

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

011

CIVICS

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

Year: 2021

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **fourteen (14)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Section A carries **fifteen (15)** marks, section B carries **forty (40)** marks and section C carries **forty five (45)** marks.
4. Cellular phones and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

SECTION A (15 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter besides the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.

- (i) What is the formal name for the constituency of elected member of the district council?
A Village B Division C Ward
D Municipal E District
- (ii) The Makonde are famous in Tanzania for their skills in making carvings of various types. How do you characterize such carvings?
A Tradition B Performing art C Arts
D Crafts E Norms
- (iii) Which one of the following characterise a social responsibility of citizens?
A Citizens paying taxes and duties.
B Citizens participation in electing local and national leaders.
C Citizens protecting the environment.
D Citizens participation in lawful work.
E Citizens contesting for leadership position in the society.
- (iv) In your class there are few students who have developed stress due to fear in taking an examination. How will you advise them to cope with examination stress?
A To take some rest before examination.
B To eat a lot of food before examination.
C To think of different games during examination.
D To make some physical exercise during examination.
E To spend more time in studying before examination.
- (v) How do Members of Parliament fulfill their role of legislation?
A When they assent bills to become laws
B When they enforce laws
C When they initiate sectorial policies
D When they debate and approve bills
E When they give money to people
- (vi) How do you describe the ancient buildings found in Kaole, Kilwa and Mtwara- Mikindani?
A Archives B Antiquities C Crafts
D Arts E Museum

- (vii) How are non-banking institutions differentiated from banking institutions?
- A They keep valuable items like gold.
 - B They provide services like insurance and pension.
 - C They mobilize funds from formal and private sectors.
 - D They provide commercial services to the public.
 - E They mobilize savings and transaction for customers.
- (viii) What are the distinguishing features of economic development?
- A Increase in gross national product and improvement of the welfare of the people
 - B Increase in income per capita and improvement of social services
 - C Increase in output of economic sectors and improvement of higher education
 - D Increase in agricultural production and improvement in accessibility to safe water
 - E Increase in economic growth and improvement of the medical care
- (ix) Suppose you are an election observer of the General election in Tanzania. What will guide you in concluding that the election was free and fair?
- A Registered and non-registered voters allowed to cast their votes
 - B The armed forces supervision of vote tallying
 - C The registrar of political parties supervision of vote tallying
 - D The election to be supervised by the judiciary
 - E The registered voters freely cast their votes through a secret ballot box
- (x) Why the public holiday falling on the 26th of April each year is politically striking to Tanzanians?
- A It marks the independence day of Tanganyika.
 - B It marks the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
 - C It marks the overthrow of the Zanzibar sultanate.
 - D It marks the introduction of the multiparty system in Tanzania.
 - E It marks the inclusion of the bill of rights in the United Republic constitution.

2. Match the explanations in **List A** with the leadership style in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response besides the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
(i) A type of leadership which provides opportunity to every member in the organization to participate in decision making.	A Bureaucratic leadership B Coaching leadership C Democratic leadership D Dictatorial leadership E Innovative leadership F Lesser-faire leadership G Charismatic leadership H Pace setter leadership
(ii) A type of leadership which denies the people the freedom to participate in decision making.	
(iii) A type of leadership which allow members to have autonomy and self-rule while the leader offers support and guidance when need arise.	
(iv) A type of leadership which influence others through the personality of individual leader, motivate others to move forward and inspire passion.	
(v) A type of leadership which fixes official duties under chain of command, whereby decisions are made by seniors while juniors are left to implement.	

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- Suppose you are a Councillor of Mizengwe ward which happens to have serious water shortage. Propose five sources of revenues for the local government authorities which can be used to address the problem.
- What are the consequences that may result into the failure of parents to fulfill their responsibilities in the families? (Give five points).
- In five points, briefly analyse the positive impacts of economic liberalization policies to the people of Tanzania.
- Briefly, explain five challenges in promoting and preserving cultural values in Tanzania.
- Using five points, briefly defend the view that 'work is an engine for human development'.
- By using five points, briefly defend the usefulness of different forms of art to people's daily life in Tanzania.

