

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

2009 February, 09th 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.

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1. (a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

A suitable title for the passage is "Urbanization and Its Challenges in Developing Countries."

(b) From the passage, what factors have contributed to the birth of urban centers?

The passage highlights the following factors contributing to the birth of urban centers:

- The struggle for survival and population growth, which increases demands for basic necessities such as shelter, food, and clothing.
- Migration of energetic middle-aged people seeking better employment opportunities and higher remuneration in urban areas.
- Urban centers are perceived to offer better access to services like education, healthcare, communication, and recreation.

(c) According to the author, what is the major indicator for the growth of urbanization?

The major indicator for urbanization growth, as per the author, is the high influx of the population into urban centers due to employment opportunities and better living standards.

(d) What is the major problem associated with population influx in the urban centers?

The major problem associated with population influx is congestion, leading to unplanned and disorganized urban centers. This results in poor infrastructure, intermittent power and water supply, inadequate waste management, and substandard housing conditions.

(e) From the passage, compare and contrast urban centers in developed countries with those in developing countries.

Urban centers in developed countries are characterized by high life expectancy, better healthcare, high literacy rates, and organized infrastructure. In contrast, urban centers in developing countries suffer from congestion, poor planning, inadequate facilities, and a lack of capital to manage urbanization effectively.

2. Discuss the factors that contribute to communication breakdown.

Communication breakdown occurs when information is not effectively transmitted or understood. Contributing factors include:

- i. Language barriers: Differences in language or dialects hinder effective communication. For instance, rural communities in Tanzania may struggle to understand official communication in English.
- ii. Technological issues: Poor network connectivity and outdated communication tools disrupt messages. For example, rural areas with limited access to mobile networks experience delays in information dissemination.

iii. Misinterpretation: Lack of clarity in messages leads to confusion. For example, ambiguous instructions in workplace communication can result in errors.

iv. Emotional factors: Anger, stress, or hostility among individuals can distort communication. For instance, disagreements in family discussions often result in misunderstandings.

v. Noise and distractions: Physical noise and interruptions in the environment interfere with message delivery. For example, background noise during phone calls hampers effective dialogue.

vi. Cultural differences: Diverse cultural norms and values lead to differing interpretations of messages. For instance, body language that is respectful in one culture may be offensive in another.

In conclusion, addressing these factors through clarity, empathy, and effective tools enhances communication and prevents breakdowns.

3. Assess the role of debates in secondary schools in Tanzania.

Debates are structured discussions where participants present opposing viewpoints on a specific topic. In secondary schools in Tanzania, debates play a significant role in the following ways:

i. Enhancing critical thinking: Debates encourage students to analyze issues deeply and consider different perspectives. For instance, debating topics like climate change helps students understand its causes and impacts.

ii. Improving communication skills: Students develop public speaking and persuasive abilities through debates. For example, they learn how to articulate their ideas clearly and confidently in front of an audience.

iii. Encouraging teamwork: Debates involve collaboration among team members to prepare arguments and strategies. This fosters teamwork and cooperation, which are essential skills for future careers.

iv. Promoting awareness: Debates expose students to current issues and global trends. For instance, debating topics like gender equality raises awareness of societal challenges and solutions.

v. Building confidence: Participating in debates helps students overcome stage fright and gain self-assurance. For example, regular involvement in debates improves their ability to express themselves in various settings.

vi. Preparing for leadership: Debates nurture leadership qualities by encouraging students to take initiative and advocate for their views. For instance, debating about governance helps them understand decision-making processes.

In conclusion, debates in Tanzanian secondary schools contribute to personal and intellectual growth, equipping students with skills for academic and professional success.

