

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

2005 March, 07th Monday

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **four** questions, choosing **one question** from each section,
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.

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1. (a) Suggest the heading for this passage.

A suitable heading for the passage is "Challenges and Alternatives to Industrialization in Africa."

(b) Which benefits of small-scale enterprises does the author point out?

The author highlights the following benefits of small-scale enterprises:

- They are labor-intensive, creating employment opportunities.
- They promote the use of artisan technology, which democratizes technology access.
- They provide opportunities for local production and reduce reliance on imports.
- They stimulate backward and forward linkages, fostering regional industrial development.

(c) According to the passage, what dictates the need for alternative industrialization strategy for Africa?

The need for an alternative industrialization strategy is dictated by:

- The failure of import-substitution strategies, which focus on consumer goods with little value addition.
- Dependence on multinational corporations and foreign machinery, which drains foreign currency.
- The need to prioritize domestic demand and utilize local resources for sustainable growth.

(d) Why do the industrialized countries insist on the comparative strategy system of industrial development in Africa?

Industrialized countries insist on this strategy to:

- Maintain their economic dominance by promoting the export of raw materials from Africa.
- Prevent competition from African industries in the global market.
- Ensure a steady supply of cheap raw materials for their industries.

(e) What is the new strategy suggested by the author?

The new strategy suggested involves:

- Focusing on domestic demand-driven industrialization based on local resources.
- Developing industries like agro-allied and petroleum-based manufacturing.
- Promoting small-scale enterprises and regional cooperation for sustainable development.

2. Highlight the role of language in development.

Language plays a critical role in development through the following:

- Facilitating communication: Language enables people to exchange ideas, share knowledge, and collaborate on development projects.
- Promoting education: A common language ensures effective teaching and learning, fostering skill development.
- Fostering unity: A shared language strengthens national identity and social cohesion.
- Access to information: Language connects individuals to global knowledge, enabling innovation and technological advancement.
- Economic growth: Multilingualism boosts trade and tourism by facilitating interactions with diverse markets.

In conclusion, language is a cornerstone of social, economic, and political development.

3. "Although Kiswahili is a national language, English should remain as a medium of instruction in Tanzanian secondary schools and higher learning institutions." Discuss.

For the statement:

- English is a global language, providing access to international knowledge and opportunities.
- Most textbooks and research materials are available in English, enhancing learning.
- It prepares students for global markets and international careers.

Against the statement:

- English proficiency is low among students and teachers, reducing comprehension.
- Using Kiswahili ensures inclusivity, as it is widely spoken and understood.
- Promoting Kiswahili preserves cultural identity and fosters national unity.

In conclusion, a bilingual approach integrating Kiswahili and English could balance global relevance and cultural preservation.

4. "For communication to play its meaningful role in a society, effective ways of information are inevitable." Justify.

Effective communication is essential for societal development, as it:

- Enhances governance: Clear communication ensures transparency and accountability in government processes.
- Fosters education: Effective teaching methods facilitate knowledge transfer and skill development.
- Promotes business growth: Accurate communication strengthens customer relations and trade.
- Drives innovation: Sharing information enables collaboration and technological advancements.
- Strengthens social bonds: Open communication builds trust and resolves conflicts within communities.

In conclusion, investing in effective communication systems ensures progress in all aspects of society.

5. Examine the impact of cultural change in a developing society as both positive and negative.

Cultural change refers to the transformation of customs, values, and practices in a society. In developing societies, this change has both positive and negative effects.

Positive impacts:

- Promotes innovation: Cultural change introduces new ideas and technologies, fostering development. For example, the adoption of digital technologies improves communication and trade.
- Encourages gender equality: Exposure to progressive values challenges traditional gender roles, increasing opportunities for women in education and employment.
- Improves education: Cultural shifts emphasize the importance of formal education, increasing literacy rates.
- Enhances healthcare: The integration of modern medical practices improves health outcomes and life expectancy.

