

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

Wednesday 08th February 2012

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.

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1. Examine six weaknesses observed in the implementation of the philosophy of Education for Self-Reliance in Tanzania.

Education for Self-Reliance (ESR) was a philosophy introduced by Julius Nyerere to align education with Tanzania's socio-economic development needs. It emphasized practical skills, community involvement, and self-reliance. However, its implementation faced the following weaknesses:

- i. Lack of resources: Many schools lacked the necessary infrastructure, tools, and materials to support practical learning. For example, rural schools struggled to establish workshops and farms for hands-on training.
- ii. Insufficient teacher training: Teachers were not adequately trained to deliver the ESR curriculum, particularly in practical subjects like agriculture and vocational skills.
- iii. Overemphasis on theory: Despite the philosophy's practical focus, many schools continued to prioritize theoretical knowledge over practical applications, limiting students' readiness for real-world challenges.
- iv. Resistance to change: Both students and parents often resisted the shift to ESR, as they perceived traditional academic education as more prestigious and beneficial for career advancement.
- v. Inadequate funding: The government did not allocate sufficient funds to fully implement ESR, resulting in poorly equipped schools and limited community involvement.
- vi. Mismatch with economic realities: The curriculum sometimes failed to align with the actual economic needs of the country. For example, graduates were trained in skills that did not match available job opportunities.

In conclusion, while ESR was a transformative philosophy, its implementation was hindered by resource constraints, resistance, and misalignment with economic demands.

2. The major drawback to the development of a vibrant private sector in Tanzania is inadequate entrepreneurship. Suggest the measures which can be undertaken to promote entrepreneurship in Tanzania.

Entrepreneurship refers to the process of identifying opportunities, organizing resources, and starting businesses. Promoting entrepreneurship in Tanzania requires the following measures:

- i. Enhancing access to capital: Establishing financial programs such as microfinance schemes and reducing loan requirements can support small business startups. For example, offering low-interest loans to youth entrepreneurs can encourage innovation.

ii. Improving education and training: Introducing entrepreneurship courses in schools and universities equips individuals with business skills. For example, vocational training in fields like agriculture and technology can empower students to start their ventures.

iii. Reducing bureaucratic barriers: Simplifying business registration and licensing processes makes it easier for entrepreneurs to start businesses. For instance, online registration platforms can reduce delays and costs.

iv. Providing mentorship programs: Connecting aspiring entrepreneurs with experienced mentors offers guidance and support. For example, mentorship programs in urban centers like Dar es Salaam help startups grow sustainably.

v. Creating market access: Establishing local and international market linkages ensures that entrepreneurs can sell their products and services. For instance, organizing trade fairs allows entrepreneurs to showcase their innovations.

vi. Promoting innovation hubs: Establishing innovation centers equipped with resources and technology fosters creativity and business development. For example, hubs like Sahara Ventures in Tanzania provide support to tech startups.

In conclusion, promoting entrepreneurship in Tanzania requires a multi-faceted approach involving education, funding, mentorship, and reduced bureaucratic challenges.

3. Explain six challenges that are facing African States towards the creation of the United States of Africa.

The idea of the United States of Africa envisions a unified continent with a single government, economy, and political structure. However, this vision faces several challenges:

i. Political differences: African countries have diverse political systems, ranging from democracies to authoritarian regimes, making unification difficult.

ii. Sovereignty concerns: Many countries are reluctant to relinquish their sovereignty and control over national resources to a central authority.

iii. Economic disparities: The vast differences in economic development among African states create imbalances. For example, wealthier nations like South Africa might dominate poorer nations like Malawi.

iv. Language and cultural diversity: The continent's linguistic and cultural diversity complicates communication and integration. For instance, official languages vary widely, including English, French, and Arabic.

v. Weak institutions: Many African countries lack strong institutions to enforce laws and promote accountability, which undermines efforts to create a unified governance structure.

vi. Regional conflicts: Ongoing conflicts and tensions, such as those in Sudan and the Sahel region, hinder cooperation and unity.

In conclusion, achieving the United States of Africa requires addressing political, economic, and cultural challenges while fostering cooperation and trust among member states.

4. Describe six advantages Tanzania gets from bilateral relations.

Bilateral relations refer to agreements and cooperation between two countries to achieve mutual benefits. Tanzania has established strong bilateral relations with various countries, leading to the following advantages:

i. Economic aid and investment: Tanzania benefits from financial aid and investment from partner countries. For example, China has invested heavily in infrastructure projects such as the Standard Gauge Railway and the construction of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project.

ii. Trade opportunities: Bilateral agreements enhance trade by reducing tariffs and opening markets for Tanzanian products. For instance, trade agreements with India have boosted the export of Tanzanian agricultural goods like cashew nuts and coffee.

iii. Educational exchange programs: Tanzania collaborates with countries like Germany and Japan to provide scholarships and training opportunities for Tanzanian students. For example, Tanzanian students study abroad through scholarships provided by the Chinese government.

iv. Technology transfer: Bilateral relations facilitate the transfer of advanced technology to Tanzania. For example, partnerships with South Korea have introduced modern farming techniques and IT solutions to local businesses.

v. Healthcare support: Partner countries contribute to improving healthcare systems by providing medical supplies, expertise, and funding. For instance, Tanzania receives support from the United States to combat HIV/AIDS through the PEPFAR program.

vi. Regional security cooperation: Bilateral relations with neighboring countries like Kenya and Uganda enhance border security and counterterrorism efforts. For example, joint patrols and intelligence sharing help combat smuggling and terrorism threats.

In conclusion, bilateral relations provide Tanzania with essential resources, expertise, and opportunities, contributing to national development and improved living standards.

5. Account for the characteristics of bad governance (give six points).

Bad governance refers to the mismanagement of public resources, failure to uphold the rule of law, and lack of transparency in decision-making. Its characteristics include:

- i. Corruption: Leaders misuse public funds for personal gain, undermining development. For example, corruption scandals in Tanzania's mining sector have led to significant revenue losses.
- ii. Lack of accountability: Government officials fail to account for their actions, leading to inefficiency and abuse of power. For instance, delayed audits and missing reports often hide malpractice.
- iii. Poor service delivery: Citizens suffer from inadequate access to essential services like healthcare and education. For example, rural areas in Tanzania often face shortages of teachers and medical supplies.
- iv. Violation of human rights: Bad governance leads to restricted freedoms and abuses such as unlawful arrests and censorship. For instance, journalists may face harassment for reporting on government corruption.
- v. Nepotism and favoritism: Leaders appoint unqualified individuals based on personal connections rather than merit, reducing efficiency. For example, nepotism in public service recruitment weakens institutional performance.
- vi. Political instability: Bad governance creates distrust among citizens, leading to protests and conflicts. For instance, disputes over election results often spark unrest in many African countries.

In conclusion, bad governance undermines social, economic, and political progress, necessitating reforms to promote accountability, transparency, and inclusivity.

6. