

CIVICS - CSEE 2000

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By Yohana Lazaro

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii	xix	xx
B	D	B	C	A	A	B	D	D	A	B	A	A	B	C	C	A	B	A	D

(b).

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	Vii	Viii	ix	x
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2.

- a) DEVELOPMENT
- b) The government and ruling party are to be blamed if at all, no development will be achieved in Tanzania.
- c) There is only one way in which you can cause people to undertake their own development. That is by education and leadership.
- d) ruling party and Government officials should be giving the people; this is the way in which we can bring development to Tanzania.
- e) This means that development cannot result from force.

3. Economic growth can be defined as the increase or improvement in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. Statisticians conventionally measure such growth as the percent rate of increase in the real gross domestic product.

There are some reasons which face the economic growth in Tanzania.

obstacles are:

high population growth rates,

high illiteracy rates,

poor infrastructure,

human capital inadequacies,

foreign currency gap and capital flight,

unsafe water supplies,

inadequate housing facilities,

ethnic and religious conflict,

corruption, poor governance,

poor health services,

primary production.

4. multiparty system allows the party which wins the general election to form the government. When multiparty politics prevail in a state, they make the government constantly concerned about serving the people. The opposition parties challenge and correct the government.

Merits of Multi- party system:

a Promotes democracy; multipartism gives the citizens freedom and the rights of choosing or selecting their leaders without breaking the laws. in multipartism the citizens are free to join any registered political party also are free to vote and to be voted, It is not commanded to vote a leader from your political party but a citizen can choose a leader even out of his/her political party.

b. It enhances electoral transparency; during election all political parties have equal rights of struggling for authority, all political parties are given equal chance of announcing their policies to the citizens. all political parties produce agents for counting votes and are given equal rights to be the witness of the results of election.

c. provides opinions of each section of the society; multipartism system makes the citizens to give their feelings and suggestions of improving their parties. a citizen is free to agree or disagree a leader during the process of choosing the representative.

d. Increase developmental competition of political parties; multipartism increases the competition among the political parties, the political parties compete in giving social services to the citizens so as to obtain faith of citizens to a political party. through the member of parliaments political parties compete to provide development in the society.

e. Discourages power monger; multipartism does not promote power monger. power monger is a situation in which a political leader remain in power although the exactly time of him/her to lead people is ended according to the constitution. multipartism provides the exchange of leaders in ruling the people according to time allocated by the constitution.

Demerits of multipartism

- a. May cause political instability; multipartism may cause conflicts among the citizens because the political parties differ in some policies, sometimes a political party which is in power does not need criticism or some leaders dislike their evils about national resources to be exposed public. this always causes conflicts between those leaders of political party which is in power against the rest.
- b. It consumes time in decision making; decision making in multipartism takes long process because all decision making are not done by one person, the decision making should be collected, discussed and then implemented. the parliament is a body that receives and decides many things after being discussed. It takes time for decisions to be implemented.
- c. Increases hostility; multipartism increases some evils among the leaders, the leaders are fighting silently to protect their leadership. sometimes activists enter into troubles after criticizing the leaders of political parties, activists may get attacked, injured or killed by say the truth that expose the evils of politicians.
- d. It may lead to corruption; multipartism may lead to corruption because each politician needs to get power of leading the citizens, politicians use a lot of techniques to make sure that they get win during election. one of the illegal way is through corruption by giving money the citizens or sweetable things for aim of getting voted and win the election.
- e. Lead to enmity among the politicians; the great enmity may rise between the political party that have powers against the opposition politicians, sometimes this enmity leads to abusement and attacking some politicians. this may results to death of some politicians after being killed.

5. A centrally planned economy is one run by the government. The government decides the needs of the economy and then sees to it that those needs are met. They decide what to produce and how much. They determine prices and laws so that economy is efficient.

The following are the features of the centralized economy:

The government makes the economic decisions. This is different from the market economy that we are familiar with, in which businesses decide what they will produce, not the government.

The government controls all aspects of the economic production. In other words, the government decides what goods will be produced and how they will be produced.

