

**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).

maktaba.tetea.org



## 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 feature of Tanzania's national symbols best represents the struggle for independence?

- A. National anthem
- B. Uhuru Torch
- C. Mount Kilimanjaro
- D. Shield and spear
- E. National flag

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** The Uhuru Torch (B) symbolizes Tanzania's struggle for independence and freedom, lit during the independence era and carried annually to promote unity. The national anthem (A) and flag (E) represent unity, Mount Kilimanjaro (C) is a natural symbol, and the shield and spear (D) signify defense, but the torch directly ties to independence.

(ii) A family structure where inheritance and authority are traced through the female line is termed:

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

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** A matrilineal family (B) traces inheritance and authority through the female line, common in some Tanzanian communities. Patriarchal (A) traces through males, nuclear (C) and extended (D) describe household composition, and bilateral (E) involves both lines, less specific here.

(iii) Which constitutional principle ensures that governmental power is derived from the people's will?

- A. Popular sovereignty
- B. Rule of law
- C. Separation of powers
- D. Constitutionalism
- E. Judicial review

**Answer: A**

**Reason:** Popular sovereignty (A) ensures that governmental power stems from the people's will, as reflected in Tanzania's democratic elections. Rule of law (B) ensures legal equality, separation of powers (C) divides governance, constitutionalism (D) upholds the constitution, and judicial review (E) checks legality, but only popular sovereignty directly addresses the people's authority.

(iv) The Tanzanian body responsible for overseeing electoral integrity is:

- A. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
- B. National Electoral Commission
- C. Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau

- D. Public Service Commission
- E. Tanzania Law Reform Commission

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** The National Electoral Commission (B) oversees electoral integrity, managing voter registration and elections. The Commission for Human Rights (A) protects rights, the PCCB (C) fights corruption, the Public Service Commission (D) manages civil service, and the Law Reform Commission (E) reviews laws, none of which handle elections.

(v) Which feature most accurately defines a republic government compared to a monarchy?

- A. Hereditary leadership
- B. Elected head of state
- C. Centralized authority
- D. Ceremonial head of government
- E. Absence of a constitution

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** A republic government (B) is defined by an elected head of state, unlike a monarchy with a hereditary ruler (A). Centralized authority (C) varies, a ceremonial head (D) applies to constitutional monarchies, and absence of a constitution (E) is incorrect, as republics often have constitutions.

(vi) A condition where disparities in wealth distribution create socio-economic inequality is known as:

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

**Answer: C**

**Reason:** Relative poverty (C) describes socio-economic inequality due to wealth disparities within a society. Absolute poverty (A) is extreme deprivation, income poverty (B) focuses on low earnings, non-income poverty (D) involves service access, and structural poverty (E) is a broader systemic issue.

(vii) Which Tanzanian institution is primarily responsible for investigating public sector corruption?

- A. Tanzania Revenue Authority
- B. Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
- C. Bank of Tanzania
- D. National Audit Office
- E. Public Accounts Committee

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (B) investigates corruption in the public sector. The Tanzania Revenue Authority (A) collects taxes, the Bank of Tanzania (C) manages monetary policy, the National Audit Office (D) audits finances, and the Public Accounts Committee (E) oversees expenditure, not investigations.

(viii) The skill that enables an individual to navigate conflicting social expectations while maintaining personal values is:

- A. Peer resistance skills

- B. Critical thinking skills
- C. Decision-making skills
- D. Self-awareness skills
- E. Empathy skills

**Answer: A**

**Reason:** Peer resistance skills (A) allow individuals to maintain personal values against conflicting social pressures, as per the Civics syllabus. Critical thinking (B), decision-making (C), self-awareness (D), and empathy (E) skills address analysis, choices, self-understanding, or others' feelings, less directly related to resisting pressure.

(ix) Which socio-cultural practice in Tanzania most significantly impedes gender equality?

- A. Polygamy
- B. Communal farming
- C. Traditional dances
- D. Bride price
- E. Storytelling

**Answer: A**

**Reason:** Polygamy (A) impedes gender equality by reinforcing patriarchal structures and limiting women's autonomy, a significant issue in Tanzania. Communal farming (B), traditional dances (C), and storytelling (E) are neutral or positive, while bride price (D) is less directly linked to gender inequality.

(x) The primary objective of the National Electoral Commission's voter education programs is to:

- A. Increase tax compliance
- B. Promote civic participation
- C. Enhance economic literacy
- D. Strengthen cultural identity
- E. Support judicial reforms

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** The National Electoral Commission's voter education programs (B) aim to promote civic participation by informing citizens about voting rights and processes. Tax compliance (A), economic literacy (C), cultural identity (D), and judicial reforms (E) are unrelated to its mandate.

