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**   **Monday 07th February 2011**

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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Prepared by: Maria marco for TETEA

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Development is a process of positive change from a difficult situation to a better living environment. One of the methods used to initiate this is by theatre art.

Theatre techniques are reliable in communicating messages not because of its element in providing entertainment where the audience gets excitement, enjoyment and laughter or buy but reflects really the ideal community actions which incorporate the norms and values of the society. It brings the community members of different age, sex, and status to learn and accept the message intended. The actions of the society are therefore influenced by theatre performance.

The role and importance of theatre are not to be replaced and is an essential component in development training processes. Theatre is participatory and hence sustainable as the audience is fully involved and become a part of the performance. The actions by theatre performance demonstrate, initiate and show reality of daily problems and potential solutions; so in this way help the audience make decisions and create new vision.

Development is brought by traditional cultural values and current information integration which help a community to make positive change to improve their lives. We all learn our traditions from childhood and are installed in us in the course of our growth.

Theatre therefore is a learning and teaching technique that can be used to raise the dormant memory into active one and the level of critical thinking as well. Theatre enables a certain group of people to express its ideas, grievances and primary needs to the public and touch their feeling.

Theatre can be used in campaigns for fighting undesirable norms and values that prevent development in different socio-economic sectors like poverty alleviation, women suppression, mistreatment and infringement of women and children rights, bad health practices like hazards of HIV/AIDS. Theatre is one of the best teaching and learning processes as it is participatory in nature.

Questions

(a) Suggest the suitable title for this passage.
The suitable title for this passage is "The Role of Theatre Art in Promoting Sustainable Development."

(b) According to the passage, what does theatre art reflect?
Theatre art reflects the ideal community actions that incorporate the norms and values of society. It shows real-life scenarios and promotes solutions to societal challenges.

(c) Why does the author think that theatre is sustainable?
Theatre is considered sustainable because it actively involves the audience in learning and decision-making processes. It empowers individuals to address societal problems and fosters long-lasting change.

(d) From what you have read, how is development brought about?
Development is brought about by engaging communities through participatory methods like theatre. Theatre combines cultural values and current information to inspire collective action and critical thinking, enabling communities to address challenges like poverty and health crises.

(e) How does the author define theatre art?
The author defines theatre art as a participatory learning and teaching tool that uses performance to communicate messages, evoke emotions, and drive social change by addressing issues such as gender inequality, poverty, and health practices.

2. Discuss five roles of language in the society.

Language is a system of communication used to express ideas, emotions, and information. It plays a central role in societal development and cohesion.

i. Facilitating communication: Language enables individuals to share ideas, knowledge, and emotions, fostering understanding. For example, Swahili is widely used in Tanzania to unite people across different ethnic groups.

ii. Preserving culture: Language serves as a repository for cultural heritage, transmitting traditions, values, and beliefs to future generations. For instance, Tanzanian tribes preserve their histories and folklore through oral storytelling in native languages.

iii. Promoting education: Language is vital in delivering education and learning. For example, English is used in Tanzanian secondary schools to access global knowledge and prepare students for international opportunities.

iv. Fostering economic development: Language facilitates trade and commerce by enabling negotiation and transactions. For instance, multilingual Tanzanians engage in cross-border trade with countries like Kenya and Uganda, enhancing economic growth.

v. Strengthening social bonds: Language helps build relationships and fosters social cohesion. For example, national events in Tanzania, like Uhuru Day, use Swahili to unite citizens from diverse cultural backgrounds.

In conclusion, language plays a significant role in communication, cultural preservation, education, economic activities, and social unity, making it an indispensable part of society.

3. Assess the significance of mass media in the campaign against the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Mass media refers to communication platforms such as television, radio, newspapers, and social media that reach large audiences. In the campaign against HIV/AIDS, mass media has played a critical role in creating awareness and promoting prevention measures:

i. Disseminating information: Mass media educates the public about HIV/AIDS, its causes, modes of transmission, and prevention methods. For example, television campaigns in Tanzania have promoted the use of condoms and the importance of regular HIV testing.

ii. Reducing stigma: Media campaigns challenge myths and misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, reducing discrimination against people living with the disease. For instance, radio programs share stories of individuals living positively with HIV to promote acceptance and empathy.

iii. Encouraging behavioral change: Mass media influences behaviors by advocating for safer practices, such as abstinence, the use of contraceptives, and avoiding multiple sexual partners. For example, awareness campaigns like "Jiamini" encourage Tanzanian youth to make responsible choices.

iv. Providing access to services: Media informs people about the availability of health services, such as free HIV testing and counseling centers. For example, advertisements guide individuals on where to seek treatment and support.

v. Mobilizing communities: Mass media inspires collective action by involving communities in HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. For example, social media campaigns mobilize youth to participate in events like World AIDS Day.

vi. Targeting vulnerable groups: Media campaigns specifically address high-risk groups, such as youth and sex workers, with tailored messages. For instance, billboard advertisements in urban areas target sexually active individuals with messages on safe practices.

