

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

011

CIVICS

(For Private Candidates Only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

24, November 2004 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).

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SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

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 currency
- B. Mount Kilimanjaro
- C. Sea waves
- D. National flag
- E. Coffee plantation

Answer: B

Reason: The Tanzanian Coat of Arms includes Mount Kilimanjaro, symbolizing the nation's natural heritage, along with a shield and spear, elephant tusks, and agricultural symbols. The national currency (A), sea waves (C), national flag (D), and coffee plantation (E) are not components of the Coat of Arms, though the flag is a separate national symbol.

(ii) A family consisting of two parents and their children is known as:

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

Answer: B

Reason: A nuclear family (B) consists of two parents and their children, as defined in the Tanzanian Civics syllabus. An extended family (A) includes additional relatives, a single-parent family (C) has one parent, an adoptive family (D) involves adopted children, and a couple family (E) has no children.

(iii) The principle that ensures fairness and justice in a democratic state is:

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

Answer: A

Reason: The rule of law (A) ensures that laws apply equally to all citizens, promoting fairness and justice in a democracy. Good governance (B), separation of powers (C), constitutionalism (D), and democracy (E) are related concepts, but the rule of law specifically addresses legal equality and justice.

(iv) Which institution in Tanzania is responsible for managing public revenue through taxation?

- A. Bank of Tanzania
- B. Tanzania Revenue Authority
- C. National Electoral Commission
- D. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance

E. National Bank of Commerce

Answer: B

Reason: The Tanzania Revenue Authority (B) is tasked with collecting taxes and managing public revenue. The Bank of Tanzania (A) handles monetary policy, the National Electoral Commission (C) oversees elections, the Commission (D) protects human rights, and the National Bank of Commerce (E) is a commercial bank.

(v) A government system where all political power is held by a single ruler is called:

- A. Constitutional monarchy
- B. Absolute monarchy
- C. Republic government
- D. Federal government
- E. Confederation

Answer: B

Reason: An absolute monarchy (B) is characterized by a single ruler (e.g., a king or queen) holding all political power. A constitutional monarchy (A) limits the monarch's power, a republic (C) has an elected head, and federal (D) and confederation (E) systems involve shared governance.

(vi) A situation where people cannot access basic services like healthcare and education is termed:

- A. Income poverty
- B. Absolute poverty
- C. Non-income poverty
- D. Relative poverty
- E. Poverty cycle

Answer: C

Reason: Non-income poverty (C) refers to the lack of access to basic services like healthcare and education, despite some income. Absolute poverty (B) is extreme deprivation, income poverty (A) focuses on low earnings, relative poverty (D) compares wealth, and poverty cycle (E) describes perpetuating factors.

(vii) Which institution in Tanzania regulates monetary policy to control inflation?

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

Answer: B

Reason: The Bank of Tanzania (B) is the central bank responsible for regulating monetary policy and controlling inflation. The Tanzania Revenue Authority (A) collects taxes, the International Monetary Fund (C) is an international body, SACCOS (D) are savings cooperatives, and the National Bank of Commerce (E) is a commercial bank.

(viii) The ability to make informed choices after evaluating options is known as:

- A. Self-awareness skills
- B. Decision-making skills

- C. Leadership skills
- D. Communication skills
- E. Peer resistance skills

Answer: B

Reason: Decision-making skills (B) involve evaluating options and making informed choices, as emphasized in the Civics syllabus. Self-awareness (A), leadership (C), communication (D), and peer resistance (E) skills focus on different abilities, such as self-understanding or resisting pressure.

(ix) A cultural practice that violates human rights in Tanzania is:

- A. Traditional dances
- B. Female genital mutilation
- C. Community festivals
- D. Storytelling
- E. Payment of bride price

Answer: B

Reason: Female genital mutilation (B) is a cultural practice in Tanzania that violates human rights by causing physical and psychological harm, prohibited under law. Traditional dances (A), festivals (C), storytelling (D), and bride price (E) are generally positive or less harmful practices.