9. Explain briefly, the effects of human rights abuses to a country like Tanzania (Give five points)
10. How would you prove the persistence of poverty in Tanzania? (Give five points)

SECTION C (45 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section.

11. A recent report in one of the newspaper indicated a dreadful situation of the road safety in Tanzania. Suppose you are the Minister for Home Affairs, propose five key measures to improve road safety in the country.
12. Basing on the recently attained middle income country status of Tanzania, assess the role of the formal sector in spearheading the development of the Tanzanian economy by using five points.
13. For a democracy to thrive in any country, there are pillars of democracy to be observed. In five points, assess the achievements of Tanzania in broadening the scope of democracy.
14. Early marriages have been identified as a hindrance to development of a girl child potential in our society. Propose five solutions that can be employed to address the problem of early marriages.

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EDUCATION EXAMINATION
011 CIVICS
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

YEAR: 2021

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of eleven (11) questions.
2. Answer all questions in sections A and B and two (2) questions from section C.
3. Section A carries sixteen (16) marks, section B carries fifty four (54) marks and section C carries thirty (30) marks.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

(i) What is the formal name for the constituency of an elected member of the district council?

- A. Village B. Division
- C. Ward D. Municipal E. District

Answer: C. Ward

Reason: A ward is the smallest administrative unit within a district where members of the council are elected to represent the community. A "Village" is a smaller local unit, and a "District" is broader and encompasses many wards.

(ii) How do you characterize the Makonde carvings?

- A. Tradition B. Performing art
- C. Arts D. Crafts E. Norms

Answer: C. Arts

Reason: Makonde carvings are renowned for their intricate designs and cultural significance, classifying them as a form of visual art. "Tradition" refers to customs and practices, while "Performing art" involves music, dance, or theater, which does not apply here.

(iii) Which one of the following characterizes a social responsibility of citizens?

- A. Citizens paying taxes and duties.
- B. Citizens participating in elections.
- C. Citizens participating in unlawful work.
- D. Citizens protecting the environment.
- E. Citizens protecting few students who have national leaders.

Answer: D. Citizens protecting the environment.

Reason: Social responsibility involves actions that benefit society, such as environmental protection. Paying taxes (A) and participating in elections (B) are civic duties, not broader social responsibilities. The other options, such as (C) unlawful work, are incorrect.

(iv) How can students cope with examination stress?

- A. To think of different games during examination.
- B. To eat a lot of food before examination.
- C. To avoid revision before examination.
- D. To think of how you will advise them to cope with examination stress.
- E. To spend more time in studying before examination.

Answer: E. To spend more time in studying before examination.

Reason: Proper preparation helps reduce anxiety, ensuring students feel confident during exams. The other options, like avoiding revision (C), are counterproductive, and (A) thinking of games can distract from focus.

(v) How do Members of Parliament fulfill their role of legislation?

- A. When they engage in unnecessary talk.
- B. When they sacrifice time to fulfill laws.
- C. When they initiate money to people.
- D. When they incite sectional politics.
- E. When they give money to ancient buildings.

Answer: B. When they sacrifice time to fulfill laws.

Reason: The primary role of MPs in legislation is to dedicate their time to creating, amending, or passing laws. Other options, such as (A) unnecessary talk and (C) initiating money, do not reflect the legislative process.

(vi) How do you describe the ancient buildings found in Kaole, Kilwa, and Mtwara-Mikindani?

- A. Arts
- B. Antiques
- C. Museums
- D. Modernity

Answer: B. Antiques

Reason: These buildings represent historical artifacts of significant cultural and historical value. "Arts" (A) and "Modernity" (D) do not capture the essence of their ancient nature, while "Museums" (C) refers to institutions, not structures themselves.

(vii) How are non-banking institutions differentiated from banking institutions?

- A. They provide banking services like insurance and pension.
- B. They mobilize savings from formal and private sectors.
- C. They mobilize funds from foreign and private sectors.
- D. They mobilize funds from formal and government sectors.
- E. They mobilize funds from formal and private sectors.

Answer: A. They provide banking services like insurance and pension.

