

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

**111**

**GENERAL STUDIES**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time : 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Monday 03 May 2004 a.m**

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**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. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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

The International Human Rights Charter recognizes that the enjoyment of the highest standard of health including reproductive health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being. Reproductive health is the absence of disorders and diseases; it also implies the ability to practise and enjoy sexual relationships and to be safe in having sex, reproduction, enjoyment of safe pregnancy, and regulation of fertility without sacrificing one's own health.

In many parts of the World, Women's reproductive and sexual rights are severely undermined by customs, laws, health services and information. The World Health Organization has established these facts about Women's reproductive health. An estimated 30 Million couples do not have access to family planning services; about 910,000 conceptions that take place in the world every day, about 50% are unplanned and about 25% are unwanted. Also about 150,000 of such pregnancies are terminated every day by induced abortions, whereby one-third of which are performed under unsafe conditions and about 500 women die each day as a result of unsafe abortions.

Adolescent girls are vulnerable; most likely pressurised to engage in sexual activities, face high risks including maternal mortality and the possibility of contracting HIV/AIDS. Adolescent issues are critical in the North and South too. For example in the United States, one in six babies is born to a school age mother. The situation is nearly the same in the South.

Girls and Young Women are at risk because men tend to assume that they are less likely infected with HIV; thus they are the most targeted group in sexual activities with multiple partners and by older men. For example, a study conducted in 1988 in Zaire and Nigeria found that 16% of female patients treated for STDS were under 15.

(a) Why does the International Community consider much about the Reproductive Health of Women?

The International Community considers much about the reproductive health of women because it is a fundamental human right recognized under the International Human Rights Charter. Women's reproductive health is directly linked to their well-being, dignity, and equality, which makes it an important global concern.

Reproductive health also affects the ability of women to safely engage in sexual activities, manage pregnancies, and regulate fertility without endangering their health. This has a significant impact on both their personal lives and the broader development of societies.

Additionally, poor reproductive health contributes to high maternal mortality, unsafe abortions, and the spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS, which affects not only women but entire communities. This global health threat makes it a central issue for the international community.

(b) What customs do you think affect the reproductive health of women in our country?

One custom that affects women's reproductive health is early marriage. Girls are often forced into marriage before reaching maturity, which exposes them to early pregnancies, high maternal risks, and long-term health complications.

Another harmful custom is female genital mutilation (FGM). This practice, rooted in tradition, causes severe pain, infection, and complications during childbirth, which greatly endangers women's reproductive health.

Cultural restrictions that discourage open discussion of sexuality also affect women's health. Many women lack information and education on reproductive rights and family planning because such topics are considered taboo.

(c) What reasons do you think cause a high rate of abortions in the world and what are the effects of abortions?

One reason for the high rate of abortions is the lack of access to family planning services and contraceptives. Many unintended pregnancies occur, leaving women with no option but to terminate them.

Poverty is another major cause. Women who cannot afford to raise children may resort to abortion as a means of coping with economic hardship.

The effects of abortions, especially unsafe ones, include maternal mortality, infertility, and long-term psychological trauma. Unsafe abortions also strain healthcare systems due to complications that require medical attention.

(d) In your opinion give genuine reasons why men prefer having sex with young girls who are under 15.

One reason is the misguided belief that young girls are less likely to be infected with sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Men assume that young girls are “safer” partners, which makes them targets.

Another reason is exploitation of power imbalance. Older men take advantage of the economic vulnerability of young girls, luring them with money, gifts, or promises of a better life.

Cultural attitudes also play a role, where some men value virginity and see young girls as a way to fulfill harmful traditional beliefs or personal desires.

(e) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

A suitable title for this passage is “**Challenges to Women’s Reproductive Health and Rights.**”

This captures the focus of the passage on the risks, cultural influences, and health issues undermining women’s reproductive well-being globally.

2. Discuss the major problems facing communication sector in Tanzania.

One major problem facing the communication sector in Tanzania is poor infrastructure. In many rural areas, there is limited access to reliable electricity, internet, and telecommunication towers, which restricts communication services to urban centers.

