

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 08th February 2010

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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2. How do effective means of communication lead to agricultural development in the sub-Saharan African countries?

Effective communication refers to the efficient transfer of information, knowledge, and skills among individuals or organizations. In sub-Saharan Africa, effective communication plays a crucial role in advancing agricultural development in the following ways:

- i. Dissemination of agricultural knowledge: Communication channels like radio, television, and mobile phones provide farmers with information on modern farming techniques, weather forecasts, and pest control. For example, radio programs in Tanzania share best practices on crop rotation and fertilizer use.
- ii. Access to markets: Communication technologies connect farmers to markets by sharing price information and enabling trade. For instance, mobile apps like Esoko allow Tanzanian farmers to find buyers and negotiate prices without intermediaries.
- iii. Extension services: Effective communication allows agricultural extension officers to educate farmers about new technologies and farming methods. For example, SMS services in rural Tanzania help farmers understand how to use improved seeds and irrigation techniques.
- iv. Sharing research findings: Communication facilitates the transfer of research findings from institutions to farmers. For instance, agricultural research centers in Tanzania publish studies on drought-resistant crops, enabling farmers to adapt to changing climates.
- v. Promoting cooperation: Communication fosters collaboration among farmers, cooperatives, and agricultural organizations. For example, farmer groups in Tanzania use WhatsApp groups to share resources and coordinate planting schedules.
- vi. Raising awareness of government policies: Effective communication informs farmers about subsidies, loans, and government programs that support agriculture. For instance, Tanzanian farmers benefit from announcements about fertilizer subsidies through radio broadcasts.

In conclusion, effective communication enhances agricultural productivity by providing farmers with the knowledge, tools, and networks needed to succeed in sub-Saharan Africa.

3. Evaluate the role and status of the English language in Tanzania since independence.

English, as a global language, has played a significant role in Tanzania's socio-economic and political development since independence. Its role and status can be evaluated as follows:

- i. Medium of instruction: English is the primary language of instruction in Tanzanian secondary schools and higher education. This policy aims to equip students with skills for international opportunities but faces challenges due to limited English proficiency among teachers and students.

ii. Official communication: English is used for official government documents, business communication, and international relations. For example, Tanzanian diplomats use English in negotiations with global partners.

iii. Economic opportunities: English proficiency provides access to better job opportunities, especially in tourism and international trade. For instance, Tanzanians fluent in English work as tour guides and in multinational corporations.

iv. Cultural influence: English exposes Tanzanians to global cultures through literature, media, and entertainment. However, this also raises concerns about the erosion of indigenous languages and cultures.

v. Challenges in accessibility: While English is important, its status as a second language creates barriers for rural communities with limited access to English education. This limits their participation in national and global affairs.

vi. Bridging global connections: English serves as a bridge for Tanzania to engage in global politics, trade, and education. For instance, participation in international forums like the United Nations requires English fluency.

In conclusion, English has played a pivotal role in Tanzania's development, but efforts are needed to balance its use with the promotion of indigenous languages to ensure inclusivity.

4. Discuss the statement that literature is the artistic reflection of social reality.

Literature is a creative expression of human experiences, ideas, and emotions through written or oral works. It reflects social reality by addressing the challenges, aspirations, and transformations within societies. The statement can be discussed as follows:

i. Documenting historical events: Literature preserves and reflects historical realities. For instance, Tanzanian literature, such as "Ngugi wa Thiong'o's works," portrays the impact of colonialism and the struggle for independence.

ii. Highlighting social issues: Literary works shed light on societal problems such as poverty, corruption, and gender inequality. For example, Swahili novels often explore themes of injustice and the plight of marginalized groups.

iii. Promoting cultural values: Literature reflects and reinforces cultural traditions and norms. For instance, Tanzanian oral literature, like folktales and proverbs, preserves and teaches moral values.

iv. Inspiring social change: Literature critiques societal flaws and inspires reforms. For example, activist poetry and novels in Tanzania encourage youth to challenge corruption and advocate for democracy.

v. Representing diversity: Literature captures the diversity of human experiences across different regions and cultures. For instance, Tanzanian authors explore themes related to rural and urban life, portraying the challenges faced by different communities.

vi. Emotional connection: Literary works evoke empathy and understanding by depicting relatable experiences. For example, autobiographies of Tanzanian leaders provide personal insights into the country's political journey.

In conclusion, literature serves as an artistic mirror of social reality, preserving history, addressing challenges, and inspiring progress.