4. Describe the consequences of freedom of the press in Tanzania since 1992.

Freedom of the press refers to the ability of journalists and media organizations to operate without censorship or undue restrictions. Since 1992, its consequences in Tanzania have included:

- i. Increased access to information: Citizens have access to diverse news sources, enhancing their awareness of national and global events. For example, private media outlets provide alternative viewpoints to state-controlled channels.
- ii. Promotion of accountability: Investigative journalism exposes corruption and malpractice, holding leaders accountable. For instance, media reports on mismanagement of public funds have sparked government reforms.
- iii. Strengthened democracy: Freedom of the press allows open discussions and debates on political issues, empowering citizens to make informed decisions. For example, media coverage of elections educates voters on candidates and policies.
- iv. Economic opportunities: The expansion of the media industry creates jobs for journalists, editors, and technicians. For instance, private newspapers and radio stations employ thousands of Tanzanians.
- v. Social challenges: Unregulated press freedom sometimes leads to the spread of misinformation and sensationalism. For example, fake news on social media can cause panic or harm reputations.
- vi. Government-media conflicts: The press's role in exposing flaws often results in tension with authorities, leading to censorship or legal battles. For instance, some journalists face threats or arrests for reporting sensitive issues.

In conclusion, while freedom of the press has contributed to Tanzania's democratic growth and accountability, it also requires responsible reporting and regulation to mitigate negative effects.

5. The study of African culture cannot be divorced from the major historical events which have been taking place in the World. Justify this statement with reference to colonialism.

African culture has been significantly shaped by historical events, particularly colonialism. The justification includes:

- i. Influence on language: Colonial powers introduced European languages like English, French, and Portuguese, which are now official languages in many African countries, including Tanzania.
- ii. Changes in governance: Colonialism replaced traditional leadership structures with centralized governments, altering cultural governance practices. For example, chiefs lost their authority to colonial administrators.

iii. Introduction of formal education: Colonizers established schools that emphasized Western knowledge, sidelining indigenous education systems. For instance, missionary schools in Tanzania promoted Christian values over African traditions.

iv. Economic transformations: Colonialism introduced cash crop farming and industrial labor, changing traditional economic practices. For example, Tanzania's sisal and coffee industries were established during German and British rule.

v. Religious shifts: Missionary activities during colonialism spread Christianity and Islam, influencing African spiritual practices. For instance, many Tanzanians adopted Christianity during German and British colonial rule.

vi. Cultural blending: Interaction between Africans and Europeans led to the blending of cultural practices, seen in music, clothing, and cuisine. For example, Tanzanian music incorporates Western instruments alongside traditional rhythms.

In conclusion, African culture reflects the impact of colonialism, blending traditional practices with influences from historical global events.

6. Examine critically how Christianity facilitated the spread of Western culture in Africa.

Christianity, introduced by European missionaries, played a key role in spreading Western culture in Africa through the following:

i. Education: Missionaries established schools that taught Western curricula, emphasizing literacy in European languages. For example, the Church Missionary Society introduced English education in Tanzania.

ii. Healthcare: Missionaries introduced Western medical practices, replacing traditional healing methods. For instance, mission hospitals in Tanzania provided modern healthcare services.

iii. Religious practices: Christianity replaced traditional African religions with Western religious customs, such as church weddings and baptisms.

iv. Western values: Missionary teachings emphasized Western morals, such as monogamy and gender roles, influencing African social structures. For example, missionaries discouraged polygamy, promoting nuclear families.

v. Architectural styles: Churches and mission schools introduced Western architectural designs, which influenced local construction styles. For instance, cathedrals built by missionaries still stand in many African cities.

vi. Clothing: Missionaries promoted Western dress codes as symbols of decency, replacing traditional attire in many regions. For example, Tanzanians adopted suits and dresses in formal settings.

In conclusion, Christianity served as a vehicle for the introduction of Western culture in Africa, transforming education, healthcare, and social practices.