Reason: Non-banking institutions, such as insurance and pension providers, offer financial services without engaging in typical banking activities like deposits or withdrawals. Other options misrepresent their roles.

(viii) What are the distinguishing features of economic development?

- A. Increase in gross national product and improvement of social services.
- B. Increase in income per capita and improvement of social services.
- C. Increase in agricultural products and improvement of social services.
- D. Increase in industrial products and improvement of higher education.
- E. Increase in economic growth and improvement of medical care to safe water.

Answer: A. Increase in gross national product and improvement of social services.

Reason: Economic development involves both economic growth and enhanced well-being through better social services. Other options, like (B), focusing solely on income, miss the broader context of improved quality of life.

(ix) Suppose you are an election observer and were present during the election in Tanzania. What will guide you in concluding that the election was free and fair?

- A. The registration of non-registered voters allowed to vote.
- B. The arrest of political parties supervisors of cast their ballots.
- C. The armed forces to be supervised by the judiciary.
- D. The secret ballot to be protected.
- E. The election to be supervised by the military.

Answer: D. The secret ballot to be protected.

Reason: A free and fair election ensures voters' privacy through a secret ballot, preventing coercion. Other options, like (B), arrests of supervisors, reflect misconduct.

(x) Why is the public holiday falling on the 26th of April each year politically striking to Tanzanians?

- A. It marks the independence day of Tanzania.
- B. It marks the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
- C. It marks the introduction of the bill of rights in the United Republic constitution.
- D. It marks the introduction of the multiparty system in Tanzania.
- E. It marks the union between Tanzania and Rwanda.

Answer: B. It marks the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Reason: This date celebrates the formation of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964. Other options, like (A) independence day, are associated with December 9th.

2. Match the explanations in List A with the leadership style in List B by writing the letter of the correct response besides the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
(i) A type of leadership which provides opportunity to every member in the organization to participate in decision making.	A. Bureaucratic leadership
(ii) A type of leadership which denies the people the freedom to participate in decision making.	B. Coaching leadership
(iii) A type of leadership which allows members to have autonomy and self-rule while the leader offers support and guidance when needed.	C. Democratic leadership
(iv) A type of leadership which influences others through the personality of the individual leader, motivates others to move forward and inspire passion.	D. Dictatorial leadership
(v) A type of leadership which fixes official duties under chain of command, whereby decisions are made by seniors while juniors are left to implement.	E. Innovative leadership
	F. Laissez-faire leadership
	G. Charismatic leadership
	H. Pace-setter leadership

ANS:

(i) A type of leadership which provides opportunity to every member in the organization to participate in decision making.

Answer: C. Democratic leadership

(ii) A type of leadership which denies the people the freedom to participate in decision making.

Answer: D. Dictatorial leadership

(iii) A type of leadership which allows members to have autonomy and self-rule while the leader offers support and guidance when needed.

Answer: F. Laissez-faire leadership

(iv) A type of leadership which influences others through the personality of the individual leader, motivates others to move forward and inspire passion.

Answer: G. Charismatic leadership

(v) A type of leadership which fixes official duties under chain of command, whereby decisions are made by seniors while juniors are left to implement.

Answer: A. Bureaucratic leadership

3. Suppose you are a counselor of Mizengwe Ward, which happens to have a serious water shortage. Propose five sources of revenue for the local government authorities that can be used to address the problem.

ANS:

Revenue refers to funds generated by a government to finance its activities and provide services. Local governments can use various revenue sources to address the water shortage in Mizengwe Ward.

- **Local taxes such as property tax and business licenses can provide a steady income for funding water projects.**
- **Service fees, like water tariffs, can be collected from community members to finance water infrastructure.**
- **Grants from the central government can be sought to support specific water projects.**
- **Public-private partnerships can bring in investment and expertise from private companies to develop water facilities.**
- **Donor funding from international organizations can be used for long-term water supply programs.**

4. What are the consequences that may result from the failure of parents to fulfill their responsibilities in the family? Give five points.

