

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 4th May 2015

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. Describe six factors which contributed to the failure of Socialism philosophy in Tanzania.

Socialism, particularly under Nyerere's Ujamaa philosophy, was aimed at achieving equality, self-reliance, and communal development in Tanzania. Despite its noble goals, the approach faced several challenges that led to its eventual failure:

- i. **Economic mismanagement:** Poor planning and lack of efficiency in implementing socialist policies led to reduced productivity and economic decline. For example, in Ujamaa villages, communal farming discouraged individual effort as people were not directly rewarded for their labor, resulting in low agricultural output.
- ii. **Resistance from citizens:** Many Tanzanians resisted the collectivization of land and resources, as it disrupted traditional systems of ownership. For instance, some farmers refused to relocate to Ujamaa villages, preferring to work on their family lands where they could maintain control and independence.
- iii. **Overdependence on foreign aid:** Although socialism emphasized self-reliance, Tanzania heavily depended on foreign aid for development projects. This reliance created economic vulnerability, especially when donor support decreased due to global economic crises or shifting political alliances.
- iv. **Corruption and inefficiency:** Government officials often misused resources meant for development, while bureaucratic inefficiency slowed progress. For instance, funds allocated for building communal infrastructures like schools and clinics were sometimes misappropriated, leaving projects incomplete.
- v. **Lack of industrial base:** Tanzania's limited industrial capacity hindered its ability to process raw materials and create value-added goods. For example, the country continued to export raw coffee instead of processing it locally, missing out on potential economic gains.
- vi. **Global economic changes:** The rise of globalization and the push for market liberalization in the 1980s created external pressure on Tanzania to abandon its socialist model. For example, international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank imposed structural adjustment programs that prioritized privatization and free markets over socialism.

In conclusion, the failure of socialism in Tanzania was a result of internal inefficiencies, resistance to collectivization, and external economic pressures, highlighting the complexities of implementing such an ideology in a developing country.

2. Examine the importance of separating religion from state affairs (give six points).

The separation of religion from state affairs ensures that governance remains inclusive, unbiased, and effective in addressing the needs of all citizens. This principle holds particular importance in diverse societies like Tanzania:

i. Promoting equality: Separating religion from governance prevents favoritism toward specific religious groups, ensuring all citizens are treated equally. For example, in Tanzania, policies like public holidays recognize both Christian and Islamic festivals, promoting inclusivity.

ii. Preventing religious conflicts: Neutral governance reduces tensions and disputes between different religious groups. For instance, a secular state ensures that no religious group dominates policymaking, fostering peace and coexistence.

iii. Protecting individual freedoms: Citizens are free to practice their faith without state interference. For example, Tanzania's Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, allowing individuals to worship or abstain from religion.

iv. Encouraging inclusivity: Policies based on secular principles cater to the entire population, regardless of religious beliefs. For instance, national education curriculums focus on universal knowledge rather than religious doctrines.

v. Preventing misuse of religion: Separating religion from the state prevents political leaders from exploiting religious sentiments for personal or political gain. For example, religious neutrality ensures leaders focus on national issues rather than pandering to specific groups.

vi. Supporting modernization: A secular approach allows the state to adopt progressive policies, such as promoting science-based education and gender equality, without being constrained by religious dogmas.

In conclusion, separating religion from state affairs ensures fair governance, unity, and progress in diverse societies, enabling nations like Tanzania to thrive peacefully.