Negative impacts:

- Loss of traditions: Cultural change may lead to the erosion of indigenous languages, customs, and practices.
- Increases materialism: The adoption of consumerist values creates social inequalities and unsustainable lifestyles.
- Weakens social bonds: Changes in family structures and community life can reduce cooperation and support systems.
- Promotes dependency: Overreliance on foreign cultures and technologies diminishes local creativity and self-reliance.

In conclusion, while cultural change can drive progress, it requires careful management to preserve valuable traditions and foster sustainable development.

6. In what ways can religion be an agent of socio-economic and political change?

Religion influences socio-economic and political change through the following ways:

- Promoting social cohesion: Religious teachings foster unity, reducing conflicts and promoting collective action.
- Advocating for justice: Religious leaders challenge injustices and corruption, encouraging accountability in governance.
- Supporting education: Faith-based organizations provide schools and scholarships, enhancing human capital development.
- Providing healthcare: Religious institutions offer health services and campaigns, improving public health.
- Mobilizing resources: Religious communities organize funds and initiatives for community development projects.
- Shaping values: Religion instills moral principles, promoting responsible behavior and civic responsibility.

In conclusion, religion plays a significant role in shaping societies by addressing social, economic, and political challenges.

7. Examine the role of philosophy in promoting development in the society.

Philosophy fosters development by providing frameworks for critical thinking and decision-making. Its contributions include:

- Promoting ethical governance: Philosophical principles guide leaders in making just and fair decisions.
- Encouraging innovation: Philosophy challenges individuals to question norms and explore new ideas, driving progress.
- Enhancing education: Philosophy develops reasoning and analytical skills, essential for personal and societal growth.

- Strengthening democracy: Philosophical debates inform public policies, promoting transparency and accountability.
- Addressing social issues: Philosophical reflections inspire solutions to problems like poverty, inequality, and conflict.

In conclusion, philosophy serves as a foundation for intellectual and social progress, shaping development strategies.

8. Discuss the contention that women discrimination is the main obstacle to sustainable development in Third World countries.

Discrimination against women hinders sustainable development in the following ways:

- Reduces workforce participation: Excluding women from education and employment limits economic productivity.
- Increases poverty: Gender inequality perpetuates poverty by restricting women's access to resources and opportunities.
- Limits education: Discriminatory practices prevent girls from completing their education, reducing human capital development.
- Worsens health outcomes: Gender bias in healthcare delivery affects maternal and child health.
- Weakens governance: Underrepresentation of women in leadership deprives societies of diverse perspectives in decision-making.
- Hampers social progress: Discrimination perpetuates harmful traditions like early marriages and female genital mutilation.

In conclusion, addressing gender inequality is crucial for achieving sustainable development in Third World countries.

9. How does rule of law guarantee democracy in your society?

Rule of law is a cornerstone of democracy, ensuring that governance is conducted according to established laws and principles. It guarantees democracy in the following ways:

- Ensures equality: Rule of law mandates that all individuals, regardless of status, are subject to the same legal standards, fostering fairness and equity in governance.
- Protects fundamental rights: It guarantees citizens' rights to freedom of expression, assembly, and association, which are essential for democratic participation.
- Limits power abuse: By holding leaders accountable, the rule of law prevents misuse of power and promotes transparency in governance.
- Strengthens institutions: Legal frameworks ensure the independence of institutions like the judiciary, protecting them from political interference.

- Facilitates free and fair elections: The rule of law establishes electoral processes and mechanisms to prevent fraud and ensure legitimacy.

- Promotes civic engagement: By ensuring access to justice, the rule of law empowers citizens to challenge injustices and participate in decision-making.

In conclusion, the rule of law provides a stable and just framework for democracy to thrive in society.

10. Explain the contribution of wildlife to the economic development of Tanzania.

Wildlife significantly contributes to Tanzania's economic development through the following:

- Tourism revenue: Wildlife safaris in national parks like Serengeti and Ngorongoro Crater attract millions of tourists, generating foreign exchange and creating jobs.

- Conservation employment: Wildlife conservation efforts employ rangers, researchers, and support staff, providing livelihoods.

- Research opportunities: Wildlife attracts researchers and scholars, boosting Tanzania's academic and scientific reputation.

- Cultural preservation: Wildlife is integral to Tanzania's identity, promoting cultural pride and traditions that attract international interest.

