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** **Tuesday 02th May 2017**

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.

1. Giving six points, explain the major principles of Nyerere's Ujamaa Philosophy.

Ujamaa, meaning "familyhood" in Swahili, was Julius Nyerere's socio-political philosophy aimed at creating an egalitarian society in Tanzania. It emphasized unity, self-reliance, and communal living, reflecting African traditional values. The key principles include:

i. Social equality: Ujamaa promoted equality among all citizens, advocating for the elimination of social and economic disparities. For instance, it discouraged class divisions and emphasized equal access to resources and opportunities.

ii. Collective ownership: The philosophy encouraged communal ownership of resources such as land and industries. For example, Ujamaa villages were established where people collectively farmed and shared the proceeds.

iii. Self-reliance: Nyerere believed that Tanzania should depend on its resources and labor rather than foreign aid. For instance, citizens were encouraged to contribute to development projects through communal efforts.

iv. Education for liberation: Ujamaa emphasized education that promoted self-reliance and critical thinking. For example, schools focused on practical skills such as farming and carpentry to prepare students for community development.

v. African socialism: The philosophy rejected Western capitalism and Soviet-style communism, instead promoting an African-centric approach to socialism based on traditional values like mutual support and cooperation.

vi. National unity: Ujamaa sought to build a united nation by promoting Swahili as the national language and discouraging tribalism. This fostered a sense of belonging and shared identity among Tanzanians.

In conclusion, Ujamaa aimed to create a self-reliant, united, and egalitarian society rooted in African traditions and values.

2. Show how different life skills can enable an individual person solve his/her social and economic challenges in a society. Give six points.

Life skills are abilities that help individuals effectively handle the demands and challenges of daily life. They are essential for addressing social and economic issues in society.

i. Problem-solving skills: These enable individuals to identify challenges and develop practical solutions. For instance, a person facing unemployment can use entrepreneurial skills to start a small business.

ii. Communication skills: Effective communication helps individuals build relationships and negotiate for opportunities. For example, good communication can help a job seeker excel in interviews or secure funding for a project.

iii. Financial management: This skill helps individuals plan and budget their resources wisely. For instance, saving and investing wisely can help a family overcome economic hardships.

iv. Critical thinking: Critical thinking enables individuals to evaluate situations and make informed decisions. For example, a farmer can analyze market trends to determine the best crops to grow.

v. Interpersonal skills: These skills foster collaboration and teamwork, enabling individuals to work with others to achieve goals. For example, community members can come together to address common issues like water shortages.

vi. Stress management: The ability to manage stress helps individuals stay focused and productive during challenges. For instance, a student dealing with academic pressure can use relaxation techniques to maintain performance.

In conclusion, life skills empower individuals to overcome obstacles and improve their social and economic well-being, contributing to personal and community development.

3. Examine six challenges facing COMESA in achieving its objectives in Africa.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is a regional organization aimed at fostering economic integration and development. Despite its efforts, COMESA faces several challenges:

i. Poor infrastructure: Inadequate transport and communication systems hinder the movement of goods and services across member states. For instance, poor road networks delay trade activities.

ii. Non-tariff barriers: Despite efforts to promote free trade, some member states impose non-tariff barriers, such as import quotas, that restrict trade.

iii. Economic disparity: Differences in economic development among member states create imbalances. For example, wealthier countries dominate trade, leaving smaller economies marginalized.

iv. Political instability: Conflicts and political unrest in some member states, such as Sudan and Somalia, disrupt regional cooperation and development efforts.

v. Weak enforcement of agreements: Member states often fail to implement COMESA policies and agreements, reducing the organization's effectiveness.

vi. Dependence on external funding: COMESA relies heavily on foreign donors to finance its projects, compromising its autonomy and sustainability.

In conclusion, addressing these challenges requires political commitment, infrastructure development, and effective implementation of policies to achieve COMESA’s objectives.

4. Explain six principles of Tanzania’s foreign policy.

Foreign policy refers to the strategies and principles a country uses to manage its relationships with other nations. Tanzania's foreign policy is guided by six key principles:

i. Promotion of peace and security: Tanzania prioritizes regional and global peace, mediating in conflicts such as the Burundi crisis and supporting peacekeeping missions through the United Nations.

ii. Respect for sovereignty: Tanzania adheres to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. For example, it respects the independence and sovereignty of neighboring states.

iii. Support for African unity: Tanzania actively promotes the integration and cooperation of African nations through organizations like the African Union (AU) and East African Community (EAC).

iv. Non-alignment: During the Cold War, Tanzania avoided aligning with either the Western or Eastern blocs, focusing instead on neutrality and non-alignment in international relations.

v. Advocacy for economic development: Tanzania’s foreign policy emphasizes partnerships that promote trade, investment, and development aid to enhance economic growth. For instance, it engages with countries like China for infrastructure projects.

vi. Humanitarian diplomacy: Tanzania supports global efforts to address humanitarian crises, such as hosting refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In conclusion, Tanzania's foreign policy is rooted in principles that promote peace, sovereignty, unity, and economic development, contributing to its positive global image.

