

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2004**

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.

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I. In African families, decision-making is made according to:

- (A) Government and region
- (B) Relatives and age
- (C) Government and father
- (D) Tradition and head of family

Answer: (D) Tradition and head of family

Reason: African families often rely on traditional customs and the authority of the head of the family for decision-making, reflecting cultural values and respect for elders.

II. Collective name for town, municipal, district, and city council is:

- (A) Urban Authority
- (B) People's Power
- (C) Native Authority
- (D) Local Authority

Answer: (A) Urban Authority

Reason: Urban Authority is a general term used to describe administrative bodies governing urban areas such as towns and cities.

III. The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance in Tanzania was established in:

- (A) 1947
- (B) 2000
- (C) 2001
- (D) 1995

Answer: (C) 2001

Reason: The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) was officially established in 2001 to address human rights issues and promote good governance.

IV. A bill passed by the National Assembly can only become a law if it is approved by:

- (A) Chief Justice
- (B) The President
- (C) Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- (D) Attorney General

Answer: (B) The President

Reason: In Tanzania, for a bill to become law, it must receive the President's assent after being passed by the National Assembly.

V. The organ which is responsible for election procedures in Tanzania is called:

- (A) Tanzania elections
- (B) Presidential elections
- (C) National Electoral Commission
- (D) Presidential Commission of Election

Answer: (C) National Electoral Commission

Reason: The National Electoral Commission (NEC) oversees and organizes election processes in Tanzania.

VI. A representative democratic society should not have:

- (A) Corruption
- (B) Rule of law
- (C) Periodic elections
- (D) Good governance

Answer: (A) Corruption

Reason: Corruption contradicts democratic values such as transparency, accountability, and fairness, which are essential in a representative democracy.

VII. Which of the following is not an indicator of national development:

- (A) Political parties
- (B) Per capita income
- (C) Daily food supply
- (D) Energy consumption

Answer: (A) Political parties

Reason: While political parties are essential for governance, they do not directly indicate a country's development level, unlike economic and social factors like per capita income or food supply.

VIII. A set of laws which govern the country is known as:

- (A) Laws of the country
- (B) Special constitution
- (C) Constitution
- (D) National By-laws

Answer: (C) Constitution

Reason: A constitution provides the framework for governance, detailing citizens' rights, duties, and government structure.

IX. The declaration of the state of emergency is made when:

- (A) The President is ill
- (B) A nation is at war
- (C) Three states are united
- (D) The parliament is dissolved

Answer: (B) A nation is at war

Reason: A state of emergency is declared during situations of extreme national threat, such as war, to allow special measures for safety and security.

X. Direct democracy can be applied on the following except:

- (A) Big population
- (B) Small population
- (C) Street meeting
- (D) Village meeting

Answer: (A) Big population

Reason: Direct democracy works best in small populations where citizens can directly participate in decision-making without the need for representatives.

XI. One of the following is not part of the parliament:

- (A) The Chief Justice
- (B) The Shadow Minister
- (C) The Ministers
- (D) The President

Answer: (A) The Chief Justice

Reason: The Chief Justice is part of the judiciary, not the legislature. Parliament consists of members who are legislators, such as ministers and shadow ministers.

XII. One aspect of Human Rights is:

- (A) Feel happiness
- (B) Respect for law and orders
- (C) Working hard
- (D) Participate in general election

Answer: (B) Respect for law and orders

Reason: Human rights involve respect for laws that protect individual freedoms and ensure justice and equality in society.

XIII. The functions of the legislature in a democratic state are:

- (A) To make, pass, amend, and translate laws
- (B) To make, pass, amend, and suspend laws
- (C) To make, pass, amend, and execute laws
- (D) To make, pass, amend, and enforce laws

Answer: (D) To make, pass, amend, and enforce laws

Reason: In a democracy, the legislature's primary role is to create and enforce laws to ensure the functioning of the government and uphold justice.

XIV. External source of government revenue which is non-payable is:

- (A) Domestic loan borrowing
- (B) Loan from World Bank
- (C) Loan from African Development Bank
- (D) A grant

Answer: (D) A grant

Reason: Grants are non-repayable financial aids provided by international organizations or governments, unlike loans which must be repaid.

