

**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 06th February 2013**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D with total of **eight (8)** questions
2. Answer **five** questions by choosing **one question** from each section, the 5<sup>th</sup> question can be chosen from any of the sections.
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. Distinguish between Liberal philosophy and Nyerere's Ujamaa philosophy (give six points).

Liberal philosophy and Nyerere's Ujamaa philosophy represent two distinct ideological approaches to society, economics, and governance. Liberalism emphasizes individual freedom, private ownership, and minimal state intervention, while Ujamaa, rooted in African socialism, focuses on communal ownership, equality, and state-led development. The differences are:

- i. Ownership of resources: Liberalism supports private ownership of resources and property, while Ujamaa advocates for communal ownership, as seen in Tanzania's nationalization of industries and land under Nyerere.
- ii. Individualism vs. collectivism: Liberal philosophy emphasizes individual rights and freedoms, whereas Ujamaa prioritizes collective well-being and communal living, as demonstrated in the establishment of Ujamaa villages.
- iii. Economic approach: Liberalism promotes free-market economies with minimal government interference. In contrast, Ujamaa emphasized a state-controlled economy to achieve equitable resource distribution.
- iv. Governance: Liberalism supports democratic governance with multiple political parties, while Ujamaa favored a one-party system to ensure unity and alignment with socialist principles.
- v. Focus on equality: While liberalism values equality of opportunity, Ujamaa focused on achieving equality of outcomes by redistributing wealth and resources to marginalized communities.
- vi. Global perspective: Liberalism encourages globalization and international trade, while Ujamaa was inward-looking, promoting self-reliance and reduced dependence on foreign aid.

In conclusion, while both philosophies aim to improve society, their approaches to governance, economics, and individual rights differ significantly.

2. Show how life skills education can help people to resolve their problems in Tanzania (give six points).

Life skills education involves teaching practical skills that enable individuals to handle challenges effectively in daily life. It empowers people to resolve their problems in the following ways:

- i. Problem-solving skills: Life skills education helps individuals analyze issues and develop practical solutions. For example, a Tanzanian farmer facing low yields can use problem-solving techniques to adopt better farming methods.
- ii. Financial literacy: Understanding budgeting and saving helps individuals manage resources wisely. For instance, Tanzanian youths trained in financial literacy can avoid debt and plan for future investments.

iii. Communication skills: Effective communication fosters understanding and cooperation. For example, community leaders trained in communication can mediate disputes and promote harmony.

iv. Decision-making skills: Life skills education enables people to make informed choices. For instance, Tanzanian students learn to choose careers based on their interests and market demand.

v. Stress management: Managing stress helps individuals stay focused during difficult times. For example, coping techniques taught in schools help students handle academic pressure.

vi. Interpersonal skills: Building relationships and collaborating with others solve social challenges. For instance, entrepreneurs use interpersonal skills to network and grow their businesses.

In conclusion, life skills education equips Tanzanians with the tools to address personal, social, and economic challenges effectively.

3. Describe six challenges facing the United Nations Organization in maintaining peace and security in the world.

The United Nations (UN) is tasked with maintaining global peace and security, but it faces several challenges:

i. Conflicts between major powers: Disagreements among permanent Security Council members (e.g., the USA and Russia) often delay decisions on critical issues, such as the Syrian conflict.

ii. Limited resources: Insufficient funding and personnel hinder peacekeeping missions. For instance, missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo struggle due to a lack of equipment and logistical support.

iii. Sovereignty issues: Member states often resist UN interventions, citing national sovereignty. For example, some governments reject peacekeepers or monitoring missions.

iv. Complex conflicts: Modern conflicts, involving terrorism and non-state actors, are harder to resolve. For instance, the UN struggles to address terrorism in Afghanistan and Somalia.

v. Ineffective enforcement: The UN relies on member states to enforce resolutions, which is inconsistent. For example, some sanctions are ignored or poorly implemented.

vi. Global inequalities: Disparities in power and resources among member states limit the UN's ability to act impartially. For instance, smaller nations feel marginalized in decision-making processes.

In conclusion, these challenges require stronger international cooperation and reforms within the UN to enhance its peacekeeping capabilities.

4. Assess six achievements of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a regional organization established to promote economic integration, political stability, and social development among its member states. It has achieved the following:

- i. Promotion of regional trade: ECOWAS has facilitated trade among member states through the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS), reducing tariffs and promoting the free movement of goods. For example, Ghana and Nigeria benefit from increased cross-border trade under this scheme.
  - ii. Conflict resolution and peacekeeping: ECOWAS has played a vital role in resolving conflicts and maintaining peace in West Africa. For instance, its intervention in Liberia and Sierra Leone through the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) helped restore stability during civil wars.
  - iii. Regional transportation and infrastructure: ECOWAS has invested in improving regional transport networks, such as highways and railways, to enhance connectivity among member states. For example, the Lagos-Abidjan Corridor project aims to boost trade and mobility.
  - iv. Free movement of people: ECOWAS allows citizens of member states to travel, reside, and work across borders without visas, fostering regional integration. For instance, Nigerian traders can operate in Ghana without restrictions.
  - v. Economic development programs: ECOWAS implements programs to support agriculture, industry, and entrepreneurship. For example, initiatives like the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy promote food security and rural development.
  - vi. Coordination in health and education: ECOWAS has collaborated on addressing health crises, such as the Ebola outbreak, by coordinating responses and resources. It also supports educational initiatives to harmonize curricula and improve access.
- In conclusion, ECOWAS has significantly contributed to trade, peace, infrastructure, and social development, fostering unity and progress in West Africa.