In conclusion, mass media is a powerful tool in combating HIV/AIDS, fostering awareness, reducing stigma, and promoting preventive measures, thereby contributing to public health efforts.

4. Write an application letter for the following advertisement.

Vacancy:
A leading newspaper publishing firm in East and Central Africa wishes to recruit a University Graduate in a relevant field of study as the news editor for its forthcoming regional news paper. The incumbent for this position must be the citizen of Tanzania, Kenya or Uganda with minimum five years working experience in a similar position. The qualified aspirants should forward their letters of application to the following Address: The selection committee, P.O. Box 408, Arusha - Tanzania. Sign your name as Nderingo Masanja.

<u>Application Letter</u>

<div align="right">

Nderingo Masanja
P.O. Box 123
Dar es Salaam
<u>10 January 2025</u>

</div>

The Selection Committee
P.O. Box 408
Arusha - Tanzania

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Application for the Position of News Editor

I am writing to express my interest in the position of News Editor for your forthcoming regional newspaper, as advertised. I am a Tanzanian citizen with a Bachelor's degree in Mass Communication from the University of Dar es Salaam and over five years of professional experience in editorial roles.

In my current role as an Assistant Editor at "Daily News," I have honed my skills in news writing, content editing, and managing diverse teams to produce quality publications. I have consistently met deadlines, ensured factual accuracy, and upheld journalistic ethics. My experience aligns well with your vision of establishing a leading regional newspaper, as I have a deep understanding of East and Central African socio-economic and political issues.

Furthermore, my proficiency in English and Swahili, combined with my ability to work under pressure, makes me an ideal candidate for this position. I am confident that my expertise and commitment to excellence will contribute significantly to the success of your publication.
Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss my qualifications further.

Yours sincerely,
Nderingo Masanja

5. In what ways is the Marxist-Leninist philosophy different from other major world philosophies?

The Marxist-Leninist philosophy is a socio-political and economic ideology that focuses on class struggle, the role of the working class, and the establishment of a socialist state. It differs from other major world philosophies in the following ways:

i. Focus on class struggle: Marxism-Leninism emphasizes the conflict between the proletariat (working class) and the bourgeoisie (capitalists) as the driving force of societal change. In contrast, liberalism focuses on individual freedoms, while conservatism emphasizes tradition and stability.

ii. Advocacy for revolution: Marxist-Leninist philosophy advocates for revolutionary action to overthrow capitalist systems, unlike liberalism, which promotes reform within existing systems, or Confucianism, which emphasizes harmony and gradual progress.

iii. Centralized governance: Marxism-Leninism supports the establishment of a one-party state to guide the transition to socialism. This contrasts with democratic philosophies that advocate for pluralism and multiparty systems.

iv. Economic control: Marxism-Leninism promotes state ownership of resources and means of production to ensure equitable distribution of wealth. In contrast, liberal economic philosophies advocate for free-market capitalism and minimal government intervention.

v. Atheistic worldview: Marxist-Leninist philosophy is atheistic, viewing religion as a tool of oppression. This differs from philosophies like theism, which integrate religious beliefs into societal and political systems.

vi. Collective welfare: Marxism-Leninism prioritizes collective well-being over individual rights. In contrast, philosophies like existentialism focus on individual freedom and personal fulfillment.

In conclusion, Marxist-Leninist philosophy is distinct in its focus on class struggle, revolutionary change, centralized governance, and collective welfare, contrasting with philosophies that prioritize gradual reform, pluralism, and individual rights.

