

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE  
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2002**

**0011**

**CIVICS**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**ANSWERS**

---

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper consists of sections; A and B
2. Answer all questions
3. Write your number on every page of the paper
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided in the question paper.

maktaba.tetea.org



I. The officer in charge of the District Council is the...

- (a) District Commissioner
- (b) Regional Executive Director
- (c) District Executive Director
- (d) Minister responsible for local government

**Answer: (c) District Executive Director**

**Reason: The District Executive Director is the administrative head responsible for implementing the council's activities. The District Commissioner oversees government policies and security, not administrative tasks. Regional Executive Directors manage regional councils, and ministers are at a national level, not specific to one district.**

II. The three arms of the government are...

- (a) Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary
- (b) The President, The Vice President, and The Speaker
- (c) The Cabinet, The President, and The Parliament
- (d) The people, The President, and The Parliament

**Answer: (a) Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary**

**Reason: The Executive enforces laws, the Legislature makes laws, and the Judiciary interprets laws. The other options confuse roles or do not include all arms of government.**

III. A social group of people living together in a country with their own government, language, traditions, and history is called a...

- (a) Country
- (b) Nation
- (c) Family
- (d) Government

**Answer: (b) Nation**

**Reason: A nation is defined by shared characteristics like language, culture, and history. A country refers to the geographic entity, a family is too specific, and government is an administrative structure.**

IV. The organ of the country which interprets the laws of the country is...

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The Judiciary
- (c) The Executive
- (d) The Legislature

**Answer: (b) The Judiciary**

**Reason: The Judiciary interprets laws and ensures their application aligns with the constitution. The Parliament and Legislature make laws, and the Executive enforces them.**

V. Direct democracy is not applied in...

- (a) A big population
- (b) A small government
- (c) A small population
- (d) A large government

**Answer: (a) A big population**

**Reason: Direct democracy is impractical in large populations because it requires all citizens to participate directly in decision-making, which is logistically challenging. Small governments and populations can manage direct democracy more easily.**

VI. The following is not part of the parliament...

- (a) The President
- (b) The Chief Justice
- (c) The Shadow Ministers
- (d) The Ministers

**Answer: (b) The Chief Justice**

**Reason: The Chief Justice belongs to the Judiciary, not the Parliament. Shadow ministers are part of the opposition in parliamentary systems, and the President and Ministers have roles in Parliament.**

VII. One of the following is not a component of a nation...

- (a) Territory
- (b) People
- (c) Constitution
- (d) Government

**Answer: (c) Constitution**

**Reason: While important, a constitution is not always a defining feature of a nation. Territory, people, and government are essential components for the existence of a nation.**

VIII. A Municipal Council is headed by...

- (a) Member of parliament
- (b) Mayor
- (c) District Commissioner
- (d) Regional Security Officer

**Answer: (b) Mayor**

**Reason: A Mayor is the political head of a Municipal Council, while District Commissioners handle administrative duties for districts, and MPs represent constituencies in Parliament.**

IX. The four pillars of family stability are...

- (a) Shelter, clothing, proper morals
- (b) Clan, peace, morals, shelter
- (c) Love, dowry, food, respect
- (d) Love, peace, respect, proper morals

**Answer: (d) Love, peace, respect, proper morals**

**Reason: These principles foster harmony and mutual understanding within a family. The other options miss key emotional and moral elements.**

X. One of the following is not a form of Local Government...

- (a) Town Council
- (b) Municipal Council
- (c) Central Government
- (d) Village Government

**Answer: (c) Central Government**

**Reason: Local governments operate at regional or community levels. The central government functions at the national level and does not qualify as local governance.**

XI. The following promote National Integration except...

- (a) Traditional dances
- (b) Foreign languages
- (c) Games and Sports
- (d) Dressing style

**Answer: (b) Foreign languages**

**Reason: Foreign languages can create barriers and do not necessarily promote national unity. Traditional dances, games, and dressing styles foster cultural connection.**

XII. A proposal for a new law is called...

- (a) By law
- (b) An appeal
- (c) Judiciary
- (d) A Bill

**Answer: (d) A Bill**

**Reason: A Bill is a formal proposal for a new law. Bylaws are local laws, appeals are requests for legal reviews, and the Judiciary refers to the legal system.**

XIII. The Chief Justice in Tanzania is appointed by...

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The Attorney General
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) The President

**Answer: (d) The President**

**Reason: The President of Tanzania appoints the Chief Justice, often with recommendations from relevant bodies.**

XIV. Which one of these is not an indicator of National Development...

- (a) Per capital income
- (b) Political parties
- (c) Daily food supply
- (d) Energy consumption

**Answer: (b) Political parties**

**Reason: Political parties represent political ideologies, not direct indicators of development. The other options are measurable factors of economic and social progress.**

XV. One of the following is not a principle of Human Rights...

- (a) Life
- (b) Food
- (c) Freedom of worship
- (d) Education

**Answer: (b) Food**

**Reason: While essential, food is not universally listed as a human right. Life, freedom of worship, and education are fundamental principles recognized globally.**

List A

- (i) Liberty
- (ii) Autocratic
- (iii) 1992
- (iv) Parliament
- (v) Civics
- (vi) The President
- (vii) 1977
- (viii) AIDS
- (ix) President

