



Civics CSEE

**Past Paper Questions and
Answers**

By Topic

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Form II

Promotions of Life Skills
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Poverty

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Exam Marks per Topic	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Multiple Choice Questions	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Matching Items	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5
Comprehension	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5
1. Our Nation		20	5		20					15
2. Promotion of Life Skills				20	20				5	5
3. Human Rights	20				5		20	20		5
4. Responsible Citizenship					5	20	10			
5. Work, Family, Proper Behaviour, Responsible Decision Making	30	20		10	20	20			15	15
6. Road Safety Education	20					20	20			5
7. Government of Tanzania					20			20	5	
8. Democracy		20		20		20	20	20	15	15
9. Gender		5	25	20						
10. Economic and Social Development	40	25	20	20	20	5	20	20	5+15	5+5
11. Poverty				20			20	20	5	5
12. Culture	20	5	45	20	20	25		20	5+5+15	15
13. Globalisation		20		20		20	20		5	5

1. Our Nation

2015

20 marks

8. Assess six significances of National Festival and Public Holidays to Tanzania.

8. National Festivals and Public Holidays are the days when we celebrate important national events that has occurred during past time and they had remained in a memory in our nation.
- The following are the significances of National Festivals and Public Holidays to Tanzania:
- Keep history of a country alive; because the National Festivals and Public Holidays celebrate events that had occurred in the past. They keep the History our country alive as we remember those past event. For example when we celebrate Nyerere Day or Independent Day.
- Enhance unity; during these festivals people celebrate together and forget their differences and this create a sense of togetherness among Tanzanians.
- Leaders know problems of their citizens; these days enable leaders to know the problems encountered by their citizens as the citizens highlight them through posters, drama and songs.
- Leaders can pass informations to citizens; on these days as the citizens are assembling together it is easy for leaders to pass important informations to them and the leaders get chance to know the problems faced by their citizens.
- Enable people to meet and share views; this days enable citizens to meet with different people together with their leaders and share different views, and ideas and opinions so as to get new knowledge.
- Serve as national identity; sometimes National Festivals and Public Holidays are used to identify our nation in other countries. Example when the Presidents of other African nations are invited to celebrate the Independence day with us.
- In general; the National Festivals and Public Holidays can widen our international relationship with other African countries when we invite them to celebrate with us hence create unity and solidarity among us.

Extract 8.5 shows the sample of a response from a candidate who assessed the significance of the National Festivals such as, keeping the history of the country, enhancing unity, leaders getting to know problems of their citizens, leaders being able to send information to the citizens and bringing people together to share views.

2013

5 marks

- (b) Explain the significance of the National Anthem by giving five points.

Candidates were able to explain the significance of the National Anthem such as the symbol of Tanzania's nationality and freedom, an identity of Tanzania for international recognition, expresses a sense of belonging to Tanzania and Africa, expresses solidarity and love among all Tanzanians with respect to their nation.

2012

20 marks

6. Give six points to elaborate the importance of studying Civics.

The candidates who performed well were able to define Civics as the study of human rights and responsibilities of citizen, the governance and environment in which our society is found. Furthermore, they elaborated the importance of studying Civics such as preparation of the youth to become good members of their societies and creation of awareness on governance issues and democratic values.

2. Promotion of Life Skills

2015

20 marks

7. Examine the importance of life skills to the youth in Tanzania by giving six points.

7 Lifeskills is the ability of an individual to apply mental skills in society to control his or her environment.

Lifeskills is important to every people especially youths; the followings are important of lifeskills to youths in Tanzania.

Through knowledge of lifeskills a youth is able to solve difficult problems that seems to be huge, this can be achieved by following problem solving steps and selecting best solution hence life skills enable youth to solve many difficult problems.

Lifeskills enable to build good relationship with other people, a youth with lifeskills is responsible and carefull and interact well with other people hence develop good relationship.

Knowledge of lifeskills build youth's confidence as he/she encountered many problems and able to solve them, have good relation and avoid risks make him/her more confident to try on new things and hence be successfull in his or her life.

Through lifeskills a youth is able to escape risks that would endager his/her

life like HIV/AIDS transmission and early pregnancy since the youth has enough knowledge about several issues

lifeskills enable youth to achieve developments as a youth is responsible, tolerate and look at surface of problem or matters before acting all of these enable a youth to be successfull in everything he/she do making her/him developed and bring development to the nation at large

lifeskills' knowledge reduce conflicts in the society as people especially youths with lifeskills are transparent and accountable to their action and decisions

In General life skills enable youth to achieve their goals, escape danger and also live well in their societies hence we must provide this education to all people especially youths in Tanzania in order to bring about good effects and development

The candidate pointed out the importance of life skills such as the ability to solve problems, ability to build good relationship with others and ability to build confidence.

2014

10. Elaborate six interpersonal skills which will enable you to cope with life after completion of secondary school education.

o. Interpersonal skills are the skills that give a person an ability to interact and live well with other people in the community. They are also referred to as social life skills. The following are the interpersonal skills which will enable me to cope with life after completion of secondary school education.

Empathy. Is the ability of a person to feel concerned about other people's problems. Example, if my friend found that he has failed in the National examination, after the results, i will encourage him not to loose hope in studying.

Negotiation. This is the ability of a person to agree on issues without undermining one's principles. Example, if both my brother and i need to watch the Television at the same time but different stations, i shall decide that he should watch his station at a duration and i will watch later.

Forming healthy relationship: This is the ability of a person to find a partner whom he/she can cooperate with in a positive manner. Example, i can choose a friend who is good in spiritually and academically.

Peer resistance. This is the ability of a person to agree or disagree the opinions given out from friends. Example, If my friend needs me to go to

o the nightclubs and dances, i shall totally refuse and break up the friendship, communication skills. This is the ability of a person to communicate with other people according to their age and mood. Example, the way that i shall communicate with my parents will be very different from the way that i shall communicate with my friends.

Forming healthy relationships this is the ability of a person to form for a relationship which will encourage the good health condition of a person.

Generally, Interpersonal skills help a person to cope and interact well with other people in the society. This will be a source of peace and harmony. It also reduces the occurrence of conflicts.

Candidates were able to focus on the demands of the question, had knowledge of the concept of interpersonal skills and demonstrated good organizational skills. Some of the relevant responses put forward by the candidates include, *positive relationship, friendship formation, empathy, peer resistance, negotiation skills and effective communication*. In the introduction they were able to define *interpersonal skills as social skills which give a person an ability to relate and interact with other people and their environment in everyday life*.

2010

5. According to J.K. Nyerere, beside other things, good leadership is one of the important conditions to development. Examine the qualities of a good leader.

3. Human Rights

2017

20 marks

8. Tanzania is a signatory of the 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human rights. To what extent are human rights protected in Tanzania? (Give six points).

8

Human rights refers to the basic things that every person is entitled to and no body should interfere with. In Tanzania's human rights are protected in various ways as follows:

Inclusion of the bill of rights in the constitution. This bill of human rights was included in the constitution in 1984. It states clearly all the rights that a person has to get. This provides a chance for people to claim their rights legally when abused.

Allowing multipartism in the country. The government of Tanzania allowed multipartism in 1992, and it's still in practise till today.

Multipartism allows every member to join any party in the country and express his/her ideas freely without restriction. This protects human rights of expression and association.

The action of Non-governmental organizations. These organisations educate the public on human rights and help to claim them when not provided. Such organisations are Tanzania Women Lawyers' Association (TAWLA), also Tanzania Media women Association (TAMWA). All these help to enlighten the public on human rights.

Presence of commission of human rights and good governance. This commission created by the government observes any violation of human rights and takes necessary measures.

Tanzania follows the international obligation Declaration of human rights of 1948. This declaration states clearly all the rights to be provided

8 to the people. So following this declaration means to grant all the rights to people as stated in the declaration.

The court of law has the final say on legal matters. In Tanzania the court is given the authority to decide on legal matters fairly. This provides a chance for every ^{one} to claim his/her rights, in the court of law.

To sum up. Human rights are important to every one, so strict rules and laws should be enacted to punish anyone who tries to restrict others from enjoying their rights.

The candidates in this category satisfactorily addressed the demands of the question and exhibited comprehensiveness, clarity of explanations and relevant points. In their essays the candidates showed the efforts done by the government of Tanzania in protecting human rights in the country such as “allowing the non-governmental organizations to operate in the country, presence of the commission of human rights and good governance, the court of law has the final say on legal matters, accepting international obligations of human rights, allowing multiparty system to operate in the country, inclusion of the bill of rights in the constitution, there is freedom of religious activities, existence of law enforcing organs and allowing free mass media to operate in the country”.

2015

5 marks

(b) List down five importance of human rights to Tanzanians.

The candidates were required to list down five importance of human rights to Tanzanians. The candidates who provided relevant points stated that human rights should ensure freedom of association and religion, meaningful and enjoyable life, good governance, freedom of opinion and expression, equality before the law, right to work and improved living standards, human equality and limited actions and powers of the government against the people.

2011

20 marks

10. Despite an impressive human rights record, Tanzania still suffers from instances of human rights abuse. Use six points to validate this statement.

4. Responsible Citizenship

2017

10 marks

4. (a) Outline five merits of making responsible decision.
- (b) Briefly explain five importance of work for self-development.

10.

Road accidents are unexpected events that occur on the road that may cause injury, destruction of properties and vehicles and even death. As a knowledgeable community member I'll explain on its causes. They are

Reckless driving. Some drivers drive ^{recklessly} without caring on which type of the road and its condition. Use of high speed on the road shows ignorance on its result which maybe an accident. Example travelling on the road with a speed of 120km/hr can cause accident.

Long working hours on the road. The road bus drivers especially those travelling a long distance drive for a long time approximately 15 hrs. This situation leads to brain fatigue and incase a driver falls asleep that's when an accident may happen. Example a driver travelling from Arusha to Mtwara should rest otherwise he may cause an accident.

Corruption. This is shown when Traffic officers are bribed by a driver to release a malfunctioning car on the road. This may result to an accident because a car doesn't function properly. Example when a bribed traffic officer release a flat tyre-car on the road, it may get an accident.

Poor road condition. When a road used is improperly constructed or not constructed at all, it may ^{be} a cause of accident. The use of a non-tarmac road can make a car slip and slide out of the road hence roads should be properly constructed so as to minimize accidents.

Lack of road safety education. Many drivers are not well educated on roads safety as most of them learn on how to drive a vehicle informally - that is without going to the course, that's why some of them even lack a

10

vehicle licence. This education is important as it shows about road signs and many more so lack of it may mislead any driver on the road and cause accidents.

Weather condition. Some weather conditions aren't favourable in the road as they may make a driver fail to see what's in front. Also some weather conditions make the road slippery and hence cause accident. Example high rainfall makes some roads slippery and fog blind the driver through the car.

Generally, road accidents is a among major problem and need to be prevented. Its measures are good constructions of roads, provision of road education and stoping corruption activities. Through these ways the rate of road accidents can be minimized.

The Candidates explained the causes of road accidents in Tanzania, adhered to the essay writing rules and used legible English language sentences. On the whole, the candidates' performance in this category differed from one candidate to another. Repetitions of points, such as "reckless of a drivers and drunkardness of drives, high speed of drivers and drug abuse (alcoholism), poor road conditions and poor infrastructure, lack of education and unqualified drives" affected some of the candidates' performance. In some cases, some of the candidates failed to exhaust all the required points. Further, other provided relevant points but failed to elaborate them exhaustively.

2016

20 marks

6. Show how a responsible Tanzanian citizen can contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the country by giving six points.

2015

5 marks

4. (a) Briefly outline five responsibilities of a good citizen in Tanzania.

The candidates who provided relevant responses on the responsibilities of a good citizen in Tanzania were able to interpret the question, demonstrated mastery of the subject matter and had a good command of English Language. The candidates outlined the responsibilities of a good Tanzanian citizen as defending their country from enemies, paying tax to the government, behaving well in the society, obeying the law of the land, participating in voting and contesting, respecting and protecting the rights of others, taking care of oneself and supporting family, protecting and maintaining public property and protecting the environment.

On the other hand, some of the candidates responded contrary to the demand of the question by outlining some aspects of democracy such as political tolerance, accountability, economic freedom and equality. Moreover, others focused on some advantages of good leadership like promoting good policy, stopping citizens from doing bad things, being an example to others and being accountable to their own actions/theirseleves.

Furthermore, other candidates wrote irrelevant responses like, “science and technology, land transport, to understand and raw material”. Additionally, some of these candidates could not express themselves due to English Language barrier. By and large, the candidates who responded contrary to the demand of the question lacked knowledge of the subject matter.

5. Work, Family, Proper Behaviour, Responsible Decision Making

2016

20 marks

9. “High standard of life and work are inseparable”. In the light of this statement examine the importance of work to human development by giving six points.

2014

10 marks

4. (a) Outline the consequences of improper behaviour among the youth in Tanzania by giving at least five points.
(b) Briefly explain the importance of family stability by giving five points.

In part (a) the candidates who managed to provide relevant responses on the consequences of improper behavior among the youth in Tanzania focused on the demands of the question, demonstrated mastery of the subject matter and a good command of the English language. The candidates pointed out the consequences of improper behavior among the youth in Tanzania such as *poor academic performance in school and colleges, increased truancy, dismissal and expulsion from school, domestic and social violence, premarital sex which ultimately leads to early pregnancy, increased drug abuse and alcoholism which ultimately leads to health deterioration and death.*

In part (b) the candidates were required to briefly explain the importance of family stability by giving five points. Candidates who provided relevant points argued that a *stable family provides values in which children are born and reared, a stable family ensures provision of services to the family members and the society since it is a nucleus of a community and lastly, a stable family creates a strong foundation for national development.*

2015

20 marks

7. Examine six root causes of improper behaviour among the youth in Tanzania.

7 Lifeskills is the ability of an individual to apply mental skills in society to control his or her environment

Lifeskills is important to every people especially youths, the followings are important of lifeskills to youths in Tanzania

Through knowledge of lifeskills a youth is able to solve difficult problems that seems to be huge, this can be achieved by following problem solving steps and selecting best solution hence life skills enable youth to solve many difficult problems.