6. To what extent is religious tolerance in a country like Tanzania important?

Religious tolerance refers to the acceptance and respect for diverse religious beliefs and practices within a society. In Tanzania, a country with multiple religious groups, it plays a vital role in maintaining peace and unity.

i. Promoting national unity: Religious tolerance fosters harmony among different groups, preventing conflicts. For example, Tanzania celebrates both Islamic and Christian public holidays, reflecting inclusivity.

ii. Encouraging social cohesion: Tolerant societies promote mutual understanding and respect among citizens, strengthening social bonds. For instance, interfaith dialogues in Tanzania help resolve potential tensions.

iii. Supporting economic development: Peaceful coexistence allows businesses to thrive without disruptions from religious conflicts. For example, Tanzania's tourism sector benefits from its reputation as a peaceful and diverse country.

iv. Protecting human rights: Religious tolerance ensures that individuals can freely practice their faith without fear of discrimination. Tanzania's Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, upholding this principle.

v. Reducing extremism: Tolerance discourages the rise of radical ideologies by promoting understanding and addressing grievances. For instance, community programs in Tanzania aim to counter extremist narratives.

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vi. Enhancing global image: Religious tolerance boosts Tanzania's international reputation, attracting foreign investment and partnerships. For example, the country's peaceful coexistence is often cited as a model in Africa.

In conclusion, religious tolerance is essential for peace, development, and the protection of human rights in a diverse country like Tanzania.

7. Explain five roles of customs and traditions in pre-colonial African societies.

Customs and traditions refer to the practices and beliefs that guide the social, economic, and political activities of a community. In pre-colonial African societies, they played the following roles:

i. Regulating behavior: Customs provided guidelines for acceptable behavior, promoting order and discipline. For example, taboos in many African societies discouraged theft and dishonesty.

ii. Preserving culture: Traditions ensured the transmission of cultural heritage, including language, art, and music, from one generation to the next. For instance, oral storytelling preserved historical events and moral lessons.

iii. Strengthening social bonds: Customs like communal ceremonies and festivals fostered unity and cooperation. For example, initiation rites brought young members into adulthood, strengthening communal ties.

iv. Facilitating conflict resolution: Traditional leaders and elders used customs to mediate disputes and restore harmony. For instance, compensation practices resolved conflicts in many African communities.

v. Guiding economic activities: Traditions dictated economic practices, such as land use and resource management. For example, communal land ownership ensured equitable access to resources for farming.

In conclusion, customs and traditions were integral to the social, cultural, and economic stability of pre-colonial African societies, shaping their way of life.

8. Identify and discuss six guiding principles of Tanzanian development philosophy.

Tanzania's development philosophy is rooted in principles that promote self-reliance, equality, and sustainable growth. The key guiding principles include:

i. Ujamaa (socialism): This principle emphasizes collective ownership of resources and mutual support among citizens. For example, Ujamaa villages encouraged communal farming to improve rural livelihoods.

ii. Self-reliance: Tanzania advocates for reducing dependency on foreign aid by utilizing local resources and skills. For instance, the government encourages agricultural and industrial development to boost self-sufficiency.

iii. Equity: The development philosophy prioritizes reducing inequalities and ensuring equitable access to resources. For example, policies aim to provide education and healthcare to all citizens, regardless of background.

iv. Unity: National unity is emphasized to foster peace and cooperation among diverse ethnic and religious groups. For example, Swahili was promoted as a unifying language.

v. Environmental sustainability: Tanzania's development approach includes protecting natural resources for future generations. For instance, reforestation programs address deforestation challenges.

vi. Participatory development: The philosophy encourages involving citizens in decision-making and implementation processes. For example, community-based projects engage locals in identifying and solving problems.

In conclusion, these principles guide Tanzania's efforts toward inclusive, sustainable, and equitable development.

9. Discuss five problems associated with urbanization.

Urbanization refers to the process of population movement from rural areas to urban centers, leading to the growth of cities. While urbanization drives economic growth, it also brings several challenges:

i. Overcrowding: Rapid urbanization leads to high population density in cities, resulting in congested housing and infrastructure. For example, Dar es Salaam struggles with overcrowded slums where many people lack basic amenities.

ii. Unemployment: Cities attract large numbers of job seekers, but the limited availability of jobs leads to unemployment. For instance, urban youth in Tanzania often face difficulty securing formal employment, leading to poverty.

iii. Poor sanitation and health issues: Overcrowding and inadequate infrastructure result in poor sanitation, spreading diseases. For example, cholera outbreaks in Tanzanian cities are often linked to unclean water and poor waste management.

iv. Environmental degradation: Urbanization increases pollution and depletes natural resources. For instance, rapid construction in Arusha has led to deforestation and air pollution from vehicles.

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v. Traffic congestion: The growth of urban centers leads to increased vehicles, causing traffic jams and delays. For example, Dar es Salaam experiences frequent traffic congestion, affecting productivity and quality of life.

In conclusion, while urbanization provides opportunities for development, addressing these challenges is essential for sustainable urban growth.

