

CIVICS - CSEE 2019

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

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1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v
D	G	F	C	A

3.

- a) IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN LIFE.
- b) Education develops critical thinking. This is vital in teaching a person how to use logic when making decisions and interacting with people (e.g., boosting creativity, enhancing time management). Education helps an individual meet basic job qualifications and makes them more likely to secure better jobs.
- c) Parents contribute to poor performances by:-
 - not teaching their children, attitude habits and values that help to shape their characters.
 - not teaching their children the things they need to know about life.

d) Causes of truancy

- Poverty
- Early child pregnancy
- Drug abuse
- Peer groups
- Lack of seriousness in classroom.

e) measures to solve truancy

- Students who do not attend classes regularly should be punished.
- Children should take their learning seriously.

4. Effects of poverty.

- Inability of an individual to get basic needs such as food, shelter and clothes.
- High rate of deaths among members of the nation especially among children.
- High rate of illiteracy as people cannot afford education for their children.
- Increase number of street children.
- High rate of crimes especially in cities and towns due to lack of employment.

5. Difference between good leader and bad leader.

- i) Good leader gets into power through constitutional means while bad leader gets into power through force.
- ii) A good leader gives his/her citizens freedom of opinion, worship and speech while bad leader does not give his/her citizens freedom of speech, worship and opinion.
- iii) In good leader there is existence of rule of laws while in bad leader no existence of rule of law.
- iv) A good leader divides the authority and power into three branches that is executive, judiciary and parliament while a bad leader has no those division he/she holds all the power on her hands.
- v) A good leader is a servant of the people (citizens) while a bad leader is not a servant of the citizens. He/she is there to fulfill his/her own interests.

6. Tanzania is against F.G.M due to the following reasons:

- i) It is one of the causes of HIV/AIDS due to unsafe condition on how it is done.
- ii) The practice can lead to the loss of life due to the loss of blood.
- iii) Women/girls who are mutilated develop a feeling of anxiety and depression.
- iv) It can lead to marital conflicts due to sexual dissatisfaction.
- v) Most of the girls who attended F.G.M tend to drop from school.

7. Driving force of Globalization:-

- a) Information and communication hence things like radio, newspapers, television and computers.
- b) Movement of people from one place to another has also contributed a lot in the globalization.
- c) The rise of intellectual property hence things like copy right movies, computer, software and compact disc, advertisements and financial services.
- d) Spread of ideas and ideology. These are skills like marketing skills and managerial skills.
- e) Socio – political liberalization. This is wide spread due to information and technology advancement hence things like Television and radio.

8. Some of the efforts done to reduce maternal mortality in Tanzania included the following:

- initiatives: reproductive and child survival;
- increased skilled delivery;
- maternal death audit;
- coordination and integration of different programs including maternal and child health services, family planning, malaria interventions.

9. Benefits of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

- a) To maintain peace, security and defense on both parts.
- b) The Union is the sign and evidence to prove that African countries can unite. It shows success in fulfilling the dreams and desire of the black people to unite.
- c) Distribution of wealth due to existing natural resources.
- d) It enhances cooperation in economic activities.
- e) Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar facilitates free movements of people from one part of union to another especially after removing the carrying of pass port.

10. Cultural practices which undermine women in Tanzania.

- a) Habits of marriage (paying bride price)
- b) Habits of food eating (egg and mutton) by pregnant women.
- c) Decision making
- d) Initiation ceremonies
- e) Cultural values that encourage bearing of many children

f) Female Genital Mutilation.

11. Benefits of having effective government for economic government.

- a) It provides citizens with social services like health care education and safe water.
- b) The government constructs and maintains infrastructure like roads, school, buildings and hospitals.
- c) Maintenance of peace and order in the country is also the role of effective government.
- d) Government initiate and maintain relationship with other countries.
- e) The government collects revenue for the development of the country.
- f) It guides the country by preparing and implementing good policies.
- g) Individual rights of citizens are protected by the government.

12.Importance of preserving and promoting Tanzania culture.

- a) To maintain our national identity
- b) To provide the foundation for stable governance.
- c) To maintain our useful value system.
- d) To protect our country from cultural colonization through cultural globalization.
- e) To maintain our cultural heritages.
- f) To create a sense of nation hood and promote cohesion in the daily life of Tanzanians.

13.Ways of helping the village government to improve decision making processes.

- a) To involve people in planning and coordinating village activities.
- b) To advice villagers on developmental matters like agriculture and industry.
- c) Involving villagers in proposing by – laws for the village.
- d) Encouraging village residents to undertake and participate in communal enterprises.

e) To involve the villages in providing environmental protection and management in the village.

14.Importance of democratic elections.

a) They enable people to choose officials in political parties and the central government or local government.

b) Elections strengthen democracy in a country as the leadership is changed peacefully.

c) The country gets an acceptable government.

d) Through elections the most popular representatives and parties are put in power.

e) Through referendum, people vote for or against specific issues. This helps to decide important issues in the country.

f) They guarantee continuous representation and accountability of elected leaders to the society.