

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

111

GENERAL STUDIES

(For Both School and Private Candidate)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

2007 February, 12nd Monday

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **four** questions, choosing **one question** from each section,
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

maktaba.tetea.org



1. (a) Suggest the suitable title of the passage you have read.

A suitable title for the passage is "The Impact of AIDS on Maternal and Child Health in the Third World."

(b) What is the major thrust of primary health care from the context of the passage you have read?

The major thrust of primary health care is disease prevention and promoting child survival through strategies like immunization, family planning, hygiene education, and access to clean water. It emphasizes a proactive approach to healthcare rather than curative treatments.

(c) In what ways is the HIV infection passed to the newborns?

HIV is passed to newborns in the following ways:

- During childbirth through exposure to infected blood.
- Through breastfeeding, as the virus can be transmitted via breast milk.

(d) Why does the author associate primary health care in the Third World countries with "child survival revolution"?

The author associates primary health care with a "child survival revolution" because it has significantly reduced infant mortality rates through interventions like immunization, hygiene education, and improved access to clean water. These measures have improved child survival rates in Third World countries.

(e) In your view, how can HIV/AIDS infection be alleviated in the Third World countries?

HIV/AIDS infection can be alleviated in the following ways:

- Promoting public awareness campaigns to educate people about prevention methods, such as safe sex and the use of condoms.
- Expanding access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) to reduce viral transmission.
- Encouraging routine HIV testing for early diagnosis and treatment.
- Preventing mother-to-child transmission through prenatal care and safe breastfeeding alternatives.
- Supporting community-based organizations in combating stigma and discrimination associated with

2. How does the problem of English language as a medium of instruction in secondary schools in Tanzania manifest itself?

The problem manifests in the following ways:

- Limited understanding: Many students struggle to comprehend lessons taught in English, leading to poor academic performance.
- Ineffective communication: Teachers and students often face language barriers, reducing classroom interaction.
- Low confidence: Students feel less confident expressing themselves in English, hindering their participation in discussions and debates.
- Transition difficulties: The shift from Kiswahili at the primary level to English at the secondary level creates a language gap.
- Dependence on rote learning: Students memorize content without fully understanding it due to language challenges.

To address this issue, the education system must strengthen English teaching at earlier levels while considering bilingual approaches.

3. Explain the merits and demerits of freedom of press in Tanzania.

Merits:

- Promotes democracy: The press provides a platform for public debate and government accountability.
- Informs the public: It disseminates important information about policies, elections, and social issues.
- Exposes corruption: Investigative journalism uncovers corruption and promotes transparency.
- Encourages civic engagement: Media platforms motivate citizens to participate in governance.

Demerits:

- Spread of misinformation: Unregulated press freedom can lead to fake news and sensationalism.
- Social unrest: Irresponsible reporting on sensitive issues may incite violence or divisions.
- Political bias: Media outlets may prioritize their interests, influencing public opinion unfairly.
- Government interference: Limitations on press freedom restrict journalists' ability to report objectively.

Balancing press freedom with responsibility ensures the media supports national development.

4. Prepare a speech to voters focusing on how democracy is carried on in our country.

Speech:

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honored to address you today on the importance of democracy and how it is practiced in our beloved country, Tanzania. Democracy, as you know, is a system of governance where power lies with the people. It is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. In Tanzania, democracy is a cornerstone of our development, and it manifests in several ways.

First and foremost, democracy in Tanzania is upheld through the multi-party system introduced in 1992. This system allows citizens to choose their leaders from various political parties during free and fair elections. By participating in elections, we exercise our democratic right to decide the future of our country.

Secondly, our Constitution guarantees fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, association, and assembly. These rights enable every Tanzanian to express their views, contribute to national debates, and influence decision-making processes.

Another pillar of democracy in Tanzania is the rule of law. Our judiciary operates independently to ensure that justice is served fairly, protecting the rights of all citizens. This principle safeguards our nation from tyranny and abuse of power.

Furthermore, democracy in Tanzania promotes inclusivity. Women, youth, and marginalized groups are increasingly participating in politics and governance. This ensures that all voices are heard and considered in national development.

However, democracy is not without its challenges. We must remain vigilant against corruption, political interference, and restrictions on press freedom. By doing so, we can strengthen our democratic foundations and pave the way for a brighter future.

