

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

011

CIVICS

(For Private Candidates Only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

26, November 2008 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 element of Tanzania's Coat of Arms symbolizes the nation's commitment to unity and peace?

- A. Flaming torch
- B. National flag
- C. Sea waves
- D. Agricultural tools
- E. National currency

Answer: A

Reason: The flaming torch on Tanzania's Coat of Arms symbolizes unity and peace, reflecting the nation's aspirations for harmony and enlightenment. The national flag (B) is a separate symbol, sea waves (C) are not featured, agricultural tools (D) represent labor, and the national currency (E) is not part of the Coat of Arms, making the torch the precise choice.

(ii) A household structure where multiple generations coexist under one roof, including parents, children, and grandparents, is best described as:

- A. Conjugal family
- B. Extended family
- C. Nuclear family
- D. Matrilineal family
- E. Patriarchal family

Answer: B

Reason: An extended family (B) includes multiple generations, such as parents, children, and grandparents, living together, as per the Civics syllabus. A conjugal family (A) focuses on the marital unit, a nuclear family (C) includes only parents and children, and matrilineal (D) or patriarchal (E) families refer to lineage or authority structures, not household composition.

(iii) Which principle underpins the Tanzanian Constitution's assurance that no individual or institution is above legal accountability?

- A. Constitutional supremacy
- B. Separation of powers
- C. Rule of law
- D. Judicial independence
- E. Legislative sovereignty

Answer: C

Reason: The rule of law (C) ensures that everyone, including institutions, is accountable to the law, a cornerstone of Tanzania's Constitution. Constitutional supremacy (A) supports this but is broader, separation of powers (B) divides governance roles, judicial independence (D) is a component of the rule of law, and legislative sovereignty (E) is less relevant in this context.

(iv) The Tanzanian institution tasked with ensuring fiscal transparency through revenue collection is:

- A. Controller and Auditor General
- B. Tanzania Revenue Authority
- C. Public Accounts Committee
- D. Bank of Tanzania
- E. National Audit Office

Answer: B

Reason: The Tanzania Revenue Authority (B) collects taxes, ensuring fiscal transparency for government revenue. The Controller and Auditor General (A) and National Audit Office (E) audit public spending, the Public Accounts Committee (C) oversees expenditure, and the Bank of Tanzania (D) manages monetary policy, not revenue collection.

(v) Which characteristic most accurately distinguishes an absolute monarchy from a constitutional monarchy?

- A. Presence of a written constitution
- B. Unrestricted authority of the monarch
- C. Existence of an elected parliament
- D. Ceremonial role of the monarch
- E. Decentralized governance structure

Answer: B

Reason: An absolute monarchy (B) is defined by the monarch's unrestricted authority, unlike a constitutional monarchy where the monarch's role is ceremonial (D). A written constitution (A) or elected parliament (C) may exist in constitutional monarchies, and decentralized governance (E) is unrelated to this distinction.

(vi) A socio-economic condition where individuals have minimal income but cannot access quality education or sanitation is classified as:

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

Answer: B

Reason: Non-income poverty (B) describes the lack of access to services like education and sanitation, despite some income. Absolute poverty (A) is extreme deprivation, relative poverty (C) compares wealth, multidimensional poverty (D) is broader, and income poverty (E) focuses solely on low earnings.

(vii) Which Tanzanian institution has the mandate to formulate monetary policy to stabilize the economy?

- A. Ministry of Finance
- B. Bank of Tanzania
- C. Tanzania Investment Centre
- D. National Economic Empowerment Council
- E. Tanzania Revenue Authority

Answer: B

Reason: The Bank of Tanzania (B) formulates monetary policy to stabilize the economy, including controlling inflation. The Ministry of Finance (A) handles fiscal policy, the Tanzania Investment Centre

(C) promotes investment, the National Economic Empowerment Council (D) focuses on economic inclusion, and the Tanzania Revenue Authority (E) collects taxes.

(viii) The life skill that enables an individual to critically assess societal pressures and make autonomous decisions is:

- A. Critical thinking skills
- B. Assertiveness skills
- C. Self-awareness skills
- D. Empathy skills
- E. Negotiation skills

Answer: A

Reason: Critical thinking skills (A) allow individuals to analyze societal pressures and make independent decisions, as per the Civics syllabus. Assertiveness (B), self-awareness (C), empathy (D), and negotiation (E) skills address different aspects, such as confidence or understanding others.

(ix) Which cultural practice in Tanzania is most likely to contravene international human rights standards?

- A. Initiation ceremonies
- B. Early marriage
- C. Communal land ownership
- D. Traditional healing
- E. Oral history narration

Answer: B

Reason: Early marriage (B) contravenes human rights standards by denying girls education and autonomy, violating international conventions like CEDAW. Initiation ceremonies (A), communal land ownership (C), traditional healing (D), and oral history (E) are generally not harmful or are culturally positive.

