

CIVICS - CSEE 2015

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By Yohana Lazaro

1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
A	G	D	E	B	O	I	J	F	M

3.

a) Title is CHILD LABOUR.

Reasons: - Under age children said to work at all sorts of jobs around the world.

-Millions of young children are forced out of school and into work.

b)Root causes of child labour in Tanzania are:

-Extremely poverty in the families.

-Lack of emphasis about educational matters.

c)Risk facing domestic child labours.

-Suffering from the extremely illness, exploitation, injuries and death.

-They have been considered as sexual objects by male members of the family. These are for the girl children.

-Domestic child labours are the victims of physical, emotional and sometimes sexual abuse.

d)According to the International Labour Organization child labour is the employment given to children between the age of 5 and 17 who are working under conditions that are considered illegal.

e)Risks of having unprotected sex are:

- Girls may conceive.
- They may be infected with STIs, HIV and AIDS or both.
- Pregnant girls may be chased out of the house without any help.

4.(a) Responsibilities of a good citizen in Tanzania.

- Protect his/her country from its enemies.
- Promote fairness, equality and social justice.
- Respect the rights of fellow citizens.
- Obey the laws of the country in order for everyone to live in peace and harmony.
- Participate in the country's civic affairs such as attending political meetings.
- To take part in the elections.
- Take part in building and consolidating the democracy.
- Help to develop public policy
- Advocate favorable policies and legislation.
- Acquire and use information in order to make good decisions.

(b) Importance of human rights to Tanzanians:

- Human rights disallows the death penalty for people below 18 years, pregnant women and insane people e.g. right to life.
- Human rights ensure that laws and law enforcing authorities treat all people equally e.g. right to equal protection by the law.
- Human rights ensure that people are free to exchange ideas and opinions. E.g. freedom of expression.
- Human rights ensure that no one is punished or penalized in any way because he or she chooses one religion over another or opts for no religion at all. E.g. freedom of religion and conscience.
- Human rights ensure that people are free to belong to organizations of their choice. It give the individual the right to meet and interact with others with whom they have common interests. For example right/freedom of association.
- Human rights guarantee people the right to live in a free and safe environment that is clean and free from pollution and protected from destruction. E.g. the environment and developmental rights.

5.Functions of the parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania in the governing process of the country.

-Parliament or legislature is the law making branch of the state. It is the organ of the state whose members are elected to represent different constituencies. Some of them are appointed.

To make laws – Law are made from the bills which are brought to the parliament by ministers concerned. Members of the parliament discuss the bills by giving different opinions on the bills. Before becoming a law, a bill is sent to the President for approval. After the approval the bill becomes a law.

To ask the government for clarification of different matters. To fulfill this role members of the parliament are free to ask different questions to different ministers. That is done in order for members of parliament to know why or how things are done the way they are. They also give advice to the government.

To discuss the annual budget. Every year the ministry of Finance tables the annual budget for every ministry /sector for the members of the parliament to discuss. Normally a new budget is officially presented for discussion in July every year. This is because a financial year begins in July.

To discuss the performance of each ministry during the annual budget.

To discuss the performance of each ministry during the annual budget. Members of the parliament ask questions which aim at examining the accountability of different ministries to the parliament.

To ratify International conventions.

To amend laws so that they comply with the changing circumstances in the country.

6.Culture is the totality of people's ways of life as they struggle to live, to continue living and develop as the nation. Culture implies the way people walk eat, dress and conduct his/her daily life.

The following are the elements of culture;-

Cooperation – Cooperation involves interactions with other people in the society. Cooperation helps not only the members in getting the feeling of what goes on in the community but also gives a chance for the members to learn and benefit from the community.

Laws – There is no culture without laws. Laws are deliberately formulated rules of behavior that are enforced by a special authority. Laws enforce the morals accepted by the dominant cultural group in the society. Laws regulate new situations not covered by customs.

Art – Art is the expression which reflects feelings, attitudes and the level of development in the society. It denotes man made things displayed to be enjoyed. For instance performance in drama singing. Art reflects efforts by the society in its struggle for livelihood and effectively, for example, carvings, painting, songs and dram.

Recreation – This means relaxing and amusing. In any society where work is done, recreation is quite necessary. Work makes the body and mind to get tired so, man needs a rest. Recreation involves entertainments like sports, games and even drinks.