5. Account for the philosophical deviation from socialism to liberalism in Africa since the 1990s.

The transition from socialism to liberalism in Africa since the 1990s marks a significant ideological shift driven by political, economic, and social factors. This deviation can be explained as follows:

i. Economic inefficiency of socialism: Many African countries experienced economic stagnation under socialist policies, characterized by state-controlled economies. For example, in Tanzania, the Ujamaa policy faced challenges like low agricultural productivity, leading to the adoption of liberal market reforms.

ii. Global influence of neoliberalism: The rise of neoliberal ideologies globally in the 1990s, promoted by organizations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, pressured African nations to adopt market liberalization policies. For instance, structural adjustment programs introduced in Tanzania prioritized privatization and deregulation.

iii. Political democratization: The end of the Cold War reduced the ideological divide, leading many African nations to embrace multi-party democracies and liberal political systems. For example, Tanzania transitioned from a one-party socialist state to a multi-party democracy in 1992.

iv. Increased foreign investment: Liberal economic policies attracted foreign direct investment, which was seen as essential for economic growth. For instance, liberalization in sectors like mining and telecommunications in Tanzania encouraged international partnerships.

v. Globalization and trade integration: Liberalism facilitated integration into the global economy, enabling African countries to participate in international trade. For example, Tanzania joined the World Trade Organization, promoting exports and imports.

vi. Disillusionment with socialism: The perceived failures of socialism in addressing poverty and inequality led to a shift toward liberalism, which promised individual freedoms and economic opportunities. For example, citizens supported reforms that allowed private entrepreneurship and foreign investment.

In conclusion, the shift from socialism to liberalism in Africa was driven by economic challenges, global influences, and the promise of political and economic reforms.

6. Justify the assertion that “culture is not static.”

Culture refers to the shared beliefs, practices, and values of a society. The assertion that "culture is not static" highlights its dynamic nature, constantly evolving due to internal and external influences. This can be justified as follows:

- i. Influence of technology: Technological advancements change cultural practices. For example, the adoption of mobile banking in Tanzania has transformed traditional financial practices, making transactions more efficient.
- ii. Globalization: Interaction with other cultures through trade, media, and travel introduces new ideas and practices. For instance, Tanzanian youth embrace global fashion trends while blending them with traditional attire.
- iii. Social changes: Cultural norms evolve with societal changes, such as gender equality. For example, in Tanzania, traditional views on women's roles are shifting as more women pursue education and careers.
- iv. Economic development: Economic progress influences cultural practices. For instance, urbanization in Tanzania has led to changes in family structures, with nuclear families becoming more common than extended families.
- v. Political and legal reforms: Changes in governance and laws shape cultural practices. For example, Tanzania's legal recognition of women's land rights challenges traditional inheritance customs.
- vi. Environmental factors: Changes in the environment affect cultural practices. For example, shifts in agricultural practices due to climate change influence food traditions in rural Tanzania.

In conclusion, culture evolves in response to technological, social, and environmental factors, reflecting the dynamic nature of societies.

7. Show the contributions of religious denominations towards a better life for Tanzanians.

Religious denominations in Tanzania contribute significantly to improving the quality of life by addressing social, economic, and spiritual needs. Their contributions include:

- i. Providing education: Religious organizations establish schools and colleges to promote education. For example, the Roman Catholic Church runs several reputable schools across Tanzania, such as St. Francis Girls' Secondary School.
- ii. Offering healthcare services: Religious institutions operate hospitals and clinics, providing affordable medical care. For instance, the Anglican Church runs the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre, a leading healthcare facility.

iii. Promoting moral values: Religious teachings encourage ethical behavior and community cohesion. For example, churches and mosques emphasize honesty, compassion, and mutual respect.

iv. Supporting social welfare: Religious groups provide assistance to vulnerable populations, such as orphans and widows. For instance, Islamic organizations run programs to support disadvantaged communities during Ramadan.

v. Encouraging unity and peace: Religious leaders play a key role in promoting interfaith dialogue and national unity. For example, the Tanzania Interfaith Partnership fosters collaboration among different faiths to address societal issues.

vi. Advocating for justice and equality: Religious organizations campaign against social injustices, such as corruption and gender inequality. For example, faith-based groups in Tanzania advocate for women's rights and child protection.

In conclusion, religious denominations contribute to Tanzanian society by providing essential services, promoting moral values, and fostering unity.

