**KIDATO CHA TATU**

**MUHULA WA TATU 2015**

**JINA ……………………………………………………………………………………………**

**SAHIHI…………………………………TAREHE…………………………………………..**

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**Karatasi ya 2**

**LUGHA**

**UFAHAMU: (Alama 15)**

**Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali.**

 **Top of Form**

**Bottom of Form**Tokea muundo mpya wa serikali ya ugatuzi  uanze kutekelezwa  miaka miwili iliyopita, kumeendelea kushuhudiwa matatizo mengi hali iliyopelekea kushuhudiwa kwa msururu wa migomo na maandamano ya raia.Fujo za karibuni kabisa ni zile zinazoshuhudiwa katika miji mikubwa za wachuuzi na wafanyibiashara wakipinga  hatua za serikali  za kaunti kuwatoza ushuru takribani  kwa kila huduma na bidhaa ikiwemo wanyama,kuku na ndege.La kuhuzunisha zaidi katika baadhi ya majimbo imeripotiwa kuwa raia  wamelazimishwa kulipa ushuru kwa kutaka tu kuona maiti za jamaa zao kwenye vyumba vya kuhifadhia maiti!

Wanasiasa wameonekana kuwa na wakati mgumu kutetea mfumo huu mpya wa ugatuzi huku baadhi wakisema kwamba matatizo yanayoshuhudiwa kwa sasa yametokana na ugeni wa mfumo huo.Wengine wameinyoshea kidole serikali ya kitaifa kwamba ndiyo inayosambaratisha muundo huu.Wengine wanahoji kuwa bado ni mapema na kwamba kunatajika muda mrefu ili kufaulu

 Ni wazi kwamba kumekosekana nidhamu bora ya kusimamia maisha ya raia nchini Kenya.Matatizo yanayokumba raia kwa sasa ni dalili kuwa mfumo wa serikali ya ugatuzi umeongezea chumvi kwenye kidonda badala ya kutibu.Swali ni je,hadi lini  nidhamu ya kusimamia raia itakuwa ni suala la majaribio na makosa?

Hatua ya kuwarundikizia raia ushuru mkubwa ni kitendo cha unyonyaji na cha dhuluma kinachofaa kupingwa. La kufahamishwa hapa ni kwamba ushuru ndio njia kubwa ya kuzalisha mapato ya serikali zinazojifunga na mfumo wa kimagharibi wa kiuchumi wa kibepari ikiwemo Kenya.Asilimia 90 ya mapato ya serikali za kibepari huegemea  ushuru. Kwa hivyo hatua ya serikali za kaunti katika kuwanyonya raia kwa kuwalipisha ushuru si ajabu bali ni thibitisho kuwa  jamii ya Kenya inaongozwa na nidhamu ya kiuchumi ya ubepari  mfumo wa unyonyaji na ukandamizaji.Ukweli unabakia kuwa ndani ya serikali za kibepari raia ndio hubebeshwa mzigo wa ushuru unaoishia matumboni mwa viongozi!

  Miito ya mabadiliko ya katiba na ya miundo mipya ya kiutawala si lolote ila ni moja tu ya hatua za mfumo wa kibepari kujipa muda wa kuishi na kuziba aibu zake za kushindwa kusimimia maisha ya watu.Kufeli huku kwa mfumo huu kunashuhudiwa hadi kwenye nchi kubwa za kibepari kama Marekani na Uingereza hivyo nazo zimekumbwa tele na maandamano na fujo za raia wakilalamikia hali ngumu ya maisha.

**Maswali**

1. Yape makala haya anwani mwafaka. (alama 1).

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1. Eleza mtazamo wa wanasiasa kuhusu utepetevu wa mfumo huu. (alama 3)

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1. “Ugatuzi nchini Kenya ni mfumo wa kibepari” Thibitisha kauli hii kwa kurejelea makala (alama 3)

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1. Migomo ni zao la matatizo yaliyogatuliwa kutoka serikali kuu. Toa sababu nyingine zinazosababisha migomo katika serikali za ugatuzi (alama 4)

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1. Thibitisha jinsi mfumo wa ugatuzi umeongeza chumvi kwenye kidonda badala ya kutibu (alama2)

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1. Eleza maana ya maneno yafuatayo (alama 2)
2. Ugatuzi..............................................................................................................................................
3. Kibepari............................................................................................................................................

