

CIVICS - CSEE 2007

Solutions from: [Maktaba by TETEA](https://maktaba.tetea.org)

By Yohana Lazaro

1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	G	K	H	N	L	C	O	B	A

3. (a) THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT

(b) The bases of development

Leadership through education

Democracy in decision making

(c) The qualities of good leadership include:-

Talking and discussing with the people by Explaining and persuading people

Making constructive suggestions and

Working with the people to show by actions what it is that the leader is urging them to do.

Being one of the people and recognizing your equality with them.

Leaders should avoid:

-Shouting at people

-/Ordering people to do this and that

(e) (i) Poor leadership

(ii) Lack of democracy in decision making.

4.(a) State centred economy is an economic system whereby the central government is the controller of the economy of the country whereas free-market economy is an economic system where people are free to engage in any type of economic activity they wish provided that they have the required ability and financial capital.

(b) Participatory democracy is the type of democracy whereby people directly engage in decision making discussions whereas representative democracy involves a few elected people to represent others in decision-making discussions; that is, they rule out on behalf of others.

5.Major problems associated with drug abuse

Drug Abuse is defined as a misuse of drugs either medical drugs such as valium, piriton, etc or narcotics (illegal drugs that affects your brain) such as heroin, marijuana, cocaine and others.

Drugs that are commonly abused, except alcohol and tobacco, can be grouped into six classes: the opioids, sedative-hypnotics, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis, and inhalants.

Problems associated with drug abuse are as follows:

Addiction: Frequent usage leads to drug addiction which eventually makes a victim dependent on the use of drugs for them to stay normal. This will mean more costs of living and higher risk of being influenced by the drug.

Leads to Drug Dependence: This is a psychological and sometimes physical state characterized by a compulsion to use a drug to experience psychological or physical effects. Drug dependence takes several forms: tolerance, habituation, and addiction.

Sickness:Prolonged use of drugs leads to acute health problems such as heart attack, mental illness, kidney failure or even causes death.

Poor academic performance: Usage of illegal drugs among young people causes early drop-out of schools and causes poor performance of students (who use drugs) at school since their brains cannot work properly.

Reduces the country's workforce since early deaths of able bodied people or mental incapacitation results to the loss of a nation's future workforce.

Increases frequency of family conflicts: Failure to make rational decisions and an impaired mental health means poor social and communication skills of the drug victim. As a result families which have one of their member as a drug user may suffer frequent misunderstanding.

Increase suicide cases: Use of drugs reduces the brain's ability to reason, make rational decisions and create solutions to problems. As a result, drug addicts are easily frustrated and may very easily commit suicide.

Irresponsible sexual behaviours: Drug abuse has resulted to irresponsible sexual conducts and people under influence of drugs can cause widespread of HIV/AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases as the drugs lower their reasoning capacity.

Lawlessness and fear: Drug abuse in some states causes a state of lawlessness and fear especially in some territories where drug-lords are known to control certain regions and even state-apparatus such as policemen cannot penetrate such a territory and this increases crimes of all sorts.

Increases child mortality: Drug abuse causes a great number of miscarriages, still born and mentally handicapped children.

6. Social and cultural practices which affect women and their reproductive health

Some societies in the developing world have social cultural practices whose usefulness as a cultural value is incomparable to the harmful effects that they bring. Most of these practices affect women socially, economically and in health. Here we will analyze those that ill-affect women reproductive health.

Early marriages of girls as young as twelve (12) years of age: Most girls married at this age experience difficulties during child-delivery. Most develop reproductive complications such as miscarriage, fistula (the passing of urine involuntarily) and anaemia (excessive loss of blood). This practice is common among the Barbaig and Maasai of Arusha, Gogo of Dodoma and Kulya of Mara region.

Among the Luos, there was a practice of inheritance of women by their late husband's relatives. This contributed to the spread of HIV/AIDS and affected women during pregnancy or breast-feeding.

Among the Chagga, women were not allowed to eat certain foods rich in protein and iron such as eggs, chicken-meat, etc. This caused women to have poor and an unbalanced diet and thus affecting their reproductive health, especially during pregnancy and at delivery.

The Maasai until recently practiced female circumcision: This practice involves the removal of the outer parts of women's genitals. This can result to complications in child - bearing, excessive bleeding and prone to the risk of the infections of STDs and HIV/AIDS.