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 president serves as both head of state and government.
- (ii) A condition where basic needs like food and shelter are unmet.
- (iii) Ensures checks and balances among government branches.
- (iv) A Tanzanian institution combating electoral malpractices.
- (v) A cultural value promoting respect for elders.
- (vi) A system where states share power with a central government.

- (vii) The right to free speech and expression.
- (viii) A key obstacle to Tanzania's industrial development.
- (ix) A government with a monarch limited by law.
- (x) The principle that laws govern all actions.

**List B**

- A. Federal Government
- B. Freedom of Expression
- C. Absolute Poverty
- D. Separation of Powers
- E. National Electoral Commission
- F. Traditional Norms
- G. Constitutional Monarchy
- H. Republic Government
- I. Rule of Law
- J. Lack of Skilled Labor

**Answers:**

- (i) H – Republic Government
- (ii) C – Absolute Poverty
- (iii) D – Separation of Powers
- (iv) E – National Electoral Commission
- (v) F – Traditional Norms
- (vi) A – Federal Government
- (vii) B – Freedom of Expression
- (viii) J – Lack of Skilled Labor
- (ix) G – Constitutional Monarchy
- (x) I – Rule of Law

**SECTION B (20 Marks)**

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

Environmental degradation in Tanzania poses a severe threat to sustainable development. Deforestation, driven by illegal logging and agricultural expansion, reduces biodiversity and exacerbates climate change. Soil erosion and water pollution, resulting from unsustainable farming and industrial waste, further degrade ecosystems. The government has implemented policies like the National Environmental Policy, but enforcement is weakened by limited funding, inadequate monitoring, and public apathy. Cultural practices that prioritize short-term gains over long-term conservation also contribute to the problem. Coordinated action involving communities, government, and international partners is essential to reverse these trends.

## Questions

(a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

"Environmental Degradation: A Threat to Tanzania's Sustainability"

(b) Identify two causes of environmental degradation mentioned in the passage.

- Illegal logging
- Unsustainable farming

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

The author is alarmed and critical, viewing environmental degradation as a severe threat requiring urgent coordinated action.

(d) According to the passage, why do government efforts to address environmental degradation face challenges?

Government efforts face challenges due to limited funding, inadequate monitoring, and public apathy.

(e) Suggest two measures to mitigate environmental degradation in Tanzania.

- Strengthen enforcement of environmental laws through increased funding and monitoring.
- Promote community-based conservation programs to encourage sustainable practices.

4. (a) Outline five impacts of unemployment on Tanzanian society.

- Increased poverty, reducing living standards.
- Social unrest, leading to crime and instability.
- Reduced economic growth due to lower productivity.
- Strain on public resources from welfare demands.
- Psychological distress, affecting mental health.

(b) List five principles of good governance.

- Transparency in decision-making processes.
- Accountability of leaders to citizens.
- Participation of citizens in governance.
- Rule of law ensuring legal equality.
- Responsiveness to public needs and concerns.

## SECTION C (60 Marks)

### 5. Evaluate six socio-economic consequences of environmental degradation in Tanzania.

Environmental degradation reduces agricultural productivity. When land is degraded through soil erosion, deforestation, and overgrazing, it leads to poor harvests, threatening food security and increasing the risk of hunger and malnutrition among communities.

It increases poverty levels. Many Tanzanians depend on natural resources like forests, fisheries, and fertile land for their livelihoods. When these resources are depleted or degraded, people lose income sources, pushing them into deeper poverty.

Environmental degradation contributes to the spread of diseases. Poor waste management, water pollution, and air contamination lead to health problems such as respiratory infections, cholera, and malaria, raising healthcare costs and reducing productivity.

It leads to the displacement of communities. As land becomes barren or water sources dry up, people are forced to migrate in search of better living conditions, creating overcrowded urban areas and increasing pressure on social services.

Degradation of natural attractions negatively affects tourism, which is a major source of foreign income for Tanzania. Destruction of wildlife habitats, pollution, and deforestation reduce the country's appeal to tourists, lowering tourism revenue.

It accelerates conflicts over resources. As fertile land, water, and forests become scarce, competition among farmers, pastoralists, and communities rises, leading to disputes that disrupt social harmony and economic activities.

### 6. Analyze six factors contributing to electoral malpractices in Tanzania.

Weak legal enforcement allows electoral malpractices to occur without severe consequences. When laws against bribery, intimidation, and vote-rigging are not strictly applied, offenders go unpunished, encouraging future misconduct.

Political interference undermines the independence of electoral bodies. When ruling parties or government officials influence election commissions, it compromises fairness, transparency, and public trust in the electoral process.

Lack of civic education contributes to electoral fraud. Many citizens are unaware of their rights and the importance of free and fair elections, making them vulnerable to manipulation, vote-buying, and coercion by dishonest politicians.