ANS:

Responsibilities are the obligations that parents have to meet their family's needs. Failure to fulfill these responsibilities can lead to:

- **Children lacking basic needs like food, shelter, and education, leading to poverty.**
- **Emotional instability in children due to the absence of love, care, and guidance.**
- **Increased cases of child labor as children are forced to fend for themselves.**
- **Higher likelihood of children engaging in criminal activities due to neglect.**
- **Strained relationships within the family, leading to conflict and instability.**

5. In five points, briefly analyze the positive impacts of economic liberalization policies on the people of Tanzania.

ANS:

Economic liberalization refers to the removal of government restrictions to encourage private sector participation and economic growth.

- **Increased job opportunities as private businesses expand their operations.**
- **Improved access to goods and services due to competition and investment.**
- **Enhanced technology and skills transfer from foreign investors to local workers.**
- **Growth of entrepreneurship as individuals are encouraged to start businesses.**
- **Improved infrastructure through private investments in transport and energy.**

6. Briefly explain five challenges in promoting and preserving cultural values in Tanzania.

ANS:

Cultural values are shared beliefs and practices that define a society.

Promoting and preserving them faces challenges such as:

- **Globalization, which introduces foreign cultures that overshadow traditional practices.**
- **Urbanization, leading to the erosion of rural traditions and lifestyles.**

- **Limited documentation of cultural practices, risking their disappearance over time.**
- **Youth disengagement, as younger generations prioritize modern influences over traditions.**
- **Inadequate funding for cultural programs and initiatives to promote awareness.**

7. Using five points, briefly defend the view that work is an engine for human development.

ANS:

Work is an activity that produces goods and services and contributes to development.

It supports human development by:

- **Providing income, enabling individuals to meet their basic needs.**
- **Enhancing skills and knowledge, improving productivity and creativity.**
- **Boosting self-esteem and social status, fostering personal growth.**
- **Creating wealth that drives economic and societal progress.**
- **Promoting collaboration and unity among people in shared tasks.**

8. By using five points, briefly defend the usefulness of different forms of art to people's daily lives in Tanzania.

ANS:

Art is a creative expression of ideas and emotions, playing a significant role in daily life.

- **It preserves cultural heritage through music, dance, and traditional crafts.**
- **It educates and informs the public on social issues through theater and visual art.**
- **It provides entertainment, offering relaxation and stress relief.**
- **It fosters creativity and innovation, encouraging new ideas and solutions.**
- **It generates income and employment opportunities for artists and craftspeople.**

9. Explain briefly the effects of human rights abuses on a country like Tanzania. Give five points.

ANS:

Human rights abuses occur when fundamental rights are violated.

Their effects include:

- **Social unrest and protests as people demand justice and equality.**
- **Erosion of trust in government and institutions, leading to instability.**
- **Economic decline as investors avoid countries with poor human rights records.**
- **Brain drain as citizens flee to countries with better rights protection.**
- **Poor international reputation, affecting trade and diplomatic relations.**

10. How would you improve the persistence of poverty in Tanzania? Give five points.

ANS:

Poverty is the state of lacking sufficient resources to meet basic needs.

To address it:

- **Promote education by increasing access and quality to empower people with skills.**
- **Enhance agricultural productivity to improve incomes and food security.**
- **Encourage small businesses through microloans and entrepreneurship training.**
- **Invest in healthcare to ensure a healthy and productive workforce.**
- **Improve infrastructure to connect rural areas with markets and services.**

11. A recent report in one of the newspapers indicated a dreadful situation of road safety in Tanzania. Suppose you are the Minister of Home Affairs, propose five key measures to improve road safety in the country.

ANS:

Road safety refers to the measures and practices aimed at preventing road traffic accidents and protecting road users. It is essential for minimizing deaths, injuries, and property damage caused by road accidents. In Tanzania, increasing road safety is vital to protect lives and promote sustainable development.

To address the issue, the following measures can be taken:

Strict enforcement of traffic laws: Ensuring that road users, including drivers and pedestrians, comply with traffic laws by imposing strict penalties on offenders. Regular checkpoints and surveillance can deter overspeeding and reckless driving.

Public awareness campaigns: Educating road users on safe road practices through media campaigns, workshops, and school programs to emphasize the importance of road safety and responsible behavior.

