

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES)



FORM FOUR PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2024

CIVICS
MARKING SCHEME

1.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
B	D	D	A	B	C	E	C	D	E

2.

LIST A	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
LIST B	H	D	E	A	F	B

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** question in this section

3. (a) Challenges facing the promotion and protection of our worthy cultural values in Tanzania. (only 4 points)

- i. Colonial legacy.
- ii. Bad leadership
- iii. Ignorance and illiteracy
- iv. Low science and technology.
- v. Globalization.
- vi. Insufficient funds.

(b) Importance of engagement stage before marriage/ courtship. (only 5 points)

- i. To know each other before marriage
- ii. to acquire properties
- iii. Develops security and maturity
- iv. Prepare partners for marriage
- v. Develops self-discipline
- vi. Develops understanding and acceptance
- vii. Allow partners to decide whether to get married or not
- viii. Help partners to their behavior and preference

4. (a) roles of local government (only 5 points)
- i. Making by -laws
 - ii. Strengthening democracy in grassroots level
 - iii. Provision of social services
 - iv. Ensuring peace and security
 - v. Collection of revenue
 - vi. Coordinating plans and projects (economic infrastructure)

- (b) Components/ essentials of the nation (only 4 points)

- i. Territory/boundary
- ii. Sovereignty
- iii. People/population
- iv. Culture
- v. History
- vi. Language
- vii. Government

5. (a) indicators of poverty (only 5 points)

- i. High rates of morbidity(diseases) and mortality,
- ii. Prevalence of malnutrition,
- iii. Illiteracy
- iv. Foreign financed budget
- v. High infant and maternal mortality rates,
- vi. Low life expectancy
- vii. High level of unemployment
- viii. Poor quality housing, inadequate clothing,
- ix. Low per capital income and expenditure,
- x. Poor infrastructure.
- xi. High fertility rates
- xii. Poor science and technology.
- xiii. Poor provision of social services

- (b) Leaders of the national assembly (only 4 points)

- i. The speaker of the national assembly
- ii. Deputy speakers of the national assembly
- iii. Clerk of the national assembly
- iv. Chairmen's of the national assembly

6. (a) sources of central government (only 4 points)

- i. Direct and indirect taxes
- ii. Grants
- iii. User charges
- iv. Loans
- v. License
- vi. Dividends from parastatal organization

- (b) Voting procedures in the coming general election of October 2025 in Tanzania (only 5 points)
- i. Registration of voters
 - ii. Commencement of election campaigns
 - iii. Voting process
 - iv. Counting of votes
 - v. Announcement of election results and certification of winners

7. (a) techniques of solving social problems (only 5 points)

- i. Reading various documents
- ii. Working hard
- iii. Collaborating with others
- iv. Seeking for guidance and counselling
- v. Consulting experts

8. (b) Reasons for prohibiting Female genital Mutilation (only 4 points)

- i. Protection against sexual diseases. Like HIV/AIDS
- ii. To protect the women from death.
- iii. protect women from excessive bleeding
- iv. Prevent women from psychological torture
- v. To retain the access of education to the girls.
- vi. To protect the human rights.
- vii. to protect women from social and cultural inequalities

8. (a) demerits of using of mobile phone among the young generation (only 5 points)

- i. Wastage of time
- ii. Improper behavior
- iii. Moral decay
- iv. Increase of crimes
- v. Source of Poverty
- vi. Source of conflicts

- (b) Roles of matching guys 'MACHINGAS' (informal sectors) in economic development

Source of employment. (only 4 points)

- i. Helps to alleviate poverty.
- ii. Promote entrepreneurial activity.
- iii. Helps to bring commodities to the customer's doors.
- iv. Contributes government income. Through Indirect tax(Value Added Tax-VAT)
- v. Encourage critical and creative thinking.
- vi. Facilitate development of industries

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Attempt only two (2) questions from this section.

9. Introduction: meaning of privatization (3marks)

Privatization is transferring of public assets, resources or company to be owned by individual or private sector. Example banks, schools, hospitals.

Main body: Demerits of privatization (5 points only/ 2 marks each)

- i. Massive unemployment
- ii. Deterioration of culture.
- iii. Increase of price of good services
- iv. Increase in poverty.
- v. Decline in local industries; due to invention of public investors like A to Z and NIDA which lead to decline of Musoma textile (MUTEX), Mwanza textile (MWATEX) and Morogoro Textile (MOROTEX)
- vi. Increase in corruption and embezzlement
- vii. Increase of crimes
- viii. Exploitation of workers e.g. overworking hours instead of 8 hours other private companies workers work for 12 hours
- ix. Spread of diseases e.g. COVID 19, HIVAIDS

Conclusion: any relevant (2marks)

10. introduction: meaning of education (3marks)

Education is the transmission/ acquiring of knowledge values and skill, values from one person to another. It can be formal, informal and non-formal education.

Main body: Achievement of the government in the provision of education. (5 points only/ 2 marks each)

- i. Construction of education infrastructure.
- ii. Provision of free education from Primary school to advance level
- iii. Enrollment expansion;
- iv. Recruit and employing teachers.
- v. Provision of teaching and learning materials. Government produce teaching and learning for all subjects through Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE)
- vi. Ensuring gender balance in education;
- vii. Formulating and implementing education policies. E.g Big Results Now (BRN) in 2014.
- viii. The introduction of Information and Communication Technology studies (ICT) in primary (TEHAMA)
- ix. Government provides loan to higher education students, this is through Higher Education Students Loans Board (HESLB)
- x. Ensuring education to special needs. E.g in leganga PS, PATANDI TTC.

Conclusion any relevant: 2marks

11. introduction: meaning of road accidents (3marks)

Road accidents defined as unpleasant/unexpected events that happen along the road which may cause injury, damage or death.

Main body Efforts done by the government to minimize road accidents (5 points only/ 2marks each)

- i. Construction of Weigh Bridge to control excessive weight example Himo in Kilimanjaro
- ii. Construction of zebra crossing for the pedestrians to cross safely
- iii. Introduction of laws and fines. Like to pay 30,000Tsh due to over speed above 50Kmh
- iv. Introduction of road safety policy
- v. Placing camera along the road to control over speeding
- vi. Provision of education to drivers in NIT and VETA and to the public through mass medias
- vii. Construction of flyover roads in congested cities like Dar es salaam
- viii. Regular check of vehicles by the traffic police
- ix. Regular check of driving license

Conclusion: any relevant (2marks)