THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

111 **GENERAL STUDIES**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2½ Hours **Thursday 02 May 2002 a.m.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D
2. Answer **FOUR (4)** questions, choosing **ONE (1)** question from each section
3. All questions carry equal marks
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.

SECTION A

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow.

Significantly, the burden of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) does not fall equally on the shoulders of men and women. They are affected differently by SAPs because of the roles assigned to them by society and the corresponding constraints which these roles place on them.

While men's primary responsibility is usually the generation of income, women often combine numerous roles. As mothers, household managers, community carers and producers, women will be affected by SAPs in a multitude of ways, but their capacity to adopt and cope with these effects will be constrained by the lower social, economic and legal status which they often experience in society.

Much of the work carried out by women has no recognized market value. It is unpaid and inviaible in the economic statistics which are used by policy-makers to plan, implement and evaluate SAPs.

Statistics which seem to indicate an increase in a country's economic efficiency, may in reality be overlooking a transfer of costs from paid economy to the unpaid "invisible" economy. Reducing health expenditure, for example, may result in women spending more of their time caring for sick relatives and friends.

The situation soon becomes unsustainable, as the pressures of a longer and harder working day for women take their toll, resulting in a deterioration in their general health and wellbeing. Given that women's paid and unpaid work is vital to a healthy economy, the burden which SAPs place on women is not only inequitable, but a recipe for economic disasters.

The IMF and the World Bank can be compared to farmers who plant and harvest crops without monitoring the level or quality of nutrients in the soil. The nutrients are invisible, but make a vital contribution to a successful harvest. Unless they are accounted for in the farmers' agricultural plans, they will be depleted or inefficiently used and the harvest will eventually fail.

Questions

(a) What is the appropriate title for the passage you have read?

(b) List down two types of work carried out by women which have no recognised market value.

(c) Why is the ability of women to cope with SAPs very low?

(d) Identify the "invisible nutrients" which the author refers to in the last paragraph.

(e) With reference to the passage why are the statistics of a country's economic efficiency misleading?

2. English has to continue to be used as a medium of instruction in post-primary education due to limitations of Kiswahili. Discuss.

3. Analyse the significance of Literature in the society.

4. Modern states cannot survive without mass communication media". Justify.

SECTION B

CULTURE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

5. For a long time religion has been a trigger to national development. Discuss.

6. Account for the current problems which undermine efforts towards building a national culture.

7. Identify socio-cultural values that are gender biased and how they can be eliminated.

8. Examine the main branches of Philosophy.

SECTION C

POLITICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

9. "Child labour is a bad conduct in the modern world". With examples from Tanzania account for child labour exercise and suggest different measures to end this problem.

10. Show the contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations towards poverty alleviation efforts in Tanzania.

11. Show the impact of rural-urban migration problem among the youths in Tanzania today and suggest possible solutions.

12. The current economic crisis in Tanzania is said to be the result of both domestic and international factors. Identify those factors and suggest different options to eradicate them.

SECTION D

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

13. "Industries are vital economic activities in paving the way towards socio-economic development." With examples justify this statement and identify the drawbacks towards industrial prosperity in Tanzania.

14. Critically examine the merits of recycling domestic and industrial wastes.

15. Account for and suggest the possible solutions for the increased desertification in many sub-Saharan African countries.

16. Hazards like floods, drought and famine are catastrophes which face Tanzania. Discuss the preventive measures against them.