- Ecological benefits: Biodiversity supports agriculture and forestry by maintaining ecosystems, which in turn contribute to economic stability.

- International partnerships: Conservation efforts attract foreign investments and grants, supporting Tanzania's development projects.

In conclusion, Tanzania's wildlife is a valuable resource that supports tourism, employment, and ecological balance, contributing significantly to economic growth.

11. In your view, are there any advantages of globalization to a poor country like Tanzania?

Globalization offers several advantages to a poor country like Tanzania:

- Access to markets: Globalization connects Tanzania to international markets, enabling the export of goods like coffee and tea, which boosts foreign exchange.

- Technology transfer: It facilitates the adoption of modern technologies, improving sectors like agriculture, healthcare, and communication.

- Foreign investments: Globalization attracts investors to Tanzania's industries, creating jobs and enhancing infrastructure.
- Cultural exchange: Exposure to global cultures fosters innovation and diversity in arts, education, and business.
- Education opportunities: Globalization expands access to international scholarships and collaborations, improving education quality.
- Tourism growth: International tourists, drawn by globalization, contribute to Tanzania's economic development.

In conclusion, while globalization has challenges, its advantages for Tanzania include economic growth, technological advancement, and cultural enrichment.

12. With specific reference to any African country, analyze the relationship between agricultural development and industrialization process.

In Tanzania, agriculture and industrialization are interdependent, with the relationship manifesting as follows:

- Raw material supply: Agriculture provides raw materials like cotton, coffee, and sisal for processing industries.
 - Employment generation: The agricultural sector employs the majority of Tanzanians, whose incomes support industrial demand.
 - Infrastructure development: Investments in agricultural infrastructure like roads and storage facilities indirectly support industrial activities.
 - Agro-industries: Industries like food processing, textiles, and leather rely on agricultural outputs, linking the two sectors.
 - Economic diversification: Agricultural growth fosters diversification into agro-industries, reducing dependence on imports.
 - Export revenue: Agricultural exports provide foreign exchange, which supports industrial investments.
- In conclusion, agricultural development drives industrial growth in Tanzania, emphasizing the need for integrated policies to strengthen both sectors.

13. Meaningful technology in economic development should necessarily be appropriate. Elaborate.

Technology refers to the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry and development. Appropriate technology, on the other hand, involves tools, methods, or techniques that are tailored to the economic, social, and environmental conditions of a particular community. The concept of appropriate technology ensures that innovations meet local needs, utilize available resources, and align with the capabilities of the people using them.

In economic development, meaningful technology must not only improve productivity but also support sustainability and inclusivity. This is particularly crucial in developing countries like Tanzania, where resources and technical capacity are often limited. For technology to drive development, it must address specific local challenges while remaining accessible and affordable.

- Utilizing local resources: Appropriate technology relies on locally available materials and expertise. For instance, the use of interlocking bricks made from local clay in Tanzania reduces construction costs and dependency on imported materials.
- Employment generation: Technologies that are labor-intensive create jobs for local communities. For example, small-scale processing machines for agriculture allow rural farmers to add value to their produce, increasing incomes.
- Cost-effectiveness: Affordable technology ensures that even low-income groups can benefit. Solar-powered irrigation systems in rural Tanzania enable smallholder farmers to cultivate crops throughout the year.
- Environmental sustainability: Meaningful technology minimizes environmental harm. Renewable energy systems like solar and wind power reduce reliance on fossil fuels, which are both expensive and environmentally damaging.
- Capacity building: Appropriate technology builds skills within the community. For instance, training artisans to manufacture and repair farming tools empowers them economically while supporting local agriculture.
- Improving productivity: Technologies like mobile-based financial services (e.g., M-Pesa) allow small businesses to access credit and expand their operations efficiently.

In conclusion, meaningful and appropriate technology drives economic development by addressing local challenges, creating opportunities, and ensuring sustainability. Governments and development partners must prioritize investments in such technologies to maximize their impact.

