

# CIVICS MARKING GUIDE FII CSSC

1.

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

**(01 marks @ i = 10 marks)**

2.

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
F	A	D	H	E

**(01 marks @ i = 05marks)**

## SECTION B (70 Marks)

3. The student was required to read the passage carefully and answer the question **(10 Marks)**

(a) The proposed suitable title for the passage is ROAD ACCIDENTS or ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION

(b) The two causes of the incidents which occur on road unexpectedly and unintentionally in Tanzania include

- i. careless driving
- ii. driver's mistakes
- iii. lack of road safety education
- iv. poor road conditions
- v. poor vehicle condition
- vi. alcoholism
- vii. failure to observe road signs

(c) The two possible effects of road accidents include

- i. death of people and other leaving organism
- ii. destruction of properties like cars
- iii. loss of manpower
- iv. increase in number of people with disabilities
- v. increase in orphans and street children

(d) Three ways that can be used to prevent or control unexpectedly incidents on roads include

- i. Provision of road safety education to drivers and other road users.
- ii. All drivers and passengers should use seat belts.
- iii. Drivers should also avoid alcoholism and use of drugs.
- iv. Drivers and other road users should avoid the use of phones while on or along the road.
- v. Motor vehicles should be serviced and checked regularly **(02 marks @ point= 10 marks)**

4. The student was required to briefly explain five ways through which the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania can be safeguard. Such ways include:

- (i) Ensuring that there is no law should contradict the constitution. The constitution is a fundamental law from which all other laws are derived. Any other law that contradicts the constitution is declared to be null and void.
- (ii) Taking the oath to defend the constitution. It should be done by all elected and appointed civil servant, armed forces, national security officers, and any other top public officials. Eg, president, ministers, judges, permanent secretaries, Director Generals, regional and District Commissioners.
- (iii) Dissolving all organs involved in the constitution making. Eg, the Constituent Assembly and Constitutional Review Commission.
- (iv) Ensuring existence of clear separation of power. The three pillars of state (Judiciary, Executive and Legislature) should ensure that no organ violates the constitution.
- (v) Provision of Education on constitution and rights to the society. **(02 marks @ point= 10 marks)**

5. Conditions which may hinder the implementation of individual rights

- (i) When there is a war or insecurity in a society
- (ii) Lack of integrity and decline of professional ethics on the part of the judicial personnel
- (iii) Bias and unfair treatment from the decision making machinery
- (iv) Lack of awareness about human rights
- (v) Existence of corruption
- (vi) Ignorance of legal procedures and appropriate steps to be taken
- (vii) Inadequate political rights. **(02 marks @ point= 10 marks)**

6. A student to explain the reason on why the appointed civil servants take oath before starting their duties. @ **02 marks= 10 marks**

- i. As the way of safeguarding the constitution
- ii. As the way of avoiding misuse of power in their offices
- iii. As the ways for appointed officials to understand specified terms in their duties
- iv. Promoting oneself to support government activities and programmes
- v. As the way of accepting the offices they have been appointed **(02 marks @ point= 10 marks)**

7. Consequences of not working to the individual and community

- i. Leads to lack of basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing
- ii. Leads to increase of social crimes like robbery, theft and prostitution
- iii. Leads to slow down the economic development (poverty)
- iv. Leads to inadequate access to social services like health services, education service and clean water
- v. Increases the dependence on foreign aid and borrowing **(02 marks @ point= 10 marks)**

8. Levels of women empowerment

- i. Accessibility of resources
- ii. Accessibility of welfare such as basic needs
- iii. Conscientisation, to encourage girls and women to take actions against obstacles which lead to gender imbalance and discrimination

- iv. Participation, to be involved in developmental activities
  - v. Leadership **(02 marks @ point= 10 marks)**
9. Benefits of using indirect democracy
- i. It is appropriate in an area with a large population density and large geographical areas
  - ii. It is suitable in societies with freedom which allows the representatives to oversee and advise their government
  - iii. It saves time since few elected representatives makes decisions on behalf of other citizens
  - iv. It provides a wide choice to the people to elect leaders of their choice during democratic election
  - v. It allows competition which in turn leads to development in the country **(02 marks @ point= 10 marks)**

SECTION C (15 marks)

10. The strategies/ways which community can assist special groups/ people
- i. Interacting with them
  - ii. Showing respect and understanding to them
  - iii. Giving them material and moral support/assistance
  - iv. To provide education to them eg children
  - v. Supporting them physically such as elders, children and handicapped to cross the road
  - vi. Providing counseling

Relevant Introduction **1.5 marks**  
Main body **(02 marks @ point= 12 marks)**  
Relevant conclusion **1.5 marks**