8. Analyse the strategies leading to harmonious gender transformation in any society.

Harmonious gender transformation involves achieving equality and mutual respect between genders through inclusive strategies. The key strategies include:

i. Promoting education: Ensuring equal access to education empowers women and men with knowledge and opportunities. For example, Tanzania's initiatives like the Girls' Education Program aim to increase female enrollment in schools.

ii. Enacting supportive laws: Legal frameworks that protect women's rights and address gender-based violence foster equality. For instance, Tanzania's Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act combats gender violence.

iii. Economic empowerment: Providing equal economic opportunities ensures financial independence for both genders. For example, microfinance programs in Tanzania support women entrepreneurs in rural areas.

iv. Raising awareness: Community campaigns challenge stereotypes and promote gender equality. For example, NGOs in Tanzania conduct workshops to address cultural norms that hinder women's progress.

v. Political participation: Encouraging women's involvement in leadership ensures their voices are heard. For example, Tanzania's quota system reserves parliamentary seats for women, promoting gender balance in governance.

vi. Strengthening healthcare services: Providing access to maternal health services and addressing reproductive rights issues ensures better outcomes for women. For example, programs promoting family planning improve women's health and autonomy.

In conclusion, achieving harmonious gender transformation requires education, legal reforms, economic empowerment, and active community engagement.

9. Examine the major causes for youth unemployment in Tanzania and suggest solutions to alleviate the problem.

Youth unemployment refers to the lack of job opportunities for individuals aged 15 to 35, which is a significant issue in Tanzania. The major causes include:

i. Skills mismatch: The education system often fails to align with market demands, leaving graduates without relevant skills. For example, many Tanzanian youths graduate with degrees that do not match the country's industrial needs.

ii. Limited job creation: The economy grows at a slower pace than the population, resulting in fewer job opportunities. For instance, sectors like agriculture and manufacturing, which employ many, are underdeveloped.

iii. Urbanization: Rural-to-urban migration increases competition for limited jobs in cities. For example, many youths move to Dar es Salaam seeking opportunities that are insufficient to meet demand.

iv. Corruption: Nepotism and favoritism in hiring processes deny deserving candidates employment opportunities. For instance, some job vacancies are filled based on connections rather than qualifications.

v. Lack of entrepreneurship: Limited access to capital and skills training discourages youths from starting their own businesses. For example, many potential entrepreneurs in Tanzania cannot secure loans due to strict bank requirements.

Solutions to alleviate youth unemployment include:

i. Reforming education: Aligning curricula with market demands ensures graduates possess employable skills. For example, technical and vocational education should focus on industries like IT and renewable energy.

ii. Supporting entrepreneurship: Providing financial support, mentorship, and training encourages self-employment. For instance, government microfinance programs can empower young entrepreneurs.

iii. Investing in industrialization: Expanding sectors like manufacturing and agriculture creates job opportunities. For example, promoting agro-industries can absorb rural youth into the workforce.

iv. Promoting public-private partnerships: Collaborating with private companies to create internships and apprenticeships equips youths with practical experience. For instance, partnerships with multinational companies can enhance skills development.

v. Enhancing rural development: Creating opportunities in rural areas reduces migration and urban job competition. For example, promoting irrigation and cash crop farming ensures rural youth earn a stable income.

In conclusion, addressing youth unemployment requires a multi-faceted approach, including education reforms, entrepreneurship support, and industrial development.

10. Explain the extent to which the principle of separation of powers among the main state organs is observed according to the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Separation of powers refers to the division of government authority among the executive, legislature, and judiciary to prevent abuse of power. In Tanzania, the extent of its observance is as follows:

i. Legislative independence: The Parliament (Bunge) has the power to make laws and oversee the executive. For example, it debates and approves the national budget without direct interference from the President.

ii. Executive authority: The President, as the head of the executive, implements laws and policies. For instance, the President appoints ministers to manage government ministries, ensuring smooth administration.

iii. Judicial independence: The judiciary interprets and enforces the law without interference. For example, courts in Tanzania have the authority to rule against unconstitutional actions by the government.

iv. Overlap challenges: Despite the principles, the executive often influences the legislature and judiciary. For instance, the President appoints key officials like judges, raising concerns about impartiality.

v. Checks and balances: Mechanisms like parliamentary committees and judicial reviews ensure accountability. For example, the Public Accounts Committee investigates the misuse of public funds by the executive.

vi. Constitutional provisions: The Constitution outlines the roles and responsibilities of each organ, ensuring clarity. For instance, Article 4 of the Tanzanian Constitution defines the distinct powers of the three organs.

In conclusion, while Tanzania's Constitution promotes the separation of powers, challenges such as executive dominance require continued reforms to strengthen governance.

11. African countries in their quest for unity, social and economic development under the banner of OAU have taken various initiatives which paved the way for the establishment of AU. Examine the objectives of the newly established organ.