(x) The Uhuru Torch race in Tanzania primarily serves to:

- A. Stimulate economic investment
- B. Promote national unity and development
- C. Enhance international diplomacy
- D. Celebrate cultural diversity
- E. Strengthen military coordination

Answer: B

Reason: The Uhuru Torch race (B) promotes national unity and development, symbolizing freedom and progress across Tanzania. Economic investment (A), diplomacy (C), cultural diversity (D), and military coordination (E) are not its primary objectives.

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 head of state is also the head of government.
- (ii) A condition where people lack access to basic necessities like clean water.
- (iii) Prevents dominance of one government organ over others.
- (iv) A Tanzanian body addressing human rights violations.
- (v) A cultural practice fostering social cohesion.
- (vi) A system where member states maintain full autonomy.
- (vii) The right to engage in political decision-making.
- (viii) A persistent barrier to Tanzania's socio-economic progress.
- (ix) A government with a symbolic monarch.
- (x) The principle ensuring legal equality for all citizens.

List B

- A. Constitutional Monarchy
- B. Political Rights
- C. Non-income Poverty
- D. Separation of Powers
- E. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
- F. Communal Festivals
- G. Confederation Government
- H. Republic Government
- I. Rule of Law
- J. Corruption

Answers:

- (i) H – Republic Government
- (ii) C – Non-income Poverty
- (iii) D – Separation of Powers
- (iv) E – Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
- (v) F – Communal Festivals
- (vi) G – Confederation Government
- (vii) B – Political Rights
- (viii) J – Corruption
- (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.

Corruption remains a pervasive obstacle to Tanzania's development, undermining public trust and economic progress. It manifests in forms such as bribery, nepotism, and misappropriation of public funds, often within government institutions. This erodes the quality of public services, including healthcare and education, and discourages foreign investment. The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) has been established to tackle this issue, but its effectiveness is hampered by political interference and inadequate resources. Deep-rooted cultural attitudes that normalize certain corrupt practices further complicate eradication efforts. Systemic reforms and public sensitization are critical to fostering integrity.

Questions

(a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

"Corruption: A Barrier to Tanzania's Development"

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

- Bribery
- Nepotism

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

The author is critical and concerned, viewing corruption as a major hindrance to development and calling for systemic reforms.

(d) According to the passage, why does corruption persist in Tanzania?

Corruption persists due to political interference, inadequate resources for anti-corruption bodies, and cultural attitudes that normalize corrupt practices.

(e) Suggest two measures to combat corruption in Tanzania.

- Strengthen the independence and funding of the PCCB.
- Launch nationwide campaigns to educate citizens on the harms of corruption.

4. (a) Outline five consequences of poor governance in Tanzania.

- Increased corruption, undermining public trust.
- Inefficient public service delivery, affecting education and healthcare.
- Economic stagnation due to mismanagement of resources.
- Social unrest from unequal resource distribution.
- Reduced foreign investment due to lack of transparency.

(b) List five characteristics of a stable family.

- Mutual respect among family members.
- Effective communication and conflict resolution.
- Financial stability and resource sharing.
- Emotional support and care for each other.
- Shared responsibilities and roles.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

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

5. Analyze six ways in which corruption undermines Tanzania's socio-economic development.

Corruption weakens government institutions by eroding trust and efficiency. When public officials engage in corrupt practices such as bribery and embezzlement, essential services like healthcare, education, and security suffer, leading to poor public service delivery and reduced quality of life for citizens.

It discourages both local and foreign investment. Investors fear unstable and unfair business environments where bribes and favoritism are necessary to operate. This limits economic growth opportunities, job creation, and the expansion of industries.

Corruption increases the cost of doing business. When entrepreneurs and companies are forced to pay unofficial fees to secure licenses, permits, and contracts, production costs rise. These costs are often passed on to consumers, making goods and services more expensive and reducing economic competitiveness.

It deepens poverty and inequality. Funds meant for public services and development projects are diverted for personal gain, depriving the poor of basic needs such as clean water, roads, schools, and hospitals. This widens the gap between the rich and the poor in society.

Corruption undermines the rule of law. When individuals use bribes to avoid legal consequences or gain unfair advantages, the justice system loses credibility. This promotes lawlessness and impunity, weakening societal values and order.

It hampers infrastructure development. Resources intended for public works like roads, bridges, and energy projects are misappropriated, resulting in incomplete or poor-quality infrastructure. This affects transportation, trade, and general economic productivity.

6. Examine six challenges in implementing the Tanzanian Constitution effectively.

Limited public awareness of constitutional rights and responsibilities is a major challenge. Many citizens are not well-informed about the provisions of the Constitution, reducing their ability to demand accountability and participate effectively in governance.

Weak enforcement mechanisms hinder effective implementation. Some government institutions responsible for upholding constitutional provisions lack resources, independence, or the political will to enforce laws and policies impartially.

