

CIVICS - CSEE 2013

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1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
E	G	F	O	I	A	H	A	C	K

3.(a) This is because evidence from many studies demonstrate that in the long run, increased education for women could contribute to improved quality of life and enhances national development through increased economic production, hygiene and nutritional practices which reduce child mortality.

(b) Two cultural factors which affect education on girls

(i) Early marriage

(ii) Parental preference for a wife and mother role for daughters.

(c) Ways through which children acquire gender roles are

(i) Differential treatment

(ii) Differential expectation

(iii) Differential reinforcement.

(d) Challenges facing primary education in Tanzania.

(i) Under – finding.

(ii) Class size / stereotyping.

(e) Reasons behind increased involvement of girls and boys in the late 1980s.

(i) Introduction of Universal Primary Education in 1974.

(ii) The education Act which gave the government power to enforce compulsory enrolment and attendance of girls and boys in schools.

4.(a) Traditions and customs which affect the reproductive health of women in Tanzania are:-

(i) Forced marriage / early marriage.

(ii) Wife inheritance

(iii) Female Genital Mutilation

(iv) Bearing of many children

(v) Food taboos.

(b) Significance of the National Anthem

(i) It is the identity of Tanzania outside the country.

(ii) It makes Tanzanians feel proud of their country.

(iii) It instills a sense of loyalty in the people

(iv) It is the symbol of unity and togetherness.

(v) It is the symbol of national freedom.

5.Strategies which can be employed to speed up industrial development in Tanzania.

-Availability of skilled qualified personnel. For the development of any industries skilled and qualified people are the driving force. These are individual who direct organized and control all means of production in various industries. Without them, unskilled labours have nothing to do.

- Transport: Industrial development requires constant supply of raw materials, often in great bulk from various sources and finished goods have to be dispatched to many destinations. All these require the availability of good transport networks such as roads, railways airways and waterways.

- Improved technology: Advanced technology is a very crucial aspect that simplifies work. If our industries use advanced technological machines they will be able to compete in the world market as a result of producing better quality and quantity products and services.

Good governance policy. The government has a major role in the development industries. A part from helping them financially it has to set policies that favour industrial development. These involve import and export policies that help the goods made by our local industries to be consumed by the indigenous than to allow goods from outside the country to fill our markets.

- Capital: No industry can be developed unless it has financial backing. Finance may be provided by private investors, large companies or by the government. Capital helps the industries in buying machines repairing them as well as paying salaries for the workers.
- Availability of sustainable markets: This is a very strong justification for the industries to develop it all depends on the quality of goods produced, good policies and efficient transport networks.

6. Six efforts made since independence to promote and preserve national culture in Tanzania.

- a) The national Kiswahili council: This was established so as to promote and develop Kiswahili as a national language. The council supervises and ensures that Kiswahili is used as a national language. Today Kiswahili is spoken and understood by almost all Tanzanians.
- b) National film censorship Board. The organ has a role of censoring films before they are shown. This means to examine and decide whether it is suitable for the public or not. The board has the authority to ban films videos or pornographic pictures which promote bad behaviours in the society.
- c) The council of Arts and crafts: It deals with maintaining and developing various works of art such as music and craft products such as pictures and curving works which embody the real Tanzanian culture. They are all meant to help us understand and shape the societies to value their traditions.
- d) Department of Museums, Antiquities and national Archives: It was assigned the duty of preserving the national objects and in written documents. These include books, files, diaries, letter, old buildings like those at Bagamoyo, Kilwa Mikindani.
- e) The National Festivals and state celebrations Council: The council facilitates celebration of important national occasions.

7. Six root causes of improper behavior among the youth in Tanzania.

- Lack of parental care and guidance: Some parents do not spend enough time with their children to know their problems. When a child lacks guidance from parents he/she may develop bad habits.
- Mass Media: Television, Radio, the internet and news papers play a great role in changing people's behavior, especially young people. Some of the programmes and articles expose young people to violence, prostitution and other social evils. Young people may be tempted to copy what they see, hear and read in the mass media.
- Poverty: Some people may be forced to engage in bad habits because of their poor economic status. For example, they may steal or engage in prostitution to earn money.
- Drunkenness: Drinking alcohol excessively can make someone lose control of his or her actions, resulting in improper behavior.
- Lack of proper education: Education is an important tool in changing people's behavior. Ignorance can lead to improper behavior.

- Friends: Some friends are not good. They can lead one into bad habits like truancy, stealing, and absenteeism from school.

8.Challenges facing the private sectors.

- a) Destructive behaviours among some individuals who destroy public properties. For example some people steal oil from electric transformers while others steal telephone cables and water pipe hence discouraging further development of these services
- b) How to improve life of people in the rural areas by providing them with more and better social services. This will check the rapid rural urban migration in Tanzania.
- c) How to involve the people more in contributing for and maintenance of the social services extended to them.
- d) How to maintain regular supply of water in all towns and places in the country.
- e) How to maintain regular supply of electricity in the county.
- f) Remoteness and poor transport systems like poor roads. These limit the accessibility to the social services by people who live in the country side.
- g) Financial constraints whereby most government or private organizations lack enough money to provide their social services sufficiently in terms of quality and quantity.

9.The following are the four (4) institutions which undermine women in Tanzania.

-Education: When it comes to performance in examinations women pass marks are lower that for men although there are some who are more intelligent but, still there is a tendency of seeing them as weak intellectually.

Religion: In this very crucial institution women are considered weak with no right to speak about religious matters before men. In some religion they are not allowed to attend burial ceremonies or even sit with men and instead there are places reserved for them at the back of the worshipping building.

Law: Culture and customs continue to support male inheritance of family land. When it comes to land inheritance women are regarded as neither belonging to the homes where they were not born no to where they are married.

Sports: In Tanzania sports for women are given first priority like those of men. They lack sponsors, pitches, qualified coaches and many other factors that are of sole importance to sports development.

10.The following are the socio – economic impacts of HIV/AIDS to Tanzania.

-Increase in government expenditure: In helping the infected people, the government incurs a lot of costs in buying ARV's so as to help he people to prolong their lives as they plan the future their families before they die.

- Other impacts are separation of families increase in dependence and the rise of poverty in a country.

-Increases rate of crime. This happens when children who are left by the parents who died of HIV/AIDS. Lack something to do and eat hence enter into illegal activities like theft and prostitution so as to win life.

-Increase number of orphans: Aids kills many parents who leave their children at a very tender age without any help and therefore become a burden to relatives and sometimes to the societies who come in and help the orphans to get their needs.

It brings about family conflicts: This happens after the death of a husband as the head of the family hence the family members might enter in to conflicts as they are struggling to inherit the properties.

-Loss of Manpower. This happens when AIDS kills the abled people who are depended by the family particularly and country at large to work in different sectors and bring about economic development.