enabling women to contribute economically and socially.

(e) Suggest two measures to promote gender equality based on the passage.

- **Providing Education Opportunities**: Ensuring girls have access to quality education equips them with skills for employment and leadership roles.

- **Implementing Legal Reforms**: Enacting and enforcing laws to address gender-based barriers, such as early marriage, promotes equal opportunities.
  The passage highlights education and legal reforms as critical for empowering women, making these measures directly relevant to achieving gender equality.

4. (a) Outline five indicators of economic development in Tanzania.

- **GDP Growth**: Rising Gross Domestic Product reflects increased economic activity and productivity, indicating a growing economy.

- **Poverty Reduction**: A decline in poverty levels shows improved living standards and equitable wealth distribution, a key development sign.

- **Improved Infrastructure**: Development of roads, electricity, and water supply supports economic activities and enhances access to services.

- **Increased Employment**: Higher employment rates indicate more job opportunities, contributing to economic stability and individual well-being.

- **Access to Education and Healthcare**: Expanded access to these services reflects investment in human capital, essential for long-term economic growth.
  These indicators demonstrate tangible progress in Tanzania's economic development by measuring growth, equity, and human welfare.

(b) Briefly explain five roles of the family in promoting social values in Tanzania.

- **Moral Education**: Families teach children values like honesty and respect, shaping them into responsible citizens who uphold societal ethics.

- **Cultural Transmission**: Families pass down traditions and cultural practices, preserving Tanzania's heritage and fostering a sense of identity.

- **Socialization**: Families guide children in understanding social norms, preparing them for positive interactions within their communities.

- **Discipline**: Families instill discipline through rules and guidance, encouraging adherence to societal laws and values.

- **Role Modeling**: Parents demonstrate behaviors like cooperation and empathy, influencing children to adopt these values in their lives.
  The family serves as the primary unit for instilling values that promote social cohesion and ethical behavior in Tanzanian society.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

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

5. Discuss six ways in which the Uhuru Torch promotes national unity in Tanzania.

- **Symbol of Independence**: The Uhuru Torch commemorates Tanzania's independence, fostering patriotism and a shared national identity among citizens.

- **Nationwide Reach**: The torch race visits diverse regions, bringing communities together and promoting unity across ethnic and geographic divides.

- **Community Engagement**: It encourages participation in development projects, uniting citizens in collective efforts to improve their communities.

- **Cultural Celebration**: The race showcases Tanzania's cultural diversity through events, strengthening national pride and cohesion through shared heritage.

- **Inspiration for Development**: The torch promotes government initiatives, motivating citizens to work together toward national development goals.

- **Social Awareness**: It raises awareness on issues like peace and unity, encouraging citizens to embrace harmony and cooperation across communities.
  The Uhuru Torch serves as a unifying symbol, bridging differences and inspiring collective action for Tanzania's progress.

6. Examine six challenges facing the health sector in Tanzania.

- **Inadequate Funding**: Limited budgets lead to shortages of medical supplies, equipment, and facilities, reducing the quality and availability of healthcare services.

- **Shortage of Healthcare Workers**: A lack of trained doctors and nurses, especially in rural areas, limits the capacity to provide adequate medical care.

- **Poor Infrastructure**: Many health facilities lack proper buildings, electricity, or clean water, hindering effective service delivery and patient care.

- **High Disease Burden**: Prevalence of diseases like malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis overwhelms the healthcare system, straining resources and personnel.

- **Limited Access to Services**: Rural populations face challenges accessing healthcare due to long distances and poor transportation, reducing health equity.

- **Weak Health Systems Management**: Inefficient administration and corruption hinder the effective allocation and use of health resources, impacting service quality.
  These challenges impede the health sector's ability to provide equitable and quality care, requiring urgent reforms and investment.

7. Suggest six measures to address gender-based violence in Tanzania.

- **Strengthen Legal Enforcement**: Enforcing strict laws against gender-based violence with severe penalties deters perpetrators and ensures justice for victims.

- **Public Awareness Campaigns**: Educating communities through media and workshops raises awareness of the impacts of gender-based violence, encouraging prevention.

- **Support Services for Victims**: Establishing shelters and counseling centers provides safety and support for survivors, aiding their recovery and empowerment.

- **Promote Gender Equality**: Encouraging equal roles for men and women reduces cultural attitudes that justify violence, fostering mutual respect.

- **Engage Community Leaders**: Involving traditional and religious leaders in advocating against violence leverages their influence to change community norms.

- **Empower Women Economically**: Providing economic opportunities reduces women's dependency, enabling them to escape abusive situations and build independence.
These measures address the root causes and consequences of gender-based violence, promoting a safer and more equitable society.

8. Explain six principles of democracy that enhance good governance in Tanzania.

- **Rule of Law**: Ensures all citizens and institutions are accountable to laws, promoting fairness and preventing abuse of power in governance.

- **Free and Fair Elections**: Allows citizens to choose leaders transparently, ensuring accountability and representation in government decisions.

- **Separation of Powers**: Divides government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches, ensuring checks and balances to prevent power concentration.

- **Citizen Participation**: Encourages public involvement in decision-making, ensuring policies reflect citizens' needs and enhancing governance legitimacy.

- **Transparency**: Requires open government operations, such as public budget disclosure, reducing corruption and building public trust.

- **Protection of Human Rights**: Safeguards individual freedoms and equality, fostering inclusive governance that respects all citizens' rights.
These principles create a framework for accountable, transparent, and inclusive governance, strengthening Tanzania's democratic system.

9. Analyze six roles of the media in promoting human rights in Tanzania.

- **Raising Awareness**: The media educates the public on human rights, informing citizens of their rights and how to seek redress for violations.

- **Exposing Violations**: Investigative journalism uncovers human rights abuses, such as police brutality, holding perpetrators accountable and prompting action.

- **Advocating for Reforms**: The media campaigns for legal and policy changes to protect rights, influencing government to address human rights issues.

- **Providing a Platform**: It gives voice to marginalized groups, ensuring their human rights concerns are heard and addressed in public discourse.

- **Monitoring Government**: The media oversees government actions, ensuring policies and practices align with human rights standards, promoting accountability.

- **Educating on Legal Rights**: Through programs and articles, the media informs citizens about legal protections, empowering them to defend their rights.
  The media acts as a watchdog and advocate, amplifying human rights issues and fostering a culture of respect and accountability in Tanzania.

10. Elaborate six strategies for improving public transport safety in Tanzania.

- **Enforce Traffic Regulations**: Implementing strict rules, such as speed limits and driver licensing, reduces accidents by ensuring compliance through penalties.

- **Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns**: Educating drivers and passengers on safety practices, like wearing seatbelts, promotes responsible behavior on public transport.

- **Improve Road Infrastructure**: Building and maintaining roads with clear signage, pedestrian lanes, and lighting enhances safety for public transport users.

- **Regular Vehicle Inspections**: Mandating checks for public transport vehicles ensures they are roadworthy, preventing accidents due to mechanical failures.

- **Train Drivers**: Providing professional training for public transport drivers improves their skills and awareness, reducing errors that cause accidents.

- **Regulate Passenger Loads**: Preventing overloading in buses and minibuses ensures vehicle stability and reduces risks of accidents due to excess weight.
  These strategies target key safety issues in public transport, enhancing reliability and protecting passengers and other road users.