Lifeskills enable to build good relationship with other people, a youth with lifeskills is responsible and careful and interact well with other people hence develop good relationship.

Knowledge of lifeskills build youth's confidence as he/she encountered many problems and able to solve them, have good relation and avoid risks make him/her more confident to try on new things and hence be successfull in his or her life.

Through lifeskills a youth is able to escape risks that would endanger him/her

life like HIV/AIDS transmission and early pregnancy since the youth has enough knowledge about several issues. Lifeskills enable youth to achieve development as a youth is responsible, tolerate and look at surface of problem or matters before acting all of these enable a youth to be successfull in everything he/she do making her/him developed and bring development to the nation at large.

Lifeskills' knowledge reduce conflicts in the society as people especially youths with lifeskills are transparent and accountable to their action and decisions.

In General life skills enable youth to achieve their goals, escape danger and also live well in their societies hence we must provide this education to all people especially youths in Tanzania in order to bring about good effects and development.

The candidates who scored from 9 to 20 marks showed good mastery of the subject matter, logical flow of ideas and ability to observe the essay writing skills. Some of the relevant points on the importance of life skills provided by these candidates include; builds confidence among the youth, promotes good behaviour among the youth and avoids risky behaviors, helps the youth to make appropriate decisions in life, helps the youth to live peacefully in the society and enables the youth to control their environment.

2012

9. Describe nine elements of proper behaviour in a society.

Only 0.1 percent managed to score between 13 to 19 marks out of the 20 allotted marks. The candidates who performed well were able to define proper behaviour as the behaviour that is morally acceptable in a given community or society. In the main body the candidates described the elements of proper behaviour as: hard working, use of good language, Co-operation Finally, they concluded their work by showing that proper behaviour reduces conflicts in the society and ensures economic, social and political development.

2011

10 marks

4. (a) Outline the effects of drug abuse by giving five points.
(b) List down any five solutions to improper behaviours.

20 marks

9. “Work and Development are two sides of the same coin”. Elaborate six importance of work.

6. Road Safety Education**2017**

20 marks

10. Most members in your community are not aware on the causes of high incidences of road accidents.
As a knowledgeable community member, briefly explain six causes of road accidents in Tanzania.

10.

Road accidents are unexpected events that occur on the road that may cause injury, destruction of properties and vehicles and even death. As a knowledgeable community member I'll explain on its causes. They are

Reckless driving. Some drivers drive ^{recklessly} without caring on which type of the road and its condition. Use of high speed on the road shows ignorance on its result which maybe an accident. Example travelling on the road with a speed of 120km/hr can cause accident.

Long working hours on the road. The road bus drivers especially those travelling a long distance drive for a long time approximately 15 hrs. This situation leads to brain fatigue and incase a driver falls asleep that's when an accident may happen. Example a driver travelling from Arusha to Mtwara should rest otherwise he may cause an accident.

Corruption. This is shown when Traffic officers are bribed by a driver to release a malfunctioning car on the road. This may result to an accident because a car doesn't function properly. Example when a bribed traffic officer release a flat tyre-car on the road, it may get an accident.

Poor road condition. When a road used is improperly constructed or not constructed at all, it may ^{be} a cause of accident. The use of a non-tarmac road can make a car slip and slide out of the road hence roads should be properly constructed so as to minimize accidents.

Lack of road safety education. Many drivers are not well educated on roads safety as most of them learn on how to drive a vehicle informally - that is without going to the course, that's why some of them even lack a

- 10 vehicle licence. This education is important as it shows about road signs and many more so lack of it may mislead any driver on the road and cause accidents.
- Weather condition. Some weather conditions aren't favourable in the road as they may make a driver fail to see what's in front. Also some weather conditions make the road slippery and hence cause accident. Example high rainfall makes some roads slippery and fog blind the driver through the car.
- Generally, road accidents is among major problem and need to be prevented. Its measures are good constructions of roads, provision of road education and stopping corruption activities. Through these ways the rate of road accidents can be minimized.

the candidates' performance in this category differed from one candidate to another. Repetitions of points, such as "reckless of a drivers and drunkardness of drives, high speed of drivers and drug abuse (alcoholism), poor road conditions and poor infrastructure, lack of education and unqualified drives" affected some of the candidates' performance. In some cases, some of the candidates failed to exhaust all the required points. Further, other provided relevant points but failed to elaborate them exhaustively. Equally, some of the candidates lacked good introduction and conclusion.

2016

8. Road accidents in Tanzania have now reached unacceptable proportions. Suggest six measures to alleviate road accidents in Tanzania.

2011

8. "To a great extent, the road accidents in Tanzania are man made". Justify this statement by giving five points.

7. Government of Tanzania

2015

20 marks

5. Discuss six functions of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania in the governing process of the country.

5. Parliament is the producer to create good constitution at the republic of Tanzania. The following are the functions of the parliament

Kuunda katiba bunge hiusidha kundi a katiba kwa tachukua naoni ya wananchi, hivyo kazi mojawapo ya bunge ni kutengeneza katiba.

Kupanga bajeti zinazotumia bunge hiusidi, a kupanga bajeti ya nchi inayotumilea katika kuendeleza uchumi wa jumhuri ya Mungano wa Tanzania kwa mifano, kufuadisha na kutengeneza bentabata, kusumbala unene mijini na vijiji na bad nyiningine nyingi.

Kumshati, taisti, bunge hinni hizi kumshuni taisti kufanya kitu fulani ni nupoomi sehemu fulani kuna upungufa wa kitu fulani kwa mifano kama kuna upungufa wa visasi yeye kufundishia na kuanatarika.

Pia huitanya karuni na fatatibii, hange hiusidha kutanya sheria na fatatibii za nchi ili zinweke kubumilea kufikirishadi ya jumhuri ya Mungano wa Tanzania na karuni hizi huitanya kufitika kufikirishadi iliyo pendekarwa au wanushadi wa jumhuri ya Mungano wa Tanzania

The candidates were able to address the demands of the question by defining the term Parliament as the law making body of a country. Furthermore, they pointed out the functions of the Parliament like making and amending laws, supervising the government's activities and asking for clarification, approving the state budget, authorizing short and long-term government plans, representing interests of the people in the parliament and ratification of International Conventions. Additionally, the candidates observed essay writing skills by starting with the introduction, main body and conclusion.

Thirdly, they demonstrated a good flow of ideas and English language skills. However, they failed to score full marks because of the repetitions of points and inadequate elaborations.

9. Examine the importance of local governments in Tanzania by giving six points.

Local government is the system of self governance that is overseen by locally elected board of councilors. Local government has a lot of functions of which show about its importance to the society. These importances include.

It ensure active participation of people in development matters; The local government ensure active participation of people that is everyone in a certain area should participate in the community development that is participation either by contribution or actually doing work.

Example; In building of schools and hospitals the local government makes sure people participate either by distribution of contribution of money or instruments for construction, and it makes sure that others even assist in the construction.

Ensures proper utilization of available resources; The local government has the duty to ensure that the resources available in the community are strictly used properly and only for the purpose that will benefit each and everyone in the society and not only few. Also by taking severe action against those who misuse the available resources for their own purposes.

9.

Acts as a link between the central government and the people;

The local government has a duty of acting as a link, this is by listening to the views, suggestions and problems of the people and making them known to the central government and even in decision making for the people, the decision of which the people choose is made known to the central government through local government but also, the decisions made /decided by central government are made known to the people through local government.

Ensure proper provision of services in the community; The local government is responsible on behalf of the central government to make sure that everyone in the community is able to get social services like water, education, good health, without any difficulties and without anyone missing out at all.

Solves all the problems and conflicts in the community; The local government also has the responsibility to maintain peace in its community, and this is by ensuring that all the conflicts that arise in the society are properly solved without leaving hatred or any enmity in the society. Example; In ward levels, problems which occur /conflicts are normally reported to their heads like Ward executive officer.

Collects tax from the people; The local government also has the duty of collecting tax of which is used by the government itself to provide the social services needed in the society. Apart from tax fines are also used as a source of local government revenue for provision of social services.

All the duties performed by the local government signify just how important its existence is. It is very helpful for the central government to reach to the people and get to know about their needs and problems of its people. The central government should work hand in hand with the local government to ensure that things that are not needed in the society are eradicated.

The candidates were able to interpret the question and presented relevant and factual arguments on the importance of local governments in Tanzania such as promoting grassroots democracy, linking the local community and central government, promoting people's participation in different development projects, bringing administrative services closer to the local communities, promoting peace, security, awareness and a sense of commitment among the local people in solving different problems. Additionally, they demonstrated good flow of ideas and were able to observe essay writing skills.

2010

10. Account for the main functions of Parliament in Tanzania.

8. Democracy

2017

20 marks

5. In six points, differentiate democratic governments from non-democratic governments.

5. Democratic government is the type of government whereby the leader come into power through popular election. In democratic government normally the leader is answerable to the people and control people by observing constitution. but Non-democratic government is the type of government in ^{which} the leader is not chosen by people and get into power by force. In this government the leader is not answerable to the people and his decision is final. These type of government differ from one another in various issue. The following are differences;

In democratic government the leader get into power through popular election but in non-democratic government the leader get into power by force. This situation is found in there government whereby in any democratic country to find a leader they have to organise an election which will choose leaders and evolve the majority example is Tanzania and Kenya. But in Non-democratic government a person who is strong can decide that he/she is a leader and force the people to stay under his/her control by force without an interference of any person:

In democratic government citizens have freedom of assembly, association, worship and right to privacy while in non-democratic government the citizens lack freedom of assembly, worship and association. In any democratic government citizens are given all rights and are allowed to live freely as long as they do not abuse someone's rights and the government has less interference on them. But in non-democratic government it is different in which citizens are not given a such freedom and are forced to be under a single control of a leader by a force.

5. In democratic governments the government is divided into three branches which are legislative, executive and judiciary but in non-democratic governments all power is accumulated to a single person. In all democratic government they have their branches which in the constitution ^{each} have its roles and function for instance legislature make laws, executive contains president and vice president which control the country and judiciary interpret laws and settle disputes. which is different in non-democratic government whereby a single leader takes over control of all power and no one has to go against him/her.
- In democratic government the rule of law is observed while in non-democratic government the rule of law is not observed. This is another difference whereby in any democratic government there is a rule of law which shows that no one in a country is above the law that everyone has to respect and follow what is stated in a law. If appear anyone who is going against the laws that are kept in a country strict punishment must be provided to an individual. This is different in non-democratic government whereby a leader has a power to abuse the law and no one can take situation upon him. All the people leave according to one law and not otherwise.

In democratic government leader serve for the people while in non-democratic government a leader act for his/her own interest. In democratic government a leader work very hard to ensure that he/she improves the welfare of his/her people and become able to provide all the important needs to citizens. Leader work very hard up to last cells for his people to get development. Which is different in non-democratic government whereby a leader care for him/her self and his own interest not concern with any issue about citizens.

Hence, non-democratic government is the style of government which is not very good in someone's life it tend to oppress and denies someone's right. So as the world they have to help the people living under this kind of government and make them enjoy good life like other people in the world.

the candidates are addressed the demands of the question. In the introduction, they defined the democratic governments as "a form or group of people who come into power through free and fair election" and non-democratic governments as "a form of government or group of people who come into power by force or without the consent of the people". Furthermore, in the main body they provided relevant points to differentiate between democratic governments and non-democratic governments based on the following points: "rule of law", "free and fair elections", "separation of powers", "respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms", "constitutional government", "leaders save for the interest of the people (government responsiveness)" and "citizens participation".

For example, one candidate presented about the respect of human rights in one paragraph and in the next paragraph he/she presented the inclusion of bills of rights in the Tanzania constitution. Some of the candidates provided relevant responses but failed to elaborate them exhaustively.

2016

5. The multiparty system is more democratic than a single party system. In the light of this statement examine six merits of multiparty democracy to a country like Tanzania.

2014

5. Tanzania is credited for promoting and broadening the scope of democracy. Give six points to show the validity of this statement.

15

Democracy is the government of the people, for the people, by the people. Democracy is the system of government and leadership in which all the supreme power belong to the people. Democracy may either be direct or indirect depend on the nature of those who are governed.

The following are the principles for promoting and broadening the scope of democracy in Tanzania:

General election, in Tanzania general elections are held after five years. General elections are periodic in Tanzania and they are competitive. That is how Tanzania is credited for promoting and broadening the scope of democracy due to the existence of general elections.

Separation of power, the democracy of Tanzania is promoted due to the separation of power between the state organs. For example the executive consists of the president and its people, the legislative for making the law and the judiciary for enforcing the law.

Bill of human rights, the human rights are being considered in the principle of democracy in Tanzania. The human rights are being followed. The humans get their rights like right to own property and others human rights. That's why Tanzania is credited for promoting and broadening the scope of democracy.

5. Transparency and accountability, most of the leaders in Tanzania are transparent and accountable. They help their people in all the matters concerning them. Also the leaders are transparency and accountability for promoting democracy.

Constitution, this are the fundamental principles which govern the country. The democracy of Tanzania follow all the laws laid down in the constitutional and making constitutional amendment s. This is a way for promoting and broadening the scope of democracy in Tanzania.

Multipartism, the democracy of Tanzania is guided by multipartism. There are many political parties in Tanzania making the democracy in Tanzania to be competitive. For example C.C.M CHADEMA, CUF, TLP, UDP and other existing political parties. This contribute to the ways of promoting and broadening the scope of democracy.

Generally, The existence of democracy in Tanzania bring about development of Tanzania country due to competitive democracy.