**UFUPISHO (Alama 15)**

**Soma makala yafuatayo na ujibu maswali.**

Mojawapo kati ya misingi na nguzo za maendeleo ulimwenguni ni viwanda. Viwanda ni muhimu kwa kuwa ndivyo vinavyoigeuza malghafi yanayopatikana na kuwa bidhaa zinazoweza kutumiwa na watu. Katika nchi zinazoendelea, ambazo hazina uwezo mkubwa wa mitaji, viwanda vinavyoimarika ni vile vidogo. Hivi ni viwanda ambavyo huhusisha amali za mikono. Kuimarika kwa viwanda hivi vidogo kunatokana na sababu mbalimbali.

Nchi zinazoendelea huwa na masoko finyu hasa kwa kuzingatia uwezo wa ununuzi wa wanaolengwa na bidhaa za viwanda. Katika msingi huu, viwanda vikubwa vitawiwa vigumu kufanya biashara katika mazingira ambako masoko yake ni finyu au utashi wa bidhaa zake sio mkubwa. Viwanda vidogo pia vina uwezo wa kuwaajiri wafanyakazi wengi hasa kwa kuwa havina uwezo wa kugharamia mashine.Uajiri huu wa wafanyakazi wengi ni muhimu katika maeneo mengi ambako tatizo la uajiri ni mojawapo wa matatizo sugu. Tofauti na mataifa ya kitasnia, mataifa yanayoendelea hayana mifumo imara ya kuwakimu watu wasiokuwa na kazi. Utegemezi wa jamaa wanaofanya kazi kwa hivyo unakuwa nyenzo ya pekee ya kuyamudu maisha.

Kuanzisha viwanda vidogo vidogo hakuhitaji mtaji mkubwa tofauti na viwanda vikubwa. Hali hii inasahilisha uwezekano wa watu wengi kujasurisha shughuli yoyote ile. Sambamba na suala hili ni kuwa ni rahisi kujaribisha bidhaa mpya kwa kiwango kidogo cha kiwanda kidogo. Ikiwa mzalishaji yeyote atazalisha bidhaa mpya kwa mapana, kwa mfano kama ilivyo kwa viwanda vikubwa, pana uwezekano wa kupata hasara kubwa. Huenda utashi wa bidhaa hizo uwe mdogo ukilinganishwa na ugavi wa bidhaa zenyewe.

Majaribio mazuri huwa ni kwa kiwango kidogo. Kuwepo kwa viwanda vidogo huwa ni chocheo kubwa la usambazaji wa viwanda hadi maeneo ya mashambani. Hali hii inahakikisha kuwa nafasi za ajira zimesambazwa nchini hali ambayo inasaidia kuhakikisha kuwa pana mweneo mzuri wa kimapato nchini. Mweneo huu wa mapato unachangia katika kuboresha uwezo wa kiununuzi wa umma. Huu ni msingi muhimu wa maendeleo. Upanuzi na ueneaji wa viwanda vidogo vidogo ni msingi mkubwa wa kujitegemea kiuchumi. Aghalabu viwanda vikubwa huegemea kwenye mitaji ya mashirika ya kimataifa na huwa msingi wa kuendelezwa kwa utegemezi wa kiuchumi.

Licha ya faida zake, ueneaji au kutanda kwa viwanda hukabiliwa na matatizo mbalimbali. Tatizo la kwanza linahusiana na mtaji. Lazima pawepo na mbinu nzuri za kuweka akiba ili kuwa na mtaji wa kuanzishia biashara. Njia mojawapo ya kufanya hivi ni kwa kutegemea masoko ya mitaji ambayo katika mataifa mengi hayajaendelezwa vyema. Inakuwa vigumu katika hali hii basi kupata pesa kwa uuzaji wa hisia kwenye masoko hayo.

Tatizo jingine linalotokana na ukosefu wa mikopo ya muda mrefu ya kibiashara kwa wenye viwanda vidogo vidogo. Mikopo ya aina hii huwa muhimu hasa pale ambapo anayehusika ana mradi wa kununua vifaa kama mashine. Mikopo ya muda mfupi inayopatikana kwenye mabenki huweza kuwashinda wengi kutokana na viwango vya riba kuwa juu. Haimkiniki kwa viwanda kama hivi kukopa kutoka nje ya nchi zao. Juhudi za kuendeleza viwanda hivi huweza pia kukwamizwa na tatizo la kawi kama vile umeme. Gharama za umeme huenda ziwe juu sana. Isitoshe, si maeneo yote ambayo yana umeme. Matatizo mengine huhusiana na ukosefu wa maarifa ya kibiashara, ukosefu wa stadi za ujasiriamali au kuwa na ujasiri wa kujiingiza kwenye shughuli Fulani na miundo duni.