Another problem is the high cost of communication services. Many people cannot afford internet bundles, smartphones, or television subscriptions, which makes communication limited mostly to those with higher income.

There is also the challenge of government regulations and policies. Sometimes heavy taxation on mobile networks and internet services discourages investment and makes the cost of communication higher for citizens.

Illiteracy is another barrier. A large part of the population, especially in rural areas, may not know how to use modern communication tools like the internet and social media, which limits the effectiveness of the sector.

Lastly, technological challenges such as slow internet speeds and frequent network breakdowns make communication inefficient, reducing the ability of the sector to fully support development.

3. Reading literature contributes to one's personal development. Discuss.

Reading literature contributes to personal development by improving language and communication skills. Through exposure to different styles of writing, readers learn vocabulary, grammar, and effective ways of expressing ideas.

It also promotes critical thinking. Literature often presents complex themes, moral dilemmas, and social issues that encourage readers to reflect deeply and develop analytical skills.

Literature broadens knowledge and worldview. By reading about different cultures, histories, and societies, individuals develop empathy, tolerance, and an understanding of diversity.

It also provides emotional and psychological growth. Literature offers inspiration, comfort, and coping mechanisms by presenting relatable stories and characters facing challenges similar to those in real life.

Finally, reading literature enhances creativity. Exposure to imaginative works of fiction, poetry, and drama stimulates the mind, encouraging originality and innovation in problem-solving and daily life.

4. Examine the advantage and disadvantage of television on societies.

One advantage of television is that it provides education and information. Through documentaries, news, and educational programs, people gain knowledge on science, culture, politics, and global issues.

Television also plays a key role in entertainment. It offers relaxation and leisure through movies, music, sports, and dramas, which help reduce stress and build cultural appreciation.

Another advantage is that television raises awareness on important issues such as health, human rights, and environmental conservation, shaping public opinion and encouraging action.

However, one disadvantage of television is its potential to promote immorality. Some programs expose viewers, especially children, to violence, pornography, or negative behaviors that may erode cultural values.

Another disadvantage is that excessive television watching reduces productivity. People may spend too much time watching shows instead of engaging in useful activities such as work, study, or exercise.

5. Explain the major factors which contributed to deculturalization process in Tanzania and show the measures taken to maintain culture.

One major factor that contributed to the deculturalization process in Tanzania is colonialism. Colonial masters imposed foreign cultures, languages, and systems of education that undermined African traditions and values.

Another factor is globalization. The spread of Western lifestyles, media, and technology has influenced many Tanzanians, leading to the neglect of traditional practices, dressing styles, and local languages.

Urbanization also plays a role. As people move to cities, they adopt modern ways of living, which weakens ties to traditional customs and practices common in rural areas.

The education system has also contributed, as it emphasizes foreign knowledge and languages like English, while giving little space to African indigenous knowledge and culture.

Measures taken to maintain culture include promoting Kiswahili as a national language, celebrating cultural festivals, encouraging traditional music and dances, and including cultural studies in the education curriculum.

6. Examine the significance of the philosophy of Education for Self-Reliance.

Education for Self-Reliance is significant because it equips learners with practical skills. Instead of relying only on white-collar jobs, learners can use their knowledge to engage in farming, entrepreneurship, and other productive activities.

It also promotes self-confidence and independence. Learners are encouraged to solve problems within their communities without always waiting for external help, making them more responsible citizens.

The philosophy enhances national development. By preparing individuals to use local resources and skills, the philosophy reduces dependency on foreign aid and builds a sustainable economy.

It also fosters social equality. The philosophy was designed to ensure that education benefits all citizens, including those in rural areas, by linking classroom learning to real-life activities.

Finally, Education for Self-Reliance strengthens cultural identity by integrating local traditions, values, and practices into learning, which helps maintain Tanzania's cultural heritage.

7. Discuss the fundamental causes of current conflicts within different religious sects in Tanzania and suggest solutions for alleviation.

