

## CIVICS - CSEE 2012

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

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1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
I	F	C	H	L	K	G	B	M	D

3.(a) From the passage the United Nations is not a democratic organization because the security council has segregation with the five permanent members having greater rights than other

(b) permanent members of UNO.

- Britain
- France
- U.S.A
- China
- Russia

(c) From the passage the major achievements of OAU are:-

Consolidation of independence of African states.

Liberation of African states.

(d) (i) New York

(ii) To ensure a world free of suffering

(iii) To ensure a world free of war.

(iv) To fight against hunger.

(e) (i) ECOWAS for Economic Community of West Africa States.

(ii). SADC for South Africa Development cooperation

(iii) COMESA for Common Market for Eastern and Southern African States.

4.(a) Early Marriage refers to the marriage of a person who is below the age of 18. It is considered as early or pre – mature marriage.

Effects of early marriage.

- a) Complication during delivery. This may cause maternal and infant deaths in the society.
- b) Prevention of young women from continuing with their education. If it happens that young girl is forced to be married can lead to drop out of school.
- c) Spread of HIV and AIDS. This is due to the fact that young girls and boys do not have the knowledge of making clear decision on marital matters.
- d) Break down of families. This is due to the fact that young men and women do not have the techniques of settling their differences in the family.

(b) Functions of the Central Bank of Tanzania (BoT)

- To direct commercial Banks
- To issue currency
- To control exchange
- To keep and provide finance to the government.
- To protect the value of our currency.

5.conditions for free and fair election.

Free and fair electoral commission. For elections to be free and fair the officials of the electoral commission should be appointed on merit rather than on their affiliation of the ruling party.

Abiding to an agreed code of conduct. All contestants should conduct their campaigns in accordance with the provision of the code of conduct.

Free from corruption: Electoral fraud is illegal interference with the process of an election. Things like improper vote counting, illegal voter registration, and intimidation at polls bring about un fair results at the end of the process. So they should be considered as democratic poison and therefore be buried for a free and fair election to prevail.

- Free and fair campaigns: To ensure free and fair election all candidates should be heard equally so as to allow voters to make informed choices in elections. This means that the government through its electoral commission should allow freedom of expression, assembly and association. For example freedom to join or form political parties.
- Equal access to mass media. The election is free and fair if all candidates and political parties involved are given equal access to all forms of mass media such as radios, televisions, newspapers, posters, fliers, internet etc. The public or state owned mass media should not be used to serve the interest of the ruling party.

## 6. importance of civics.

- It helps us to understand the rights and responsibilities of a citizen in a democratic state.
- To understand the government, structures and how it operates.
- Helps its people to understand different cross – cutting issues and their impacts on their lives.
- Civics equips us with current events that happen in the world today and which shape the development of our country and that of an individual.
- Civics has helped us to understand international issues and hence be able to establish good relations with other nations
- Civics helps us to understand various democratic values, ethics and principles that govern the democratic process such as election.
- Its knowledge also helps us to understand and cope with the globalized world and their impacts on our lives and society at large.
- It also helps us to appreciate our cultural heritage and natural resources such as land, water, mineral and wild animals.

## 7. Major problems facing the informal sector in Tanzania.

This sector lacks viable loans and credits to assist its members in promoting their economic activities.

Yet, some members of this sector lack the right modern tools for use in production e.g. some tailors still use the manually operated sewing machines instead of using those driven by the motor.

Some of these members also lack the right place to settle and operate their business.

Sometimes the environment where members of the informal sector undertake their activities is very unplanned, unconducive and hence may cause environmental pollution For example, there are no special areas set for mechanics activities in most towns.

Most members of the informal sector are poor and without much knowledge (education on how to improve their economic activities).

Most members of this sector face transport problems e.g. from their production places in the villages or towns to the market places.

#### 8.socio – economic demerits of globalization in Tanzania.

Globalization created classes between the Northern countries such as Europe and America and the Southern countries like Africa and Asia. This was due to unequal exchange.

Advancement of technology causes environmental degradation. More increase in the use of advanced machines and modern equipments causes environmental degradation. Technological advancement in the mining sector agriculture, fishing, transport systems and industrial sector threatens environmental quality in Tanzania.

It has made Tanzanians spend much of their resources in recreation activities instead of investing it into productive programme. As an adaptation from Western culture some Tanzanians spend their money for buying beer, pornographic materials, drugs and other useless materials.

It lead to decline and underdevelopment of the industrial sector and local technology. This is mostly caused by the free trade. The decline of industrial sector and local technology is caused by influx of goods from outside whose process is low and is of higher quality than our local goods.

Presence of multinational companies in Tanzania if not well controlled may acquire supper profits through exploiting the citizens and the countries resources to the maximum.

It leads to unemployment due to the fact that most of the tasks which were doing by people (Tanzanians) are now done by machines. This happened mostly especially after he introduction of new and advanced technological tools such as computers, tractors and other tools which replaced human labour.

#### 9.element of proper behavior in a society.

Honesty. This means always telling the truth. It is essential to be honest in the society because people need to build trust between each other so that they can all work together. Dishonest sets back economic and social development in a certain community.

To work hard and spend much time in a positive and productive way which intern brings about socio – economic development. A person who works hard shows that he/she behaves well in a given society.

Taking part in community activities such as attending funeral ceremonies, wedding, road and well construction and environmental conservation by taking part in growing as many trees as one can. By so doing one will be regarded as a person who behaves well in the society.

Obedience. This refers to doing what you are told to do. It simply means to obey. For example in schools students should obey or abide by school rules and regulations as well as various instructions given by teachers.

Dressing properly. This refers to a style of dressing which is acceptable in the society concerned. This involves dressing long dresses and the one which fit a person concerned.

Respect to all the people around. These include all adults, such as relatives, parents, guardians, teachers and all the people one meet with, or working within a certain office or company.

The use of proper and acceptable language. This means that one should avoid using words which abuse or insult others which later makes one to be angry hence lead to conflict in the society.

Helping others, This means that assisting others who are in need wherever necessary. People like those with hand caped and others who cannot hear talk and see.

10.Factors required for economic development.

LAND: This is the solid rock with a loose surface. Land where different economic activities are taking place such as Mining, agriculture, industry, building and infrastructure construction.

RAW MATERIALS: These are semi processed goods like rubber, copper, iron, cotton, hide, wood which are processed and changed into finished goods in industries. Finished goods are things like shirts, shoes and furniture.

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS: These are referred to as capital goods or instruments of labour that people apply upon raw materials in the process of changing them to finished goods.

CAPITAL: This is normally money which is meant to be used in running a business. That money is used to buy other factors of production, like land (where production takes place), raw – materials, labour power, equipment and tools.

LABOUR: This is the factor for production because it organizes the other factors of production and designs the kind of products to be produced. Physical labour is normally responsible for handling tools.

GOOD GOVERNANCE: Good political stability promotes economic growth because it protects producers from being disturbed by both internal and external enemies of the national stability lead to the implementation of economic policies in a given country.