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**   **Year: 2022**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **seven (7)** questions

2. Answer **five** questions. Queston **one** is compulsory

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.

1. "Democracy rests in the growth of people's ability to participate in governance activities and to hold their rulers accountable for their political actions." In view of this quotation, assess how democratic civilization is maintained and promoted in Tanzania. Give six points.

Democracy is a system of governance where citizens actively participate in decision-making processes and hold leaders accountable. In Tanzania, democratic civilization is promoted through various mechanisms that ensure the active involvement of citizens and the enforcement of democratic principles.

i. Conducting free and fair elections: Tanzania holds periodic elections to allow citizens to choose their leaders. For example, the general elections conducted every five years provide an opportunity for citizens to exercise their voting rights and ensure peaceful transitions of power.

ii. Strengthening the rule of law: Tanzania promotes democracy by enforcing laws that protect citizens' rights and ensure justice. Independent judicial institutions, such as the judiciary, uphold the constitution and prevent the abuse of power by political leaders.

iii. Ensuring media freedom: The presence of free and independent media in Tanzania allows citizens to access information about governance. For instance, media platforms such as newspapers and television channels play a critical role in exposing corruption and holding leaders accountable.

iv. Promoting civic education: The government and civil society organizations conduct civic education programs to enlighten citizens about their rights and responsibilities. For example, civic education campaigns before elections ensure that voters understand the importance of their participation.

v. Encouraging public participation: Tanzania's governance system includes public consultations on policies and budgets to ensure inclusivity. For example, village assemblies allow local communities to voice their opinions on development projects.

vi. Supporting civil society organizations: Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Tanzania advocate for transparency, accountability, and human rights. For instance, organizations like Twaweza monitor government activities and empower citizens to demand good governance.

In conclusion, democratic civilization in Tanzania is maintained through electoral processes, rule of law, media freedom, and active civic engagement. However, continuous efforts are needed to address challenges such as corruption and political interference to strengthen democracy further.

2. Examine six major challenges that weaken the government of Tanzania's efforts to control corruption.

Corruption is a significant obstacle to Tanzania's development, and while the government has made efforts to combat it, various challenges undermine these initiatives.

i. Weak enforcement of anti-corruption laws: Although laws exist to punish corrupt individuals, their enforcement is often inconsistent. For example, high-profile cases may go unpunished due to political interference or lack of evidence.

ii. Limited resources for anti-corruption agencies: Agencies like the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) often lack adequate funding and manpower. This hinders their ability to investigate and prosecute corruption cases effectively.

iii. Cultural tolerance of corruption: In some communities, corruption is normalized as a way of life. For instance, offering bribes to secure services is seen as acceptable, making it challenging to change societal attitudes.

iv. Political interference: Politicians sometimes protect individuals implicated in corruption, especially if they are allies or financiers. This undermines the independence of anti-corruption bodies and weakens their effectiveness.

v. Lack of whistleblower protection: Fear of retaliation discourages individuals from reporting corruption. For example, whistleblowers may face job loss, harassment, or threats, deterring others from coming forward.

vi. Complex bureaucratic systems: The presence of lengthy and inefficient bureaucratic procedures creates opportunities for corruption. For instance, individuals may resort to bribing officials to expedite processes such as business registration or land acquisition.

In conclusion, addressing these challenges requires political will, increased funding for anti-corruption agencies, public awareness campaigns, and reforms to streamline bureaucratic processes.

3. "The continent of Africa has been highly susceptible to intra and inter-state wars and conflicts." In the light of this quotation, account for six root causes of intra-state conflicts in Africa.

Intra-state conflicts refer to disputes and violence occurring within a single country, often involving ethnic groups, political factions, or regions. Africa has witnessed numerous such conflicts due to the following root causes:

i. Ethnic divisions: Colonial boundaries in Africa often ignored ethnic territories, creating tensions among different groups. For example, conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi were fueled by ethnic tensions between the Hutu and Tutsi communities.

ii. Political exclusion: Marginalization of certain groups from political power leads to grievances. For instance, in Sudan, the exclusion of southern regions from governance contributed to prolonged civil wars.

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iii. Resource competition: Disputes over access to natural resources such as land, oil, or water often escalate into conflicts. For example, oil-rich regions in Nigeria have experienced violence due to unequal resource distribution.

iv. Weak governance: Corruption and lack of accountability undermine trust in government institutions, fueling unrest. For instance, protests and violence in Zimbabwe have been linked to poor governance and economic mismanagement.

v. Poverty and unemployment: Economic hardship creates fertile ground for recruitment into armed groups. For example, in Somalia, young people join extremist groups like Al-Shabaab due to lack of opportunities.

vi. External interference: Foreign powers and multinational corporations often exploit local divisions for their interests. For example, conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo have been exacerbated by the involvement of neighboring countries and foreign mining companies.

Addressing these root causes requires inclusive governance, equitable resource distribution, and concerted efforts by African leaders to prioritize peace and development.

4. "An appropriate technology is the one that is intended to be suitable within the context of its use." In the light of this quotation, suggest six qualities of an appropriate technology to Tanzania.

Appropriate technology refers to the development and use of tools, machines, or systems that are suitable for the social, economic, and environmental context of a particular region. In Tanzania, appropriate technology should exhibit the following qualities:

i. Cost-effectiveness: The technology must be affordable for the target users. For example, solar-powered lanterns are cost-effective for rural households without access to electricity, reducing reliance on expensive and harmful kerosene lamps.

ii. Simplicity and ease of use: The technology should be simple enough for local users to operate and maintain. For instance, treadle pumps for irrigation are easy to use and repair, making them suitable for small-scale farmers in Tanzania.

iii. Environmental sustainability: It should minimize environmental harm and promote the sustainable use of resources. For example, biogas systems that convert organic waste into energy provide a clean alternative to firewood and charcoal, reducing deforestation.

iv. Cultural acceptance: The technology must align with local traditions and practices. For example, improved cookstoves designed to resemble traditional cooking methods are more likely to be adopted in rural Tanzania.

v. Local resource utilization: It should rely on locally available materials and skills for production and maintenance. For instance, brick-making machines that use locally sourced clay empower communities to build affordable housing.