7. Identify and explain the important policies that enhanced the philosophy of socialism and self-reliance in Tanzania.

Socialism and self-reliance, introduced by Julius Nyerere through the Arusha Declaration of 1967, were guided by specific policies aimed at promoting equality and reducing dependence on foreign aid. These policies include:

i. Nationalization of industries: The government took control of key sectors such as banking, transportation, and manufacturing to ensure equitable distribution of resources. For example, major banks and factories in Tanzania were placed under state ownership.

ii. Ujamaa villages: The establishment of communal villages aimed to promote collective farming and resource sharing. For instance, rural communities were encouraged to relocate to Ujamaa villages to pool labor and resources for agricultural development.

iii. Education for self-reliance: The education system was restructured to emphasize practical skills and self-reliance. For example, students learned farming and vocational skills alongside academic subjects.

iv. Rural development programs: Policies prioritized investment in rural infrastructure, such as roads, schools, and healthcare facilities, to reduce urban-rural disparities. For instance, water supply projects were implemented in rural areas to improve living standards.

v. Import substitution: The government promoted local industries to reduce reliance on imported goods. For example, efforts were made to develop textile factories to meet domestic demand.

vi. Land ownership reforms: The Land Tenure Act of 1969 ensured that land was owned by the state and used for the benefit of all citizens, discouraging land speculation and inequality.

In conclusion, these policies aimed to create a self-reliant, equitable society by promoting communal ownership, practical education, and local development.

8. Explain how some of our preserved socio-cultural values may hinder reproductive health and development.

While socio-cultural values are essential for preserving traditions and identity, certain practices can negatively impact reproductive health and development:

- i. Early marriages: Cultural norms that encourage early marriages often limit educational and economic opportunities for young girls. For example, child brides in Tanzania face health risks such as complications during childbirth.
 - ii. Female genital mutilation (FGM): In some communities, FGM is practiced as a rite of passage, causing severe health complications. For instance, FGM increases the risk of infections and complications during childbirth.
 - iii. Gender inequality: Patriarchal values that restrict women's decision-making hinder access to reproductive healthcare. For example, women in rural Tanzania may need permission from their husbands to seek medical services.
 - iv. Stigma around contraception: Cultural beliefs opposing contraceptive use limit family planning efforts. For instance, some Tanzanian communities associate contraception with promiscuity, reducing its acceptance.
 - v. Preference for large families: Traditional views that equate large families with social status lead to overpopulation and strain resources. For example, families with many children may struggle to afford healthcare and education.
 - vi. Reliance on traditional medicine: While traditional medicine is valuable, reliance on unverified remedies can delay access to modern reproductive healthcare. For example, some communities use herbal treatments instead of seeking medical advice for fertility issues.
- In conclusion, addressing these socio-cultural challenges requires community education, legal reforms, and collaboration with traditional leaders to promote health and development.
9. By drawing examples from Tanzania, describe the fundamental functions of political parties.

Political parties are organized groups that represent specific ideologies and interests, playing vital roles in democratic governance. In Tanzania, their functions include:

- i. Representation: Political parties represent the interests of different groups in society. For example, opposition parties like CHADEMA advocate for reforms and accountability.
- ii. Policy formulation: Parties develop policies and manifestos that guide governance. For instance, CCM, Tanzania's ruling party, promotes policies aligned with the national development agenda.
- iii. Leadership selection: Parties nominate candidates for elections, ensuring citizens can choose their representatives. For example, CCM selects presidential and parliamentary candidates during elections.
- iv. Political education: Parties educate citizens on their rights, responsibilities, and political processes. For instance, rallies and campaigns raise awareness about governance issues.

v. Promoting accountability: Opposition parties act as watchdogs, holding the government accountable for its actions. For example, parliamentary debates allow opposition leaders to question government policies.

vi. Enhancing participation: Political parties encourage citizens to engage in democratic processes, such as voting and public debates. For instance, parties mobilize voters during elections to ensure high turnout.

In conclusion, political parties are essential for representation, governance, and accountability, contributing to the stability and growth of Tanzania's democracy.

10. Health care is one of the major socio-economic problems affecting most of Tanzanians. Show how the society can refrain from such problems.