Candidates were able to address the demands of the question by defining the term democracy as *The government of the people, for the people and by the people*. Furthermore, they pointed out how Tanzania promotes and broaden the scope of democracy through adherence to *the Rule of law; promoting a vibrant Multi-party system; periodic free and fair democratic election; Free mass media; Transparency, presence of Human Rights, separation of powers of the three major government organs and political tolerance*. Secondly, the candidates observed the essay writing rules by starting with an introduction, main body and conclusion. Thirdly, they demonstrated logical flow of ideas. However, they failed to score full marks because of repetition of some points. Some candidates, for example discussed about the presence of periodic democratic free and fair election in Tanzania in one paragraph and in the next paragraph they dwelled on free and fair campaign. Other candidates were able to provide relevant points but failed to exhaustively elaborate them.

2012

5. "Most countries in the World hold general elections, but the challenge remains on the extent to which a particular election is free and fair." In the light of this quotation, examine six conditions for free and fair election.

The candidates who scored high marks on this question were able to adhere to the essay writing rules, correctly pointed out the conditions for free and fair elections like equal ground for each candidate to express oneself, equal access to the mass media by all competing parties, transparency in the whole election, the police to provide protection to all political parties and the National Electoral Commission to work independently.

9. Gender

2014

20 marks

6. Identify and explain six traditions and customs which influence the subordination and exploitation of women in Tanzania.

Traditions are experiences of the past which are inherited by the society and are unchangeable. On the other side customs are day to day activities that patterns a particular society and that can easily change. In Tanzania, women are seen to be greatly oppressed and exploited under the influence of various African customs and traditions. These include;

Female genital mutilation ; This is the cutting off , of the clitoris part in the woman's reproductive parts. This is mostly done under the excuse that it helps reduce woman sexual desire and promotes womanhood . This is quite untrue for this greatly leads to excessive loss of blood , loss of vaginal elasticity , dissatisfaction during sexual intercourse and infections with various diseases such as HIV / AIDS . This greatly denies woman's rights and ultimately exploits her on social grounds . example The maasai in Arusha circumcise their young girls leading to their school drop out.

Polygamy ; This is the act of one man marrying more than one woman . This greatly exploits and oppresses woman when it comes to sexual satisfaction and social services provision . Men tend to exploit such women also , when

if comes to property ownership for not all women are given access to property ownership. Example A man fails to provide for the children of his own in terms of education as a result of extensiveness of the family he can't provide, leaving the whole burden of children upbringing on such women.

Nutritional taboos ; Some customs and traditions prohibit women from eating various foods including eggs, meat and vipers. This greatly exploits a woman on health grounds, where she is denied the necessary food requirements that can keep her healthy and strong. Example, In the tribe of chagga, women were not allowed to eat eggs with a traditional belief that they would give birth to children with no hair

Wife inheritance ; wife inheritance is the practise in which a widow is remarried by her husband's brother or young brother. This is done with the belief that it ensures continuity of certain blood genes. This is quite untrue, and ultimately leads to women subordination and exploitation, for it clearly denies her the right to choose for herself the spouse she wants. This is greatly undertaken in various communities in Tanzania example the pomba people and the m工商 in southern Tanzania.

Bride price ; This is the money paid as dowry in looking for and obtaining a wife. Such payments are mostly paid to bride's family side. Such a custom and tradition greatly opens door to women exploitation and

and curbodenation for it regards women's as sexual objects and properties that can be bought, hence bringing down the quality and dignity of women. Example As a result of payment of bride price husbands tend to beat their wives and burden them with heavy tasks with the excuse that she is his property forever for she bought her. This greatly results into woman exploitation in most Tanzanian societies including the chagga and the maasai

Initiation ceremonies to young girls and early marriage; initiation ceremonies are most common practised traditions in which young girls are taken to various camps and lessons on how to be a good wife are given out. such ceremony greatly open doors to women exploitation for such an act promotes such young girls to early marriage with old spouses hence denying them their right to education and choice of life spouses. Example The maasai in Tanzania and the saramo practise such customs.

women exploitation and curbodenation should greatly be fought against so as to bring about development. And this can greatly be achieved through establishment of various institutions and organisations to fight for women rights, enactions of strict rules and laws against such harmful traditions and customs and lastly provision of mass education to the citizens on the effects of such practices so as to abstain and stop practising them.

The candidates were able to identify the traditions and customs which influence the subordination and exploitation of women in Tanzania such as *polygamy, wife beating, wife inheritance, female genital mutilation, bride price, early and forced marriages, not involving women in decision making and child preference*. Furthermore, where it was necessary they provided elaborations with concrete examples and were able to construct some coherent sentences. Above all, they observed essay writing rules. However, they did not manage to score the full 20 allotted marks due to some few shortfalls such as treating some points as two separate points while in fact it was supposed to be one point. Some candidates for example treated the point on early marriages and forced marriages as two independent points while others could not exhaustively elaborate their points.

2013

5 marks

4. (a) Outline five traditions and customs which affect the reproductive health of women in Tanzania.

20 marks

9. The struggle against women discrimination and oppression is facing many challenges in Tanzania. Examine four institutions which undermine women in Tanzania.

09.	<p>Women discrimination is the situation where by women are treated harshly and are denied from getting their rights, while women oppression is the domination of women. There are some cultural practice which undermine women like polygamy, female genital mutilation and Forced marriage. The institution, which mostly have put emphasis on women discrimination and oppression are as follows:</p> <p>Religious institutions; It is true that in both religions that is Christian and Muslim consider women are unable people, this is according to the Quran and Bible where a woman is not supposed to hold any position in the church instead men are more preferable in churches and Mosque, hence women continue to be left out in holding positions, also a muslim is allowed to have more than one wife that is polygamy, hence discrimination and oppression continue.</p> <p>Education institutions; It is also true that even in education boys are more preferable than girls, for example in science subjects like physics, Mathematics, Biology and chemistry are for boys but subjects like Kiswahili are for girls therefore this shows that there is discrimination to girls, and also women learn more about cooking and sewing activities where most boys are engineers and doctors this shows that there is high oppression of girls and women in education.</p>
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Work place; It is true that even in working place women continue to be discriminated and oppressed because the one who employers prefer more men than women because women are

09. on the risk of getting pregnancies and hence make production on her sector to stop. Also discrimination occurs to the employers to ask for sex for those girls who want to be employed due to that has lead to few women on working areas.

Also, Traditional institutions and family; In many Traditions in Tanzania for example the Maasai conducts female circumcision hence those girls become anxious due to the pain they get hence cannot participate on studies and even their spirit to compete with boys is low, also in Many families prefer to use more boys on studies than girls because girls will be married and will not help her family anymore therefore girls continue being left out in education sectors.

To sum up, The government should set sum plans to prevent women discrimination like preventing all the negative cultural practices, forming women social organizations, Improving rural areas, Allowing them to own properties and resources and also to make the society understand that women are able people this will help to reduce women oppression.

Few candidates were able to address the needs of the question in well-organized essays by examining the institutions which undermine women in Tanzania such as religious, educational, traditional and work places.

2012

5 marks

4. (a) What do you understand by the term “early marriages?” Briefly explain four effects of early marriage.

The candidates to show their understanding on *early marriages* and explain briefly its four effects, instead of defining early marriages as “*marriages where one (or both) of the couples is/are below 18 years of age*”, some candidates defined it wrongly, for example, one candidate defined it as “*the process of anyone inheritance of wife or husband*”. Another one defined “*early marriage is the type of constitution which accord of marriage in development*” “*early marriage is a type of marriage which contain one sex for example male and male---*”

2010

20 marks

7. Despite all the efforts from the government and other activist, women are still lagging behind in many aspects. Examine the strategies which can be used to liberate women in Tanzania.

10. Economic and Social Development

2017

20 marks

7. To what extent financial institutions in Tanzania can pave the way to economic prosperity of Tanzanians? (Give six points).

7

Financial institutions are the institutions which are privately or publicly owned whose functions are to keep, maintain, and provide money and other financial services to the country. Finance itself as a term is very important to any country because it is the outflow of income and a very important aspect of economic development. In Tanzania, financial institutions have managed to pave way to economic prosperity in the following ways; Some examples are banks, bureaus de change and others.

Financial institutions provide loans to the public. The loans provided by the financial institutions help the loan-seekers to undertake petty business as they are not financially stable and not well off economically. Tanzania being a developing nation and belonging to the Third World, has poverty rooted as its major economy alongside corruption and diseases. Therefore loans could lead to economic prosperity as they enable financially unstable people to undertake petty business. Examples are like banks.

Financial institutions provide employment opportunities. The financial institutions in the country are increasing day by day and so they can accommodate a lot of employment positions. Tanzania as a developing country also faces unemployment crises and hence the financial institutions could solve this. Examples of financial institutions are banks, bureaus de change and others which can have job vacancies for clerks hence solving unemployment crises hence economic prosperity to the country.

Some financial institutions have built their own economic projects. These include like the NSSF & National Social Security Fund, they have built projects such as hostels and large buildings which can accommodate a large number of businesses. These projects aim at promoting development of the country economically as it gives room for people who are unable to locate favourable premises or lack funds to protect with security.

7. and so these economic projects established by financial institutions such as the NSSF contribute to the economic prosperity of Tanzanians.

Financial institutions provide business education to its clients. Financial institutions are also provided with the job of educating the clients on proper ways of utilizing money and funds and also correct procedures in establishing a business and so forth. This contributes to economic development because people will now be aware of proper ways of conducting a business therefore positive economic growth. Furthermore, financial institutions in Tanzania like SACCOs (Savings and Credit Organisation) teaches on the proper ways of saving money to achieve prosperity.

Some financial institutions avail to their customers funds after they have stopped working. This ensures development so that people who have retired can undertake petty businesses to sustain themselves. Some governmental owned financial institutions provide so called "pension" which is sum of money gained after retirement from work. Moreover, the money availed to customers after retirement can be used by the following generation to economically suit their needs. Therefore it leads to economic prosperity.

The Central Bank which is the major financial institution, maintains the value of money to check inflation. Inflation is the fluctuation of money which is the rise in value of money hence unhealthy to the population. Therefore this leads to economic prosperity because inflation is unhealthy and therefore if it is avoided it means there shall be a smooth transaction of money without interference and therefore it controls the economic prosperity of the country.

Therefore the above mentioned are the ways in which financial institutions in Tanzania have paved to the economic prosperity of the country. The financial institutions must be highly maintained to enable positive growth in the economic sector of a developing country like Tanzania.

Few candidates identified the demands of the question, responded to the question efficiently and demonstrated good mastery of the English language. In the main body, some of the candidates pointed out the contribution of financial institutions in paving the way to economic prosperity of Tanzania as: “provision of loan , provision of business education before establishment of business, provision of material and moral support to special groups, maintenance of value of money done by Central Bank, creation of employment opportunities, the Central Bank maintain the value of money in the country, establishment of their own economic projects, keeping customers' contribution, compensating their customers' in the event of loss and avail when they retire”.

2016

5 marks

4. (a) Outline five roles of Commercial Banks in Tanzania.

2015

20 marks

10. Despite the fact that Tanzania is endowed with many resources, it is economically underdeveloped. Discuss six factors needed for economic development of Tanzania to take off.

10.	<p>Economic development refers to the situation where by a given nation increases its ability in order to produce better and advanced goods and services. Tanzania is a third-world country and therefore it is a developing country. Tanzania has a lot of resources but it is economically underdeveloped. There are different factors needed for economic development in Tanzania to take off like Land, labour, capital, raw materials, entrepreneurs, Tools and equipment and good social infrastructures.</p> <p>Land is one of the factors of economic development needed. Land is a solid piece of the earth that is covered with vegetation. Land as a factor of production provides a place for conducting business activities and provides employment to farmers. Also, provides different raw materials that are needed by industries. Hence, the government of Tanzania should properly use its resources to exploit the land because it has many benefits.</p> <p>Another factor needed is raw materials. Raw materials are semi-processed goods like rubber and cotton which are taken to industries to be converted into useful products. Raw materials are essential because they are the ones which provide the finished goods in industries which will be sold to promote development. They are obtained from land.</p>
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10. Capital is also another factor needed for economic development to take off in Tanzania. Capital is the money which is required to buy other factors which are needed for economic development. Capital is used to buy labour, land, to ensure political instability and finance entrepreneurs. The government of Tanzania needs to buy increase the capital to supervise the process of development.

Furthermore, labour is also a factor for economic labour. Labour is the one which organizes the goods which are going to be produced. Also, labour is involved in making those goods. The government of Tanzania needs to employ skilled and semi-skilled labourers who will be involved in the whole process of economic development of Tanzania.

Additionally, Tools and equipment are also important for economic development. The skilled labourers need advanced science and technology (tools and equipments) which are important in efficiently and quickly converting the semi-finished goods into final goods needed for consumption. The government of Tanzania need import advanced tools and equipment from developed countries like China, United States of America and England which will be used for economic development of the country.

The candidates had knowledge of the factors of production. The candidates' merit in this category lay on their ability to focus on the demands of the question and precisely delineate the factors of economic development such as land, raw materials, labour, capital tools and equipment and good governance. On top of that, the majority of the candidates in this category could write good English Language sentences and were able to organize their essays properly.

2014

8. The industrial sector plays a key role in the economy of any country. Give six points to illustrate the importance of small scale industries to people's development in the rural areas in Tanzania.

the candidates had good organizational skills in terms of adhering to essay writing format and good communication skills, knowledge of the subject matter and ability to identify the demands of the question. They pointed out the importance of small-scale industries to people's development in the rural areas in Tanzania such as *a Source of employment; provide farm inputs and implements to improve agricultural productivity; source of income; add value to local resources; improve other sectors and improve the living standard of the people and helps to bring about technical revolution in the villages*. However, their scores varied from one individual candidate to another depending on the scope of illustrations of the importance of small-scale industries to people's development in rural areas, coherency of ideas and the plausibility of the introduction and conclusion.

Small scale industries are industries that mainly produce local tools and equipments and in relatively a low productivity.