As voters, your role is vital. Use your right to vote wisely and elect leaders who prioritize the welfare of our nation. Democracy thrives when citizens are informed, active, and engaged in the political process.

Together, let us continue to build a Tanzania where democracy flourishes, fostering peace, unity, and prosperity for all.

Thank you.

5. Examine the circumstances which led to the establishment of the philosophy of Education for Self-Reliance in Tanzania in the 1960s.

Education for Self-Reliance (ESR) was introduced by Julius Nyerere in the 1960s to align education with Tanzania's socio-economic needs. The circumstances leading to its establishment include:

- i. Colonial education legacy: The colonial education system focused on creating clerks and administrators for colonial governments, neglecting practical skills needed for rural development.
- ii. Economic challenges: Tanzania faced a shortage of skilled workers after independence. ESR aimed to produce graduates equipped with skills to drive agricultural and industrial development.
- iii. Rural development: Nyerere emphasized agriculture as the backbone of the economy. ESR integrated farming and vocational training into school curricula to support rural development.
- iv. Promotion of socialism: ESR was rooted in Ujamaa, Nyerere's vision of socialism, which prioritized collective responsibility and self-reliance. Education was designed to instill these values.
- v. Reducing dependency: ESR sought to reduce reliance on foreign aid by fostering a self-sustaining economy through practical education.
- vi. National unity: The philosophy aimed to unify Tanzanians by providing equitable access to education and promoting shared national goals.

In conclusion, ESR was a response to the need for an education system that supported Tanzania's development goals and national identity.

6. Under multiparty system in Tanzania secularism is more important than ever before. Discuss.

Secularism refers to the separation of religion from state affairs, ensuring equality regardless of religious affiliation. In Tanzania's multiparty system, secularism is crucial for the following reasons:

- i. Promoting national unity: Secularism prevents religious divisions by ensuring that governance is impartial and inclusive.
- ii. Preventing religious bias: It ensures that no religion is favored in policymaking, fostering fairness and equality.
- iii. Reducing conflict: Secularism minimizes tensions between religious groups, maintaining peace and stability in the nation.
- iv. Upholding democracy: By separating religion and politics, secularism ensures that leaders are elected based on merit rather than religious affiliations.
- v. Encouraging development: Secular policies focus on universal goals like education, healthcare, and infrastructure, benefiting all citizens.
- vi. Protecting individual freedoms: Secularism safeguards the right to practice any religion without state interference.

In conclusion, secularism is vital in Tanzania's multiparty democracy, promoting equality, peace, and national development.

7. Describe the distinguishing features of culture.

Culture refers to the shared beliefs, practices, values, and customs of a society. Its distinguishing features include:

- i. Learned behavior: Culture is acquired through socialization rather than inherited biologically.
- ii. Shared practices: It is a collective phenomenon, uniting people through common traditions and norms.
- iii. Dynamic nature: Culture evolves over time, adapting to social, economic, and technological changes.
- iv. Symbolism: Culture uses symbols like language, art, and rituals to convey meaning and values.
- v. Diversity: Different societies have distinct cultures, reflecting their unique histories and environments.
- vi. Integration: Culture is interconnected, with elements like religion, language, and art influencing one another. In conclusion, culture defines societal identity and fosters unity, adaptation, and innovation.

8. Explain how religion and religious institutions help to preserve social order in your society.

Religion and religious institutions play a crucial role in maintaining social order by promoting moral values, unity, and cooperation within society. The ways they contribute include:

- i. Promoting ethical behavior: Religious teachings emphasize honesty, kindness, and respect, shaping individuals to uphold social norms. For instance, sermons in churches and mosques encourage adherence to laws and moral conduct.
- ii. Fostering unity: Religious institutions bring people together through shared beliefs and rituals, reducing divisions and promoting harmony. For example, interfaith prayers in Tanzania strengthen bonds among different religious communities.
- iii. Providing conflict resolution: Religious leaders mediate disputes within families and communities, ensuring peaceful resolutions. For instance, religious councils often arbitrate marital and land disputes.
- iv. Supporting the vulnerable: Religious organizations offer assistance to marginalized groups, reducing social inequalities. For example, faith-based charities in Tanzania provide education, healthcare, and shelter to the needy.
- v. Encouraging civic responsibility: Religion instills a sense of duty and responsibility toward others. For instance, religious teachings encourage community service and environmental conservation.
- vi. Upholding cultural traditions: Religious festivals and practices preserve cultural heritage, reinforcing societal values. For example, Eid and Christmas celebrations in Tanzania strengthen communal ties.