Healthcare challenges in Tanzania stem from issues like inadequate facilities, funding, and awareness. Solutions to address these problems include:

i. Expanding healthcare infrastructure: Building more hospitals and clinics, especially in rural areas, improves access to services. For instance, establishing dispensaries in remote regions reduces travel distances for patients.

ii. Increasing funding: Allocating more resources to the healthcare sector ensures better equipment, medication, and staff. For example, government investment in health insurance schemes improves affordability.

iii. Training healthcare professionals: Increasing the number of trained doctors, nurses, and specialists addresses staff shortages. For instance, scholarships for medical students can boost the number of healthcare providers.

iv. Promoting public health education: Raising awareness about hygiene, nutrition, and disease prevention reduces the burden on healthcare facilities. For example, campaigns about malaria prevention through the use of mosquito nets have been successful in Tanzania.

v. Encouraging private sector involvement: Partnerships with private organizations improve healthcare delivery. For instance, private hospitals and clinics complement public services, reducing pressure on government facilities.

vi. Strengthening health insurance: Expanding health insurance coverage ensures affordable access to medical care. For example, the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) provides coverage for a wide range of services.

In conclusion, addressing healthcare challenges in Tanzania requires investments in infrastructure, education, and partnerships to improve access and quality.

11. To what extent does the formation of the East African Cooperation constitute a departure from the East African Community?

The formation of the East African Cooperation (EAC) in 1999 marked a revival and transformation of the earlier East African Community, which collapsed in 1977. The extent of departure includes:

- i. Broader objectives: The new EAC emphasized not only economic integration but also political, social, and cultural cooperation. This is a departure from the original EAC, which was primarily focused on shared services like transportation and communication.
- ii. Expansion of membership: The current EAC includes additional members like Rwanda, Burundi, and South Sudan, broadening its scope beyond the initial members of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.
- iii. Strengthened institutional framework: The revived EAC established more comprehensive institutions, such as the East African Legislative Assembly and the East African Court of Justice, to enhance governance and dispute resolution.
- iv. Ambitious goals: The new EAC has set long-term goals, including the establishment of a monetary union and political federation, which were absent in the original EAC framework.
- v. Focus on inclusivity: The current EAC emphasizes equitable sharing of benefits among member states to prevent the economic imbalances that contributed to the collapse of the original community.
- vi. Improved conflict resolution: Mechanisms for addressing disputes among member states have been strengthened, ensuring the stability and sustainability of the cooperation.

In conclusion, the formation of the East African Cooperation represents a significant departure from the earlier East African Community by expanding its scope, membership, and institutional structure to address modern challenges and foster deeper integration.

12. Examine how the Tanzania Parliament is empowered by the Constitution to control the Executive branch against abuse of power.

The Tanzanian Parliament, as outlined in the Constitution, plays a crucial role in overseeing and controlling the Executive branch to ensure accountability and prevent abuse of power. Key aspects include:

- i. Legislative authority: Parliament has the power to enact laws that guide and regulate the actions of the Executive. For example, the Finance Act determines how public funds are allocated and spent.
- ii. Budget approval: The Executive cannot implement the national budget without parliamentary approval, ensuring transparency in financial management.
- iii. Oversight committees: Parliamentary committees, such as the Public Accounts Committee, audit government expenditures and investigate corruption allegations.

iv. Question and answer sessions: Members of Parliament (MPs) can question ministers about their actions and decisions, holding them accountable for their duties.

v. Impeachment powers: Parliament has the authority to impeach the President or other Executive officials for gross misconduct or violation of the Constitution.

vi. Ratification of treaties: The Executive must seek parliamentary approval before entering international treaties, ensuring that such agreements align with national interests.

In conclusion, the Tanzanian Constitution empowers Parliament to act as a watchdog over the Executive, promoting accountability and safeguarding democracy.

13. Analyse the qualities of appropriate technology to be considered when transferring technology from developed countries to Tanzania.