5. Assess how human rights abuse is experienced in Tanzania. Give six points.

Human rights abuse involves violations of basic rights and freedoms guaranteed to individuals. In Tanzania, these abuses are experienced in various forms:

i. Police brutality: Instances of excessive force by law enforcement agencies undermine citizens' rights. For example, reports of unlawful arrests and physical abuse are common in some areas.

ii. Gender-based violence: Women and girls face physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, often with limited access to justice. For instance, domestic violence and child marriages remain prevalent in rural regions.

iii. Restrictions on freedom of expression: Media outlets and individuals sometimes face censorship or harassment for criticizing the government. For example, some journalists have been arrested for reporting on sensitive issues.

iv. Child labor: Many children are engaged in hazardous labor, particularly in agriculture and mining, depriving them of education and a safe environment.

v. Corruption in the judiciary: Corruption and delays in the legal system hinder access to justice for many Tanzanians, especially marginalized groups.

vi. Discrimination against minority groups: Certain ethnic or social groups face exclusion and limited access to resources and opportunities.

Addressing these abuses requires stronger enforcement of laws, public awareness campaigns, and institutional reforms to protect human rights.

6. Describe six major functions of the Tanzania Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance.

The Tanzania Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) is an independent institution tasked with promoting and protecting human rights. Its major functions include:

i. Investigating human rights violations: CHRAGG investigates complaints of human rights abuses and recommends corrective actions. For example, it handles cases of police misconduct and workplace discrimination.

ii. Public education: The commission educates citizens about their rights and responsibilities through campaigns and workshops, empowering them to demand justice.

iii. Monitoring human rights compliance: CHRAGG monitors government and private sector adherence to human rights laws and standards.

iv. Advising the government: The commission provides recommendations on policies and legislation to ensure they align with human rights principles.

v. Resolving disputes: CHRAGG mediates disputes between individuals, organizations, and government entities to promote harmony and justice.

vi. Collaboration with international bodies: The commission works with organizations like the United Nations to align Tanzania's human rights efforts with global standards.

In conclusion, CHRAGG plays a vital role in safeguarding human rights and fostering accountability and good governance in Tanzania.

7. Critically analyze six major contributions of science and technology in the developing country like Tanzania.

Science and technology are transformative tools for development, addressing challenges and improving living standards in Tanzania through the following contributions:

i. Healthcare advancements: Technologies like telemedicine and diagnostic tools have improved healthcare delivery. For instance, mobile health platforms provide rural communities with access to medical advice.

ii. Agricultural productivity: Innovations such as hybrid seeds, irrigation systems, and mechanized farming have boosted food production. For example, drip irrigation in Dodoma increases crop yields in arid areas.

iii. Education enhancement: E-learning platforms and digital tools have expanded access to education. For instance, Tanzania's "e-Schools Program" equips schools with computers and internet access.

iv. Economic growth: Technology drives industrialization and entrepreneurship, creating jobs and boosting GDP. For example, the manufacturing sector benefits from advanced machinery.

v. Communication: Mobile phones and the internet facilitate communication and business operations. Platforms like M-Pesa enable financial transactions and e-commerce.

vi. Environmental conservation: Technologies like solar panels and biogas systems promote sustainable energy use, reducing reliance on non-renewable resources.

In conclusion, science and technology are critical for Tanzania's development, fostering progress in healthcare, education, agriculture, and environmental sustainability.

8. Demonstrate six precautionary measures that Tanzania can adopt to overcome drought.

Drought is a prolonged period of insufficient rainfall, causing water scarcity and agricultural challenges. Tanzania can adopt the following measures to mitigate its effects:

i. Water conservation: Implementing water-saving techniques like rainwater harvesting ensures adequate supply during dry periods.

ii. Irrigation systems: Investing in efficient irrigation technologies, such as drip irrigation, helps maintain agricultural productivity during droughts.

iii. Reforestation: Planting trees restores water catchment areas and reduces soil erosion, ensuring sustainable water resources.

iv. Drought-resistant crops: Promoting the use of drought-tolerant seeds, such as sorghum and millet, helps farmers sustain yields in arid regions.

v. Public awareness campaigns: Educating communities on water conservation and sustainable farming practices reduces wastage and improves resilience.

vi. Construction of dams and reservoirs: Building water storage facilities ensures a steady supply for domestic and agricultural use during droughts.

In conclusion, these measures enhance Tanzania's capacity to manage drought and ensure food and water security for its population.