

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 05th May 2014

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 5th 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. Justify the contention that the Tanzania's philosophy of Socialism identified itself with the poor and oppressed (give six points).

Tanzania's philosophy of Socialism, articulated under Julius Nyerere's Ujamaa policy, was rooted in the belief that societal progress depended on the upliftment of the poor and oppressed. This philosophy demonstrated its alignment with these groups through the following points:

i. Land as communal property: Ujamaa emphasized collective ownership of land to empower the rural poor, who relied on agriculture. For instance, land nationalization ensured that peasants could farm without exploitation by landlords.

ii. Free access to education and healthcare: The government prioritized free services to reduce inequalities. For example, the Universal Primary Education Movement provided education to children in rural areas who previously lacked access.

iii. Emphasis on rural development: Ujamaa policies focused on improving living conditions in villages through communal farming and development projects. For example, Ujamaa villages were established to promote self-reliance among rural communities.

iv. Eradication of exploitation: Socialism aimed to eliminate systems that oppressed workers and farmers. For instance, policies like the abolition of feudal practices ensured fair treatment of laborers.

v. Equal distribution of resources: Socialism advocated for equitable resource allocation to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. For example, state control of industries ensured that profits were reinvested in public welfare.

vi. Empowerment of marginalized groups: Ujamaa sought to include women and minority groups in economic and social development. For instance, women were encouraged to participate in leadership and communal farming activities.

In conclusion, Tanzania's socialism philosophy was fundamentally aligned with the poor and oppressed, as it prioritized equity, empowerment, and the provision of essential services.

2. Analyse six interpersonal skills and show how they can be useful in people's life.

Interpersonal skills refer to the abilities individuals use to interact effectively with others. These skills are critical for personal, professional, and social success:

i. Communication: Clear and effective communication helps individuals express ideas and understand others. For example, a teacher explaining concepts clearly ensures students grasp the material.

ii. Empathy: The ability to understand and share others' feelings fosters trust and relationships. For instance, a manager who empathizes with an employee's challenges creates a supportive work environment.

iii. Teamwork: Collaborative skills enable individuals to work well with others to achieve common goals. For example, successful projects in organizations depend on team members cooperating effectively.

iv. Conflict resolution: Resolving disagreements constructively ensures harmony in relationships. For instance, mediating between two colleagues prevents workplace tensions from escalating.

v. Active listening: Paying full attention during conversations enhances understanding and rapport. For example, a counselor who listens attentively to a client can provide better guidance.

vi. Adaptability: Flexibility in handling different personalities and situations helps individuals thrive in diverse environments. For instance, adapting to new cultures while working abroad ensures smooth interactions.

In conclusion, interpersonal skills are essential for building relationships, resolving conflicts, and achieving collective success in various aspects of life.

3. Explain six functions of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Its functions include:

i. Maintaining global peace: The UNSC resolves conflicts and prevents wars through diplomacy, sanctions, or military action. For example, it authorized peacekeeping missions in Sudan to stabilize the region.

ii. Imposing sanctions: The council imposes economic or diplomatic sanctions on nations that violate international laws. For instance, sanctions were imposed on North Korea to limit its nuclear program.

iii. Authorizing military interventions: The UNSC approves military actions to protect civilians or restore peace. For example, it authorized interventions in Iraq and Libya during periods of conflict.

iv. Monitoring disarmament: The council oversees the reduction of weapons of mass destruction. For instance, it monitors compliance with treaties like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

v. Addressing terrorism: The UNSC implements measures to combat global terrorism. For example, it established sanctions against terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda and ISIS.

vi. Resolving disputes: The council mediates disputes between countries to prevent escalation. For example, it facilitated negotiations during border disputes between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

In conclusion, the UNSC plays a crucial role in promoting global stability and ensuring compliance with international laws.

4. Examine six economic prospects for Tanzanians in the East African Cooperation.

The East African Cooperation (EAC) aims to promote regional integration and economic growth among its member states. Tanzanians benefit from several economic prospects under this framework:

- i. Increased trade opportunities: The EAC promotes free trade among member states, enabling Tanzanians to access larger markets for their goods and services. For instance, Tanzanian farmers can export agricultural products like coffee and tea to Kenya and Uganda without high tariffs.
- ii. Employment creation: Regional integration attracts investment, creating job opportunities for Tanzanians. For example, the establishment of regional manufacturing plants offers employment in sectors like textiles and food processing.
- iii. Infrastructure development: EAC initiatives support the development of transport, energy, and communication networks. For example, the Northern Corridor project enhances connectivity between Tanzania and landlocked countries like Rwanda and Burundi, boosting trade.
- iv. Access to capital and investment: Tanzanians benefit from regional investment funds and financial institutions. For instance, the East African Development Bank provides loans for businesses and infrastructure projects.
- v. Skills development: The free movement of people allows Tanzanians to work and study in other EAC countries, enhancing their skills and expertise. For example, students can access quality education in universities across the region.
- vi. Tourism growth: The EAC promotes regional tourism through joint marketing strategies, increasing revenue for Tanzanians involved in the sector. For example, Tanzanian safari destinations like Serengeti National Park attract tourists from other EAC countries.