Poverty drives some voters to accept bribes and inducements during elections. Desperate for immediate benefits, individuals may exchange their votes for money or gifts, undermining the democratic value of elections.

Inadequate electoral resources such as funds, personnel, and reliable voting equipment create logistical challenges. These weaknesses can be exploited to tamper with voter registration, ballot counting, and results announcement processes.

Ethnic and regional loyalties promote biased voting behavior. Politicians may exploit tribal or regional divisions to secure support, often leading to unfair practices such as voter intimidation and exclusion of opposing groups.

#### 7. Discuss six roles of the judiciary in upholding the rule of law in Tanzania.

The judiciary interprets laws and ensures they are applied fairly. Judges and magistrates review cases, clarify legal provisions, and resolve disputes in accordance with the Constitution and national laws, promoting justice for all citizens.

It protects individual rights and freedoms. Courts handle cases involving violations of personal liberties, such as unlawful arrests, detention, and property seizure, safeguarding citizens against abuses of power.

The judiciary checks government actions by ensuring that executive and legislative decisions comply with the Constitution. It can nullify illegal or unconstitutional acts by public officials, maintaining the balance of power in governance.

It provides a platform for conflict resolution. Through civil, criminal, and constitutional courts, the judiciary offers peaceful and lawful mechanisms for resolving personal, commercial, and political disputes, reducing violence and disorder.

The judiciary punishes lawbreakers to maintain public order and security. By sentencing offenders to appropriate penalties, it deters crime and reinforces respect for legal authority within society.

It upholds electoral justice by handling election-related petitions and disputes. The judiciary ensures that elections are conducted legally and addresses grievances related to electoral malpractices, enhancing confidence in democratic processes.

#### 8. Elaborate six strategies to promote sustainable agriculture in Tanzania.

Encouraging the use of modern farming technologies increases productivity while conserving the environment. Techniques such as drip irrigation, improved seed varieties, and pest-resistant crops reduce resource wastage and land degradation.



Promoting agroforestry practices integrates tree planting with crop and livestock farming. This approach improves soil fertility, conserves water, and reduces deforestation, ensuring long-term agricultural productivity.

Providing farmers with agricultural education and extension services equips them with knowledge on sustainable farming methods, soil conservation, pest management, and post-harvest handling, improving yields and reducing losses.

Implementing effective land-use policies prevents over-cultivation, land fragmentation, and encroachment into forest reserves. Clear guidelines on land allocation and zoning support environmental sustainability and organized agricultural development.

Investing in rural infrastructure such as roads, storage facilities, and markets improves access to inputs, services, and markets, reducing post-harvest losses and ensuring fair prices for farm produce.

Encouraging crop diversification reduces reliance on a single crop and spreads economic risks. Growing multiple crops improves food security, soil health, and farmers' income, making agriculture more resilient to environmental changes.

#### 9. Examine six impacts of globalization on Tanzania's economic sovereignty.

Globalization increases foreign influence over local markets. Multinational companies dominate sectors such as banking, telecommunications, and mining, limiting the government's control over key economic activities.

It exposes domestic industries to stiff competition from imported goods. Local producers often struggle to match the quality and price of foreign products, leading to the collapse of traditional industries and loss of employment opportunities.

Globalization affects policy-making independence. International financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank sometimes impose economic reforms that prioritize foreign investors' interests over national needs, reducing policy flexibility.

It encourages the spread of foreign cultural values and consumer preferences, affecting local industries. Demand for foreign products such as fast food, clothing, and electronics reduces market demand for locally made goods and services.

Globalization contributes to capital flight, where profits earned by foreign companies are transferred abroad instead of being reinvested locally. This limits capital accumulation and economic growth within Tanzania.

It creates economic dependency. Tanzania may rely heavily on foreign aid, loans, and investments to fund development projects, making the economy vulnerable to external economic and political decisions.

10. Suggest six measures to address youth unemployment in Tanzania.

Promoting vocational training and skills development equips youth with practical abilities in fields like carpentry, tailoring, mechanics, and information technology, making them more employable and self-reliant.

Encouraging entrepreneurship through access to soft loans, mentorship, and business incubation centers enables young people to start and manage their own businesses, reducing reliance on formal employment.

Attracting foreign and domestic investments in labor-intensive industries such as manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism creates job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled youth across the country.

Integrating career guidance programs in schools and colleges helps students understand job market demands, plan their careers early, and pursue relevant courses and training opportunities.

Expanding public works programs provides temporary employment in infrastructure development projects like road construction, water supply, and environmental conservation, offering immediate income and work experience.

Reviewing and reforming employment policies to prioritize youth in public service recruitment and development projects ensures fair access to job opportunities, reducing youth unemployment rates.