(x) The primary role of the National Anthem in Tanzania is to:

- A. Promote tourism
- B. Foster national unity
- C. Support economic development
- D. Enhance military strength
- E. Encourage foreign investment

Answer: B

Reason: The National Anthem (B) fosters national unity and patriotism, sung during official events to unite Tanzanians. Promoting tourism (A), economic development (C), military strength (D), or foreign investment (E) are not its primary roles.

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 where the head of state is elected and serves as head of government.
- (ii) A condition where individuals lack sufficient income for basic needs.
- (iii) Ensures no single government organ dominates others.
- (iv) A body promoting human rights in Tanzania.
- (v) A cultural value that strengthens social bonds.
- (vi) A system where member states retain full sovereignty.
- (vii) The right to participate in elections.
- (viii) A major challenge to Tanzania's economic growth.
- (ix) A government where the monarch has ceremonial duties.
- (x) The principle that laws apply equally to all.

List B

- A. Constitutional Monarchy
- B. Political Rights
- C. Absolute Poverty
- D. Separation of Powers
- E. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
- F. Traditional Values
- G. Confederation Government
- H. Republic Government
- I. Rule of Law
- J. Unemployment

Answers:

- (i) H – Republic Government
- (ii) C – Absolute Poverty
- (iii) D – Separation of Powers
- (iv) E – Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
- (v) F – Traditional Values
- (vi) G – Confederation Government
- (vii) B – Political Rights
- (viii) J – Unemployment
- (ix) A – Constitutional Monarchy
- (x) I – Rule of Law

SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Road accidents are a growing concern in Tanzania, claiming numerous lives annually. Factors contributing to accidents include reckless driving, poor road conditions, and inadequate enforcement of traffic laws. Many drivers, particularly of public transport like Daladala, engage in speeding and overloading to maximize profits, endangering passengers. Additionally, the lack of pedestrian pathways and insufficient road signs exacerbate the problem. The government has introduced measures like traffic police patrols and public awareness campaigns, but challenges such as limited resources and corruption hinder progress. Addressing road safety requires collective efforts from all stakeholders.

Questions

(a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

"The Challenge of Road Accidents in Tanzania"

(b) Identify two causes of road accidents mentioned in the passage.

- Reckless driving
- Poor road condition

(c) What is the author's attitude toward road accidents?

The author is concerned and critical, highlighting road accidents as a serious issue and noting the need for collective action.

(d) According to the passage, why do some public transport drivers contribute to road accidents?

Some public transport drivers contribute to accidents by speeding and overloading to maximize profits, endangering passengers.

(e) Suggest two measures to improve road safety in Tanzania.

- Strengthen enforcement of traffic laws through regular patrols and penalties.
- Improve road infrastructure by adding pedestrian pathways and clear road signs.

4. (a) Outline five roles of the government in promoting social development in Tanzania.

- Providing free education to increase literacy and skills.
- Improving healthcare access through hospitals and clinics.
- Developing infrastructure like roads and water supply systems.
- Implementing poverty reduction programs like TASAF.
- Promoting gender equality through policies and awareness campaigns.

(b) List five advantages of good leadership in a community.

Answer:

- Promotes unity and cooperation among community members.
- Ensures effective resource allocation for development projects.
- Encourages transparency and accountability in decision-making.
- Resolves conflicts peacefully, maintaining social harmony.
- Inspires community participation in governance and initiatives.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

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

5. Explain six ways in which the Tanzanian government promotes youth employment.

The government establishes vocational training centers that equip young people with practical skills in various fields such as carpentry, tailoring, mechanics, and information technology. These skills enable youths to start their own businesses or secure jobs.

It creates youth development funds that provide loans and grants to young entrepreneurs, helping them to start and expand income-generating projects and businesses.

The government promotes agricultural programs targeting youth by providing them with land, farming equipment, and agricultural training to encourage self-employment in the agricultural sector.

It encourages investment in labor-intensive industries such as construction, mining, and manufacturing, which create job opportunities for large numbers of young people.

