**Time: 3 Hours**                    **ANSWERS**                              **Year: 2010**

**Instructions**

1.  This paper consists of section A and B.

2.  Answer all questions in section A and four questions from section B.

1. What is the difference between gender equality and gender equity?

Gender equality refers to the state in which men and women have equal rights, opportunities, and access to resources, ensuring no discrimination based on gender. In Tanzania, this means equal access to education and employment for both genders, as seen in policies promoting girls' schooling.

Gender equity involves fairness and justice in the distribution of resources and opportunities, often requiring different treatment to address historical or systemic inequalities. In Tanzania, equity might involve targeted programs for women, like microfinance for rural mothers, to bridge gaps in economic empowerment, ensuring fair outcomes despite unequal starting points.

2. Identify four states of Social Development which were categorized by Rostow

Traditional Society: This state, as per Rostow, is characterized by subsistence agriculture, limited technology, and traditional values, with little economic growth. In Tanzania, rural areas with manual farming and limited infrastructure reflect this stage, hindering broader social development.

Preconditions for Take-Off: This stage involves the beginnings of modernization, such as improved infrastructure and education, preparing for industrial growth. In Tanzania, investments in roads and schools in the mid-20th century align with this, setting the stage for social and economic progress.

Take-Off: During take-off, sustained growth occurs in key industries, driving social development. In Tanzania, the growth of tourism and mining in recent decades, creating jobs and improving living standards, mirrors this stage, enhancing social structures.

Drive to Maturity: This state features a diversified economy and widespread technological adoption, leading to advanced social development. In Tanzania, while not fully achieved, urban areas with industrial growth and modern healthcare indicate progress toward maturity, improving social welfare.

3. What makes philosophy relevant to man?

Philosophy provides critical thinking skills, helping individuals analyze life's challenges and make informed decisions. In Tanzania, it aids citizens in understanding ethical dilemmas, like corruption, fostering personal and societal improvement.

It offers moral and ethical guidance, shaping values and behavior. In Tanzania, philosophical teachings on justice and community, rooted in Swahili and Nyerere's Ujamaa, guide social harmony and governance, enhancing human development.

Philosophy promotes self-understanding, enabling individuals to reflect on their purpose and identity. In Tanzania, it helps people navigate cultural changes from globalization, strengthening personal and national identity for progress.

It addresses universal questions, connecting humanity across cultures. In Tanzania, philosophical inquiry into existence and freedom aligns with global discourses, enriching education and social cohesion for human advancement.

4. List down four types of unemployment

Frictional Unemployment: This occurs when individuals are temporarily between jobs, seeking new opportunities. In Tanzania, urban youth moving from rural areas to cities for work often experience this, as they transition between agricultural and urban roles.

Structural Unemployment: It happens when job skills don't match available roles due to economic changes. In Tanzania, the shift from agriculture to technology leaves many rural workers unemployed, as they lack digital skills for new industries.

Cyclical Unemployment: This results from economic downturns reducing demand for labor. In Tanzania, global economic crises, like the 2008 recession, lower tourism and export demand, increasing unemployment among workers in these sectors.

Seasonal Unemployment: It occurs due to seasonal work patterns, common in agriculture. In Tanzania, farmers may be unemployed during off-seasons, like after the harvest, affecting rural livelihoods and requiring diversified income sources.

5. Explain briefly the term "Civil Right"

Civil right refers to the rights of individuals to personal and political freedoms, protected by law, ensuring equality and protection from discrimination. In Tanzania, civil rights include freedoms of speech, assembly, and equality under the Constitution, safeguarding citizens' participation in democratic processes.

6. Women are among the discriminated group. Give brief explanation

Women face discrimination due to patriarchal norms, limiting their access to education, employment, and leadership. In Tanzania, cultural practices like early marriage or gender stereotypes restrict women's opportunities, perpetuating inequality and economic dependence.

Legal and economic barriers exacerbate discrimination, as some laws or customs favor men in inheritance or land ownership. In Tanzania, rural women often lose property rights, facing exploitation and poverty, requiring targeted policies for gender equity.

Social attitudes and violence, such as domestic abuse, discriminate against women, undermining their rights. In Tanzania, gender-based violence remains a challenge, necessitating awareness campaigns and legal protections to ensure women's equality and safety.

7. Define the term International Relations

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International relations refers to the interactions between nations, involving diplomacy, trade, and cooperation, shaped by political, economic, and cultural factors, influencing global peace and development. In Tanzania, it includes engagements with the UN, EAC, and AU to address issues like climate change and trade.

8. Differentiate Government from a State

Government refers to the group of people or institutions that hold the authority to make and enforce laws, managing public affairs temporarily. In Tanzania, the government includes the President, parliament, and ministries, elected or appointed to govern under the Constitution.

State refers to a permanent political entity with a defined territory, population, and sovereignty, recognized internationally. In Tanzania, the state encompasses the entire nation, including its 63 million citizens, geographical boundaries, and legal status, distinct from any specific government's tenure.

9. Identify the four types of citizenship

Citizenship by Birth: This occurs when a person is born in a country, granting automatic citizenship. In Tanzania, individuals born to Tanzanian parents or within its territory, like in Dar es Salaam, acquire citizenship by birth, ensuring national belonging.

Citizenship by Descent: It is granted to individuals born to citizen parents, even abroad. In Tanzania, a child born to Tanzanian parents in Kenya or the U.S. may claim citizenship, maintaining family ties and national identity.

Citizenship by Naturalization: This involves foreigners becoming citizens through legal processes, like residency and oath-taking. In Tanzania, long-term residents or spouses of Tanzanians can naturalize, integrating into society with full rights and responsibilities.

Citizenship by Registration: It is acquired through specific registration, often for stateless persons or refugees. In Tanzania, refugees or stateless individuals in camps may register for citizenship, enhancing their legal status and participation in national life.

10. Briefly explain why culture is the soul of a nation

Culture embodies a nation's identity, values, and history, forming its essence or "soul." In Tanzania, Swahili language, Maasai dances, and Ujamaa principles reflect national unity and pride, unifying diverse ethnic groups and shaping national character.

It fosters social cohesion, connecting people through shared traditions and beliefs. In Tanzania, cultural festivals like the Bagamoyo Arts Festival strengthen community bonds, ensuring harmony and stability, essential for national progress.

Culture drives national pride and resilience, preserving heritage against external influences. In Tanzania, protecting Stone Town and tribal customs reinforces identity, inspiring citizens and attracting tourism, making culture the soul of the nation's spirit and development.

11. Explain five Principles of a democratic government

Democracy refers to a government system where power is vested in the people, exercised directly or through elected representatives, ensuring participation, equality, and rule of law, as practiced in Tanzania's multi-party system.

Rule of Law: One principle is the rule of law, where all are accountable to laws, ensuring justice and order. In Tanzania, this protects citizens' rights, like freedom of speech, through fair legal systems, fostering trust and democratic stability.

Participation: Citizen participation in governance, through voting and civic engagement, is key. In Tanzania, multiparty elections and village councils enable people to influence policies, enhancing democratic representation and national development.

Equality: Equality ensures all citizens have equal rights and opportunities, regardless of background. In Tanzania, laws against discrimination, like the Gender Equality Act, promote fairness, strengthening democratic inclusivity and social cohesion.

Transparency: Transparency in government actions builds trust and accountability. In Tanzania, public audits and freedom of information laws allow citizens to monitor leaders, reducing corruption and ensuring democratic governance for progress.

Freedom: Freedom of expression, assembly, and religion is a principle, protecting individual rights. In Tanzania, constitutional freedoms enable diverse voices, like media critiques and protests, supporting democratic debate and national stability.

12. Account for the importance of empowering Women in Tanzania

Empowering women refers to providing them with education, economic opportunities, and political representation to achieve equality, reducing gender disparities and enhancing societal progress in Tanzania.

Economic Growth: Empowering women boosts economic growth by increasing their participation in the workforce. In Tanzania, programs like microfinance for women farmers enhance agricultural productivity, raising household incomes and national GDP for development.

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Social Stability: It fosters social stability by reducing gender-based violence and inequality. In Tanzania, empowering women through education and legal rights, like the Law of the Child Act, strengthens families and communities, promoting peace and cohesion.