10. Examine four internal and external causes of poverty in Tanzania.

Definition of Poverty: Poverty refers to the state of lacking sufficient resources to meet basic needs, such as food, education, and healthcare. In Tanzania, poverty results from both internal and external factors:

Internal Causes:
i. Low agricultural productivity: Most Tanzanians rely on agriculture, but poor farming methods and limited access to technology reduce yields, perpetuating poverty. For example, subsistence farming fails to provide surplus income for many rural families.

ii. Poor infrastructure: Limited access to roads, electricity, and clean water hinders economic activities and development. For instance, remote areas in Tanzania lack transport networks, restricting market access for farmers.

iii. Corruption: Mismanagement of public funds reduces resources available for development projects. For example, funds intended for building schools and hospitals may be embezzled, leaving communities underserved.

iv. Unemployment: High rates of unemployment prevent individuals from earning a stable income. For instance, many youths in Tanzania struggle to find formal jobs after completing their education.

External Causes:
i. Global economic dependence: Tanzania relies heavily on exporting raw materials, which are vulnerable to fluctuating global market prices. For example, a drop in coffee prices negatively impacts farmers' incomes.

ii. Colonial legacy: The exploitation of resources during colonial rule left Tanzania with underdeveloped infrastructure and industries, hindering economic growth.

iii. Debt burden: Repaying foreign debts diverts funds from essential services like healthcare and education. For example, a significant portion of Tanzania's budget is allocated to debt servicing.

iv. Climate change: Droughts and floods caused by global climate change disrupt agricultural production, increasing poverty in rural areas.

In conclusion, poverty in Tanzania is driven by a combination of internal challenges, such as corruption and unemployment, and external factors like global economic dependence and climate change.

11. Explain three merits and demerits of a free market economy.
A free market economy is an economic system where prices and production are determined by supply and demand, with minimal government intervention.

Merits:
i. Encourages innovation: Competition among businesses drives innovation, leading to better products and services. For example, in Tanzania, mobile service providers like Vodacom and Airtel introduce new packages to attract customers.

ii. Efficiency in resource allocation: Resources are directed toward industries with high demand, maximizing economic productivity. For instance, high demand for tourism in Tanzania has led to significant investment in the hospitality sector.

iii. Consumer choice: A free market offers consumers a variety of goods and services to choose from. For example, Tanzanians can access diverse products, from locally produced goods to imported items.

Demerits:
i. Inequality: Wealth is concentrated among a few individuals, while others struggle to meet basic needs. For instance, the gap between urban elites and rural farmers in Tanzania is significant.

ii. Exploitation of workers: In pursuit of profit, businesses may exploit workers by offering low wages and poor working conditions. For example, unregulated industries in Tanzania's informal sector often underpay employees.

iii. Environmental degradation: Businesses prioritize profit over environmental sustainability, leading to pollution and resource depletion. For instance, mining activities in Tanzania contribute to deforestation and water pollution.

In conclusion, while a free market economy fosters innovation and efficiency, it requires regulations to address inequality, exploitation, and environmental concerns.

12. Explain five functions of local government in Tanzania.

Local government refers to administrative bodies responsible for managing local affairs within specific regions or districts. In Tanzania, local governments play crucial roles:

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i. Service delivery: Local governments provide essential services, such as healthcare, education, and water supply, to their communities. For example, district councils oversee the construction of primary schools and clinics.

ii. Promoting development: They implement development projects, such as road construction and agricultural support programs. For instance, local governments in rural areas build feeder roads to connect farmers to markets.

iii. Revenue collection: Local governments collect taxes, fees, and levies to fund regional development. For example, market fees collected by municipal councils support infrastructure improvements.

iv. Law enforcement: Local authorities ensure public safety by enforcing laws and regulations. For instance, village leaders resolve disputes and maintain order in their communities.

v. Community participation: Local governments encourage citizen involvement in decision-making and development planning. For example, ward committees allow residents to voice their concerns and propose solutions.

In conclusion, local governments are vital for delivering services, promoting development, and ensuring community participation, contributing to national progress.