XV. There are two types of corruption. These are:

- (A) Blackmail and Fraud
- (B) Patronage and Grafting
- (C) Fraud and Theft
- (D) Swindling and Theft

Answer: (B) Patronage and Grafting

Reason: Patronage (favoritism in appointments) and grafting (illegal acquisition of money) are key types of corruption recognized in governance.

XVI. In the constitutional monarchy type of government, the head of government is the:

- (A) King/Queen
- (B) President
- (C) Secretary of the state
- (D) Prime Minister

Answer: (D) Prime Minister

Reason: In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch is the ceremonial head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of government who handles the executive functions.

XVII. Legal system in Tanzania is headed by:

- (A) Attorney General
- (B) Minister of Justice
- (C) Chief Justice
- (D) Inspector General of Police

Answer: (C) Chief Justice

Reason: The Chief Justice is the head of the judiciary and oversees the legal system in Tanzania.

XVIII. The unchangeable experience of the past in the society of people is known as:

- (A) Customs
- (B) Traditions
- (C) Symbols
- (D) Crafts

Answer: (B) Traditions

Reason: Traditions represent the enduring practices and beliefs passed down through generations within a society.

XIX. Skill, experience, efficiency, confidentiality, sense of duty, and honesty are:

- (A) Sources of Government revenue
- (B) Functions of Civil service
- (C) Qualities of Civil servants
- (D) Overall functions of the executive

Answer: (C) Qualities of Civil servants

Reason: Civil servants are expected to possess these attributes to serve the public effectively and maintain integrity in their roles.

XX. One of the following pairs is among the public and private institutions:

- (A) TANU, ASP
- (B) AIL, ASA
- (C) EAC, SADC
- (D) CRDB, TPRT

Answer: (A) TANU, ASP

Reason: TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) and ASP (Afro-Shirazi Party) were public political organizations in Tanzania.

2. Match the items in List A with those in List B

LIST A

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| (i) Attorney General | N |
| (ii) P.C.B | F |
| (iii) Monarchy | P |
| (iv) Interim Constitution | G |
| (v) The Coat of Arms | E |
| (vi) Legal rights | L |
| (vii) Separation of power | B |
| (viii) Regional Commissioner | I |
| (ix) Accountability and Transparency | A |
| (x) Arusha | Q |

LIST B

- A. Principles of Good Governance
- B. The Executive, Judiciary and Parliament
- C. Local Government and Central Government
- D. Law making body of the state
- E. Identifies Tanzania as a nation
- F. Anti-corruption organ in Tanzania
- G. Leader of government business in Parliament
- H. Declared Tanzania as one party state
- I. The officer in charge of the district council
- J. Sources of local government revenue
- K. Government headed by the president
- L. Can be claimed to the court of law
- M. Formed in 1977
- N. Is the head of legal system
- O. Honesty and discipline
- P. A sovereign state headed by the queen or King
- Q. The headquarters of the East Africa Community

3. Write true for the statement which is true and false for the statement which is not true.

i. The battle against AIDS/HIV is for all citizens except youth

False, as AIDS/HIV awareness and prevention campaigns target all age groups, including youth.

ii. One of the Woman's sexual abuse is Genital mutilation

True, as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is recognized as a form of sexual abuse.

iii. Emergency power, external affairs, and defence are non-union matters

True, as these issues are often under the jurisdiction of central governments.

iv. Crimes are offences against the state

True, as crimes are typically considered violations of laws enacted by the state.

v. Education is among the basic human needs

True, as education is recognized as a fundamental right and a key factor in human development.

vi. Sports, games, religion, and school are among the socialization agents

True, as these are common institutions and activities that influence social behavior.

vii. AIDS has prevention as well as cure

False, as there is no known cure for AIDS, only prevention and treatment options.

viii. Freedom of press can help to fight corruption in our country

True, as press freedom is crucial for exposing corruption.

ix. Currently, the government of Tanzania is privatizing public enterprises in order to improve efficiency and productivity

True, as privatization is a common reform strategy for improving efficiency.

x. Grievances of workers only contributed in the struggle for independence

False, as workers' grievances have also shaped labor rights and policies beyond independence movements.