In conclusion, religion and religious institutions are pillars of social stability, promoting ethics, unity, and support within society.

9. Discuss how children's rights are violated in African countries.

Children's rights, such as the right to education, healthcare, and protection from harm, are often violated in African countries due to the following reasons:

- i. Child labor: Economic hardships force children into labor, depriving them of education. For instance, in Tanzania, children work in agriculture and mining to support their families.
- ii. Early marriages: Cultural norms and poverty lead to early marriages, affecting girls' education and health. For example, child marriage remains prevalent in some Tanzanian regions.
- iii. Lack of access to education: Inadequate schools and poverty hinder children from attending school. For instance, rural areas in Africa often lack sufficient teachers and resources.

iv. Abuse and exploitation: Children face physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, often in homes and workplaces. For example, cases of child trafficking and exploitation persist in African countries.

v. Malnutrition and healthcare neglect: Poverty and inadequate healthcare services expose children to malnutrition and preventable diseases. For instance, high infant mortality rates result from limited access to vaccines.

vi. Armed conflicts: In war-torn regions, children are recruited as soldiers or displaced from their homes, disrupting their development.

In conclusion, addressing these violations requires strict enforcement of child protection laws, public awareness campaigns, and investments in education and healthcare.

10. Explain the bottlenecks which undermine the efforts towards full utilization of human capital in Tanzania.

Human capital refers to the skills, knowledge, and abilities possessed by individuals. In Tanzania, several bottlenecks hinder its full utilization:

i. Inadequate education: Limited access to quality education and vocational training reduces the skill levels of the workforce. For instance, rural areas face shortages of schools and qualified teachers.

ii. Unemployment: A lack of job opportunities leads to underutilization of skilled labor. For example, many university graduates struggle to find employment.

iii. Brain drain: Skilled professionals migrate to other countries for better opportunities, depleting the local talent pool. For instance, Tanzanian doctors often move abroad for higher salaries.

iv. Poor healthcare: Health issues such as malaria and HIV/AIDS reduce productivity and workforce participation.

v. Gender inequality: Cultural norms restrict women's access to education and employment, limiting the overall human capital potential.

vi. Infrastructure challenges: Inadequate transport and communication infrastructure hinder access to markets and job opportunities.

In conclusion, addressing these challenges requires investments in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, alongside policies promoting gender equality and employment opportunities.

11. With examples, show the problems experienced in the practice of democracy in Tanzania.

While Tanzania has embraced democracy, several challenges affect its practice:

- i. Limited political competition: Dominance by one party, CCM, limits the effectiveness of the multi-party system. Opposition parties struggle to gain significant influence.
- ii. Electoral irregularities: Cases of vote rigging and lack of transparency undermine free and fair elections. For example, controversies arose during the 2020 general elections.
- iii. Press restrictions: Limitations on media freedom hinder the dissemination of diverse political views. For instance, certain newspapers have faced bans for criticizing the government.
- iv. Corruption: Misuse of public resources by politicians reduces trust in democratic institutions.
- v. Limited civic engagement: Low voter turnout and lack of political awareness reduce citizen participation in governance.
- vi. Gender inequality: Women face barriers to participating in politics, limiting their representation in decision-making.

In conclusion, improving democracy in Tanzania requires strengthening institutions, ensuring transparency, and promoting inclusive participation.

12. Assess the contribution of local governments in the socio-economic development in Tanzania.

Local governments play a critical role in Tanzania's socio-economic development through the following:

- i. Infrastructure development: Local authorities oversee the construction of roads, schools, and healthcare facilities, improving access to services.
- ii. Revenue collection: Local governments collect taxes and levies to fund development projects. For instance, market fees support municipal budgets.
- iii. Community engagement: Local councils involve communities in decision-making, ensuring that development initiatives address local needs.
- iv. Service delivery: Local governments provide essential services such as waste management, water supply, and sanitation.
- v. Employment creation: Local development projects generate jobs, reducing unemployment.
- vi. Promoting education: Local governments support schools by providing facilities and hiring teachers.

In conclusion, local governments contribute significantly to grassroots development, fostering economic growth and improved living standards.

