

CIVICS - CSEE 2018

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1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
J	D	I	E	A	N	M	K	H	B

3.

- a) GENDER ROLES
- b) Bearers of children
- c) -Temporary member of the family.
-Denied the right to inherit land or family property like houses and cattle.

d) Gender roles are the duties /responsibilities played by both girls and boys /men and women in a particular society.

e)-They have limited chance to education

-They have as well limited chance to training and personal development due to the unequal access to resources.

-Cultural and religious beliefs are also undermining girl child rights.

4.(a) Sources of central government Revenue.

-Direct tax. – The main form of tax is income tax. The tax is paid by all governmental and private sector employees. This includes monthly payment, interest on investments and profit from other government businesses

-Indirect tax – This include important export duties which are known as custom duties for various ideas, the government decides which imported goods are brought into the country. Another good example of Indirect tax is the Value Added Tax (V.A.T) introduced in Tanzania in 1998.

-Domestic loan borrowing – An example of domestic loan borrowing is the sale of government bonds and treasury bills to the public. The government also borrows money from external sources such as foreign governments and institutions. For example International Monetary Fund (I.M.F) and World Bank (W.B)

-Grants – These are external sources of the central government revenue. They are non – payable funds.

Charges from provision of the government services. – The government obtains revenue by charging users for provision of public services like water, electricity and medical treatment. The government has established the policy of cost sharing in order to ensure that revenue is realized.

Licenses – Are documents which validate properties owned by someone. Also it enables one to scrutinize customers and non customers. For that case a person who wants to conduct any business must pay for it.

Profit from estates and parastatal organization – The government fully owns some estates while in others the government holds the majority shares. As a result of this, the government receives a large share of the profit made by the states.

(b)Functions of the Judiciary.

-To interpret laws to the people. Laws are being interpreted in law courts so that people can understand what they are ought to do without breaking the laws.

- To defend the rights of the people through safeguarding their constitutional rights.

- To make sure that there is rule of law. Rule of law means no one is above the law. Also it is referred to as no one is punishable unless proved guilty of breaking the law.

- To ensure that justice is taking place within the society.

- To analyze responsibilities can various duties supposes to be carried out by all the citizen within the country.

5.Cultural values that encourage gender discrimination in Tanzania.

-Women Discrimination – Is the process of isolating women in social and other services such as owning properties through inheritance. This has been marginalizing women such that they look like objects in the society they live in. Women/girls are not taken to school. Due to that there is unequal participation between men and women in the process of getting social services.

- Women oppression – This refers to the degradation and humiliation against women. There are some societies where men are very cruel.

Decision making – In some societies all the decisions are decided by men. Women are not allowed to say anything. Men are also made themselves superior to everything in some societies. Women are not given opportunity to contribute their ideas because they are overpowered by men's authority.

Prohibiting pregnant women from eating some nutritious foodstuffs – Some societies prohibit women from eating eggs and mutton when they are pregnant. They believe that the child to be born will lack hair and he or she can be a thief.

Wife inheritance – Is the process of taking one's wife after the death of her husband. The situation can lead in to the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Female Genital Mutilation (F.G.M). This describes the practices that involve partial or total removal of the clitoris in the female genitalia or other parts of the female genital organ. F.G.M is the violation of human rights. It is mostly conducted in regions like Manyara, Dodoma and Arusha.

Other cultural values that encourage gender discrimination in Tanzania are polygamy, isolating people with Albinism or killing them.

6. Indicators of poverty in Tanzania.

-Low per capital income – That is low average income per person per year in a given country. It is converted and expressed in monetary terms.

High rate of illiteracy – As most people cannot afford education to their children. Additionally, there is low school learning environment.

Poor means of transport and communication. – This is very serious in the countryside.

Poor housing condition – As the people cannot build better or modern houses due to poverty.

High rate of death among the pregnant women and at child birth.

Serious unemployment problem.

Environmental destruction as most of the people depends on wood fuel.

Low Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P) – Caused by the low level of science and technology. GDP is the total value of all the goods and services produced by the country in one year.

High rate of infant mortality rate – Where by most of the children in poor countries die before the age of five. Low life expectancy among the people. That is most of the people do not even know their tomorrow. Life expectancy is become so low to the extent that life is nothing to some of the people.

7. Validity of the statement that election in Tanzania is democratic free and fair.

Participation – In a democratic country people participate in choosing their leaders (representatives) through elections and participate in policy making by contesting for leadership.

- Transparency and accountability – Transparency is very important for the development of people and the society at large. The government of a democratic state is supposed to perform its duties openly, so that people get to know what the government is doing for their well being.

- Rule of law – In a democratic society no one is above the law. The practice of a rule of law is a bridge to a democratic culture and equality of all people within the country.

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Human rights adherence – In a democratic country there must be observation and protection of human rights. Human rights are moral obligations which man is born with and therefore cannot be given or denied by anybody.

Political competition – In a democratic state citizens should elect their leaders under a well organized free and fair election. Political parties freely to compete to capture and control the government.

Equal opportunity – All people are equal and have equal opportunities. People are valued equally. People are free to maintain their cultures, personalities, languages and beliefs.

Free Mass Media – In a democratic State there must be free mass media which operates according to the laws of the country and provide information to citizens without bias, or priority to a certain group or class of people.

8.Functions of the local government in Tanzania.

-To ensure enforcement of laws and public safety.

-To consolidate democracy within the area.

- To solve the problems facing the local people within the particular area.

- To promote social and economic welfare and well being of all people within the area.

- To collect and proper utilization of revenue.

- To make by – laws for the materials and local policies.

- To advanced social and economic development in accordance with material policy and plans.

- To charge fees for services and licenses.

9.Measures which can be used to improve the agricultural sector in Tanzania.

- District agricultural officers should enlighten farmers on pest and diseases control measures.

- To educate farmers on scientific method and techniques of farming by agricultural extension officers.
- Agricultural institutions can assist farmers by subsidizing farm inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and farming equipments. These inputs increase yields to farmers.
- The government can help to increase yields through giving farmers adequate and appropriate seeds during the planting season.
- To assist farmers to use their farmers in a better ways to increase yields. This can be done by the government and other agricultural societies like the Tanzania Farmers Association (T.F.A).

10. efforts made since independence to promote and protect human rights in Tanzania.

The government promotes human rights by recognizing them and including them in the constitution.

The government accepts and respects international obligations on human rights. Tanzania is a signatory to various International agreements on human rights.

The government has set up the commission on Human Rights and good governance. This commission is given power to promote and protect human rights.

The constitution of Tanzania allows for a multiparty system of government in which people are free to join any political party of their choice.

The courts of law have the final say on legal matters.

The government has allowed Non – governmental Organizations (NGO'S) to operate in the country.