Small scale industries are of great importance to the people's development in the rural areas in the whole of Tanzania as well and thus, the following are some of the importance of small scale industries to people's development in the rural areas in Tanzania as follows;

Provision of employment opportunities is one of the importance of these small scale industries to people's development in the rural areas in Tanzania. This is because these small scale industries provide employment to the rural dwellers in Tanzania thus leads to increase in their living standards and promotes development of the rural areas in Tanzania. Example is that the small scale industries especially the bead making industries in Maasailand in Arusha has created great employment opportunities in the rural areas of Arusha which has led to increase living standard and economic rise of Tanzania and the maasai rural dwellers altogether.

Increase in technology is also one of the importance of small scale industries to people's development in the rural areas in Tanzania and this is because small scale industries provides competition in goods and services production thus making these small scale industries increase their technology so as to acquire more market for themselves thus leads to increase in technology for both the rural dwellers and the Tanzanians in general in which technological increase also leads to people's development of the rural dwellers in Tanzania.

Economy diversification is also one of the importance of small scale industries to people's development in the rural areas in Tanzania and this is because in all scale industries make the rural dwellers in Tanzania to depend on more than one sector of economy to their development thus leads to increase in income of the rural dwellers in Tanzania dweller in Tanzania which is also an importance of small scale industries to people's development in the rural areas in Tanzania.

5. Tanzania is now more of a buyer of goods and services than a seller country. Analyse six strategies which can be employed to speed up industrial development in Tanzania.

Industries are the producers of products in Tanzania. Industrial development is slow due to some reasons. In order to speed up Industrial development in Tanzania the following strategies must be employed.

Facilitate importation of science and technology. The government should import science and technology from developed countries like America and China. Through the importation of science and technology industries will use mechanized machines in production and this will lead to the production of goods of high quality. This will therefore facilitate the speeding up of industrial development in Tanzania.

Provision of loans. The government should extend loans to the industries so as they can be able to get raw materials needed. The government should provide these loans to the local industries. This will help the industries to get raw materials in which finished goods are produced from and this will help in the development of Industries in Tanzania.

Provide good transport and communication system. The government should provide good transport and communication system because this will help in selling or marketing our goods even outside the country and in the end our Industries will develop. Through communication the Industries will be able to communicate with the buyers.

Ensure reliability of power supply. Our country is faced with a great problem of poor power supply. This has become a great obstacle in production in Industries. Therefore the government should ensure that there is good and reliable power supply so as to facilitate production in Industries. This will also promote the speeding up of Industries in Tanzania.

5 Provision of skilled labour. Industries should make sure that it employs people who are well trained and professional. This will help in effective production since the skilled labour will provide and control machines in a required manner. This will in turn lead to the speeding up of Industrial development in Tanzania.

Reducing importation of good from other countries, the country should stop or reduce the importation of products from abroad and use that money to develop local Industries. This will enable people to buy products or goods from our country and therefore through this the Industries in our country will develop.

The government plays a great role in all the development but the people in Tanzania should also start using goods produce in our country so as to develop our local industries.

The candidates were able to point out the strategies of speeding up industrial development in Tanzania such as improvement of transport and communication system, improvement and application of advanced science and technology, support from the government in terms of availability and accessibility to loans, inviting investors to the industrial sector, availability of markets, reliable power supply, reduced importation of foreign goods.

8. The private sector in Tanzania is growing very fast but facing many challenges. Suggest six measures to address the challenges facing the private sector in Tanzania.

8 The private sector refer to the sector which is under private ownership, as it does not owned by the government. The private sector can be categorised into two types, these are informal private sector and formal private sector. Informal private sector is the kind of sector which does not follow strictly rules and principles laid down by the government in order to undertake their activities for example street vendors, village masons and carpenters. but Formal private sector is one of the private sector which follows strictly rules and principles laid down by the gover

8 nment in order to undertake their activities for example school, dispensary and even banks. The following are the six measures to address the challenges facing the private sector in Tanzania as follow;

The government should provide enough funds to the private sector. The private sector always faces with lack of enough funds. Thereby the government should take measures of providing enough capitals in order to enable the private to grow and develop well. For example street vendors, masons, banks, and private schools and dispensaries fail to develop well just because of lack of proper funds.

To improve transport and communication networks, The private sector such as informal sector and formal face by lack of transport and communication networks, thereby the government of Tanzania should take measures of improving transport and communication networks such as roads, railways, ports and harbours in order to address the challenge of transport and communication to private sectors.

To provide enough education on how to improve their activities, The government Should provide education to the private sector's owners in order to know how to improve their sector. Since education is very important thing for the development of any sector, thereby the education should be provided to the private sector especially informal and formal sectors in Tanzania.

To improve level of science and technology in private sector, The government of Tanzania should take step of improving science and technology by introducing modern tools and equipments to be used in private sector in order to develop those sectors. High level of science and technology can help to develop private Sector especially informal and formal private sectors.

8 To improve the market in Tanzania, The private sector faces with problem of proper market that is why it does not develop well. Thereby the government of Tanzania should take measure of improve the market in order to permit the investment of private sector. The proper market is needed in order to improve the development of private sector in Tanzania.

To prepare conducive environment and planned environment to the private sector, private sector especially informal sector is facing by the problem of lack of conducive and planned environment, thereby the government of Tanzania should take measure of preparing the planned and conducive environment for the private sector in order to ensure the development of those sectors in Tanzania.

Thereby the government of Tanzania should consider the measures to be taken in order to improve the private sector such as education, market and improvement of science and technology so as to ensure development in our country.

The Candidates were able to suggest the measures of addressing the challenges facing the private sector in Tanzania such as provision of loans, building of better transport and communication systems, importation of better science and technology, proper government support and tax reduction.

10. HIV/AIDS is a threat to future prosperity of many nations. Elaborate six socio economic impacts of HIV/AIDS to people in Tanzania.

The candidates were able to articulate relevant points such as stigmatization, constraints to the government resources, loss of manpower, increased poverty and their essays were well organized.

10. AIDS is the disease which is caused by virus known as HIV where as, AIDS stands for "Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome" and HIV stands for "Human Immunodeficiency Virus". The disease is so pandemic that the global cries on how to cure it since has got no specified medicine. It's true that HIV/AIDS is a threat to future prosperity of many nations. The following are the Social economic impacts of the HIV/AIDS to people in Tanzania.

The increase of death rates; It has been observed that most of people dies of AIDS thus increase the number of misfortunes in our nations. Also the death is increased due to the fact that the disease is incurable. Hence we need to make sure that people prevent themselves from AIDS.

Increase in economic stagnation; This is due to fact most of youngs who are national productives die of AIDS thus creating economic stagnation and wide spread of poverty in our families. Moreover the economic stagnation becomes the problem to the state.

Increase of Street childrens; These are children who lives in streets and most of them are the ones whose their mother lost their lives during delivery due to HIV/AIDS infections as the result the child had no where to go rather than living in streets.

Also increase in family Conflicts; Where as most of the family members become infar in conflicts on trying to find the one who has spread the disease to the other one in the house. This is due to the fact that the disease is also spread by unsafe sexual intercourse thus if any one in marriage become unfaithful there is great possibility of transferring HIV/AIDS infection in the family.

10. Also the disease increases the state of dependency,

This is due to the fact that most of people who suffer from HIV/AIDS becomes dependent to their family members since they can not work on their own for employment or manual workers thus making the family unstable.

Last but not least there is the increase in the stigmatization; This is caused by the fear that if you stay with the people who lives with HIV/AIDS you will also be infected. Thus people who lives with HIV/AIDS faces a lot of Segregation by other people. However this is not true because the disease is not spread by shaking hands, eating or sitting with the people who is infected.

Conclusively; the disease is caused by Sharing of Sharp tools, having unsafe Sexually intercourse with the one who is infected, through blood which is unsafe being transfused as well as from the infected mother to the child during or after birth. Thus we should not Stigmatize the people living with HIV/AIDS. We at need to Support them on that deadly moment.

2012

5 marks

- (b) Briefly explain the main five functions of the Central Bank of Tanzania (B.O.T)

20 marks

7. The informal sector is one of the fast growing sectors in economy. Explain six major problems facing the informal sector in Tanzania.

Extract 7.2

1. Informal sector is the section of private sector which does not follow strict rules and ways which are laid down by the government for controlling it. Example of informal sector in Tanzania is carpentry. It is true that the informal sector is one of the fast growing sector in economy in Tanzania but it is faced with several problems as follows:

Poor transport and communication systems, in most areas of Tanzania country transport facilities like railways and roads are not well improved and in other areas there is no permanent roads this is barrier to the informal sector development because the traders fail to move from their selling place to the areas where they can buy commodities for selling to their customers, and also communication is problem because the traders fail to know the new system of production.

Lack of enough fund, people who engage in several activities which is among of informal sector lack enough fund such as capital which can help them to buy different requirement for the increase of production example buying of electrical sewing machine and use the oil sewing machines which do not help them to work efficient.

Lack of required place for conducting their activities, the informal sectors members lack right place for conducting their activities example machinists lack right place for working this makes them to keep on moving from one place to another for searching customers which make them to become tired and work poor work on another day.

Illiteracy, most of informal sector members are uneducated so they do not have enough knowledge for conducting well their activities and organising the other factors of production which make them to perform bad in

7. their activities and produce goods of low quality and lack of customers which lead to decline of informal sector.

Lack of internal and external market for selling products produced by informal sectors members, the informal sectors faced with the problem of market because the government do not support them in finding market for their goods. the members of informal sector produce many products but there is no customers this leads to decline of informal sector in Tanzania.

Low level of science and technology, example the informal sectors do not have good and advanced machines for production this makes the production to become difficult because there is high need of human power which makes a person to be tired and produce less production than producing higher production than using machine and the product produced can be of low quality and lack market.

In general formal sector in Tanzania if it is well improved can lead to development, individual development and national development, several ways can be used to develop informal sectors such as provision of loans to informal sector members, improvement of infrastructures encouraging the use of advanced tools and equipment and setting right areas for the informal sector members for conducting their activities.

The candidates were good because they were able to define the informal sector and identify the major problems that face the informal sector in Tanzania such as shortage of markets, lack of viable loans, poor infrastructure and lack of proper places for members of the informal sector to conduct their activities.

10. Identify and explain six factors required for economic development.

10. Economic development refers to the increased ability of a country in provision of goods and services to the people and reducing foreign dependency. It is indicated by factors such as high per capita income, energy consumption, tools and equipments used in agriculture to mention but a few. Factors for economic development are; Capital, land, raw materials, labour (skilled and unskilled), technology and political stability. Each of these factors is explained below as follows.

Capital. This refers mainly to the amount of money needed to start a business. For economic development to take place there should be capital that has to be invested in machinery, raw materials and human labour. It is due to lack of capital, mainly that most African countries are still poor. Capital is therefore necessary for economic development.

Land. This is a three dimensional body on the earth's crust on which all human activities take place. Land is very necessary for economic development as it is on which people can conduct agriculture, establish an industry or any other economic schemes which have a significant contribution in economic development.

Raw materials. These are semi processed goods that are used in industries for production of finished goods. They include agricultural materials and minerals. The availability of raw materials shall ensure the survival of industries which are the backbone of economic development in any country in the world. A country with many active industries is considered to be developed and economically powerful. Examples: Germany and Japan.

Labour availability. Labour refers to human power required for running various activities in various economic schemes such as industries. It can be either skilled (intellectual) or unskilled (non-intellectual).

Labour and sometimes Both skilled and unskilled labour are necessary for economic development.

Presence of high technology. Technology is used in industries for running various machines.

The presence of high technology ensures high productivity which is a vital factor for economic development.

Political stability. It is obvious that people can't work while a war or a huge fight is going on somewhere in a country or in that particular place where there are economic projects such as industries. Therefore, political stability is necessary for economic development as it ensures a peaceful environment where economic activities can take place to bring economic development.

To crown it all, for economic development to occur there must be conditions (factors) for it to occur. Such conditions are such as those mentioned above including others such as good government policy and high literacy level.

The candidates who performed well were able to follow the essay rules properly , presented their responses in a well-argued manner, and able to point out correctly the main factors for economic development like capital, land, raw materials, labour, presence of technology and good governance.

2011

5. "Agriculture is an engine for the growth of the economy". Analyse six strategies which can be used to improve production in agriculture.
6. Examine any six problems facing the government in the provision of better health services to Tanzanians.

2010

9. "Privatisation is both an asset and disaster to Tanzanians". Justify this contention with vivid examples.

11. Poverty

2017

20 marks

9. Examine six root causes of poverty in Tanzania.

9 Poverty is the state of being unable to obtain the basic needs of life such as food, clothing and shelter. Poverty can be in levels of individual or national poverty. Tanzania is said to be a poor country because the government has not been able to provide the basic social services to its people accordingly and that is caused by the following:

Low level of science and technology in the country. Tanzania is still lagging behind in terms of science and technology which is a vital resource to economic development because science and technology improve quality and quantity of goods and services produced in the country for example in the agricultural sector

9 Which is the backbone of our economy people still use hand hoes hence producing low quality and quantity products.

High illiteracy rate can also be cause of poverty. This is because a large percent of the population is unable to read or write hence they end up participating in subsistence production instead of large scale production hence the country remains poor. For example in rural areas a large percentage of people are illiterate and poor subsequently.

Rapid population growth is also the cause of poverty. As the population of the country is increasing the available social services fail to accommodate demands of people who need them but also increase the dependency rate on working population hence perpetuating poverty. For example due to the rapid population growth the doctor to patients ratio is high as one doctor can attend to even 50 patients a day hence some people may fail to get service.

Corruption or misuse of public funds is another cause of poverty. This is because some leaders tend to use public funds for personal gain hence leading to the failure of people to attain the services intended and hence poverty for example we have seen cases of grand corruption such as EPA and

9 ESCROW where billions of money were taken by individuals which could have been used for development.

Diseases can also be the cause of poverty in Tanzania. The government of Tanzania spends a lot of its revenue in fighting diseases, while the money could have been used in other developmental issues. Also diseases increase dependency since the family of the victim has to invest time and money to take care of the victim. For example the government has spent a lot on campaigns, medicines and organs of HIV/AIDS such as TACAIDS.