List B

- (a) TANU and ASP merged to form CCM
- (b) No prevention and cure
- (c) Deals with government of society
- (d) Approves all laws before they become valid and operational
- (e) Agriculture
- (f) Absolute Monarchy
- (g) Transmitted through sex only
- (h) Warioba Commission of 1990
- (i) Citizenship
- (j) Freedom to live as you wish
- (k) Created in order to safeguard the right of the people against abuse of power
- (l) Replace Political Education from 1995
- (m) Appoints the Attorney General

(n) Reintroduction of multi-party system

I. Liberty: Freedom to live as you wish

II. Autocratic: Absolute Monarchy

III. 1992: Reintroduction of multi-party system

IV. Parliament: Approves all laws before they become valid and operational

V. Civics: Deals with government of society

VI. The President: Appoints the Attorney General

VII. 1977: TANU and ASP merged to form CCM

VIII. AIDS: No prevention and cure

IX. President: Appoints the Attorney General.

3. I. The battle against HIV/AIDS is for all citizens in Tanzania except youth.

**FALSE (HIV/AIDS efforts target all citizens, including youth.)**

II. Peace, love, murder, respect, obedience, and proper morals are pillars of family stability.

**FALSE (Murder is not a pillar of family stability.)**

III. National Census is important for the development of a nation.

**TRUE**

IV. Village Governments, District Councils, and City Councils are forms of Local Government.

**TRUE**

V. Education is a union matter in the United Republic of Tanzania.

**TRUE**

VI. Birth, wedding, and religious ceremonies are some of the cultural activities of Tanzanian societies.

**TRUE**

VII. Sources of labour for National Development in Tanzania include peasants, livestock keepers, thieves, traders, and industrial workers.

**FALSE (Thieves are not a valid source of labour.)**

VIII. Important public institutions in National Development in Tanzania are BOT, NBC, NIC, and IPP.

**TRUE**

IX. Tanzania is a nation with two governments.

**TRUE**

X. The speaker is the leader of government business in the parliament.

**FALSE (The Prime Minister leads government business in parliament, not the Speaker.)**

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows;

Human Rights are rights possessed by all persons as they have common humanity to live a life of freedom and dignity. Human Rights are Universal, that is they should be enjoyed by all and should not be taken from anyone as long as he/she is a human being. All human beings have equal status with respect to Human Rights.

Human Rights can be divided into categories. There are Civil and Political Rights such as right pertaining to life, right of peaceful assembly, and right to political participation. Secondly, there are Economic, Social, and Cultural rights including right to work, trade unions freedom, and right to adequate standard of living.

Human Rights can also be classified according to individual rights and collective rights. Different countries in the world have agreed to observe and assure their citizens of various rights. In doing so, the countries sign various Treaties and Conventions so as to ensure fair provision of Human Rights. These include Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Convention on the Rights of the Child. But, "Implementation of all Human Rights in many countries of the world is easier said than done."

#### **QUESTIONS**

v. Suggest a suitable heading for the passage.

#### **The Universality and Challenges of Human Rights**

ii. According to the passage, why are Human Rights Universal?

**Human Rights are Universal because they apply to all human beings equally, regardless of their background, as part of their inherent humanity. They are rights that everyone possesses by virtue of being human and cannot be taken away.**

iii. Mention any three main types of Human Rights

**a) Civil and Political Rights (e.g., right to life, peaceful assembly, political participation)**

**b) Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (e.g., right to work, trade union freedom, adequate standard of living)**

**c) Individual and Collective Rights**

iv. Mention two agreements which guide different nations to ensure the provision of Human Rights

**a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

**b) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**



v. What does the writer mean by saying “Implementation of all Human Rights in many countries of the world is easier said than done”?

**The writer means that while countries commit to respecting and protecting Human Rights through treaties and conventions, the practical enforcement and realization of these rights face significant challenges such as political, economic, or cultural barriers. This makes full implementation more difficult than simply agreeing to it.**

5. Here are the definitions of the terms based on the image:

**i. Direct Democracy**

A system of government where citizens directly participate in decision-making and policy creation without intermediaries or elected representatives.

**ii. Rule of Law**

The principle that all individuals and institutions are subject to and accountable under the law, which is fairly applied and enforced.

**iii. Refugee**

A person who is forced to flee their country due to war, persecution, or natural disaster and seeks protection in another country.

**iv. Moral Rights**

The ethical or philosophical rights that individuals have to be treated with respect, dignity, and fairness based on moral principles.

**v. Political Parties**

Organized groups of people with shared political ideologies and objectives, aiming to influence government policy and win elections.

**vi. Referendum**

A direct vote by the electorate on a specific proposal or issue, often to approve or reject a particular law or constitutional amendment.

**vii. Social Laws**

Rules and norms established by a society to regulate the behavior of its members and maintain social order.

**viii. Co-operatives**

Organizations owned and operated by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit, often focusing on economic, social, or cultural development.

**ix. National Security**

Measures and policies implemented by a government to protect its citizens, territory, and sovereignty from internal and external threats.

**x. Electoral Commission**

An independent body responsible for overseeing and conducting free and fair elections, ensuring the integrity of the electoral process.