One cause of conflicts within religious sects is intolerance and lack of respect for different beliefs. Some groups believe their faith is superior, which leads to misunderstandings and divisions.

Another cause is political influence. Politicians sometimes use religion as a tool to gain support, which fuels tensions between different sects.

Economic inequality also plays a role. Competition for resources, jobs, and opportunities may be interpreted through religious differences, worsening sectarian conflicts.

Misinformation and radical teachings contribute as well. When leaders misinterpret religious texts to promote hatred, it encourages hostility between sects.

Solutions include promoting interfaith dialogue, strengthening national unity policies, educating citizens on tolerance, and ensuring government neutrality in religious matters.

8. "To the Africans liberalism is nothing but exploitation and impoverishment". Assess this contention.

This contention can be supported because liberalism, introduced by Western nations, often comes with economic policies that benefit developed countries at the expense of Africa. Free market liberalism has left African countries dependent on imports and vulnerable to exploitation.

It is also argued that liberalism weakens traditional African values by prioritizing individualism over communalism. This undermines the collective spirit that has long been part of African societies.

However, liberalism has also brought positive contributions such as democracy, human rights, and freedom of speech, which have empowered African citizens to demand better governance.

In terms of economy, liberalism encourages competition and innovation, which can lead to growth if properly managed. It also allows African countries to engage in international trade and attract foreign investment.

Therefore, the statement is partially true. While liberalism has exposed Africa to exploitation and dependency, it also offers opportunities for progress when adapted to the African context.

9. Identify the problems of rural life in Tanzania and suggest appropriate solutions to them.

One problem of rural life in Tanzania is poor infrastructure. Most rural areas lack proper roads, electricity, and communication services, which makes it difficult for people to access markets, schools, and hospitals. The solution is to invest in rural infrastructure such as building feeder roads, expanding rural electrification projects, and improving water supply systems.

Another problem is limited access to education. Many villages have few schools, long distances to walk, and a shortage of teachers, which discourages children from attending school. Solutions include building more schools in rural areas, training and motivating teachers, and providing learning materials.

Rural areas also face poor healthcare services. Clinics and hospitals are scarce, and there is a shortage of medical staff and medicines. The solution is to train and deploy more health workers, build more health centers, and ensure affordable medicine reaches rural communities.

Poverty is another challenge. Most rural people depend on subsistence farming, which is vulnerable to droughts and low productivity. The solution is to promote modern farming techniques, provide credit facilities to farmers, and diversify income-generating activities.

Lastly, lack of employment opportunities in rural areas forces many youths to migrate to towns. Solutions include promoting agro-industries, rural entrepreneurship, and government programs that create jobs in villages.

10. Evaluate the aspects and future prospects of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

One important aspect of NEPAD is its focus on promoting sustainable development in Africa. It emphasizes agriculture, infrastructure, education, and health as key sectors for growth, which can help uplift African economies.



Another aspect is partnership with the international community. NEPAD encourages collaboration with developed countries and global institutions to attract investment, aid, and technology transfer.

NEPAD also emphasizes good governance, peace, and security as essential foundations for development. It promotes democracy and accountability to reduce corruption and conflicts that hinder progress.

The future prospects of NEPAD include greater integration of African economies. With initiatives like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), NEPAD can boost intra-African trade and reduce dependence on foreign markets.

However, challenges such as political instability, corruption, and over-dependence on external aid may hinder NEPAD's goals. Its success will depend on strong African leadership, regional cooperation, and effective implementation of policies.

#### 11. State five notable features of good governance in Tanzania.

One feature of good governance is accountability. Leaders and government officials are expected to be answerable for their actions and decisions, ensuring transparency in public service.

Another feature is rule of law. Citizens and leaders alike are bound by the law, which protects human rights and ensures justice is applied equally to all.

Participation is also a feature of good governance. Citizens are encouraged to take part in decision-making processes through elections, consultations, and civic engagement.

Equity and inclusiveness form another feature. Good governance ensures that all citizens, regardless of gender, age, or background, have equal opportunities and access to resources.