5. For elections to be meaningful, they have to be free and fair. In the light of this statement, discuss the extent to which elections in Tanzania are free and fair (give six points).

Free and fair elections are characterized by transparency, inclusivity, and adherence to democratic principles. In Tanzania, elections have made progress in these areas but face challenges:

- i. Universal suffrage: Tanzania guarantees the right to vote for all citizens above 18, ensuring inclusivity. For example, efforts to register voters in rural areas promote participation.

ii. Independent electoral body: The National Electoral Commission (NEC) oversees elections, aiming to ensure impartiality. However, concerns about its independence occasionally arise due to government influence.

iii. Peaceful voting process: Tanzanian elections are generally peaceful, with minimal violence during voting. For instance, the 2020 general elections saw high voter turnout in many regions.

iv. Equal opportunity for candidates: Opposition parties are allowed to contest elections, but they often face restrictions, such as limited access to media and resources, which undermines fairness.

v. Transparent vote counting: Votes are counted publicly at polling stations to enhance transparency. However, delays in announcing results sometimes raise suspicions of irregularities.

vi. Addressing electoral disputes: Courts handle disputes to resolve conflicts and ensure justice. For example, candidates can challenge results if they suspect fraud, though rulings often favor the ruling party.

In conclusion, while Tanzania has made strides toward free and fair elections, challenges like political bias and limited resources for opposition parties need to be addressed to strengthen democracy.

6. Examine the differences between “a democratic government” and “a non-democratic government” (give six points).

A democratic government is one where power is vested in the people, either directly or through elected representatives, while a non-democratic government concentrates power in the hands of a few individuals or groups. Their differences include:

i. Power source: In a democratic government, power comes from the people through elections. In contrast, a non-democratic government derives power from force, heredity, or ideological dominance.

ii. Decision-making: Democratic governments involve collective decision-making through parliaments or councils. Non-democratic governments rely on unilateral decisions made by leaders or ruling elites.

iii. Freedom of expression: Democracies protect citizens' rights to free speech and assembly. In non-democracies, dissent is often suppressed through censorship or violence.

iv. Leadership accountability: Democratic leaders are accountable to the public and can be voted out. Non-democratic leaders remain in power indefinitely, often without public consent.

v. Rule of law: Democratic governments operate under transparent legal frameworks. Non-democracies frequently manipulate or disregard laws to maintain control.

vi. Citizen participation: Democracies encourage active citizen involvement in governance. Non-democratic governments limit participation, often excluding the majority from decision-making.

In conclusion, democratic governments emphasize equality, accountability, and participation, whereas non-democratic governments prioritize control and exclusion.

7. Describe six challenges associated with imported technology from developed countries to developing countries like Tanzania.

Imported technology offers numerous benefits but also presents challenges for developing countries like Tanzania:

i. High costs: Imported technology is expensive to acquire, maintain, and repair, straining national budgets. For example, advanced medical equipment often requires costly foreign parts and expertise.

ii. Dependency: Reliance on foreign technology reduces the development of local innovations. For instance, Tanzania imports machinery instead of investing in local manufacturing industries.

iii. Incompatibility: Some technologies are unsuitable for local conditions, such as complex farming machinery in areas lacking reliable power sources.

iv. Skills gap: Operating and maintaining advanced technology often requires expertise unavailable in developing countries. For example, skilled technicians may need to be imported to repair industrial equipment.

v. Environmental harm: Outdated or second-hand technology contributes to pollution and waste. For instance, discarded electronics from developed countries add to Tanzania's e-waste problem.

vi. Cultural erosion: Exposure to foreign technology and media may undermine traditional values and practices. For example, excessive consumption of Western entertainment content affects indigenous cultural preservation.

In conclusion, addressing these challenges requires investments in education, local innovation, and appropriate policies to maximize the benefits of imported technology.

8. One of the major impacts of environmental degradation is the change of the global temperature. In the light of this statement, examine the major effects of global warming worldwide by giving six points.

Global warming, caused by increased greenhouse gas emissions, leads to rising global temperatures with severe consequences:

- i. Melting glaciers and rising sea levels: Global warming causes polar ice caps to melt, leading to rising sea levels that threaten coastal communities. For instance, islands like the Maldives face the risk of submersion.
  - ii. Extreme weather events: Increased temperatures result in more frequent and severe weather conditions, such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods. For example, East Africa experiences prolonged droughts affecting agriculture.
  - iii. Loss of biodiversity: Changing temperatures disrupt ecosystems, leading to species extinction. For instance, coral reefs are dying due to ocean warming, threatening marine life.
  - iv. Reduced agricultural productivity: Heatwaves and erratic rainfall patterns reduce crop yields, exacerbating food insecurity. For example, Tanzanian farmers face challenges growing staple crops like maize.
  - v. Health problems: Rising temperatures increase the spread of diseases like malaria and heat-related illnesses. For instance, regions previously unaffected by malaria are now at risk due to warmer climates.
  - vi. Economic losses: Damage to infrastructure and natural resources from extreme weather events increases costs for governments and communities. For example, rebuilding after hurricanes drains national resources.
- In conclusion, global warming poses significant threats to the environment, economies, and human health, requiring urgent global action to mitigate its effects.