Natural calamities also cause poverty when natural calamities such as floods or earthquakes occur the people get misplaced, property destroyed sometimes even crops destroyed hence leaving them resourceless and poor forcing them to start from scratch but also the government spends a lot to reallocate and ensure these people's comfortability hence causing poverty for example the Kagera earthquake of 2017 a lot of people were misplaced and became poor unwillingly.

Henceforth, Tanzanians and the government should work together to alleviate poverty in the country through serious measures such as improvement in

9 science and technology, provision of quality education, control of population growth and eradication of corruption so Tanzania can stop being poor and become economically strong.

The candidates met the demands of the question, had logical flow of ideas and observed essay writing rules. Further, they examined the root causes of poverty in Tanzania with answers such as: "*the use of poor technology, rapid population growth, mismanagement of public funds and other resources, poor transport and communication infrastructures, natural calamities, illiteracy, un-even distribution of resources, mass unemployment, poor government policies rapid increase in price of imports and decreasing prices of exports and diseases*". However, their scores varied according to the clarity of their elaborations, coherency of ideas and the plausibility of the introduction and conclusion.

2014

9. Despite the government efforts, the war against poverty in Tanzania is yet to be won. Analyse nine root causes of poverty in Tanzania.

Poverty is the state when one is not able to acquire his/her basic needs in life. Basic needs like food, clothes and shelter. The following are the causes of poverty in Tanzania:

Illiteracy: This is the inability to read and write. Due to illiteracy, people become less educated and not qualified to get good jobs or employ themselves in good businesses which would help them to get money for satisfying their basic needs so, this leads to poverty among people in Tanzania.

Low science and technology: Due to poor technology used in many economic sectors like Agricultural sectors, people use hoes instead of well developed machines such as tractors. This leads to poor productivity due to poor science and technology used and hence, poor economic development which leads to poverty in Tanzania.

Poor infrastructures: Due to poor infrastructures such as Roads, the economy of the country is hindered because most economic sectors such as industries need roads for transportation of their goods and communication with their consumers. So, because infrastructures are poor, then the development of the country which in turn has resulted to poverty in Tanzania.

Unequal exchange in the world market: Prices for the goods sold in the world market are fixed by the developed nations. And the goods for developed countries are fixed high prices while goods from our country Tanzania as one of the developing countries, are fixed with low prices. This then, brings about

i. unequal exchange because the developed nations get much profit because they buy at low prices and sell at higher prices. This system has made Tanzania poor because it benefits less from the trade and loses a lot.

External debts. Due to economic dependence on other countries, Tanzania has increased debts due to the loans offered by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. These debts have become a problem and the reason for poverty in Tanzania because Tanzania is spending a lot of money and resources to pay for the debts. This has resulted to poverty in Tanzania.

Exploitation of Tanzania by capitalist Nations during colonialism. During colonialism, the capitalist nations took a lot of resources from the country such as minerals, slaves which were the source of man power. This lead to underdevelopment of the country and due to the misconception they imparted to the people that they are backward and Europeans are civilized. Tanzanians still think that they can never do anything better than Europeans. So, due to this slow developing, due to overexploitation, Tanzania is poor.

Unemployment. This is a big problem in Tanzania either due to lack of education or lacking opportunities to join universities and also jobs themselves. Due to this problem, people are not able to afford basic needs and they depend on the government. This dependence on the government due to unemployment has lead to poverty because the government itself it needs support from the people and it is also overloaded with a lot of expenses.

9. Natural calamities. These are caused by weather conditions for example floods, droughts. These problems have resulted to poverty because for example floods affect the peasants due to washing away of crops and this leads to underdevelopment of country. Also floods drought hinder the production of Hydro-electric power which most of the economic sectors such as industries depend on. So, such natural calamities have resulted to poverty Political influence from other countries. Most countries offer heavy conditionalities to our country when offering loans, which in turn affects the country's decision because some decisions are contrary to the decisions of the country for example allowing investors in the country from other countries. This results to poverty in Tanzania because such a conditionalitiy leads to severe exploitation of the country and leaving it poor.

Though poverty is still a problem to our country, Tanzania, The Government is trying alot to alleviate it for example, through building and constructing schools, provision of social services.

The candidates were able to identify the demands of the question, there was logical flow of ideas and were able to observe the essay writing rules. The root causes of poverty pointed out by candidates include *low level of science and technology, bad weather condition and natural hazards, rapid population growth, external debt burden, unfavorable terms of trade in international trade, corruption, poor economic and social infrastructure*. It is noteworthy that for quite some time now poverty is one of the key development agenda of the government through several programs such as MKUKUTA and MKURABITA. The development activists and the mass media on the other hand have also been in the forefront in the war against poverty. The availability of information on poverty from other sources might also account for the candidates' good performance in this question. However, candidates' scores varied from one to another depending on the strength of each individual arguments and their understanding of the subject matter.

2010

10 marks

4. (a) (i) Define poverty.
- (ii) Outline any four (4) indicators of poverty.
- (b) List down any five (5) strategies for poverty alleviation in Tanzania

2010

20 marks

6. With the aid of examples analyse the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation.

12. Culture

2016

5 marks

- (b) Briefly explain five elements of culture.

20 marks

10. Discuss the importance of the culture of preventive care and maintenance of individual and public property by giving six points.

2015

6. Explain six elements of culture.

6. Culture is the total way of life in a particular Society. Culture deals with the life processes that are done by people in a certain Community. Culture can be either material or intellectual. depending on the Society culture has many characteristic good example one it is dynamic, Symbol, adoptive and interactive. Culture has many elements which are one form a certain System in a particular Society.

The following are the elements of Culture.

The first aspect is Traditions. Traditions refers to ways of life that are inherited from one generation to another. Traditions are things that parents and older people of the community pass on to the younger generation. Traditions can be either bad or good depending on the impacts which it has Socially and physically to the generation which it is passed on to. Good examples of good traditional practices include proper dressing style, ways of greeting elders and co-operation and unity. Examples of bad cultural practices include polygamy and wife inheritance.

The Second aspect is customs and norms. Customs are short lived patterns of behaviour in a particular community. Customs change with time. Good examples of customs are ways of greeting. In the past greeting used to be accompanied with

kneeling and touching the head of the elder but recently greeting it only verbal meaning no presence of physical contact between the two parties. Norms are accepted ways of life and activities in a particular society norms deals with accepted behaviours and activities example in Tanzania women are supposed to wear decent and long clothes that cover up properly their bodies.

The third element is Arts and Crafts. Arts are imaginative things that are shaped and brought to existence usually arts help to reflect the particular society and they are usually created due to experiences from the society good example is paintings of different things. Crafts are real and manmade objects that are designed and used by the society good examples of crafts include pots, saucers plates and different domestic equipments.

The fourth element is language. Language is the main medium of communication in the community. Through language various people can communicate and exchange ideas through words and symbols. Language is a very important element of culture since it can be used in education activities, production activities and it helps to act as a symbol of a particular society. Good

example of this is the people from areas around East Africa are identified as Swahili people due to their ability of speaking Kiswahili. Also the People from Britain and the United Kingdom are identified as the English due to their usage of English as first language.

The Fifth element is ideology and ideas. Ideology refers to the principles and ideas that govern the way people live and interact in a particular society. Ideology is a set of guiding principles which are set up by the community in supervision of their leaders to act as goals to the way people should live in the particular society. In Tanzania after independence the government of Tanzania under the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere adopted various forms of ideologies which would help Tanzania to develop. Good examples of these ideologies include the Focal point Approach and the Improvement approach.

The Sixth element is recreation. Recreation refers to various activities which are undertaken by individuals after long hours of work and toil in the farm. Many Tanzanians like to refresh their minds after heavy hours of working. This is accomplished through various activities such as Sport and Games. Here in Tanzania especially

older men. These men have customs of drinking local beer in gatherings after long hours of hard work in the farms. This culture of refreshment and recreation was passed to them long ago from their previous ancestors and even today young ones have adopted to this form of recreation and refreshment.

In conclusion, culture is a very important aspect in the life of people of a certain community. Although culture is important the government of Tanzania should try to ensure that only the positive aspects of culture are practiced by the society and that all other deteriorating and evil cultural practices are abandoned.

The candidates were able to identify the demands of the question and had adequate knowledge of the elements of culture. Those elements were customs, traditions, arts and crafts, language, values, norms, beliefs, and recreations. They observed essay writing procedures and gave good elaboration to their points. In this category, most of the candidates observed all essay writing skills, like having a good introduction, main body, and conclusion. They could not score all the allocated marks for this question because of inadequate elaboration to some of the points.

2014

6. Identify and explain six traditions and customs which influence the subordination and exploitation of women in Tanzania.

Traditions are experiences of the past which are inherited by the society and are unchangeable.

On the other side customs are day to day activities that patterns a particular society and that can easily change. In Tanzania, women are seen to be greatly oppressed and exploited under the influence of various African customs and traditions. These include;

Female genital mutilation; This is the cutting off, of the clitoris part in the woman's reproductive parts. This is mostly done under the excuse that it helps reduce woman sexual desire and promotes womanhood. This is quite untrue for this greatly leads to excessive loss of blood, loss of vaginal elasticity, dissatisfaction during sexual intercourse and infections with various diseases such as HIV / AIDS. This greatly denies women's rights and ultimately exploits her on social grounds. example The Maasai in Arusha circumcise their young girls leading to their school drop out.

Polygamy; This is the act of one man marrying more than one woman. This greatly exploits and oppresses women, when it comes to sexual satisfaction and social services provision. Men tend to exploit such women also, when

if comes to property ownership for not all women are given access to property ownership. Example A man fails to provide for the children of his own in terms of education as a result of extensiveness of the family he can't provide, leaving the whole burden of children upbringing on such women.

Nutritional taboos ; Some customs and traditions prohibit women from eating various foods including eggs, meat and vipers. This greatly exploits a woman on health grounds, where she is denied the necessary food requirements that can keep her healthy and strong. Example, In the tribe of chagga, women were not allowed to eat eggs with a traditional belief that they would give birth to children with no hair

Wife inheritance ; wife inheritance is the practise in which a widow is remarried by her husband's brother or young brother. This is done with the belief that it ensures continuity of certain blood genes. This is quite untrue, and ultimately leads to women subordination and exploitation, for it clearly denies her the right to choose for herself the spouse she wants. This is greatly undertaken in various communities in Tanzania example the pomba people and the m工商 in southern Tanzania.

Bride price ; This is the money paid as dowry in looking for and obtaining a wife. Such payments are mostly paid to bride's family side. Such a custom and tradition greatly opens door to women exploitation and

and curbodenation for it regards women's as sexual objects and properties that can be bought, hence bringing down the quality and dignity of women. Example As a result of payment of bride price husbands tend to beat their wives and burden them with heavy tasks with the excuse that she is his property forever for she bought her. This greatly results into woman exploitation in most Tanzanian societies including the chagga and the maasai

Initiation ceremonies to young girls and early marriage; initiation ceremonies are most common practised traditions in which young girls are taken to various camps and lessons on how to be a good wife are given out. such ceremony greatly open doors to women exploitation for such an act promotes such young girls to early marriage with old spouses hence denying them their right to education and choice of life spouses. Example The maasai in Tanzania and the saramo practise such customs.

women exploitation and curbodenation should greatly be fought against so as to bring about development. And this can greatly be achieved through establishment of various institutions and organisations to fight for women rights, enactions of strict rules and laws against such harmful traditions and customs and lastly provision of mass education to the citizens on the effects of such practices so as to abstain and stop practising them.

The candidates were able to identify the traditions and customs which influence the subordination and exploitation of women in Tanzania such as *polygamy, wife beating, wife inheritance, female genital mutilation, bride price, early and forced marriages, not involving women in decision making and child preference*. Furthermore, where it was necessary, they provided elaborations with concrete examples and were able to construct some coherent sentences. Above all, they observed essay writing rules. However, they did not manage to score the full 20 allotted marks due to some few shortfalls such as treating some points as two separate points while in fact it was supposed to be one point. Some candidates for example treated the point on early marriages and forced marriages as two independent points. while others could not exhaustively elaborate their points.

2013

5 marks

4. (a) Outline five traditions and customs which affect the reproductive health of women in Tanzania.

Part 4 (a) of the question required candidates to outline five traditions and customs which affect the reproductive health of women. The candidates could not outline even a single custom or tradition.

This indicates that candidates lacked knowledge of the customs and traditions which affects reproductive health of women in Tanzania. Spelling mistakes was also noted as some candidates could not write some English words correctly, for instance, one candidate wrote *genital multination* instead of genital mutilation and widow inheritance was misspelt *wider inheritance*.

Moreover, candidates wrongly extracted portions of the passage in question three and presented them as a response to this question. For example, one candidate wrote: Children acquire gender role identity because of the differential treatment, expectations and reinforcements given to boys and girls by their parents, teachers, and the society. Such a candidate decided to quote this sentence which is not the correct answer simply because it carries the word gender which is related to the question. This indicates that the candidate lacked knowledge of the subject matter and failed to know the needs of the questions.

20 marks

6. Show six efforts made since independence to promote and preserve national culture in Tanzania.

6

Culture

Promotion of culture is the combination of efforts made by the people under their government to enhance the growth of existing culture which has to be practiced in a nation. In Tanzania the efforts of promoting and preserving our culture started in 1962, where by Kiswahili started to be used within our country. So as to promote and to preserve our culture different efforts have been taken, most of that efforts are:

The National Kiswahili council, after attaining independence in Tanzania, the government established Kiswahili council in order to promote the use of this language within and outside the country.

Tanzania films Company, the government of Tanzania established this company so as to record or to store information which existed past time for the future generation benefits, for example the history of independence and war between Uganda and Tanzania.