13. To what extent is science and technology a strong weapon against mass poverty in Tanzania?

Science and technology play a pivotal role in combating mass poverty in Tanzania by fostering development and improving livelihoods. The extent of their contribution includes:

- i. Enhancing agricultural productivity: Technologies such as irrigation systems, improved seeds, and fertilizers increase crop yields, reducing food insecurity. For example, Tanzanian farmers adopting mechanized farming have seen increased productivity.
- ii. Creating job opportunities: The development of industries and technological innovations generates employment. For instance, the ICT sector in Tanzania has created jobs for software developers, technicians, and entrepreneurs.
- iii. Improving healthcare: Medical advancements, such as mobile health services and diagnostic tools, enhance access to quality healthcare. For example, telemedicine has improved healthcare delivery in remote areas of Tanzania.
- iv. Expanding education: Technology facilitates access to education through online learning platforms, bridging gaps in rural and urban areas. For instance, e-learning programs have helped Tanzanian students continue their education during disruptions.
- v. Promoting entrepreneurship: Technology enables small-scale entrepreneurs to access markets and financial services through mobile platforms like M-Pesa.
- vi. Environmental conservation: Technologies for renewable energy, such as solar power, provide affordable energy solutions while protecting the environment.

While science and technology offer significant solutions to poverty, their impact is limited by challenges such as low investment, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of skilled labor. Addressing these issues can maximize the potential of science and technology in eradicating poverty in Tanzania.

14. Examine the conditions necessary for building a scientific and technological base in Tanzania.

Building a robust scientific and technological base in Tanzania requires the following conditions:

- i. Investment in education: Strengthening STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education at all levels produces skilled professionals. For example, funding scholarships for engineering and IT courses encourages talent development.
- ii. Research and development (R&D): Establishing research institutions and funding innovation fosters scientific advancements. For instance, supporting organizations like COSTECH enhances technological development.

iii. Infrastructure development: Reliable infrastructure, such as electricity, internet connectivity, and transport, supports technological growth. For example, expanding broadband access promotes ICT development.

iv. Government policies: Implementing policies that encourage innovation and protect intellectual property incentivizes technological investments.

v. International partnerships: Collaborating with global institutions provides access to advanced technologies and expertise. For instance, partnerships with UNESCO have supported Tanzania's education and science programs.

vi. Private sector involvement: Encouraging private companies to invest in technology-driven industries creates jobs and fosters innovation.

In conclusion, Tanzania can build a strong scientific and technological base through investments in education, infrastructure, and research, supported by conducive policies and partnerships.

15. What are the advantages of recycling industrial waste products?

Recycling industrial waste products offers several advantages:

i. Environmental protection: Recycling reduces pollution by minimizing waste dumped into landfills or water bodies. For example, recycling plastics prevents environmental degradation.

ii. Resource conservation: Reusing materials like metals and paper conserves natural resources, such as forests and minerals.

iii. Energy savings: Recycling uses less energy compared to producing new materials. For instance, recycling aluminum saves up to 95% of the energy required for its production.

iv. Economic benefits: Recycling creates jobs in collection, sorting, and processing industries. For example, recycling plants in Tanzania generate employment for thousands.

v. Cost reduction: Recycling reduces production costs by providing cheaper raw materials. For instance, using recycled paper lowers costs for manufacturers.

vi. Climate change mitigation: Recycling reduces greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the need for resource extraction and processing.

In conclusion, recycling industrial waste benefits the environment, economy, and society, making it a sustainable practice for development.

16. Why does the industrialization process in Tanzania fail to stimulate development of science and technology?

The industrialization process in Tanzania faces challenges that limit its ability to stimulate the development of science and technology, including:

- i. Inadequate investment: Limited funding for research and development hampers innovation in industries.
- ii. Skills gap: A shortage of skilled workers in science and technology reduces industrial efficiency and innovation.
- iii. Dependence on imports: Reliance on imported machinery and technology prevents local industries from developing indigenous solutions.
- iv. Weak infrastructure: Inadequate electricity and transport systems disrupt industrial operations and discourage technological advancements.
- v. Policy gaps: Lack of supportive policies and incentives for industrial research discourages innovation.
- vi. Limited collaboration: Weak partnerships between industries and research institutions hinder the application of scientific findings.

In conclusion, addressing these barriers through investment, policy reform, and capacity building is essential to align industrialization with scientific and technological progress.