**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 06th May 2019**

**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. With examples from your society, describe the six sources of moral values.

Moral values are principles that guide individuals in distinguishing right from wrong and dictate acceptable behavior in society. These values are derived from various sources, as described below:

i. Religion: Religious teachings provide fundamental moral guidelines. For example, in Tanzania, Christianity and Islam teach principles like honesty, respect, and kindness, which influence individual and community behavior.

ii. Family: Family is the primary institution where moral values are instilled. Parents and elders teach children values such as obedience, responsibility, and love, shaping their character from a young age.

iii. Education: Schools and universities contribute to moral development through subjects like civic education and ethics. For instance, Tanzanian schools teach students the importance of respect, teamwork, and tolerance.

iv. Culture and traditions: Local customs and traditions emphasize moral behaviors that promote harmony. For example, in Tanzania, respect for elders and communal cooperation are deeply rooted in cultural practices.

v. Peer groups: Friends and social networks influence moral choices. For example, youths who associate with morally upright peers are likely to adopt positive behaviors, such as hard work and integrity.

vi. Laws and regulations: Legal systems establish moral standards by defining acceptable behavior. For example, laws against theft and corruption reinforce the importance of honesty and accountability in Tanzanian society.

In conclusion, moral values are shaped by religion, family, education, culture, peer influence, and laws. These sources collectively ensure a well-functioning and ethical society.

2. Explain six leadership ethics.

Leadership ethics refer to principles and moral standards that guide leaders in their decisions and actions. Ethical leadership is crucial for fostering trust and achieving organizational or societal goals.

i. Integrity: Ethical leaders act honestly and uphold their promises. For example, a Tanzanian leader who transparently manages public funds demonstrates integrity, earning citizens' trust.

ii. Accountability: Leaders take responsibility for their actions and decisions. For instance, a school principal who admits to errors and corrects them sets an example of accountability.

iii. Fairness: Ethical leaders treat all individuals equally without favoritism. For example, allocating resources equitably among regions in Tanzania ensures fairness and reduces conflicts.

iv. Respect: Good leaders value the opinions and rights of others. For instance, leaders who consult community members before implementing policies demonstrate respect for their constituents.

v. Compassion: Ethical leaders show empathy and care for others' well-being. For example, during crises, compassionate leaders provide support to affected individuals, ensuring their needs are met.

vi. Transparency: Ethical leaders maintain openness in decision-making and communication. For instance, disclosing the use of public funds fosters trust and prevents corruption.

In conclusion, leadership ethics like integrity, accountability, and compassion ensure effective and trustworthy leadership, benefiting both organizations and society.

3. In six points, describe the causes of terrorism in the contemporary world.

Terrorism involves the use of violence to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. In the modern world, various factors contribute to the rise of terrorism:

i. Political instability: Weak governance and conflicts create environments for terrorist groups to thrive. For example, the prolonged conflict in Somalia has allowed Al-Shabaab to gain influence.

ii. Religious extremism: Misinterpretation of religious teachings fuels radical ideologies. For instance, groups like ISIS justify violence through distorted interpretations of Islamic principles.

iii. Economic inequality: Poverty and unemployment push individuals toward terrorism as a means of survival or expression of grievances. For example, economically marginalized youth are often recruited into extremist groups.

iv. Social marginalization: Discrimination and exclusion of certain groups foster resentment and radicalization. For instance, ethnic minorities facing systemic oppression may resort to violent means to demand rights.

v. Globalization: Easy access to information and communication technologies facilitates the spread of extremist ideologies. For example, social media platforms are used by terrorist groups for recruitment and propaganda.

vi. Foreign intervention: Military interventions and occupations by foreign powers often provoke resentment and lead to the emergence of terrorist groups. For example, invasions in the Middle East have contributed to the rise of insurgent groups.
Addressing these causes requires a multifaceted approach, including promoting inclusive governance, economic development, and education.

4. Assess any six achievements of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is a regional organization established in 1992 to promote economic growth, peace, and political stability among its 16 member states in southern Africa. Its primary goals include fostering regional integration, ensuring sustainable development, and improving the quality of life for its people.

The following are six significant achievements of SADC:

i. Promotion of regional trade: SADC has facilitated trade through the establishment of the SADC Free Trade Area, which eliminates tariffs on goods traded among member states. For example, this agreement has enhanced trade between Tanzania and neighboring countries like Zambia and South Africa.

ii. Infrastructure development: SADC has supported infrastructure projects such as transport corridors, energy networks, and water resource management. The North-South Corridor, which connects Tanzania to other southern African countries, is a prime example of this initiative.

iii. Peace and security initiatives: SADC has played a crucial role in maintaining peace and security within the region. For instance, its mediation efforts helped stabilize political conflicts in countries like Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

iv. Industrialization and economic diversification: The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap encourage member states to reduce reliance on raw material exports and focus on manufacturing and value-added industries. This strategy has supported industrial growth in countries like Tanzania.

v. Cross-border cooperation: SADC has fostered collaboration on cross-border issues such as conservation and environmental protection. For example, the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area promotes wildlife conservation across multiple countries, including Tanzania.

vi. Educational and health cooperation: SADC facilitates regional initiatives to improve education and health systems. For instance, the organization has coordinated responses to pandemics like HIV/AIDS, ensuring a collaborative approach to combating the disease.

In conclusion, SADC has made remarkable progress in trade, infrastructure, peace, industrialization, and regional cooperation, contributing significantly to the development of its member states.