Archives, these are the places where private and public records are kept, the government of Tanzania after getting independence established achieves so as to store informations which happened long time ago for example information about union.

The National Sports council, this council was established in order to control all matters about sports for example provision of sports equipments like balls and provision of medals.

This helps to bring people together within our country.

Museums, these are the places or buildings where historical informations and objects of different things for example tools used with our

6 elders are preserved. This helps the present and future generation to know how our elders lived. Examples of areas where museums are found is Musoma and the National museum in Dar es Salaam.

The National festivals council, this council was established in order to celebrates about the important events that occurred last period for example Nyerere day and Karume day. Also this council has been formed so as to promote and preserve our culture by knowing what our leaders said and conducted for the benefit of the public.

Apart from the efforts taken by Tanzania government to promote and to preserve our culture there are some factors that acts as obstacles for the promotion of our culture for example colonial legacy, low level of science and technology, bad leadership and shortage of capital.

The candidates whose quality of their essays were good managed to show the efforts made since independence to promote and preserve national culture in Tanzania such as the creation of the National Kiswahili Council, Tanzania Film Company, The National Sports Council and the Museums. The creation of all these institutions aimed at promoting and preserving national culture. In their conclusion they showed obstacles that hinder the promotion of our national culture, for example colonial legacy and low level of science and technology.

9. The struggle against women discrimination and oppression is facing many challenges in Tanzania. Examine four institutions which undermine women in Tanzania.

09. Women discrimination is the situation whereby women are treated harshly and are denied from getting their rights, while women oppression is the domination of women. There are some cultural practices which undermine women like polygamy, female genital mutilation and forced marriage. The institutions which mostly have put emphasis on women discrimination and oppression are as follows:

Religious institutions; It is true that in both religions that is Christian and Muslims consider women are unabled people, this is according to the Quran and Bible where a woman is not supposed to hold any position in the church instead men are more preferable in churches and Mosque, hence women continue to be left out in holding positions, also a Muslim is allowed to have more than one wife that is polygamy, hence discrimination and oppression continue.

Education institutions; It is also true that even in education boys are more preferable than girls, for example in science subjects like physics, Mathematics, Biology and Chemistry are for boys but subjects like Kiswahili are for girls therefore this shows that there is discrimination to girls, and also women learn more about cooking and sewing activities where most boys are engineers and doctors this shows that there is high oppression of girls and women in education.

Work place; It is true that even in working place women continue to be discriminated and oppressed because the one who employs prefer more men than women because women are

09. on the risk of getting pregnancies and hence make production on her sector to stop. Also discrimination occurs to the employers to ask for sex for those girls who want to be employed due to that has lead to few women on working areas.

Also, Traditional institutions and family; In many Traditions in Tanzania for example the Maasai conducts female circumcision hence those girls become anxious due to the pain they get hence cannot participate on studies and even their spirit to compete with boys is low, also in Many families prefer to use more boys on studies than girls because girls will be married and will not help her family anymore therefore girls continue being left out in education sectors.

To sum up, The government should set sum plans to prevent women discrimination like preventing all the negative cultural practices, forming women social organizations, Improving rural areas, Allowing them to own properties and resources and also to make the society understand that women are able people this will help to reduce women oppression.

The candidates were able to address the needs of the question in well organized essays by examining the institutions which undermine women in Tanzania such as religious, educational, traditional and work places.

2012

5 marks

4. (a) What do you understand by the term “early marriages?” Briefly explain four effects of early marriage.

Part (a) of the question required the candidates to show their understanding on *early marriages* and explain briefly its four effects, instead of defining early marriages as “*marriages where one (or both) of the couples is/are below 18 years of age*”, some candidates defined it wrongly, for example, one candidate defined it as “*the process of anyone inheritance of wife or husband*”. Another one defined “*early marriage is the type of constitution which accord of marriage in development*” “*early marriage is a type of marriage which contain one sex fore example male and male---*”

Some candidates came up with wrong responses on the effects of early marriages like “*Poor government policies to produce immature children....; it is no technology Can cause gender discrimination*”. In both cases it implies that those candidates lacked knowledge on early marriages and their effects in the society.

2011

20 marks

7. There is almost unquestionable view that culture is dynamic. In the light of this statement, explain any five merits of cultural change to Tanzanians.

2010

7. Despite all the efforts from the government and other activist, women are still lagging behind in many aspects. Examine the strategies which can be used to liberate women in Tanzania.
8. Identify and explain the measures taken by African Governments to improve the weaknesses observed in the inherited colonial educational system to suit African culture.

13. Globalisation

2017

20 marks

6. Show how Tanzania can contain the challenges posed by globalization by giving six points.

Q6.	<p>Globalization is the process of integrating and interconnecting of social, political, economical and cultural aspects of different societies in the world into one system. The driving forces of globalization are: Advancement of science and technology, Movement of people and pressure from imperialist powers in the world and all these came in the end of 19th century.</p> <p>Globalization has both positive and negative effects to people. Tanzania is one among the countries that pay heed to course of events (integration) taking place in the world and it come across several challenges. The following are ways through which Tanzania as a nation can cope with the impacts of globalization.</p> <p>As a nation, It should establish stable economic policies that focus on the welfare of its citizens. This goes in hand with provision of social services such as Education, better transport and communication networks, health services and Energy supply which all together would attempt to eradicate poverty which is a major hindrance of development that meet with Globalized world.</p> <p>Education should be a significant priority and should be made compulsory. The Education talked here is the education that is affordable, qualified, marketable and the one that liberates an individual rather than education for domestication and it should be compulsory for everyone so as to meet with the wants of a global world.</p>
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Q6 For instance, Most of the Tanzanians are marginalized from mass coverage due to little or low education on their use and ways to attain them. No wonder why Mwalimu Julius Nyerere refused the capitalism regime during his time simply because he was aware that his people were not educated and so they would not suit in the globalized world.

Through creating a conducive environment to welcome investors in the country so as to stabilize macro economy of the nation. Moreover, the country should engage in treaties or contracts with the investors and this treaties should be beneficial to the states rather than jeopardizing contracts that weaken the economy. for instance, Tanzania is now in contact with Dangote enterprises meanwhile the country has acquired profits in the mining sector and(cement industry).

Through importing of advanced technology and science so as to increase efficiency in production of quantity and qualified goods. The significant role of importing advanced technology is to make the nation competent in terms of selling goods in the world market especially cash crops (since its agriculture depending). The modern facilities talked here are for instance; tractors, helicopters for large scale chemical spray, irrigation facilities and genetic engineered crops and livestock varieties.

Through promoting and protecting of cultural values in the country. This include activities as national festivals, having cultural clubs at schools and preserving of artifacts, antiquities and historical sites. By exercising these things the threat of losing of our identity is minimized and for the time being the nation has given this roles to institutes as for example; National film censorship board, The institute of Arts and Crafts Board National sports and festival board.

06

Lastly, through promoting good governance so as to avoid interference from metropolitan powers. Moreover at the stake of good governance, corruption is fought against and thus embezzlement of funds and property of ruling majority is reduced hence dependence of external funds is reduced.

Generally, globalization remains to be very important in our countries because human rights are promoted, cultural aspects are not discouraged and environment conservation is promoted and even the infant mortality and maternal mortality is reduced thus there is no way to discourage imposition of globalization but only people should be prepared for accepting changes in the world that we are getting to that is a global world.

The candidates demonstrated the ability to focus on the demands of the question by providing relevant points with exhaustive elaborations. They wrote legible English sentences and adhered to essay writing rules. Further, they provided relevant responses on measures of addressing the globalization challenges to Tanzania. Some of their responses are as follows: "creation of national policies which will lead to reduce poverty, increase research institutions, good governance and provision of education to Tanzanians". Other candidates wrote points such as: "To promote local technology, creativity and reviving the local industries", Strengthening regional integration like SADC and EAC", "Tanzania should look for better international economic order that will benefit the country", "To strengthen and enforce the existing laws to contain possible crime such as human trafficking "and "To preserve and promote Tanzanian cultural values such as national language".

2016

7. Proponents of globalization argue that globalization is a catalyst of development while the opponents contend that it is a new form of neo-colonialism to developing countries. Discuss six demerits of globalization to a country like Tanzania.

2014

7. The concept of globalization is sometimes misunderstood. Provide a broader view by examining six aspects of globalization.

7. Globalization is the process of interdependence and interconnectedness in social, economic and political matters in the world. Globalization is the act of living as one village that is globally. This act or situation is facilitated or driven by advancement of science and technology in the world. Aspects of globalization are things that speed up globalization. These things are discussed below:

To begin with movement of people from one corner of the world to another corner. Globalization is speeded up by this since advancement of science and technology has made it easier for people to move from here to there by the use of aeroplanes, buses, trains and other advanced means made through technology. This movement proves the Interconnectedness and Interdependence among people in the world.

Also spread of ideas and ideologies in the world is another aspect. People spread the ideas that they think will help the world in different and several matters such as economic matters through internet and other intellectual properties made through technology. This is globalization for people are connected through social networks.

Finance is another aspect that increase interdependence and interconnectedness in the world. The developed countries contribute a lot in the world bank hence the developing countries get to ask for loans for development from the World Bank hence movement of money from one country to another hence allow dependency and connection among people.

Democratization is another aspect of globalization which means spreading of democracy to the world.

7. Ind. Democracy allows people to participate in decision making in a country and also human rights are observed. Through globalization process people have decided to spread good ways of life that is freedom to the citizens. Democracy is accompanied by rule of law, multipartyism and other principles that are observed and implemented all over the world thus connection among countries in the world.

Trade Liberalization is another aspect that means free trade all over the world. This aims at removing trade barriers among countries in order to allow free movement of labour, materials and capital throughout the world. This action increases interconnectedness since people are allowed to import and export goods with low tariffs, invest anywhere in the world and move from one country to another to search for employment or market. This allows people to participate in the world market.

Lastly economic integration is another aspect of globalization. This means cooperation between neighbouring countries. Forms of economic integration are free trade area, custom union, free market area, economy and total economic integration. All these forms aim at cooperating in building a better economy in a certain country. When countries have reached total economic integration they share a common currency, common tariff against the non-member and also free movement of people and capital and increased opportunities in works. This proves that there is interconnectedness and interdependency among countries in the world.

Globalization has lead to cultural interferences,

7. Moral degradation, spread of democracy, spread of global politics and privation. Also it has improved life standards of people and introduce new skills to people

Candidates could not score full marks because of repetitions of some points. One candidate for example treated the point concerning revolution in information and communication technology as two different points; others discussed privatization and liberalization as if they are also two independent points. In some cases, the conclusions provided were not plausible.

2012

8. "The debate on the merits and demerits of globalization sometimes generate more questions than answers." In the light of this quotation, show six socio-economic demerits of globalization in Tanzania.

Most candidates who attempted this question scored low marks because they did not understand the demands of the question thus ended up giving irrelevant responses. They provided merits rather than demerits of globalization as demanded by the question. They pointed out provision of social services, facilitation of science and technology development of infra-structure and provision of markets.

Multiple Choice Questions

1 mark per question

2017

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) provided.
 - (i) The elephant tusk on the coat of arms represent
 - A state power
 - B natural resources
 - C national prestige
 - D peoples power
 - E national freedom
 - (ii) Which of the following is NOT a correct characterization of the informal sector in Tanzania?
 - A lack of permanent business premises
 - B business activities are regulated by taxation laws
 - C employees lack social security protection
 - D employees have little job security
 - E employees' wages are often low.
 - (iii) A gift that is given to the bride or her parents by the future husband in consideration for marriage is called
 - A inheritance
 - B engagement ring
 - C dowry
 - D a wedding present
 - E a souvenir.
 - (iv) When local governments enact laws in their areas of authority, the laws are called
 - A Standing orders
 - B Local government order
 - C Bills
 - D Manifesto
 - E By laws.
 - (v) A condition whereby individual rights are restricted to safeguard the rights of other people is known as
 - A protection of human rights
 - B execution of the natural justice
 - C the rule of law
 - D limitation of human rights
 - E violation of human rights.
 - (vi) In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Judiciary is headed by the
 - A Chief Justice
 - B Attorney General
 - C Director of Public Prosecution
 - D Prime Minister
 - E Minister for Legal and Constitutional Affairs.
 - (vii) The first permanent constitution in Tanzania was enacted in
 - A 1964
 - B 1965
 - C 1984
 - D 1977
 - E 1992.

- (viii) An organized body of persons who form an agency of the state is known as
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A Government | B Executive |
| C Legislative | D The armed force |
| E Judiciary. | |
- (ix) The right to voluntarily belong to any organization is known as
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A freedom of expression | B the right to life |
| C freedom of association | D freedom of assembly |
| E right to equality. | |
- (x) Which of the following are Commercial Banks in Tanzania?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A GEPF, NBC and TIB. | B NBC, CRDB and GEPF. |
| C NMB, SACCOS and NIHF. | D NBC, CRDB and PSPF. |
| E NBC, NMB and CRDB. | |

2016

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) provided.

- (i) Which of the following are inscribed on the Coat of arms of Tanzania?
A giraffe and hammer. B flag and giraffe.
C hoe and hammer. D forest and trees.
E trees and hoe.
- (ii) Before marriage men and women develop friendship, this period of friendship is called
A courtship B infidelity
C early marriage D initiation period
E kitchen party.
- (iii) The assigning of roles, tasks and responsibilities to a particular gender on the basis of fixed biases is called
A gender analysis B gender bias
C gender mainstreaming D gender blind
E gender stereotyping.
- (iv) Inadequate provision of food, shelter, clothing and access to clean water is an indication of
A poverty circle B absolute poverty
C relative poverty D income poverty
E poverty line.
- (v) The rural authority of the local government consists of
A ward, town and municipal councils
B town, municipal and city councils
C district, municipal and city councils
D village governments, ward governments and district councils
E village councils, town councils and city councils.
- (vi) Amnesty International is an international agency which promotes
A environmental conservation
B gender balance
C awareness on human rights abuse
D globalization
E conflict settlement in developing countries.
- (vii) The majority rule in Zanzibar was achieved on
A 12th December 1962 B 26th April 1964
C 9th December 1963 D 12th April 1965
E 12th January 1964.
- (viii) A voting area electing a representative to the National Assembly is called
A municipal council B a constituency
C proportional representation D universal suffrage
E a polling station.
- (ix) The ability of a person to convey ideas, feelings, thoughts to be known to others is known as
A negotiation skills B empathy
C peer pressure D effective communication skills
E friendship formation.
- (x) Social development refers to
A improvement of peoples welfare in the society
B improvement in relations among the people
C improved women welfare in the society
D high literacy rate in the society
E peace and harmony in the society.