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vi. Scalability and adaptability: The technology should be easily adaptable to meet the changing needs of the community. For example, mobile banking platforms like M-Pesa have evolved to offer additional financial services, supporting small businesses and rural users.

In conclusion, appropriate technology is vital for addressing Tanzania's development challenges. By focusing on affordability, simplicity, sustainability, and cultural relevance, technology can empower communities and improve livelihoods.

5. Show how interpersonal communication skills can be useful in the society. Give six points.

Interpersonal communication refers to the exchange of information, feelings, and ideas between individuals through verbal and non-verbal means. In society, effective interpersonal communication skills are essential for building relationships, solving problems, and fostering cooperation.

i. Strengthening relationships: Good communication skills help individuals build and maintain strong personal and professional relationships. For example, active listening and empathy foster trust and understanding among family members and colleagues.

ii. Conflict resolution: Interpersonal communication enables individuals to resolve disputes amicably. For instance, mediators use negotiation skills to address conflicts between communities or groups, promoting peace and harmony.

iii. Enhancing teamwork: Clear and respectful communication facilitates collaboration in group settings. For example, in workplaces, effective communication ensures that team members understand their roles, leading to increased productivity.

iv. Promoting emotional well-being: Sharing thoughts and feelings with others helps reduce stress and build emotional support networks. For instance, talking to friends or counselors improves mental health by providing a sense of connection.

v. Supporting education and learning: Teachers with strong communication skills can effectively convey knowledge and inspire students. For example, interactive teaching methods that encourage student participation lead to better understanding and retention of information.

vi. Facilitating community development: Effective communication promotes community engagement and participation in development projects. For instance, public awareness campaigns on health issues such as HIV/AIDS rely on clear messaging to influence behavior positively.

In conclusion, interpersonal communication skills are fundamental for fostering positive interactions and achieving personal and societal goals. Investing in these skills enhances relationships, productivity, and community cohesion.

6. In what ways has globalization influenced Tanzania's foreign relations? Discuss six ways.

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of countries through trade, technology, culture, and politics. It has significantly shaped Tanzania's foreign relations in the following ways:

i. Expansion of trade networks: Globalization has enabled Tanzania to establish trade relations with countries worldwide. For instance, Tanzania exports agricultural products such as coffee and cashew nuts to Europe, Asia, and North America, boosting foreign exchange earnings.

ii. Attraction of foreign investment: Globalization has opened Tanzania to foreign direct investments (FDI) in sectors like mining, telecommunications, and energy. For example, multinational companies have invested in Tanzania's gold mines, creating jobs and transferring technology.

iii. Participation in international organizations: Tanzania has strengthened its role in global institutions like the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). For example, Tanzania benefits from development aid and technical assistance through its membership in these organizations.

iv. Cultural exchange and tourism: Globalization has facilitated the exchange of cultural practices and increased tourism. For instance, Tanzania's Serengeti National Park and Mount Kilimanjaro attract international tourists, contributing to the economy.

v. Adoption of global norms and policies: Tanzania has aligned its policies with international standards, such as those on environmental conservation and human rights. For example, Tanzania ratified the Paris Agreement to address climate change and promote sustainable development.

vi. Technological advancement: Through globalization, Tanzania has gained access to modern technologies, improving sectors such as communication and education. For example, mobile banking platforms like M-Pesa have revolutionized financial inclusion in rural areas.

In conclusion, globalization has enhanced Tanzania's foreign relations by promoting trade, investment, cultural exchange, and technological progress. However, the country must address challenges such as dependency on foreign aid and competition in global markets to maximize the benefits.

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7. Describe six strategies currently used to revive Nyerere's philosophy of Socialism and Self-Reliance in Tanzania.

Nyerere's philosophy of Socialism and Self-Reliance emphasized equality, communal ownership of resources, and independence from external influences. While the implementation of Ujamaa policies has evolved, several strategies are used to revive and adapt these principles in modern Tanzania:

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i. Promotion of community-based development: The government encourages local communities to initiate and manage development projects. For example, village water committees oversee the construction and maintenance of wells, fostering collective responsibility.

ii. Strengthening cooperative societies: Cooperatives are promoted to empower farmers and small-scale producers. For instance, agricultural cooperatives help farmers pool resources, access credit, and market their products collectively.

iii. Emphasis on local resource utilization: The government advocates for the use of local materials and skills in development projects. For example, the construction of rural roads relies on locally sourced labor and materials.

iv. Support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs): SMEs are encouraged to promote self-reliance and reduce dependency on foreign goods. For instance, initiatives like the Tanzania SME Development Policy provide financial and technical support to entrepreneurs.

v. Investment in education and vocational training: Education is prioritized to equip citizens with the skills needed for self-reliance. For example, vocational training centers teach practical skills such as carpentry, tailoring, and mechanics.

vi. Encouraging sustainable agriculture: Programs that promote sustainable farming practices align with Nyerere's vision of self-sufficiency. For example, the Kilimo Kwanza initiative supports farmers with seeds, tools, and training to increase food production.

In conclusion, the revival of Nyerere's philosophy involves adapting its principles to modern challenges while maintaining the focus on equality, community involvement, and self-sufficiency. These strategies reflect Tanzania's commitment to preserving its socio-economic ideals.

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