The African Union (AU), established in 2001, replaced the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to address contemporary challenges and foster unity. Its objectives include:

- i. Promoting African unity: The AU aims to strengthen solidarity among African nations to address shared challenges, such as poverty and political instability.
- ii. Accelerating economic development: The AU focuses on initiatives that boost trade and investment, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which enhances intra-African trade.
- iii. Ensuring peace and security: The AU seeks to prevent conflicts through mediation, peacekeeping missions, and conflict resolution mechanisms. For example, it intervenes in crises like those in the Sahel region.
- iv. Advancing democracy and human rights: The AU advocates for good governance, democracy, and the protection of human rights. For instance, it monitors elections and addresses human rights violations.
- v. Promoting sustainable development: The AU works on addressing environmental challenges and ensuring sustainable resource use. For example, initiatives like the Great Green Wall combat desertification.
- vi. Enhancing Africa's global position: The AU aims to amplify Africa's voice in international forums, ensuring fair representation and influence in global decision-making.

In conclusion, the AU builds on the foundation of the OAU by addressing modern challenges and promoting unity, development, and sustainability across Africa.

12. "Despite the poor urban conditions for people, the cities continue to attract new residents by millions." Account for this fact.

Urban centers attract millions of residents despite poor living conditions due to the following factors:

- i. Employment opportunities: Cities offer better job prospects compared to rural areas. For example, many youths migrate to Dar es Salaam to work in industries, trade, and services.
- ii. Access to education: Urban areas provide better access to schools and higher education institutions. For instance, universities like the University of Dar es Salaam attract students from across Tanzania.
- iii. Availability of healthcare: Cities have better healthcare facilities and specialized services. For example, Muhimbili National Hospital in Dar es Salaam serves patients from various regions.

iv. Economic activities: Cities are hubs for trade and entrepreneurship. For example, urban markets allow small traders to sell their goods and earn a livelihood.

v. Modern infrastructure: Urban centers offer amenities like electricity, internet, and transportation. For instance, the construction of flyovers in Dar es Salaam improves mobility and attracts more residents.

vi. Social opportunities: Cities provide diverse social and cultural activities, attracting people seeking better lifestyles. For example, urban areas host entertainment events and cultural festivals.

In conclusion, urban centers attract residents due to their economic, educational, and social advantages, despite challenges like overcrowding and poor sanitation.

13. "Soil erosion adversely affects man's life." Justify this statement and suggest measures to be taken to control it.

Soil erosion is the removal of the topsoil layer due to water, wind, or human activities. It negatively impacts human life in the following ways:

i. Loss of agricultural productivity: Soil erosion reduces the fertility of farmland, affecting crop yields. For example, farmers in Tanzania's highland regions face declining maize and coffee production due to eroded soils.

ii. Food insecurity: Reduced agricultural output leads to food shortages and malnutrition. For instance, areas affected by severe erosion struggle to sustain subsistence farming.

iii. Water pollution: Eroded soil sediments contaminate water bodies, affecting aquatic life and human water supplies. For example, siltation in rivers like Pangani disrupts fishing and irrigation.

iv. Increased flooding: Soil erosion reduces vegetation cover, increasing runoff and the risk of floods. For example, floods in Mwanza are partly due to deforestation and soil erosion in upstream areas.

v. Economic losses: Farmers and communities incur costs to rehabilitate eroded lands and mitigate its effects. For instance, reforestation and soil conservation projects require significant resources.

vi. Environmental degradation: Soil erosion leads to desertification and loss of biodiversity. For example, eroded landscapes in central Tanzania have fewer trees and wildlife.

Control measures:

i. Reforestation: Planting trees stabilizes soil and prevents erosion. For example, the Tanzanian government's tree-planting initiatives aim to restore degraded lands.

- ii. Contour farming: Cultivating along land contours reduces water runoff and soil loss, especially on slopes.
- iii. Terracing: Building terraces in hilly areas helps retain water and soil, improving agricultural productivity.
- iv. Sustainable grazing: Rotational grazing prevents overgrazing, allowing vegetation to recover and protect the soil.
- v. Public awareness: Educating communities on soil conservation techniques promotes better land management practices.
- vi. Enforcing laws: Implementing regulations to prevent deforestation and unsustainable land use protects soil resources.

In conclusion, soil erosion significantly affects human life, but adopting sustainable practices can mitigate its impacts and ensure environmental and agricultural stability.