3. Analyse six fundamental principles of the East African Community.

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional organization that promotes integration, cooperation, and development among its member states. Its fundamental principles are:

i. Mutual respect for sovereignty: Member states respect each other's independence and national identity. For example, Tanzania and Kenya collaborate on regional projects while maintaining their sovereign governance systems.

ii. Good governance: The EAC promotes democratic principles, accountability, and the rule of law among its members. For instance, member states are encouraged to hold free and fair elections to ensure political stability.

iii. Peace and security: The EAC fosters regional stability through conflict resolution and security cooperation. For example, joint efforts have been made to address cross-border issues such as terrorism and smuggling.

iv. Economic integration: The EAC emphasizes trade liberalization and market integration to boost regional economies. For instance, the establishment of the EAC Common Market allows free movement of goods, services, and labor across member states.

v. People-centered development: Policies prioritize improving the welfare of citizens through education, healthcare, and infrastructure. For example, the EAC supports programs that enhance access to education across the region.

vi. Environmental sustainability: The EAC encourages joint efforts to conserve natural resources and protect the environment. For example, member states collaborate on managing shared water resources like Lake Victoria.

In conclusion, these principles guide the EAC's efforts to create a unified, peaceful, and prosperous region, benefiting all member states.

4. Some member states of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) feel that after the collapse of the eastern block there is no need of NAM to continue to exist. Argue against this statement by providing six points.

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was founded to provide an alternative to the Cold War rivalry between the Western and Eastern blocs. Despite the collapse of the Eastern bloc, NAM remains relevant for several reasons:

i. Advocating for developing countries: NAM continues to represent the interests of developing nations in global forums, advocating for fair trade and equitable resource distribution. For example, NAM countries push for debt relief and increased development aid.

ii. Promoting peace and neutrality: NAM promotes peaceful coexistence and discourages alliances that may lead to conflicts. For instance, it provides a platform for countries like Tanzania to maintain neutrality in global power struggles.

iii. Countering neo-colonialism: NAM highlights the economic and political exploitation of developing nations by powerful countries. For example, it challenges practices like unfair trade agreements and excessive reliance on foreign aid.

iv. Addressing global challenges: NAM provides a unified voice for its members on issues like climate change, global pandemics, and digital inequality. For example, NAM countries work together to advocate for climate justice and technology transfer.

v. South-South cooperation: NAM fosters collaboration among developing countries to promote mutual economic growth and technological advancement. For instance, member states exchange expertise in agriculture and healthcare.

vi. Preserving sovereignty: NAM supports the independence of nations, ensuring they are not dominated by external powers. For example, it helps countries resist pressure to align with global superpowers on sensitive political issues.

In conclusion, NAM remains vital in addressing contemporary global challenges and safeguarding the interests of developing nations, making its existence essential even in the post-Cold War era.

5. Analyse six features which show that Tanzania upholds the rule of law.

The rule of law ensures that no individual or institution is above the law, promoting justice, accountability, and equality. Tanzania demonstrates adherence to this principle through the following features:

i. Constitutional supremacy: The Constitution is the supreme law guiding governance and legal systems. For example, all laws and government actions must align with constitutional provisions.

ii. Independent judiciary: Tanzania's judiciary operates independently to interpret and enforce the law without interference. For instance, courts handle cases involving high-ranking officials to ensure justice is served.

iii. Equality before the law: The legal system guarantees that all citizens, regardless of status, are treated equally. For example, public officials involved in corruption scandals are prosecuted in accordance with the law.

iv. Law enforcement agencies: Institutions like the police and anti-corruption bodies ensure compliance with the law. For example, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) investigates and prosecutes corruption cases.

v. Access to justice: Citizens have the right to seek redress through legal channels, including courts and legal aid organizations. For example, pro bono services are available to marginalized groups unable to afford legal representation.

vi. Protection of human rights: The Tanzanian Constitution safeguards fundamental rights such as freedom of expression, assembly, and religion, ensuring they are upheld.

In conclusion, Tanzania demonstrates its commitment to the rule of law through constitutional adherence, judicial independence, and the protection of fundamental rights, fostering justice and accountability.