Political Representation: Women's empowerment improves political representation, enhancing governance. In Tanzania, increasing female parliamentarians and local leaders, such as through quotas, ensures diverse perspectives, improving policies on health and education for national progress.

Health Improvements: Empowering women enhances health outcomes, as they prioritize family well-being. In Tanzania, educated women access better maternal care and reduce child mortality, improving public health and supporting sustainable development.

Cultural Transformation: It drives cultural transformation, challenging patriarchal norms. In Tanzania, campaigns against early marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) empower women, fostering gender equality and societal advancement for long-term growth.

13. Describe five factors which influence cultural change

Cultural change refers to the transformation of a society's beliefs, values, and practices over time, driven by internal and external factors, shaping Tanzania's cultural landscape.

Globalization: One factor is globalization, introducing foreign cultures through trade and media. In Tanzania, Western music and fast food influence youth, sometimes diluting Swahili traditions, but also enriching cultural diversity through tourism.

Technological Advancement: Technology drives cultural change by altering communication and lifestyles. In Tanzania, mobile phones and internet access change social interactions, reducing oral traditions but expanding digital culture, impacting national identity.

Economic Development: Economic shifts influence cultural practices, as new jobs alter traditions. In Tanzania, urbanization and industrial growth shift rural farming cultures to urban lifestyles, affecting family structures and traditional roles, necessitating adaptation.

Education: Education promotes cultural change by introducing new ideas and values. In Tanzania, schools teach global histories and Swahili unity, challenging tribal practices and fostering modern values, though sometimes eroding local customs.

Migration and Immigration: Migration brings cultural exchange, altering traditions. In Tanzania, internal migration from rural to urban areas and immigration from East Africa introduce new practices, like urban fashion, reshaping cultural norms and social cohesion.

14. "In this contemporary world, there is no solution to Neo-colonialism". Negate the statement with reasons

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Neo-colonialism refers to the economic and cultural dominance of former colonial powers or other nations over less developed countries, often through exploitation, persisting in Tanzania and globally despite independence.

Economic Diversification: One reason negating the statement is economic diversification, reducing dependence on former colonizers. In Tanzania, developing tourism, manufacturing, and renewable energy lessens reliance on Western markets for coffee, countering neo-colonial exploitation and offering a solution.

Regional Integration: Regional cooperation, like through the East African Community (EAC), counters neo-colonialism by strengthening African unity. In Tanzania, EAC trade policies reduce external control, fostering self-reliance and negating neo-colonial dominance through collective bargaining.

Technological Self-Sufficiency: Advancing local technology reduces neo-colonial influence. In Tanzania, investments in mobile banking and solar energy, supported by African partnerships, decrease reliance on foreign tech, providing a solution to neo-colonial economic control.

Legal and Policy Reforms: Implementing policies against foreign exploitation negates neo-colonialism. In Tanzania, laws regulating mining by multinational corporations and protecting land rights limit foreign dominance, offering a legal solution to neo-colonial practices in the contemporary world.

International Advocacy: Global advocacy for fair trade and human rights counters neo-colonialism. In Tanzania, participation in the United Nations and African Union addresses exploitation, securing support to negotiate better terms with former colonial powers, proving solutions exist.

15. Identify the impact or consequences of different negative aspects of culture in Tanzania

Negative aspects of culture refer to harmful practices or beliefs within a society, like discrimination or violence, impacting social progress and development in Tanzania.

Gender Discrimination: One impact is gender discrimination, limiting women's rights and opportunities. In Tanzania, practices like early marriage reduce girls' education, perpetuating poverty and inequality, hindering national development and gender equity.

Child Labor: Negative cultural attitudes tolerating child labor affect youth development. In Tanzania, children working in agriculture or mining miss education, increasing future unemployment and poverty, straining social welfare systems and economic growth.

Tribal Conflicts: Tribal conflicts, rooted in cultural rivalries, disrupt social cohesion. In Tanzania, occasional tensions between groups like the Maasai and Chaga over resources weaken unity, affecting peace and development, requiring cultural reconciliation efforts.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): FGM, a harmful cultural practice, impacts health and rights. In Tanzania, it causes physical and psychological harm to girls, increasing medical costs and violating human rights, necessitating legal and educational interventions for progress.