In conclusion, the EAC provides significant economic prospects for Tanzanians, including trade opportunities, employment, and access to education and capital, contributing to national development.

5. Differentiate direct from indirect democracy (give six points).

Direct and indirect democracies are systems of governance that enable citizens to participate in decision-making. They differ in the following ways:

- i. Nature of participation: In direct democracy, citizens directly make decisions on policies, while in indirect democracy, they elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.

ii. Example of application: Direct democracy is practiced in referendums, where citizens vote on specific issues, such as Tanzania's 1964 referendum on the Union. Indirect democracy is evident in Tanzania's general elections, where citizens elect Members of Parliament.

iii. Decision-making speed: Direct democracy is slower, as all citizens must participate in every decision. In contrast, indirect democracy is faster, as representatives make decisions on behalf of the populace.

iv. Feasibility: Direct democracy is more practical in small communities or organizations. Indirect democracy is suitable for larger populations, such as nations like Tanzania.

v. Accountability: In indirect democracy, representatives are accountable to voters for their decisions. In direct democracy, citizens bear direct responsibility for the outcomes of their votes.

vi. Scope of influence: Direct democracy allows citizens to influence specific policies, while indirect democracy focuses on choosing leaders who shape broader governance.

In conclusion, while both systems promote citizen participation, their application depends on the size and complexity of the society.

6. Elections are important instruments in sustaining political stability and prosperity of any nation. In the light of this statement, explain six significance of election in a democratic country like Tanzania.

Elections are a cornerstone of democracy, providing a mechanism for citizens to choose their leaders and influence governance. Their significance includes:

i. Legitimizing government authority: Elections give leaders the mandate to govern, ensuring their legitimacy. For example, Tanzania's presidential elections confirm the authority of the elected leader.

ii. Promoting accountability: Elected leaders are accountable to voters, ensuring they deliver on their promises. For instance, parliamentarians in Tanzania risk losing re-election if they fail to represent their constituencies effectively.

iii. Enhancing political stability: Regular elections reduce the likelihood of conflicts by providing a peaceful way to transfer power. For example, Tanzania's stable electoral process fosters national unity.

iv. Encouraging citizen participation: Elections empower citizens to influence policies by voting for candidates who align with their values. For example, Tanzanians vote based on priorities like healthcare and education.

v. Supporting policy implementation: Leaders elected through democratic processes implement policies that reflect citizens' needs. For instance, development projects initiated by elected officials improve infrastructure and public services.

vi. Building national identity: Elections foster a sense of unity and shared responsibility among citizens. For example, participation in national elections strengthens the democratic spirit in Tanzania.

In conclusion, elections are essential for promoting stability, accountability, and inclusive governance, ensuring prosperity in democratic nations like Tanzania.

7. The advancement of technology has benefited people in numerous ways, but it has also created serious problems. Describe six serious undesirable effects of modern technology.

While modern technology has revolutionized human life, it also presents several challenges:

- i. Job displacement: Automation and artificial intelligence replace human labor in industries, leading to unemployment. For example, in Tanzania, mechanized farming reduces the need for manual labor.
- ii. Cybercrime: The rise of the internet has increased cases of online fraud, hacking, and identity theft. For instance, mobile money users in Tanzania face risks of phishing scams.
- iii. Environmental degradation: Technological advancements in industries contribute to pollution and resource depletion. For example, electronic waste from outdated gadgets harms ecosystems.
- iv. Social disconnection: Overreliance on technology reduces face-to-face interactions, weakening relationships. For instance, excessive use of social media leads to isolation among youth.
- v. Health issues: Prolonged use of gadgets causes physical and mental health problems, such as eye strain and addiction. For example, smartphone addiction affects productivity and sleep quality.
- vi. Inequality: Access to advanced technology is uneven, widening the gap between rich and poor communities. For example, rural areas in Tanzania lag behind urban centers in internet access.

In conclusion, addressing the negative impacts of modern technology requires balanced and ethical usage to maximize its benefits.

8. Examine the root causes of drug abuse among the youths in Tanzania (give six points).

Drug abuse among Tanzanian youths is a growing concern, driven by various social, economic, and psychological factors:

- i. Peer pressure: Young people are influenced by friends who abuse drugs, leading to experimentation. For instance, peer groups in urban areas introduce substances like marijuana.
- ii. Unemployment: Lack of job opportunities pushes youths toward drug abuse as a form of escape from stress. For example, unemployed individuals in Dar es Salaam often turn to substance use.

iii. Family dysfunction: Broken families or lack of parental guidance increase vulnerability to drug abuse. For instance, youths from neglectful households are more likely to seek solace in drugs.

iv. Media influence: Depictions of drug use in music, movies, and social media glamorize the behavior. For example, some Tanzanian artists promote drug culture through their lyrics.

v. Accessibility of drugs: The availability of drugs in certain regions facilitates abuse. For instance, coastal areas of Tanzania face challenges with the trafficking of heroin.

vi. Lack of awareness: Many youths lack knowledge about the dangers of drug abuse, making them more likely to experiment. For example, rural communities may not have access to anti-drug education programs.

In conclusion, tackling these root causes requires public awareness, community engagement, and stricter enforcement of anti-drug policies.