Lastly, responsiveness is important. Governments must respond effectively and efficiently to the needs of the people by providing services such as healthcare, education, and security.

#### 12. Examine major challenges in providing health services in Tanzania.

One major challenge is the shortage of healthcare professionals. Tanzania faces a limited number of doctors, nurses, and specialists, especially in rural areas, making it difficult to meet the growing health demands.

Another challenge is inadequate healthcare infrastructure. Many hospitals and clinics are poorly equipped, with limited facilities and outdated medical equipment.

Insufficient funding is also a challenge. The health sector depends heavily on donor support, and government resources are not enough to provide quality services for the entire population.

The burden of diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and maternal health issues further strain the health system. Preventive and curative services are often overwhelmed by high patient loads.

Lastly, unequal access to healthcare is a problem. Urban areas tend to have better health services compared to rural communities, creating disparities in service delivery.

13. Technological advancement must be appropriate and compatible with culture and economic development.  
Discuss.

Technological advancement must match cultural values to avoid eroding traditions. For example, communication technology should promote local languages and preserve cultural identity rather than completely replacing them.

It must also align with economic development goals. Technology should support agriculture, industries, and education in ways that improve productivity and reduce poverty rather than creating dependency on expensive imports.

Appropriate technology ensures sustainability. Using locally adaptable innovations such as solar energy in villages is more practical than relying on high-cost systems that may not suit local conditions.

Moreover, technology must be people-centered. It should create employment, reduce manual labor, and improve healthcare without displacing workers or widening inequality.

Therefore, for technology to be beneficial in Tanzania, it must be adapted to local needs, support cultural values, and directly contribute to national economic development.

14. Why do you think it is economically important to conserve our environment?

Conserving the environment is important because it protects natural resources that support economic activities such as agriculture, fishing, and tourism. Without conservation, these resources would be depleted and harm livelihoods.

It reduces the cost of disasters. Deforestation, soil erosion, and floods cause huge economic losses, but conservation measures such as tree planting and soil management prevent these costs.

Environmental conservation also promotes sustainable industries. Eco-friendly tourism, renewable energy, and organic farming create jobs and revenue without damaging natural resources.

It also ensures long-term productivity of land and water. Farmers can continue producing crops and herders can maintain livestock only if the environment is preserved.

Lastly, conserving the environment reduces healthcare costs. Pollution and environmental degradation cause diseases, but conservation ensures cleaner air, safe water, and healthier communities.

15. Assess the significance of The Science and Technology Policy in the current globalization process.

The Science and Technology Policy is significant because it helps Tanzania compete in the global market. By promoting research and innovation, the country can produce goods and services that meet international standards.

It also encourages the use of information and communication technology (ICT), which connects Tanzania to global knowledge networks and facilitates international trade.

The policy supports education and training in science, which equips Tanzanians with skills needed in a knowledge-based global economy.

It also promotes industrialization and modernization of agriculture, enabling Tanzania to produce more efficiently and reduce reliance on imports.

Furthermore, the policy ensures Tanzania benefits from global partnerships by creating a framework for cooperation with other countries in science and technology development.

16. Show how human activities destabilizes the ecosystem and suggest remedial measures.

One way human activities destabilize the ecosystem is through deforestation. Cutting down forests destroys habitats, reduces rainfall, and causes soil erosion. A remedial measure is afforestation and enforcing laws against illegal logging.

Overgrazing by livestock is another activity that degrades land. It leads to desertification and loss of vegetation cover. The solution is controlled grazing and adoption of modern livestock management practices.

Industrial pollution destabilizes the ecosystem by contaminating air, soil, and water. This affects both humans and wildlife. The solution is to enforce strict pollution control measures and encourage recycling.

Unplanned urbanization also causes problems like waste accumulation and water pollution. Solutions include proper city planning, effective waste management, and investment in sewage treatment systems.

Lastly, overfishing and destruction of wetlands disturb aquatic ecosystems. Remedial measures include establishing fishing limits, protecting wetlands, and encouraging aquaculture.