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Corruption Tolerance: Cultural acceptance of corruption, seen as a norm in some areas, undermines governance. In Tanzania, this erodes public trust, reduces foreign investment, and hampers infrastructure development, challenging economic and social advancement.

16. Discuss the causes of unemployment in Tanzania

Unemployment refers to the state of being without work for those able and willing to work, often measured by the unemployment rate, reflecting economic and social challenges in Tanzania.

Rapid Population Growth: One cause is rapid population growth, outpacing job creation. In Tanzania, with over 63 million people and a high birth rate, the labor force grows faster than industrial or agricultural jobs, increasing unemployment, especially among youth.

Limited Industrialization: Slow industrialization restricts job opportunities, as the economy relies on agriculture. In Tanzania, the underdeveloped manufacturing sector leaves many, particularly in urban areas like Dar es Salaam, without formal employment, exacerbating unemployment rates.

Lack of Skills and Education: Insufficient education and skills training contribute to unemployment. In Tanzania, rural youth often lack technical or digital skills for emerging industries, such as ICT, making them unemployable and increasing joblessness nationally.

Economic Structural Changes: Economic shifts, like globalization and privatization, cause unemployment by restructuring industries. In Tanzania, privatizing state enterprises has led to job losses in sectors like telecommunications, while global competition pressures local firms, reducing employment opportunities.

17. There are general factors which contribute to the causes of conflicts among family members. Explain

Family conflicts refer to disputes or tensions among family members, often due to economic, social, or cultural factors, impacting relationships and stability in Tanzania.

Economic Stress: One factor is economic stress, such as poverty or unemployment, straining family relations. In Tanzania, families in rural areas facing financial hardship may argue over resource allocation, like land or income, escalating tensions and conflicts.

Cultural Differences: Cultural differences, including generational gaps or traditional roles, contribute to conflicts. In Tanzania, younger members adopting modern practices may clash with elders upholding tribal customs, such as inheritance rules, disrupting family harmony.

Lack of Communication: Poor communication within families leads to misunderstandings and conflicts. In Tanzania, busy urban lifestyles or rural isolation may prevent open dialogue, causing disputes over decisions like education or marriage, weakening family bonds.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence, often rooted in patriarchal norms, causes family conflicts. In Tanzania, gender-based violence or abuse within households, particularly in rural areas, creates fear and division, requiring intervention to restore peace and stability.

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Inheritance Disputes: Disputes over inheritance, influenced by customary laws, fuel conflicts. In Tanzania, disagreements over land or property between siblings or generations, especially in rural communities, lead to legal battles or family rifts, challenging unity and development.

18. Suggest ways in which developing countries can overcome Neo-Colonialism

Neo-colonialism refers to the economic and cultural dominance of former colonial powers or other nations over less developed countries, often through exploitation, persisting in Tanzania and globally despite independence.

Economic Diversification: One way is economic diversification to reduce reliance on colonial powers. In Tanzania, developing tourism, manufacturing, and renewable energy lessens dependence on Western markets for coffee, countering neo-colonial exploitation and fostering self-reliance.

Regional Integration: Strengthening regional cooperation, like through the East African Community (EAC), counters neo-colonialism. In Tanzania, EAC trade policies reduce external control, enhancing African unity and bargaining power against former colonizers, overcoming neo-colonial dominance.

Technological Self-Sufficiency: Advancing local technology reduces neo-colonial influence. In Tanzania, investments in mobile banking and solar energy, supported by African partnerships, decrease reliance on foreign tech, providing a solution to neo-colonial economic control.

Legal and Policy Reforms: Implementing policies against foreign exploitation negates neo-colonialism. In Tanzania, laws regulating mining by multinational corporations and protecting land rights limit foreign dominance, offering a legal framework to resist neo-colonial practices.

International Advocacy: Global advocacy for fair trade and human rights counters neo-colonialism. In Tanzania, participation in the United Nations and African Union addresses exploitation, securing support to negotiate better terms with former colonial powers, proving solutions exist for developing countries.