14. Discuss the strategies which can be employed in building technological capability in Tanzania.

Technological capability refers to a country's ability to develop, adopt, and utilize technology for economic growth and development. Tanzania can enhance its technological capability through the following strategies:

- i. Investing in education: Enhancing science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education equips citizens with technical skills. For example, establishing more technical universities and vocational training centers can produce skilled engineers and technicians.
- ii. Strengthening research and development (R&D): Funding research institutions and innovation hubs promotes the creation of local technologies. For instance, the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) supports scientific innovation.
- iii. Encouraging public-private partnerships: Collaborating with private firms facilitates technology transfer and innovation. For example, partnerships with multinational companies in sectors like telecommunications enhance local expertise.
- iv. Promoting entrepreneurship: Supporting startups and small businesses encourages innovation. For instance, offering grants and incubation programs to tech entrepreneurs can foster local solutions to national challenges.
- v. Importing and adapting technology: Acquiring foreign technology and modifying it to suit local needs accelerates development. For example, importing renewable energy technologies like solar panels improves rural electrification.

vi. Enhancing infrastructure: Developing reliable electricity, internet connectivity, and transport systems supports technological growth. For example, expanding broadband networks enables innovation in IT and e-commerce.

In conclusion, building technological capability in Tanzania requires investments in education, research, partnerships, and infrastructure to drive innovation and development.

15. Identify the causes for the failure of urban management authorities in handling waste products in Tanzania and suggest possible solutions to the problem.

The failure of urban management authorities in handling waste products arises from the following causes:

i. Limited resources: Insufficient funding and equipment hinder waste collection and disposal. For instance, many municipalities lack enough garbage trucks to manage growing urban waste.

ii. Poor planning: Rapid urbanization outpaces waste management systems, leading to uncollected garbage. For example, informal settlements in Dar es Salaam lack proper waste disposal infrastructure.

iii. Weak enforcement of regulations: Authorities fail to implement laws against illegal dumping and littering. For instance, fines for improper waste disposal are rarely enforced in urban areas.

iv. Lack of public awareness: Many citizens are unaware of proper waste disposal methods, leading to environmental pollution. For example, burning plastic waste contributes to air pollution in cities.

v. Corruption: Mismanagement of funds allocated for waste management reduces efficiency. For instance, funds intended for waste collection are sometimes misappropriated.

vi. Inadequate recycling facilities: Limited recycling initiatives lead to reliance on landfills, which quickly fill up. For example, most Tanzanian cities lack facilities to recycle plastic waste.

Solutions:

i. Increasing funding: Allocating more resources for waste management ensures adequate infrastructure and personnel.

ii. Promoting public awareness: Educating communities on proper waste disposal and recycling encourages sustainable practices.

iii. Strengthening enforcement: Implementing and enforcing waste management regulations reduces illegal dumping.

iv. Expanding recycling programs: Establishing recycling plants creates opportunities to reduce waste and generate revenue.

v. Adopting technology: Using modern waste management technologies, such as incinerators and composting systems, improves efficiency.

vi. Encouraging community participation: Involving citizens in waste management programs fosters responsibility and collaboration.

In conclusion, addressing waste management challenges in Tanzania requires adequate resources, public engagement, and stricter enforcement of regulations.

16. Critically assess the constraints which undermine the welfare of research and development institutions in Tanzania.

Research and development (R&D) institutions are essential for innovation and national development, but they face several constraints:

i. Insufficient funding: Limited government and private sector investment restricts research activities. For example, many R&D institutions in Tanzania struggle to fund advanced scientific studies.

ii. Brain drain: The migration of skilled researchers to other countries reduces local expertise. For instance, Tanzanian scientists often move abroad for better opportunities, leaving institutions understaffed.

iii. Inadequate infrastructure: Poorly equipped laboratories and outdated facilities hinder research progress. For example, universities lack modern equipment needed for advanced studies.

iv. Limited collaboration: Weak partnerships between R&D institutions and industries reduce the application of research findings. For instance, findings from agricultural research are not fully utilized by farmers.

v. Bureaucracy: Lengthy administrative processes delay research funding and project implementation. For example, approval processes for research grants often take months, slowing progress.

vi. Lack of awareness: Limited public and private sector appreciation of the importance of R&D reduces support. For instance, businesses rarely invest in research to develop innovative products.

Recommendations

i. Increasing funding: Allocating more government and private resources to R&D institutions enhances their capabilities.

ii. Building partnerships: Strengthening collaborations between universities, industries, and international organizations promotes innovation.

iii. Improving infrastructure: Investing in modern laboratories and facilities supports high-quality research.

iv. Retaining talent: Offering competitive salaries and incentives prevents brain drain.

v. Reducing bureaucracy: Streamlining administrative processes ensures timely funding and project implementation.

vi. Promoting public awareness: Highlighting the importance of R&D encourages investment and support. In conclusion, addressing these constraints is crucial for enhancing the welfare and effectiveness of Tanzania's R&D institutions.