Ideology – This combines the beliefs of the people. It lays down principles and conditions to be followed by a given society. It is the foundation of all other elements of culture which explains the way people own property and how they share what has been produced.

Traditions – These are the handing down of beliefs and customs from one generation to another as they are inherited. These include marriages, food, brews, funeral ceremonies, simple economic home and prayers.

Language – Is a learned, shared and arbitrary system of symbol through which human beings communicate. It is the system of conventional symbols that convey meaning. Language is an instrument enabling communication among people.

7. Importance of life skills to the youth in Tanzania.

Life skills refer to the mental knowledge and ability applied by an individual to control himself or herself and his/her environment.

-The following are the importance of life skills to the youth in Tanzania.

Helps the make proper decisions in life on different matters, like friendships, the subjects to take at school and the careers to pursue.

Helps to develop good behaviour. Through social skills, a person is able to avoid bad friends and anti – social behavior such as smoking, drug abuse, taking alcohol and getting into premature sexual relationships.

Life skills increase love and understanding for other people because of good social skills.

Life skills respond effectively to different situations. Through life skills, a person is able to handle unfortunate occurrences such as divorce, death of friends and relatives, examination pressure or any form of harassment and intimidation.

Life skills help to maintain peace and order. Negotiation skills enable a person /people to solve their problems peacefully. This helps to prevent conflicts.

Life skills help to understand the environment and the ways of fitting in it.

8. National festivals are days when we celebrate important national events. Such days are usually public holidays. Most offices and businesses are normally closed on such days.

-The following are the significances of National Festivals and Public holidays to Tanzania:-

These events help the leaders to identify problems in the society as the citizens highlight their problems through speeches posters, drama and songs.

Annual celebrations impart on Tanzanians the culture of commemorating important national events.

Celebrating together enhances the unity of Tanzanians.

Public celebrations provide an opportunity for citizens to meet and share views, experience and knowledge.

During these events leaders pass important information to the public.

The celebrations keep the history of the country alive since Tanzanians are reminded of what has happened/taken place in their country.

These days mark important events in our country.

Those days are used (taken) as special days for people to practice cultural celebrations. They are part and parcel of Tanzanians culture.

9. Local governments are the self governance over seen by a democratically elected body of councilors. It is the government which found/formed at the grass – root level in order to assist the central government in matters of administration and other activities. Local government comprises of villages, ward, district, city, municipal or urban area in the country.

The following are the importance of local government in Tanzania:-

Local government promotes active participation of the people in various developmental activities hence consolidation of democracy within its area.

Local government increases awareness and commitment in solving their own development problems by giving local people a strong say.

Local government facilitates and simplifies administrative functions. This is possible for local government because, it is very close to the people when you compare it to the central government.

Local government is important because it is created to solve problems within its area. Therefore, it is expected that collected revenue are there for the development of that locality.

Local government acts as link between the local community and central government.

Local government ensures enforcement of laws and make sure that all the laws and by laws in an area are followed.

10. Economic development is a situation is a situation whereby a community of a given nation increases its ability to produce goods and services of a better quality and quantity. It imposes increase in national income due to increased production of goods and services.

The following are the factors for economic developments.

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.

Good governance – Good political stability promotes economic growth because it protects producers from being disturbed by both internal and external enemies of the nation.

Entrepreneurs – These are people who are ready to start a certain economic business. They take risks since they started enterprise many collapse and result into big losses to the founder. However all entrepreneurs start business with a view of getting profit.

Land – Is the solid rock with loose surface. It is the most important factor for economic development since it is on land where all economic activities are done. For example industry, mining, agriculture, building and infrastructure construction depend on the availability of land.

Raw materials – These are semi – processed goods, like rubber, copper, iron, cotton, hide and wood, which are processed and changed into finished goods in industries. Raw materials are very important for fostering development of other economic sectors particularly industries and infrastructures.

Tools and equipment – These are referred to as capital goods or instruments of labour that people apply upon raw – material in the process of changing them to finished goods. Such tools include machines and working equipments.

Labour – (intellectual and physical): By far intellectual labour is the primary factor of production because it organizes the other factors of production and designs the kind of production and designs the kind of products to be produced.