

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**FORM TWO EXAMINATION  
CIVICS  
MARKING SCHEME MAY 2024**

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**SECTION A {15 Marks}**

1. {1% X 10 = 10%}

|   |    |     |    |   |    |     |      |    |   |
|---|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|------|----|---|
| i | ii | iii | iv | v | vi | vii | viii | ix | x |
| C | B  | C   | D  | D | A  | A   | B    | C  | C |

2. {1% X 5 = 5%}

|        |          |           |            |           |          |
|--------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| List A | <i>i</i> | <i>ii</i> | <i>iii</i> | <i>iv</i> | <i>v</i> |
| List B | F        | A         | D          | H         | E        |

**SECTION B {70 Marks}**

3.

- (a) Suitable title of the passage  
***MULTIPARTY DEMOCRACY IN TANZANIA***
- (b) According to the passage, what was the result of abolition of multiparty system in 1965?  
{i} ***The end of TANU in Tanzania mainland.***  
{ii} ***Death of ASP in Zanzibar.***
- (c) Present the political parties which existed in Tanganyika before abolition of multiparty system.  
{i} ***TANU Tanganyika African National Union.***  
{ii} ***ANC African National Congress.***  
{iii} ***AMNUT All Muslims National Union of Tanganyika.***  
{iv} ***UTP United Tanganyika Party.***
- (d) When was the multi-party democracy reintroduced in Tanzania?  
***1<sup>st</sup> July 1992***
- (e) Present the government office responsible for approving the existence of a political party in Tanzania. ***The office of the Registrar of political parties.***  
{2% X 5 = 10%}

4. Five functions of the Executive of Tanzania.

- {10%}
- (i) ***Enforcing the law.***  
(ii) ***Making major appointments.***  
(iii) ***Signing treaties.***  
(iv) ***Maintaining peace and security.***  
(v) ***Formulating of policies and bills.***

5. Five reasons for the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar {10%}
- (i) ***Common historical and cultural backgrounds.***
  - (ii) ***Cooperation in socio-economic activities.***
  - (iii) ***The influence of pan-Africanism.***
  - (iv) ***Sharing similar political ideologies.***
  - (v) ***Strengthening national security.***
6. Five steps followed by the Parliament of Tanzania in a process of law making {10%}
- (i) ***Pre-legislative scrutiny.***
  - (ii) ***Introducing the bill into the National Assembly.***
  - (iii) ***Debating the bill.***
  - (iv) ***Voting the bill.***
  - (v) ***Passing the bill.***
7. Five significance of applying social problem-solving techniques. {10%}
- (i) ***Promotion of peace and security;***
  - (ii) ***Disease control;***
  - (iii) ***Promoting development in the society;***
  - (iv) ***Provision of solution to various problems.***
  - (v) ***Minimization of cost.***
8. Five governments sources of income. {10%}
- (i) ***Direct and indirect tax collected from different sources.***
  - (ii) ***Grants.***
  - (iii) ***Customer or user charges.***
  - (iv) ***Loans.***
  - (v) ***Licenses.***
9. Five indicators of a democratic election. {10%}
- (i) ***Free and fair campaigns.***
  - (ii) ***Equal access to the mass media.***
  - (iii) ***Equal opportunities to all political parties.***
  - (iv) ***Abiding to the agreed code of conduct.***
  - (v) ***Presence of an independent electoral commission.***

#### SECTION C {15 Marks}

10. Six principles of democracy.
- Introduction {1.5%}
    - ***A student should provide the meaning of democracy.***
  - Principle of democracy. {2% X 6 = 12%}
    - ❖ ***Rule of law.***
    - ❖ ***Respect for human rights.***
    - ❖ ***Citizen participation.***
    - ❖ ***Equality.***
    - ❖ ***Multiparty system.***
    - ❖ ***Transparency.***
  - Conclusion {1.5%}
    - ❖ ***Any relevant conclusion.***