2015

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The following are components of a nation **except**

A territory	B people
C government	D national flag
E international recognition.	

(ii) A nuclear family consist of

A wife, husband, children and relatives	B wife, grandmother, father and children.
C one parent with children	D wife, sister and grandfather
E wife, husband and children.	

(iii) A continuous situation in which the poor do not improve their condition and status is called

A poverty line	B poverty cycle
C debt burden	D daily poverty
E relative poverty.	

(iv) The essence of an independent judiciary is to

A contain powers of the President	B promote minority rights
C promote rule of law	D maintain lawyers prestige
E promote free and fair election.	

(v) In a democratic state the legitimacy of the government is obtained through

A democratic campaigns	B democratic elections
C independency of the parliament	D democratic mass rallies
E political party propaganda.	

(vi) The two categories of local government authorities are

A street and town governments	B village and street authorities
C districts and urban authorities	D village councils and village authorities
E urban councils and village authorities.	

(vii) Which of the following is the second step in a healthy decision making?

A Listing possible solution.	B Evaluation.
C Making decision.	D Checking the result.
E Identifying the problem.	

(viii) Which of the following types of work involves the use of more mental skills than physical strengths?

A Nursing and teaching.	B Carpentry and teaching.
C Farming and nursing.	D Teaching and lumbering.
E Carpentry and mining.	

(ix) Choosing the best option after learning the consequences of each option is known as

A creative thinking	B self esteem
C problem solving skills	D rational decision making
E coping with stress.	

(x) One of the major aspect of globalization is

A increased public ownership of the major means of production	
B favourable international terms of trade to third world countries	
C poverty reduction in developing countries	
D increased investment from third world to developed countries	
E revolution in information and communication technology.	

2014

2013

2012

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 your answer booklet.
- (i) The non biological roles performed by men and women in a society are called
A gender roles B cultural roles C femininity roles
D parental roles E marital roles.
- (ii) Which of the following is the organ which oversees the day to day activities and makes decisions on matters concerning the village?
A Village government. B Village assembly.
C Village council. D Village social council.
E Village development committee.
- (iii) The right of people to belong to an organization is called freedom of
A expression B association C property
D press E movement.
- (iv) Which of the following is **not** the source of national income in Tanzania?
A development levy. B income tax. C profits from parastatals
D licence fees. E grants or aids.
- (v) In many societies traditional folk tales and songs continue to have importance mainly because they
A encourage contacts with other societies B inculcate family values
C are used in wedding ceremonies D help to maintain cultural identity
E attract tourists.
- (vi) Tanzania has included the life skills education in its curriculum because it
A helps people to cope with urban life easily
B increases productivity and comfortability of life
C reduces the sense of personal esteem
D helps people to become wealthy
E helps people to obey their cultural values.
- (vii) The legal instrument which gives powers and responsibilities to leaders of a country is
A parliament B executive C constitution
D ruling party E judiciary.
- (viii) The major drawbacks to industrial prosperity in Tanzania include
A unskilled labour, weak technological base and poor infrastructure
B lack of arable land, weak technological base and poor infrastructure
C shortage of raw materials, weak technological base and poor infrastructure
D high mortality rate, weak technological base and poor infrastructure
E lack of capital, weak technological base and poor infrastructure.
- (ix) The type of electoral system in Tanzania is known as the
A proportional system B combined system
C complex majority system D simple majority system
E parallel system.
- (x) A social group of people living together with their own government, language, traditions and history is called
A nation B community C family
D government E constituency.

2011

1. For each of the items (i - x), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
 - (i) Zebra crossing is an important traffic sign because it
 - A enables pedestrians to walk across the road safely
 - B shows the presence of wild animals along the road
 - C enables the law enforcers to apprehend law breakers
 - D reduces traffic congestion
 - E enables school children to walk across the road safely.
 - (ii) Family stability in a society is important because
 - A it ensures job security
 - B it helps people to live a comfortable life
 - C it protects immoralities in the society
 - D it is a bridge to community conflicts
 - E it guarantees the society with a good source of income.
 - (iii) Which of the following is not an indicator of poverty?
 - A Low per capita income
 - B High illiteracy rate
 - C Dependant economy
 - D Low mortality rate
 - E Environmental destruction.
 - (iv) Norms of conduct which differ from one society to another and change from time to time are known as
 - A traditions
 - B crafts
 - C customs
 - D rituals
 - E values.
 - (v) The branch of central government responsible for administrative duties is called
 - A Judiciary
 - B Legislature
 - C Secretariat
 - D The cabinet
 - E The executive.
 - (vi) The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania was amended to include provisions for the bill of rights in
 - A 1992
 - B 1984
 - C 1979
 - D 1977
 - E 1967
 - (vii) Under normal circumstances, a marriage is preceded by friendship between a man and woman. Such friendship is called
 - A honeymoon
 - B cohabitation
 - C early marriage
 - D courtship
 - E infidelity.
 - (viii) One of the following encourages and cultivate values, knowledge and ability to perceive things
 - A cooperative techniques
 - B problem solving
 - C life skills promotion
 - D initiation and mediation
 - E guidance and counselling.
 - (ix) Many Tanzanians cannot access credit from financial institutions due to
 - A political strings attached to loans
 - B lack of enough financial institutions
 - C lack of entrepreneurial skills and security
 - D lack of proper identification
 - E lack of political influence.
 - (x) The organs responsible for administering elections in Tanzania are
 - A REDET and TEMCO
 - B ZEC and NEC
 - C ZLSC and ILHR
 - D CCM and CUF
 - E EAC and SADC.

2010

1. For each of the items (i - x), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
 - (i) A social group whereby a man leads the family is known as
 - A matrilineal
 - B matriarchal
 - C patrilineal
 - D bilateral
 - E patriarchal.
 - (ii) In life skills, the ability of a person to appreciate himself or herself is known as
 - A self service
 - B assertiveness
 - C self esteem
 - D self awareness
 - E coping with emotions.
 - (iii) Gender inequality means
 - A inequality in job accessibility between two different sexes
 - B inequality in education accessibility between girls and boys.
 - C a certain kind of sex is given priority in all aspects of life
 - D women empowerment
 - E a planning that considers both women and men in terms of needs.
 - (iv) Foreigners outside the Commonwealth countries may be granted Tanzanian Citizenship by
 - A naturalisation
 - B vital registration
 - C presenting their passport
 - D decent
 - E filling the special forms.
 - (v) Peer groups, schools, religion, and mass media is an example of
 - A pressure groups
 - B socialization agents
 - C civil societies
 - D community based organizations
 - E non governmental organizations

- (vi) In road safety the precaution signs
- A Warn the road users to take proper measures against any danger which may occur ahead
 - B control the speed of passenger vehicles against any danger which may occur ahead
 - C limit the speed of the big trucks against any danger which may occur ahead
 - D are drawn on the road surface
 - E are drawn in the same way as command signs.
- (vii) Reading, writing, listening and speaking are best known as:
- A Communication model
 - B Elements of communication as a process
 - C Basic communication skills
 - D Non verbal communication
 - E Modern forms of communication.
- (viii) Violations of human rights can be caused by the following except
- A negligence of the actors
 - B ignorance
 - C corruption
 - D selfishness
 - E globalization.
- (ix) One of the factors which undermined the legitimacy of a one party system in Africa was
- A ethnicity
 - B civil wars and religious conflicts
 - C privatization of the public enterprises
 - D economic crisis and the collapse of the eastern block
 - E rise of many political parties.
- (x) In traditional education the source of knowledge was dominated by
- A witch-doctors
 - B leaders
 - C rainmakers
 - D warriors
 - E elders.

Matching Items**10 marks****2017**

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) provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) A belief shared in a society on what is desirable, correct and good.	A Symbol
(ii) It is used to represent and identify individuals, society or a country.	B Customs
(iii) A set of rules which set standards for the accepted behaviours in a society.	C Values
(iv) Pattern of conduct shared by the people in a given community but always change with time.	D Material culture
(v) Practices that persisted in a society for a long time and do not change.	E Language
(vi) Abilities of using imagination to express ideas through writing and sculpturing.	F Recreation
(vii) Physical artifacts such as furniture made by human beings.	G Arts
(viii) Simple technology or skill of producing things such as pottery and basketry.	H Tradition
(ix) Relate to activities that people do after working hours for relaxation and enjoyment.	I Antiquities
(x) A system of communication in speech or writing by using a particular community	J Myths
	K Norms
	L Taboos
	M Crafts
	N Museums
	O Archives

2016

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) provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Feeling compassion to other people's problem.	A Self-exploration
(ii) Ability to think and come up with new idea and ways of doing things.	B Social skills
(iii) Appreciation of one's self-confidence for self-appearance, abilities and success.	C Guidance and counselling
(iv) Ability of a person to analyse, evaluate and describe the quality of something, an action or decision.	D Self-esteem
(v) Collecting opinions or information on stated problem verbally.	E Empathy
(vi) Ability of a person to respond confidently to any situation.	F Creative thinking skills
(vii) The ability to make the best choice out of many available options.	G Assertiveness
(viii) Ability and knowledge to deal competently in a positive way with other people in life.	H Mediation
(ix) Psychological treatment to people with emotional or mental suffering.	I Interview
(x) Discussing and looking for solution to a problem with the help of others.	J Decision making skills
	K Criteria
	L Sympathy
	M Negotiation skills
	N Critical thinking skills
	O Problem solving skills

2015

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.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Deals with managing risks of a firm, business, people and property.	A Commercial Banks
(ii) The average earnings of the people of a given country in particular year.	B PSPF
(iii) Provide advice to their customers on issues of investment and trade.	C B.O.T
(iv) A factor of economic development.	D Insurance Companies
(v) A social security scheme in Tanzania.	E Capital
(vi) An institution responsible for controlling inflation in Tanzania.	F Informal sector
(vii) An indicator of poverty.	G Per capita income
(viii) Register all Social Security Schemes.	H Social development
(ix) It has no proper places set for it to conduct its business.	I High mortality rate
(x) The improvement of the welfare of the people in the country.	J SSRA
	K TRA
	L Formal sector
	M NPES
	N TANROADS
	O TTCL

2014

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Zanzibar Constitution introduced a bill of rights and made the House of Representatives more representative.	A. 1961
(ii) Eighth Constitutional amendment introduced the multi-party system in Tanzania.	B. 1962
(iii) The Interim constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania was replaced by a permanent one.	C. 1963
(iv) The Tanganyika independence constitution enacted.	D. 1964
(v) The Constitutional amendment provided for a Presidential candidate with the highest but not the majority of valid votes to get elected.	E.. 1965
(vi) The Tanganyika Republican Constitution enacted.	F. 1966
(vii) One party state Constitution enacted.	G. 1967
(viii) The Zanzibar independence constitution enacted.	H. 1971
(ix) Zanzibar Constitution introduced House of Representatives and election for the first time.	I. 1974
(x) The interim union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika Constitution enacted.	J. 1977
	K. 1978
	L. 1979
	M. 1984
	N. 1992
	O. 2000

2013

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) The government system in which the ultimate political authority is vested in the people.	A. National sovereignty.
(ii) A political system in which a few citizens are elected to make decisions on behalf of others in parliament.	B. A government of national unity.
(iii) Democracy practised in city states of Athens before the birth of Christ.	C. A political party.
(iv) An electoral system best suited for a society which is diverse.	D. Multiparty democracy.
(v) A voting system whereby some people vote for or against specific issues.	E. Democracy.
(vi) The government powers to execute policies without interference from other countries.	F. Direct democracy.
(vii) Equal opportunity for all adult citizens to vote and be voted for.	G. Representative democracy.
(viii) An electoral system whereby a candidate with the most votes, not necessarily majority, is elected.	H. Universal suffrage.
(ix) A legally organized group of people whose major intention is to capture the state power.	I. Referendum.
(x) A legally organized group of people who influence government decision on certain public policies.	J. A dictatorship.
	K. Winners take all.
	L. Pressure group.
	M. A bill of rights.
	N. Secret ballot box.
	O. Proportional representation.

2012

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) The third generation of human rights.	A. The African charter
(ii) The good example of civil rights.	B. Declaration
(iii) Legally binding for signatories.	C. Ratification
(iv) The second generation of human rights.	D. Magna carta
(v) Violation of the freedom to press.	E. Stockholm declaration
(vi) Related to the rights of conduct and social relations.	F. A fair trial
(vii) The first generation of human rights.	G. Civil and political rights
(viii) Not legally binding for signatories.	H. Economic, cultural and social rights
(ix) A health environment is human rights.	I. Individual rights
(x) The great charter of freedom that was issued in England.	J. French declaration
	K. Moral rights
	L. Defamation
	M. Collective rights
	N. Persecution
	O. Convention

2011

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Cultural tolerance	A a child learns to behave in the acceptable manner.
(ii) Material culture	B a place where old written records are kept.
(iii) Ideology	C disrespecting those with different view.
(iv) Archives	D proper ways of doing things in a society.
(v) Instruments of labour	E achievement reflected through the extent one has mastered the nature.
(vi) Antiquities	F application of skills to deal with the environment.
(vii) Ethics	G relaxing and amusement.
(viii) Norms of conduct	H facilitates learning about the society.
(ix) The intellectual culture	I ability to allow other peoples opinion, customs, beliefs and behaviors in a society.
(x) Culture	J human rights abuse.
	K cultural change.
	L lays down principles and conditions to be followed in a given society.
	M outdated customs and traditions.
	N important objects made in an earlier period.
	O shared patterns of beliefs, customs, values, and behaviours in a society.
	P attainment in science, education, ethics, literature and art.
	Q used to carry out material production.
	R historical achievements of the society.
	S perception on what is right or wrong in a given society.
	T assigning responsibilities according to sex.