The government decides how resources are distributed and used. For example, if the government thinks we need more goods in a particular area, they will make that decision, not the businesses in that area.

The government needs to make the decisions. It is assumed that the needs of the people are not met in a market economy; therefore, in a centrally planned economy, the government controls decision-making.

The government can determine the price of goods and services.

6. Agriculture is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled people to live in cities.

The following are the problems facing agriculture in Tanzania.

Population growth. The analysis in the paper shows clearly that a balanced view of the population challenge for African agriculture and food security stresses both opportunities and challenges.

Climate change. Higher temperatures eventually reduce yields of desirable crops while encouraging weed and pest proliferation. Changes in precipitation patterns increase the likelihood of short-run crop failures and long-run production declines

HIV and AIDS. The major impact of HIV and AIDS are the loss of human life and the enormous suffering of the patients and the families who experience AIDS deaths. This can lead to declined man power hence affecting the agricultural sector.

lack of agricultural technology. Advances in machinery have expanded the scale, speed, and productivity of farm equipment, leading to more efficient cultivation of more land.

Inadequate access to productive resources.

Inadequate participation of local communities.

Poor physical infrastructure and utilities.

Weak institutional framework.

Low public expenditure.

7. Constitution is the system of laws and principles by which the nation is governed by. A constitution provides guidelines which society must follow.

written constitution is the one in which basic principles are written down in a form of legal document. Many countries have adopted this type of constitution. For example, Tanzania, Kenya and USA. It acts as standard of reference to which government activities reflect upon. Also it minimizes chance of misinterpretation.

Advantages of written constitution.

a. The government rules by the will of the people through the constitution

b. The constitution is the basic law from which all other laws are created.

c. Under constitution there is separation of power between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.

d. The constitution provides for elections through which the people elect their representatives in the government

e. The constitution gives people the freedom to enjoy their right.

f. The constitution provides individuals with the mechanism to claim their rights before the courts of law.

8.

Problems facing the tourism industry in Tanzania include:

a. Poor transport and communication: Transport and communication infrastructures are still in a very poor state. Many tourist attractions are in remote areas but the roads connecting them from major urban centres are very poor. This makes the attraction sites accessible only in some months of the year. The roads are very uncomfortable to drive on. Access to communication services, such as internet is also difficult and expensive wherever available. This tends to discourage the tourists to visit attractions located in remote areas.

b. Poor marketing: The tourist attractions in the country have not been well advertised to local and international tourists, hence most of them are unknown. Very little effort has been put to market the industry worldwide via mass media and forums.

c. Human encroachment: The ever increasing human population has led to encroachment on national parks and game reserves. This threatens the wildlife in their natural habitats.

d. Limited capital: Tanzania is a very poor country with a very poor economy. Much of her revenue is directed towards provision of social services such that very little capital is left to be invested in other sectors of the economy including the development of tourism industry.

e. Poor coordination policies: There is poor coordination on matters concerning tourism between the government and stakeholders in the industry. The lack of proper coordination on policies and marketing, among other issues, hinders the development of the industry.

f. Crime: High crime rates in tourist attraction areas discourage tourists from visiting these areas. This makes the industry lack the much needed income, thereby hampering its development.

g. Poaching: Poaching in Tanzania is at alarming levels. This is one of the major problems wildlife conservation. Many animals are killed by armed poachers each year for trophies, especially elephant tusks.

9. Peasant farming is an agricultural mode of production, defined by ten interconnected rules, such as seeking self-sufficiency in all of the farm's operations, respecting the surrounding environment (including local communities), and sparing scarce resources such as gas and water.

because of the wealth derived from cotton that Uganda became independent of a grant-in-aid from the British Treasury in 1914.

In the Middle Ages, the majority of the population lived in the countryside, and some 85 percent of the population could be described as peasants. Peasants worked the land to yield food, fuel, wool and other resources.

By the end of the 15th century, more peasants were becoming legally free. They also received enjoyed benefits such as learning to read, play instruments, and learning various things about their profession. By the time a child reached adulthood, either one or both of the parents had died.