Improvement of road infrastructure: Building and maintaining quality roads with adequate signage, traffic lights, pedestrian crossings, and speed bumps to reduce accidents in high-risk areas.

Regular vehicle inspections: Introducing mandatory vehicle inspection programs to ensure vehicles on the roads are roadworthy and meet safety standards.

Provision of better public transport systems: Encouraging the use of safe, reliable public transport systems to reduce the number of private vehicles and motorcycles on the road, thereby minimizing traffic congestion and accidents.

Implementing these measures can create safer roads and save lives in Tanzania, contributing to national development and improving citizens' quality of life.

12. Based on the recently attained middle-income country status of Tanzania, assess the role of the formal sector in spearheading the development of the Tanzanian economy by using five points.

ANS:

The formal sector refers to organized economic activities that are regulated by the government, including industries, service providers, and public institutions. Tanzania's middle-income status signifies economic progress, and the formal sector has played a significant role in achieving this milestone and driving further growth.

The role of the formal sector includes:

Creation of employment opportunities: The formal sector provides stable jobs in industries such as manufacturing, banking, and education, reducing unemployment and improving household incomes.

Tax revenue generation: Formal businesses contribute significantly to government revenue through taxes, which are used to fund infrastructure, health, and education projects.

Facilitation of technology transfer: Through partnerships with international companies, the formal sector introduces modern technology and skills, boosting productivity and innovation.

Development of infrastructure: Formal companies, especially in sectors like construction and energy, invest in roads, electricity, and other infrastructure, which support economic activities.

Financial inclusion: The formal sector promotes financial stability by offering banking services, insurance, and credit facilities, enabling small businesses to grow and individuals to invest.

The formal sector remains a cornerstone of Tanzania's economic development, driving growth, reducing poverty, and laying the foundation for sustainable progress.

13. For a democracy to thrive in any country, there are pillars of democracy to be observed. In five points, assess the achievement of Tanzania in broadening the scope of democracy.

ANS:

Democracy is a system of governance where power lies with the people, who exercise it through elected representatives. It relies on pillars such as the rule of law, freedom of speech, and fair elections to ensure citizen participation and accountability.

Tanzania has made notable achievements in enhancing democracy.

Regular multiparty elections: Tanzania has institutionalized multiparty democracy, holding regular elections to ensure peaceful transitions of power and citizen participation.

Freedom of speech and media: The growth of independent media and platforms for public discourse reflects progress in protecting freedom of expression, though challenges remain.

Strengthening the judiciary: Efforts to improve judicial independence and transparency have enhanced citizens' trust in the legal system as a democratic institution.

Decentralization of governance: By empowering local governments, Tanzania has encouraged grassroots participation in decision-making processes, promoting inclusivity.

Civil society engagement: The increased involvement of civil society organizations in monitoring government actions and advocating for human rights has broadened democratic spaces.

While challenges persist, these achievements highlight Tanzania's commitment to fostering a democratic society that values accountability, participation, and human rights.

14. Early marriages have been identified as a hindrance to the development of a girl child's potential in our society. Propose five solutions that can be employed to address the problem of early marriages.

ANS:

Early marriage is the practice of marrying individuals, particularly girls, before they reach 18 years of age. It denies girls access to education, healthcare, and opportunities, perpetuating poverty and gender inequality in society. Addressing this issue requires a multifaceted approach.

Enforcing legal frameworks: Strengthening laws that set the minimum age of marriage at 18 and ensuring strict penalties for violations can deter early marriages.

Promoting education for girls: Keeping girls in school reduces their vulnerability to early marriage by empowering them with knowledge and skills to pursue better opportunities.

Community awareness campaigns: Engaging parents, religious leaders, and local communities to educate them on the negative effects of early marriage can change cultural norms.

Economic empowerment of families: Providing financial support and livelihood programs to poor families can reduce the economic pressure that drives some parents to marry off their daughters early.

Provision of reproductive health services: Access to healthcare and counseling services for young girls can help them understand their rights and prevent forced marriages.

By implementing these solutions, society can protect the rights of girls, enabling them to realize their full potential and contribute meaningfully to national development.