Ili kuhakikisha kuwa viwanda vimekuzwa na kuendelezwa pana haja ya kuchukua hatua kadha. Kwanza, kuwepo na vihamasisho kwa wanaoanzisha viwanda vidogo vidogo kama vile punguzo la kodi, kuhimiza kuanzishwa kwa viwanda vidogo vidogo na kusaka kuyapanua masoko kwa ajili ya bidhaa zinazozalishwa na viwanda hivyo. Aidha kuanzishwa na kupanuliwa kwa taasisi za kuendeleza upanuzi huo. Pana haja ya kuwekeza kwenye rasilimali za kibinadamu; kuelimishwa na kupanua uwezo wao wa kuyaelewa mambo mbalimbali. Miundo msingi haina budi nayo kupanuliwa na kuimarishwa.Upo umuhimu pia wa kuongeza kasima inayotengewa maendeleo na ukuzaji wa viwanda ili kuharakisha maendeleo yake pana umuhimu wa kupambana na ufisadi unaoweza kuwa kikwazo kikubwa. Inahalisi kutambua ikiwa viwanda vitatanda nchini, uchumi wa nchi nao utawanda.

1. Kwa **maneno 65-75,** eleza ujumbe muhimu unaopatikana katika aya ya pili hadi ya nne.

**( alama 8,1 utiririko)**

**Maandalizi**

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1. Kwa **maneno (50-55)** fafanua mambo yanayotinga ukuaji wa viwanda. **(alama 5, 1 utirirko)**

Maandalizi

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**MATUMIZI YA LUGHA** **(alama 40)**

1. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika hali ya ukubwa (alama 2)

Nyuso za vijana wale zilichujuka walipoanguka

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1. Tumia **KI** katika sentensi kuonyesha masharti yanayowezekana (alama 2)

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1. Tunga sentensi sahihi ukitumia kitenzi **‘abudu’** katika kauli ya kutendesheana (alama 2)

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1. Akifisha (alama 4)

aisee yale mawimbi ya tsunami yaliyotokea bahari hindi yaliangamiza biashara nyingi sana alisema bomet

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1. Changanua sentensi hii kwa njia ya mstari. (alama 4)

Rais alihutubu lakini walimpuuza

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1. Huku ukitolea mfano eleza tofauti kati ya kishazi huru na kishazi tegemezi (alama 3)

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1. Ainisha sentensi ifuatayo kwa kuzingatia jukumu lake (alama 2)

Pika ugali kwa kuku kila Jumamosi ukitumia gesi

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1. Tunga sentensi moja ya kuonyesha rai (alama 1)

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j) i Eleza maana ya chagizo (alama 2)

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1. Bainisha chagizo katika sentensi ifuatayo (alama 1)

Shamba lilipaliliwa haraka na mkulima

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k). Andika katika usemi wa taarifa (alama 3)

“Hicho kijicho cha paka cheupe leo marufuku kwangu” alisema Mzee Kambumbu.

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l) Tunga sentensi moja ukitumia kitenzi kimoja kilichoundwa kutokana na nomino **zawadi** (alama 2)

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m). Tambua matumizi ya kiambishi **ji** katika sentensi ifuatayo (alama 2)

Jino la jitu hilo lililiwezesha kujilia chakula kingi kuliko mkimbiaji yule.

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1. Tunga sentensi moja kuonyesha maana ya neno: **ilmradi.** (alama 2)

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1. Andika sentensi moja ukitumia kihisishi cha bezo (alama 1)

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1. Ainisha viambishi katika neno **waliibiana** (alama 2)

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1. Nini maana ya kiimbo? (alama 1)

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1. (i) Vokali ni nini? (alama 1)

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Eleza sifa mbili za sauti ifuatayo **/i/ (**alama 2)

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1. Panda ni kuatika mbegu ardhini au kuparaga mti. Andika maana nyingine mbili (alama 2)

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**ISIMU JAMII** (Alama10)

1. Eleza nadharia tatu kuhusu chimbuko la Kiswahili. (alama6)

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1. Fafanua istilahi zifuatazo: (alama 4)
	1. UwiliLugha

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* 1. LinguaFranka

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* 1. Misimu

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* 1. Sajili

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