The government organizes youth employment initiatives such as public works programs, where young people are employed in community development projects like road construction and environmental conservation.

It collaborates with private sector institutions to offer internships, apprenticeships, and attachments for students and graduates, giving them practical work experience to increase their employability.

6. Analyze six challenges facing the industrial sector in Tanzania.

Inadequate infrastructure, including poor roads, unreliable electricity, and limited water supply, raises production costs and hampers the smooth operation of industries.

Lack of sufficient capital and limited access to affordable credit prevent entrepreneurs from establishing new industries or expanding existing ones.

Shortage of skilled labor makes it difficult for industries to adopt modern technology and maintain high productivity due to a lack of qualified personnel.

Dependence on imported raw materials increases operational costs and causes delays in production, affecting the competitiveness of local industries.

High taxes, multiple business levies, and bureaucratic procedures discourage both local and foreign investors from establishing industries in the country.

Competition from imported goods, often cheaper and sometimes of higher quality, reduces the market for locally produced products, limiting industrial growth.

7. Describe six functions of the Parliament in Tanzania.

Parliament makes laws by debating and passing bills that govern the country. These laws regulate the conduct of citizens and institutions.

It approves the national budget by reviewing and authorizing the government's revenue and expenditure plans for each financial year.

Parliament oversees government activities by questioning ministers, discussing reports, and ensuring that government institutions operate efficiently and transparently.

It represents the interests of citizens by allowing Members of Parliament to present the concerns and needs of the people from their constituencies.

Parliament ratifies international treaties and agreements by reviewing and approving them before they become legally binding on the country.

It amends the Constitution when necessary, by discussing and approving proposed changes to the national legal framework.

8. Elaborate six benefits of cultural diversity in Tanzania.

Cultural diversity promotes national unity by encouraging people from different ethnic groups to respect and appreciate one another's traditions and beliefs.

It enriches the country's cultural heritage through a wide variety of traditional music, dances, languages, foods, and customs, making Tanzania culturally vibrant.

Cultural diversity boosts the tourism industry as tourists are attracted by the diverse cultural practices, traditional festivals, and historical sites.

It facilitates knowledge exchange as people learn different ideas, beliefs, and ways of life from one another, promoting understanding and innovation.

Cultural diversity encourages peaceful coexistence by fostering tolerance and cooperation among communities of different backgrounds.

It broadens social experiences by allowing individuals to participate in and enjoy a range of cultural events, foods, clothing, and customs from various groups within the country.

9. Discuss six negative effects of poverty on Tanzanian society.

Poverty leads to poor access to healthcare services, resulting in high rates of illness and preventable deaths due to a lack of money for medical treatment.

It contributes to low education levels as many poor families cannot afford school fees, uniforms, or learning materials for their children.

Poverty increases crime rates, as desperate individuals may turn to theft, robbery, and other illegal activities in order to survive.

It causes child labor, as children from poor families are forced to work at a young age to support their households, denying them the opportunity for education.

Poverty results in malnutrition and hunger because affected families cannot afford enough nutritious food, leading to poor health and stunted growth, especially in children.

It undermines social development by increasing inequality, social exclusion, and hopelessness among marginalized groups in society.

10. Suggest six strategies to enhance gender equity in Tanzania.

Promoting equal access to education for boys and girls ensures that both genders have the same opportunities to acquire knowledge and skills.

Strengthening legal frameworks by enforcing laws that protect women's rights and prohibit discrimination in employment, property ownership, and political participation improves gender equity.

Raising public awareness about the importance of gender equality through campaigns, media, and community meetings challenges harmful traditions and stereotypes.

Encouraging women's participation in leadership and decision-making positions in government, politics, and business ensures their voices are heard and their needs addressed.

Providing economic empowerment programs for women, such as microfinance, vocational training, and entrepreneurial support, enables them to become financially independent.

Promoting shared domestic responsibilities by encouraging men to participate in household chores and child-rearing reduces the burden on women and fosters gender-balanced homes.