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Women in Tanzania and the world over have always been very active in contributing to national development. This contribution, however, has neither been recognized nor acknowledged by society, especially the decision-makers, who have always been mostly men.

In Tanzania, for example, during the colonial era, many men moved to sisal and tobacco plantations to provide the needed labor force. Women were left home to care for children and parents. During the struggle for independence in the 1950s, women did a lot in campaigning but were rarely voted into parliamentary seats during elections.

On the issue of education, parents and the community at large preferred to educate boys more than they did girls. Girls were expected to bring dowry for their parents once they had reached puberty. At the family level, decision-making was done by the father, and the rest of the members were expected to obey.

After independence, things changed a bit, as more girls gained access to school. However, subjects remained the same, gender-stereotyped ones. As a result of lack of education, women's roles were ignored, and they had less access to employment opportunities and fewer chances to take part in decision-making within and outside their homes. Decision-making on issues like reproductive health, family size, and child spacing was not within their power.

The continued discrimination of women is the wrong belief and customs through informal education, which should be eradicated by those who value women's contribution to development. Stakeholders on issues related to women's development, in collaboration with leaders, should sensitize and educate the people about equality. Women need to be empowered through education and training, health, employment, and financial support (loans) for small businesses. Cultural practices that do not favor women should be removed. "To educate a woman is to educate the entire nation."

QUESTIONS

i. Suggest a suitable title for this passage

"Empowering Women for National Development"

ii. According to the passage, what role did women play during the colonial era

Women cared for children and parents while men worked in plantations. They also contributed to the independence struggle by campaigning, although they were rarely elected into leadership roles.

iii. According to the author, women continued to face problems after independence which were

Lack of access to education and employment, gender-stereotyped subjects in schools, limited decision-making roles, and exclusion from discussions on reproductive health, family size, and child spacing.

iv. According to the passage, which areas need to be addressed in order to solve the problem
The areas include education and training, health services, employment opportunities, financial support for small businesses, and the eradication of cultural practices that discriminate against women.

v. In two sentences, what does the author mean when he says, "To educate a woman is to educate the entire nation"

The statement highlights that when women are educated, they contribute significantly to the development of families, communities, and the nation as a whole. Educated women play critical roles in nurturing future generations and fostering socio-economic growth.

5. write the short notes on the followings:

a. Dictatorial Government

A dictatorial government is a form of governance where power is concentrated in the hands of a single individual or a small group. This type of government often suppresses political opposition, limits freedoms such as speech and press, and governs without the consent of the people. Decisions are made unilaterally without democratic processes.

b. Absolute Monarchy

An absolute monarchy is a system of government where a monarch (king or queen) has complete and unrestricted power over the state and its people. In this system, the monarch's authority is not limited by laws, constitutions, or any political body. Historical examples include the reigns of Louis XIV of France and Tsar Nicholas I of Russia.

c. Government Expenditure

Government expenditure refers to the spending by the government on goods, services, and public projects. This includes expenses on infrastructure, education, healthcare, defense, and salaries for government employees. It plays a crucial role in stimulating economic growth and maintaining public services.

d. Local Government

Local government is the administrative body for a small geographic area, such as a city, town, or district. It operates under the authority of a higher level of government and is responsible for providing local services such as water, waste management, schools, and public safety.

e. Drug Abuse

Drug abuse refers to the excessive and harmful use of substances such as alcohol, prescription medication, or illegal drugs. It can lead to addiction, health problems, and negative impacts on individuals, families, and communities.

f. Good Governance

Good governance is the effective and ethical management of a country or organization. It includes principles such as accountability, transparency, inclusivity, rule of law, and responsiveness to the needs of the population.

g. HIV/AIDS Prevention

HIV/AIDS prevention involves measures aimed at reducing the spread of the HIV virus. These include using protection during sexual activity, regular testing, education about transmission, the use of antiretroviral drugs, and promoting safe medical practices.

h. Manifesto

A manifesto is a public declaration of intentions, objectives, and policies by an organization or political party. It outlines their plans and goals if they come into power or implement their agenda.

i. Family Orientation

Family orientation refers to the cultural values, norms, and practices that prioritize the family as a fundamental social unit. It includes nurturing relationships, shared responsibilities, and fostering strong bonds among family members.