6. Explain any six obstacles for democratization process in Africa.

Democratization refers to the transition to democratic governance, characterized by free elections, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. In Africa, this process faces several obstacles:

- i. Weak institutions: Inefficient electoral commissions and judicial systems undermine democracy. For example, poorly organized elections in some African countries lead to disputes and violence.
- ii. Corruption: High levels of corruption erode public trust in democratic institutions. For instance, embezzlement of public funds reduces resources for essential services like education and healthcare.
- iii. Ethnic and tribal divisions: Politicians often exploit ethnic identities to gain support, creating divisions. For example, post-election violence in Kenya (2007) was partly fueled by ethnic tensions.
- iv. Limited civic education: Many citizens are unaware of their rights and responsibilities, limiting meaningful participation in democracy. For instance, low voter turnout is often linked to a lack of awareness about the importance of elections.
- v. Electoral fraud: Practices like vote rigging and ballot stuffing weaken the credibility of elections. For example, disputed results in Zimbabwe have led to political instability.
- vi. Political violence: Violence during elections and political transitions discourages citizen participation. For instance, protests and clashes in Sudan have disrupted democratization efforts.

In conclusion, overcoming these obstacles requires strengthening institutions, promoting civic education, and fostering inclusive governance to ensure sustainable democracy in Africa.

7. The increase of productivity of the agricultural sector in Tanzania entails effective utilization of Science and Technology. Justify this statement with six points.

Science and technology are transformative tools that enhance agricultural productivity by addressing challenges and improving efficiency. In Tanzania, their utilization contributes in the following ways:

- i. Mechanization: Advanced machinery like tractors and combine harvesters increases efficiency and reduces labor demands. For example, mechanized farming in regions like Kilimanjaro has improved crop yields.
- ii. Improved irrigation systems: Technologies such as drip and sprinkler irrigation ensure efficient water use, especially in arid regions. For instance, farmers in Dodoma use irrigation to grow crops year-round.
- iii. Development of high-yield seeds: Biotechnology provides seeds resistant to pests, diseases, and harsh weather conditions. For example, hybrid maize seeds have significantly boosted productivity in Tanzania.

iv. Soil testing and fertilization: Scientific tools help farmers analyze soil health and apply the right fertilizers. For instance, agricultural extension officers use portable soil kits to guide farmers on nutrient management.

v. Digital platforms: Mobile apps provide farmers with market information, weather forecasts, and farming advice. For example, platforms like M-Kilimo connect Tanzanian farmers to buyers and experts.

vi. Post-harvest technologies: Technologies like storage facilities and processing equipment reduce post-harvest losses. For example, improved storage systems for grains prevent spoilage and increase profitability.

In conclusion, science and technology are vital for transforming Tanzania's agricultural sector, ensuring food security and economic growth.

8. With examples, examine the impacts of drug abuse in developing countries like Tanzania (give six points).

Drug abuse refers to the misuse of substances such as heroin, cocaine, and alcohol, leading to physical, mental, and social harm. In developing countries like Tanzania, its impacts include:

i. Health deterioration: Drug abuse leads to addiction, mental health issues, and diseases such as HIV/AIDS from shared needles. For example, heroin use in Tanzania's coastal regions has increased cases of hepatitis.

ii. Family breakdowns: Addiction creates conflicts and financial strain within families. For instance, some breadwinners misuse resources on drugs, neglecting their responsibilities.

iii. Increased crime rates: Addicts often resort to theft and violence to fund their habits. For example, urban areas like Dar es Salaam report higher crime linked to drug abuse.

iv. Loss of productivity: Drug abuse reduces workforce efficiency, affecting economic growth. For instance, industries and farms lose skilled workers due to substance dependency.

v. Social stigma: Drug users face rejection, making it harder for them to reintegrate into society. For example, recovering addicts struggle to find employment due to discrimination.

vi. Strain on healthcare systems: Treating drug-related illnesses diverts resources from other health priorities. For example, hospitals in Tanzania allocate significant resources to rehabilitating drug users.

In conclusion, drug abuse has far-reaching consequences on health, families, and national development, requiring comprehensive interventions to address the issue.