7. The importance of introducing various taxes in Tanzania

Taxes are levies imposed by the government upon its people as a source of government revenue/income.

There are various taxes introduced in Tanzania which include direct and indirect taxes, Value Added Tax (VAT) and fees and fines imposed by local Government Authorities.

Direct tax is paid by people employed by the Government and the private sector (income tax). Income tax is also levied on companies which include monthly payments, interest on investment and earnings, profits from businesses, etc. Other forms of direct taxes include property transfer taxes, airport tax, game park, and museum fees, fines collected from courts, and many others.

Indirect taxes include import and export duties which are known as custom duties. For various reasons the government decides which imported goods are taxable. The amount charged is determined according to the value. The income here also goes to the treasury to fund national projects.

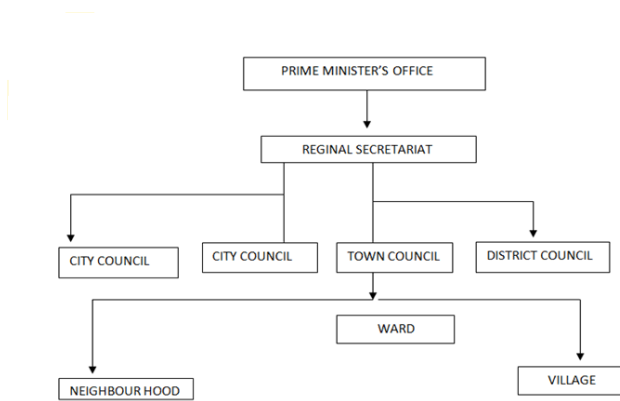
Fees and fines received by local government authorities e.g. district and municipal councils. These are crucial as the income obtained is used to fund various projects by the local government authorities within their areas of jurisdiction.

Below are the importance of taxes in Tanzania (and in any other state):

Taxes are the chief sources of government income: Taxes go to the central government to fund various national development projects and improvements of social services at national level.

8. Structure of local government

The structure of the local government is bottom up as shown in the diagram below:



9. Objectives of and the main problems facing ECOWAS

ECOWAS (Economic Commission for West African States) is an economic integration of West African States formed in 1975.

Objectives of ECOWAS:-

To set up a customs union by progressive reduction of import duties. To enable free movement of people, capital and services.

To co-ordinate industrial development in order to avoid duplication of resources and capital.

Gradual harmonization of agricultural policies and joint agricultural projects between member states were to be undertaken.

Problems facing ECOWAS:-

West African countries are still foreign oriented. Less than 10% of West-African Trade is within ECOWAS.

Delayed payment of contributions to the community has been a problem.

Smuggling/illegal trade has made it difficult to regulate trade in order to implement the objectives of the community.

The French speaking countries have formed the Francophone West African States. This has divided the ECOWAS.

Economic and military dominance of Nigeria is being felt and unwanted by other members.

Political instabilities among countries in the region, e.g. in Sierra Leon, Liberia.

10. Factors leading to our economic crises and fundamentally the domestic ones

Inflation and fluctuation of prices on the world markets causes our domestic products to have unstable prices hence causing losses to our Government revenue.

Lack of technology in that farmers from rural areas are the ones who need modern technology e.g. use of tractors, combine harvesters, etc. But instead they use a hand-hoe. This reduces production as compared with other areas in the world, hence unfit to compete; this affects our economy.

Nepotism, that is, favouring of relatives and friends especially by employing unqualified people leaving out the educated professionals who could do better to uplift our economy.

High illiteracy level: A big number of the population in Tanzania is not educated enough regardless of the free primary education being offered. This is one factor that hampers our economic development.

Corruption of our leaders in various sectors of the economy. This makes rich people richer and poor people poorer. Is a major factor that leads to our economic crisis. This also affects implementation of various development projects and provision of services to the people.

Natural hazards such as floods and severe drought bring about loss or wastage of natural resources, hence contribute to economic crisis.

Privatization of major productive industries and institutions to foreigners causes the country to receive less profit while a big chunk of profit goes outside our country to the so called foreign investors. This also cuts-off local employments as foreigners tend to employ their own people.

Poor government planning: The government does not have proper plans ahead of the crisis. The economic policies are not meant to solve poverty among the people and even the budget is highly dependent on foreign aids and loans.