14. Taking Tanzania as your case study, account for mismanagement of natural resources in sub-Saharan African countries.

Natural resources are materials provided by the earth, such as minerals, forests, and water, that are used for economic development. Mismanagement of these resources occurs when they are exploited inefficiently or unsustainably, resulting in environmental degradation, economic loss, and social conflicts. In Tanzania and other sub-Saharan African countries, mismanagement stems from various factors.

- Corruption: Misappropriation of resource revenues by officials reduces funds for development. For example, cases of embezzlement in Tanzania's mining sector have led to lost revenue and public distrust.

- Weak enforcement: Poor implementation of environmental and resource management laws allows illegal activities like logging, fishing, and poaching to thrive.

- Overexploitation: Excessive extraction of minerals like gold and diamonds depletes reserves, leaving little for future generations. In Tanzania, some areas are now struggling with declining gold reserves due to overmining.

- Land conflicts: Poor land management has led to disputes between communities and investors over resource-rich areas, such as in oil and gas exploration zones.

- Lack of community involvement: Local communities often lack a say in resource management, leading to unsustainable practices. For example, rural populations are sometimes excluded from decisions about logging or wildlife conservation.

- Poor planning: Inadequate strategies for resource utilization result in inefficiency. For instance, water resources in Tanzania are underutilized due to insufficient infrastructure for irrigation and hydropower.

To address these issues, Tanzania and other sub-Saharan countries must strengthen governance, promote transparency, and invest in community-driven resource management practices.

15. Discuss the role of science and technology in the improvement of rural development in Tanzania.

Science refers to the systematic study of natural phenomena, while technology involves the application of scientific knowledge to solve practical problems. In rural development, science and technology enhance productivity, improve living standards, and foster sustainability.

- Agricultural innovation: Science and technology introduce improved seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation techniques, boosting crop yields. For example, drip irrigation systems in Tanzania have helped farmers manage water resources efficiently.

- Access to information: Mobile technology enables farmers to access market prices, weather updates, and farming advice. Platforms like Vodacom's M-Kulima provide Tanzanian farmers with essential agricultural information.

- Health services: Telemedicine allows patients in remote areas to consult doctors without traveling long distances, improving healthcare access in rural Tanzania.
- Renewable energy: Solar power installations provide affordable electricity to rural households and schools, reducing reliance on expensive and polluting fuels like kerosene.
- Education: E-learning platforms and digital tools improve access to education in rural areas, enabling students to learn even in poorly resourced schools.
- Infrastructure development: Technology enhances the construction and maintenance of rural roads and bridges, facilitating trade and connectivity.

In conclusion, science and technology are transformative tools for rural development, addressing challenges like poverty, isolation, and resource scarcity. Investments in research, innovation, and training are essential to maximize their potential.

16. Identify and explain social activities which contribute to depletion of fauna in most African countries and suggest the measures to overcome this problem.

Fauna refers to the animal life of a region. The depletion of fauna in African countries is caused by various human activities that disrupt ecosystems and reduce biodiversity.

- Poaching: Illegal hunting for trophies, ivory, and bushmeat threatens species like elephants and rhinos. In Tanzania, poaching has drastically reduced elephant populations in national parks.
- Deforestation: Clearing forests for agriculture and settlements destroys animal habitats, pushing many species toward extinction.
- Overgrazing: Excessive livestock grazing depletes vegetation, leaving less food and shelter for wildlife.
- Urbanization: Expanding cities encroach on wildlife habitats, disrupting ecosystems.
- Mining: Extractive activities pollute and fragment habitats, making it difficult for animals to survive.
- Bushfires: Uncontrolled fires set for farming purposes kill animals and destroy habitats.

Measures to address the problem include:

- Strengthening anti-poaching laws and increasing penalties for violators.
- Promoting reforestation and protecting wildlife habitats.
- Educating communities about the importance of biodiversity and conservation.
- Regulating urban and mining expansions to minimize environmental harm.

- Encouraging sustainable farming practices to reduce habitat destruction.
- Supporting eco-tourism initiatives to generate income for conservation efforts.

In conclusion, protecting fauna requires coordinated efforts from governments, communities, and international organizations to ensure ecological balance and biodiversity conservation.