Appropriate technology refers to technology that is suitable for the social, economic, and environmental conditions of a specific country. When transferring technology from developed countries to Tanzania, the following qualities should be considered:

i. Affordability: The technology should be cost-effective for local users. For example, affordable solar panels ensure access to renewable energy in rural Tanzania.

ii. Simplicity: The technology should be easy to use and maintain without requiring highly specialized skills. For instance, simple water pumps are more suitable for Tanzanian farmers than complex irrigation systems.

iii. Adaptability: The technology should be adaptable to local conditions, such as climate and resources. For example, drought-resistant seeds are appropriate for Tanzania's semi-arid regions.

iv. Sustainability: The technology should minimize environmental impact and promote long-term use. For instance, biogas systems that use agricultural waste provide sustainable energy solutions.

v. Compatibility: The technology should integrate with existing systems and practices. For example, mobile money platforms like M-Pesa are compatible with local banking systems.

vi. Cultural acceptability: The technology should align with cultural norms and values. For example, clean cookstoves that reduce smoke emissions are more acceptable to rural communities.

In conclusion, transferring appropriate technology to Tanzania requires considering factors like affordability, simplicity, and sustainability to ensure its effectiveness and acceptance.

14. Examine the efforts made by the Tanzania government to promote science and technology.

The Tanzanian government has taken several initiatives to promote science and technology, including:

i. Establishing research institutions: Organizations like COSTECH (Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology) support innovation and scientific research.

ii. Promoting STEM education: The government encourages science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education through scholarships and funding for technical colleges.

iii. Developing ICT infrastructure: Investments in internet connectivity and mobile networks support technological advancement. For example, the expansion of broadband services facilitates e-commerce and digital learning.

iv. Supporting innovation hubs: Initiatives like Dar Teknohama Business Incubator (DTBi) provide resources for tech startups and entrepreneurs.

v. Partnering with international organizations: Collaborations with global institutions provide funding and expertise for scientific research. For instance, partnerships with UNESCO promote science education.

vi. Encouraging renewable energy: The government promotes the use of solar and wind energy technologies to address energy challenges.

In conclusion, Tanzania's efforts in promoting science and technology focus on education, research, and infrastructure development to drive innovation and growth.

15. Discuss the problems caused by the dependency on wood fuel in Tanzania.

Dependency on wood fuel, which is the primary energy source for many Tanzanians, causes the following problems:

i. Deforestation: Excessive cutting of trees for fuel contributes to deforestation, leading to environmental degradation. For example, regions like Kilimanjaro face significant forest loss.

ii. Soil erosion: Deforestation reduces vegetation cover, increasing soil erosion and reducing agricultural productivity.

iii. Health risks: Burning wood fuel produces smoke, causing respiratory diseases. For instance, women and children in rural Tanzania suffer from indoor air pollution.

iv. Loss of biodiversity: Habitat destruction due to deforestation affects wildlife and plant species.

v. Climate change: Burning wood releases carbon dioxide, contributing to global warming.

vi. Economic burden: Over-reliance on wood fuel increases energy costs as forests become depleted and wood becomes scarce.

In conclusion, reducing dependency on wood fuel through alternative energy sources like solar and biogas can mitigate these problems and promote sustainability.

16. Despite its positive influence on development, the exploitation of natural resources leads to environmental degradation. By using irrigation schemes, ascertain this statement.

The exploitation of natural resources supports development but often causes environmental degradation. This can be observed in irrigation schemes:

- i. Water depletion: Overuse of water resources for irrigation reduces water availability for other uses. For example, excessive irrigation in Tanzania's Pangani Basin lowers river water levels.
- ii. Soil salinization: Poor irrigation practices cause salt buildup in the soil, reducing its fertility and crop yields.
- iii. Loss of biodiversity: Diverting water for irrigation disrupts ecosystems, affecting aquatic life and vegetation.
- iv. Pollution: Chemical fertilizers and pesticides used in irrigation contaminate water bodies, harming the environment.
- v. Deforestation: Expanding irrigation schemes often involves clearing forests, leading to habitat loss and increased carbon emissions.
- vi. Conflict over resources: Competition for water among farmers, industries, and communities creates tensions.

In conclusion, while irrigation promotes agricultural development, sustainable practices are necessary to minimize its environmental impact.