Political interference in constitutional processes compromises its effectiveness. At times, leaders manipulate legal frameworks to maintain power, undermining democratic practices and limiting the Constitution's role in protecting citizens' rights.

Corruption within public offices also affects constitutional implementation. When officials act out of self-interest rather than public service, constitutional principles like fairness, justice, and transparency are undermined.

Limited civic education programs on constitutional matters leave citizens unaware of legal reforms, amendments, and their implications. This reduces meaningful public participation in constitutional processes and weakens democratic governance.

Bureaucratic inefficiency slows down the realization of constitutional mandates. Delays in policy formulation, law enforcement, and service delivery mean that citizens do not fully enjoy the rights and benefits guaranteed by the Constitution.

7. Discuss six roles of civil society organizations in promoting democracy in Tanzania.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a vital role in educating citizens about their rights and responsibilities. Through seminars, campaigns, and community meetings, they raise awareness of democratic principles, encouraging active public participation in governance.

They advocate for human rights by monitoring government actions and speaking against abuses. CSOs work to protect freedom of expression, the right to assembly, and access to information, which are fundamental in a democratic society.

CSOs act as watchdogs, promoting transparency and accountability within government and public institutions. They investigate and report corruption, mismanagement of resources, and policy failures, pressuring authorities to uphold integrity.

They support marginalized groups by providing platforms for women, youth, and people with disabilities to voice their concerns. This ensures inclusive decision-making and equitable representation in leadership positions.

CSOs participate in election monitoring, ensuring free, fair, and credible electoral processes. By observing voting, counting, and reporting irregularities, they strengthen public trust in democratic systems.

They facilitate dialogue between citizens and government, creating opportunities for policy discussions, conflict resolution, and consensus-building on national issues. This enhances cooperation and reduces political tension.

8. Elaborate six strategies to enhance transparency in Tanzania's public sector.

Strengthening anti-corruption agencies like the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) is essential. Adequate funding, independence, and legal authority enable these agencies to investigate and prosecute corruption cases effectively.

Implementing strict asset declaration laws for public officials promotes openness. Leaders should regularly declare their wealth, and these records should be accessible to the public to discourage illegal enrichment.

Introducing e-government services minimizes direct contact between public officials and citizens, reducing opportunities for bribery. Online platforms for tax payment, license applications, and public procurement increase transparency.

Promoting a culture of accountability by holding public officials responsible for their actions is crucial. Regular audits, performance evaluations, and disciplinary measures deter unethical conduct and promote professionalism.

Encouraging citizen participation in decision-making processes fosters transparency. Public forums, consultations, and community meetings allow citizens to question officials and provide input on policies affecting them.

Improving access to information laws ensures that citizens can obtain government records and documents without unnecessary restrictions. Transparency in public spending, procurement, and project implementation boosts public confidence.

9. Evaluate six impacts of rapid population growth on Tanzania's economy.

Rapid population growth increases pressure on limited resources such as land, water, and food. This results in scarcity, price inflation, and competition, affecting economic stability and citizens' welfare.

It strains social services like healthcare, education, and housing. High demand for these services leads to overcrowding, reduced quality, and increased government expenditure, limiting funds for other development projects.

High population growth contributes to unemployment, especially among the youth. The economy may not generate enough jobs to match the growing labor force, leading to poverty, crime, and social unrest.

It accelerates environmental degradation. More people require more land for farming, settlement, and firewood, resulting in deforestation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity, affecting agriculture and tourism sectors.

Rapid growth challenges infrastructure development. Roads, electricity, and water supply systems often fail to keep up with increasing demand, slowing down industrial activities and urban development.

It reduces national savings and investment. Larger families allocate more income to basic needs, leaving little for savings, investments, and entrepreneurship, which are essential for sustainable economic growth.

10. Suggest six measures to protect Tanzania's cultural heritage from globalization.

Promoting cultural education in schools can help preserve traditional values, customs, and languages. Introducing local history, dances, music, and art in the curriculum fosters pride and knowledge of one's heritage.

Supporting local artists and craftsmen by providing markets, exhibitions, and financial incentives encourages the continuation of traditional skills and cultural practices, safeguarding them from extinction.

Organizing national cultural festivals allows communities to showcase their customs, food, and attire. Such events strengthen national identity and educate the youth about their diverse traditions.

Documenting and archiving cultural materials such as oral histories, songs, and artifacts ensures that future generations can access and learn from their cultural heritage despite external influences.

Regulating foreign media content helps control the spread of foreign cultures that may overshadow local values. Ensuring that local radio, television, and film industries produce and broadcast indigenous content preserves national identity.

Encouraging inter-generational knowledge transfer within families and communities ensures that elders pass down stories, customs, and beliefs to younger generations, maintaining cultural continuity despite globalization.