13. Explain five major causes of environmental problems in Tanzania and suggest control measures.

Environmental problems arise from human activities and natural factors that degrade ecosystems and harm biodiversity. In Tanzania, the major causes include:

i. Deforestation: Cutting down trees for agriculture, fuel, and construction leads to loss of forest cover. For example, the demand for charcoal in urban areas accelerates deforestation. Control measures include reforestation programs, promoting alternative energy sources, and enforcing laws against illegal logging.

ii. Overgrazing: Excessive grazing by livestock in some regions depletes vegetation, causing soil erosion and desertification. For instance, overgrazing in central Tanzania has degraded arid lands. Rotational grazing and sustainable livestock management can address this issue.

iii. Industrial pollution: Factories release harmful chemicals and waste into water and air, polluting ecosystems. For example, industries near Lake Victoria discharge untreated waste, affecting aquatic life. Stricter environmental regulations and investments in waste management systems can mitigate this.

iv. Urbanization: Rapid urban growth generates waste and overburdens infrastructure, causing pollution and environmental degradation. For example, improper waste disposal in Dar es Salaam affects both land and water resources. Expanding waste management systems and educating communities on waste disposal can help.

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v. Climate change: Changes in rainfall patterns and rising temperatures disrupt ecosystems and agriculture. For example, droughts in Dodoma affect farming activities. Encouraging climate-resilient agriculture and reducing greenhouse gas emissions can reduce these impacts.

In conclusion, addressing environmental problems in Tanzania requires a combination of policies, public awareness, and sustainable practices to protect ecosystems and promote development.

14. Assess the contributions of the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) in the environmental conservation of Tanzania.

The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) is tasked with overseeing and promoting environmental sustainability in Tanzania. Its contributions include:

i. Environmental regulation: NEMC enforces laws and guidelines to protect ecosystems. For example, it reviews Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) to ensure development projects comply with environmental standards.

ii. Public awareness: NEMC conducts campaigns to educate citizens on environmental conservation. For instance, it promotes community participation in tree planting and waste management initiatives.

iii. Research and data collection: The council conducts studies on environmental issues, such as deforestation and pollution, to inform policy decisions. For example, NEMC reports on water quality in Lake Victoria have guided conservation efforts.

iv. Monitoring and evaluation: NEMC monitors environmental projects to ensure compliance with regulations and effectiveness. For example, it evaluates industrial waste management systems to prevent pollution.

v. Collaboration with stakeholders: NEMC partners with local communities, NGOs, and international organizations to implement conservation programs. For instance, it collaborates with the UNDP on sustainable development initiatives.

In conclusion, NEMC plays a vital role in regulating, monitoring, and promoting environmental conservation efforts in Tanzania, ensuring sustainable use of resources.

15. (a) What is meant by sustainable development?
Sustainable development refers to the process of meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasizes the balance between economic growth, social well-being, and environmental protection.

(b) Assess the role of science and technology in sustainable development (give five points).

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Science and technology are essential for achieving sustainable development by addressing challenges and providing innovative solutions.

i. Renewable energy: Science and technology promote clean energy sources, such as solar and wind power, reducing reliance on fossil fuels. For example, Tanzania has invested in solar projects to electrify rural areas sustainably.

ii. Efficient agriculture: Technological advancements improve farming methods, enhancing productivity while conserving resources. For instance, drip irrigation systems save water in arid regions like Dodoma.

iii. Waste management: Technology enables recycling and waste reduction, minimizing environmental pollution. For example, waste-to-energy plants convert garbage into electricity in urban centers.

iv. Climate change mitigation: Science develops strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change impacts. For instance, climate modeling helps predict and prepare for extreme weather events.

v. Health improvements: Technology enhances healthcare systems, ensuring access to essential services. For example, mobile health platforms connect rural Tanzanians to medical care.

In conclusion, science and technology drive sustainable development by providing solutions for energy, agriculture, health, and environmental protection.

16. Explain five historical roots for the problem of lack of viable industrial and technological base in developing countries like Tanzania.

Developing countries often struggle with industrial and technological development due to historical factors, including:

i. Colonial exploitation: Colonizers prioritized resource extraction over industrial development, leaving countries like Tanzania with weak industrial foundations. For example, raw materials like cotton were exported without local processing.

ii. Lack of education: Colonial governments provided minimal education, limiting the development of skilled labor. For instance, few Tanzanians were trained in technical fields during colonial rule.

iii. Dependence on agriculture: Historical reliance on agriculture hindered industrial diversification. For example, most Tanzanians engaged in subsistence farming, with little emphasis on manufacturing.

iv. Inadequate infrastructure: Colonial infrastructure focused on connecting resource-rich areas to ports, neglecting broader industrial needs. For instance, railways in Tanzania primarily served export industries.

v. Foreign control of technology: Post-colonial economies relied on imported technology, creating dependency. For example, Tanzania imports machinery rather than producing it locally, limiting technological advancement.

In conclusion, historical exploitation, lack of education, and dependency have contributed to the slow industrial and technological development in countries like Tanzania.