2010

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Sovereignty	A Treat women's with breast cancer.
(ii) Magna Carta	B Gender issues.
(iii) Republic	C Fight for the rights of both women and children.
(iv) Mob justice	D Origin of human rights in England.
(v) TAMWA	E An organization dealing with arm race in the world.
(vi) 10 th December 1948	F Universal Declaration for Human Rights.
(vii) 1977	G Collapse of socialism and self reliance in Tanzania
(viii) Amnesty International	H A country which is governed by elected representatives of people and President.
(ix) Women and Children	I An example of moral rights.
(x) Equality before the law	J Formation of the former East African Community.
	K Formation of the Human rights Commission.
	L The founder of the struggle for human rights in the world.
	M A Government which is formed after the union between two countries.
	N A state and its supreme powers to control all its individuals and associations within its boundaries.
	O Killing of theft suspects.
	P Deals with human rights worldwide.
	Q The current Constitution for the United Republic of Tanzania was enacted.
	R Special group.
	S An example of Civil and Political rights.
	T Unlimited freedom of an individual to go everywhere.

Comprehension

10 marks

2017

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

Suicide is one of the critical problems of adolescent today. This disastrous act is committed for different reasons. Some adolescents often feel that death is the only way out of intolerable situations. Those terminally ill and those incapacitated by serious illness or injuries commit suicide to avoid further pain. Yet others commit suicide to draw attention, to teach those who hurt them a lesson and to punish themselves for the shame they might have caused to others.

Most adolescents who commit suicide do so as a reaction to previous distressing events. Such common events include conflicts within the adolescent's families, their failure to live up to the parents' or guardians expectations and the adolescent's failure to develop adequate interpersonal relationships within their families. These events often leads to suicide signals such as threatening to commit suicide or displaying actual tendencies to suicide and serious suicide attempts whereby the adolescent survives or leads to actual suicide.

The signals of suicide among adolescent include previous attempts, threat to commit suicide, feelings of alienation and loneliness and the presence of mental illness especially depression. Other signals are lack of adequate impulse control, unexpected severe and prolonged stress and negative emotions.

Questions

- (a) Provide a suitable title for the passage.
- (b) What is the attitude of some adolescents towards death?
- (c) Mention any two factors from the passage that compel some of the youth to commit suicide.
- (d) List down two suicide signals among the adolescents.
- (e) What is the attitude of the author towards suicide tendencies among the adolescent?

2016

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

Historically the question of human rights has been constantly attracting International attention. In different places all over the word Tanzania included, human rights are being violated at different levels ranging from the central government itself, local government, public institutions such as court and police, society and even at the level of the family and religion to mention few. Due to ignorance caused by lack of information and poverty, the victims of human rights do not know that they are violating them.

To combat the problem of violating human rights in Tanzania appropriate measures need to be taken. The first alternative is the on-going improvement of human rights education to the entire public. All citizens should be educated on human rights. Authorities such as police, people's militia, executives, members of the parliament, councillors, teachers, employers and parents should know human rights.

The second steps is to know where to go when human rights are violated. In most cases violations occur to individuals. The court system and the police are the major organs that protect human rights. However, these organs may not help if human rights education is not provided. There is a need to form local human rights groups which will serve well even when an individual alone cannot get his/her rights. Such groups can be formed by students, women, workers, villagers or professionals, disabled, retired employers etc.

These groups will serve as regulators when any person or group is denied his/her rights. They will have a strong and common voice against any violation. This behaviour will enable even law enforcers such as police, tax officers, magistrates and judges to be careful when doing their duties. This will ensure and enhance the commitment of lawyers and judges to interpret the laws accordingly.

Questions

- (a) Suggest the suitable title for the passage.
- (b) According to the passage, name two violators of human rights in our society.
- (c) In the contest of this passage, outline two strategies that can be used to protect human rights in Tanzania.
- (d) In your views, what do you think is the role of the judiciary in protecting human rights in Tanzania? Give two points.
- (e) Point out two negative effects of human rights abuse.

2015

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

Around the world and in Tanzania in particular, the growing gaps between the rich and the poor in the recent decades have forced millions of young children out of school and into work. The International Labour Organization estimates that 215 million children between the age of 5 and 17 currently work under conditions considered illegal, hazardous or extremely exploitative. Under age children work at all sorts of jobs around the world, usually because they and their families are extremely poor.

These child labourers suffer extreme illness, exploitation, injuries and death in underground mines, open cast mines and quarries. Children as young as 6 or 7 years old break up rocks, sieve and carry ore, some of them especially girls work in domestic services, sometimes starting as young as 5 or 6 years. These types of child labour are linked to child trafficking. Domestic child labourers can be victims of physical, emotional and sometimes sexual abuse.

Worse still domestic child labourers, particularly girls, have been considered as sexual objects by male members of the family and in some cases including heads of the families. Additionally, sexual protective gears such as condoms may not be used in the actions, as a result the house girl may conceive, get infected with STIs, HIV and AIDS or both. In most cases a pregnant girl may be chased out of the house without any help, forced to take an abortion or sometimes given a few money which is enough for bus fair to reach her parents' home. These options are taken to avoid leakage of information on her pregnancy and confrontations in the family.

Questions

- (a) Suggest the suitable title for this passage and give reasons for your suggestion.
- (b) Account for the root causes of child labour in Tanzania.
- (c) Point out two risks facing domestic child labourers.
- (d) Define child labour according to International Labour Organization.
- (e) According to the passage, what are the risks of having unprotected sex?

2014

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

Natural resources can be classified as non-renewable and renewable. Non-renewable or exhaustible resources such as fossil fuels, copper, and gold exist in fixed amount in various places in the earth crust. They can be used completely or economically depleted to the point where it costs too much to get what is left, when 80 percent of its total estimated supply has been removed and used.

A renewable resource is one that can theoretically last forever, because it is replaced through natural process. Examples are trees in the forest, grasses in grasslands, wild animals, fresh surface water in lakes and rivers, fresh air and fertile soils. The earth most valuable resources, is its diversity of potentially renewable forms of life. But over use can convert renewable resources to non-renewable by using them faster than they can be replenished.

Some non-renewable resources can be recycled or reused to extend supplies. Iron, aluminium, glass, for example, can be collected, remelted, reprocessed and made into new products. Also to avoid excessive use of resources, recycling of papers products needlessly burned or thrown away, reduce timber needs for the paper industry. Domestic refuse can be used to generate power particularly for local districts heating and lighting schemes, though care must be taken when incinerating to avoid air pollution problems.

Other non-renewable resources, such as fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas), cannot be recycled or reused. When burned, the high quality useful energy in these fuels is converted to low quality waste heat and exhausted gases that pollute the atmosphere.

Questions

- (a) From the passage, identify two resources which can be replaced through the natural process.
- (b) State three merits of recycling non-renewable resources.
- (c) List down three environmental problems associated with burning of fossil fuels.
- (d) Explain the condition under which renewable resources cannot be renewed.
- (e) Suggest two measures to promote sustainable use of natural resources.

2013

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

Investing in the education of girls could be one of the investments with the highest returns in Tanzania. There is a widespread perception that better educated women are able to process information and to use goods and services more efficiently. Evidence from many studies demonstrate that in the long run, increased education for women could contribute to improved quality of life and enhances national development through increased economic production, improved hygienic practices, as well as reduced child mortality and better nutritional practices. Educated women are better prepared to provide healthcare, to educate their children and to reduce their fertility to desired levels.

In Tanzania, children acquire gender role identity as a consequence of the differential treatment, expectations, and reinforcement given to girls and boys by their parents, teachers, and the society. cultural factors have a pervasive influence on the situation of female education. The Tanzanian culture has an inherent gender bias which adversely affects females. These customary practices include early marriages and parental preference for a ‘wife and mother’ role for daughters. These strongly shape the aspirations of girls and they may drop out of formal schooling system prematurely, either physically or intellectually.

Among the strategies taken by the government to ensure that girls were enrolled in primary schools on equal number as boys include the enactment of the Education Act of 1969. The act provided legal backing to ensure that children were not withdrawn from school before completing the primary school cycle. Also important was the introduction of Universal Primary Education in 1974 and the Education Act No. 25 of 1978, which gave the government powers to enforce compulsory enrolment and attendance of girls and boys in schools. Through these efforts the gross enrolment ratio reached 93 percent in the late 1980s.

However, the quality of primary education in Tanzania has suffered from underfunding and pupil’s development of critical thinking has been undermined by class size and for girls particularly, by a curriculum which perpetuates gender stereotyping.

Questions

- (a) Why investment in the education of girls can have the highest returns in Tanzania?
- (b) Point out two cultural factors which affect the education of a girl child in Tanzania.
- (c) State three ways through which children acquire gender roles in Tanzania.
- (d) Outline two challenges facing primary education in Tanzania.
- (e) Give two reasons behind increased enrolment of girls and boys in the late 1980s.

2012

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

Members of international community interact in various ways. The most common is through different international organizations. These organizations are in three main categories namely; global, regional and sub regional. This form of interaction may be for various purposes like political, economic and even sports.

At the political level, the most important organization since the Second World War is the United Nations Organization (UNO). It was established in 1945 with the main purpose of maintaining the world peace and security.

The main organs of the UNO are the General Assembly in which each member of the UNO is invited on equal terms. On the other hand, the Security Council has segregation with the five permanent members having the greater rights than others. These members hold Veto power which means that any one of them can block any decision in the Council. The permanent members are joined by other ten members who hold the position for two years. They are chosen on the basis of geographical location and other qualifications.

Notwithstanding, the fact that the UNO represents the highest aspirations of the world's peoples for a world free of war, hunger, repression and suffering; there are very strong criticism of UNO performance. Some analysts have felt that UNO has been too passive in the pursuit of peace in the world particularly over the two decades. Cases like Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia and Palestine and Israel are illustrative.

On the African continent, the most important institution is the African Union (AU). This is a new organization established in 2002 transformed from currently non-operational Organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU had a long history. It was established in 1963 by heads of states and governments of independent African Countries. Its main preoccupation was Liberation of African States and consolidation of independent African States. In the post liberation era on the continent, the African Union is expected to address economic and other problems facing Africa.

Questions

- (a) From the passage you have read, is the United Nations a democratic organization? Give reason for your answer.
- (b) From your own understanding, list five permanent members of UNO which have Veto power.
- (c) From the passage, what are the major achievements of OAU?
- (d) (i) From your own knowledge, mention the city in which the headquarters of UNO is located.
(ii) Apart from its basic duty which is to maintain the world peace and security, mention other three important functions of UNO according to this passage?
- (e) From your own understanding, mention any three sub regional organizations found in Africa (Write them in a short and long form).

2011

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

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

In Tanzania for example, during the struggle for independence in the 1950's women did a lot in campaigning but during elections were rarely voted into parliamentary seats.

On the issue of education, parents and community at large preferred to educate boys more than girls. At family level decision making was done by the father and the rest of the members were just obeying.

After independence things changed a bit where few girls had access to school. However, subjects remained the same, gender stereotyped ones. As a result women's roles were ignored due to lack of decision making within and outside their homes. Decision making on issues like reproductive health, family size and child spacing were not within their power.

The main cause of this discrimination of women is the wrong beliefs and customs through informal education. Stakeholders and leaders responsible for issues related to women development should sensitize and educate the people about equality. This can be done through training, employment and financial support for small business because when educating the women, the entire nation is educated.

Questions

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage and give a rationale for your suggestion.
- (b) From the passage, why are women's reproductive rights undermined?
- (c) From the passage, what is the root cause of the biasness against women?
- (d) Describe how women can be empowered according to the author.
- (e) In your opinion, what is meant by the statement that "to educate a woman, is to educate the entire nation."

2010

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

There are people who argue that corruption has no welfare losses because a bribe is simply a transfer. Instead, they believe that bribery is good because it is a way to avoid cumbersome regulations which sometimes prevent people to an easy accessibility to their rights.

Exponents of this argument think that bribes are a reward to officials who are badly paid. On the contrary, many studies have shown that corruption and especially corruption in international business is a major impediment to social, political and economic development. Corruption in international business distorts trade and services and the flow of capital undermines creation and functioning of democratic institutions.

Bribery undermines goals of many countries to promote democracy. For example, when bribery is used in the election of Members of Parliament, a President and other people's representatives, then such elections are not free and fair. Capable and honest people are blocked just because corruption can undermine leaders and they cannot buy votes.

Corruption deters investment and hurts the country's ability to attract foreign capital. Allocation of capital is distorted and valuable resources are lost. It can lead to unnecessary or inappropriate purchases.

Corruption also weakens global trading system, reduces the benefits of free trade and agreements. Corruption cuts exports because companies that produce better products at better prices often lose out to sellers who win because of bribes they pay, not quality and price of their products. It is estimated that companies offering bribes in US win roughly 80 per cent of foreign contracts.

Some nations encourage bribery by making such payments tax deductible. Germany is one of such countries, even though bribing a domestic official is a crime.

Questions

- (a) From the passage you have read, define the word corruption.
- (b) According to the author, what ill-effects does corruption cause?
- (c) Provide other meaning of the word **cumbersome** as it has been used in the passage.
- (d) The author says "Exponents of this argument think that bribes are a reward to officials who are badly paid". What other causes of corruption do you know apart from this?
- (e) From your own understanding suggest possible solutions which can reduce or eradicate corruption.