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5. In nine points, explain the basic rights and freedoms of citizens in Tanzania.

Basic rights and freedoms refer to the fundamental entitlements guaranteed to all individuals, protecting their dignity and allowing them to participate fully in society. In Tanzania, these rights are enshrined in the Constitution and include:

i. Right to life: Every individual has the right to life and protection from unlawful harm or killing.

ii. Right to equality: All citizens are entitled to equal treatment before the law, regardless of gender, ethnicity, or religion.

iii. Freedom of expression: Individuals have the right to express their opinions freely, as long as they do not infringe on the rights of others.

iv. Freedom of religion: Citizens can practice, change, or adopt any religion of their choice.

v. Right to education: Every child has the right to access basic education provided by the state.

vi. Right to work: Citizens have the right to employment opportunities and fair wages.

vii. Right to property: Individuals have the right to own, acquire, and dispose of property legally.

viii. Freedom of association: Citizens can join or form organizations, such as trade unions or political parties, to promote their interests.

ix. Right to vote: Eligible citizens have the right to participate in free and fair elections to choose their leaders.

These rights ensure that all Tanzanians live with dignity, freedom, and equality, contributing to the nation's democratic development.

6. Describe the contributions of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to the promotion and protection of human rights in Tanzania.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are non-governmental entities that represent the interests of various groups and work to promote social, economic, and political development. In Tanzania, CSOs play a vital role in protecting and promoting human rights through:

i. Advocacy: CSOs advocate for reforms and policies that protect human rights. For example, they lobby for laws addressing gender-based violence and child protection.

ii. Legal assistance: CSOs provide legal aid to individuals facing human rights violations. For instance, organizations like the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) assist victims of domestic violence in accessing justice.

iii. Public education: CSOs educate citizens about their rights through campaigns, workshops, and media programs. For example, awareness campaigns about the right to education and healthcare empower communities.

iv. Monitoring and reporting: CSOs monitor government and private sector activities, documenting and reporting violations. For example, they highlight cases of corruption or abuse by authorities.

v. Empowering marginalized groups: CSOs work with vulnerable populations, such as women, youth, and people with disabilities, to amplify their voices and advocate for their rights.

vi. Collaboration with government: CSOs collaborate with government bodies to implement human rights programs. For instance, they support national efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and ensure access to healthcare.

In conclusion, CSOs play a pivotal role in promoting justice, equality, and accountability, strengthening Tanzania's human rights framework.

7. Justify the argument that science and technology have contributed much to human development in the contemporary world.

Science and technology refer to the application of scientific knowledge and innovative tools to solve problems and improve human life. In the contemporary world, these advancements have been transformative, driving development across various sectors.

i. Improvement in healthcare: Science and technology have revolutionized healthcare through advancements in medicine, diagnostics, and treatment. For example, vaccines for diseases like polio and COVID-19 have saved millions of lives, and technologies like MRI and CT scans have improved disease detection.

ii. Agricultural productivity: Innovations such as genetically modified crops, mechanized farming, and irrigation systems have enhanced food security. In Tanzania, technologies like drip irrigation have increased crop yields, reducing hunger and poverty.

iii. Communication and information access: The development of the internet and mobile phones has connected people globally, making information accessible in real time. For instance, platforms like WhatsApp and Zoom facilitate communication and remote work, even in rural areas.

iv. Education and skill development: Technology has made education more accessible through online courses, e-learning platforms, and digital libraries. In Tanzania, initiatives like the "e-Schools Program" provide digital tools to students, bridging the education gap.

v. Economic growth and industrialization: Science and technology drive industrial processes, creating jobs and boosting economies. For example, Tanzania’s mining and manufacturing sectors benefit from advanced machinery and methods, increasing efficiency.

vi. Environmental conservation: Technological innovations address environmental challenges through renewable energy, waste management, and conservation efforts. Solar panels and wind turbines in Tanzania provide sustainable energy solutions, reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

In conclusion, science and technology have greatly contributed to human development by improving healthcare, education, communication, and environmental sustainability. These advancements are essential for addressing contemporary challenges and enhancing quality of life.

8. Assess the impacts of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on Tanzanian society.

HIV/AIDS is a chronic disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that weakens the immune system, making individuals susceptible to infections. In Tanzania, the pandemic has had profound social, economic, and health impacts:

i. Increased mortality: HIV/AIDS has led to high death rates, particularly among young adults, reducing the labor force and affecting families.

ii. Orphaned children: The pandemic has resulted in a significant number of orphans, placing financial and emotional strain on extended families and social services.

iii. Healthcare system burden: Treating HIV/AIDS patients requires substantial resources, straining Tanzania's healthcare infrastructure. For example, antiretroviral therapy (ART) programs require continuous funding and medical personnel.

iv. Economic impact: Loss of productive individuals reduces household incomes and national economic growth. For instance, agricultural production declines when farmers affected by HIV/AIDS cannot work effectively.

v. Social stigma and discrimination: People living with HIV/AIDS often face discrimination, affecting their mental health and social interactions. Awareness campaigns aim to reduce this stigma and promote acceptance.

vi. Positive responses: The pandemic has spurred public health initiatives, such as education on safe practices, widespread testing, and the promotion of ART. These efforts have increased awareness and improved healthcare delivery.

In conclusion, while HIV/AIDS has posed significant challenges to Tanzanian society, it has also led to positive health reforms and heightened awareness about the importance of public health systems.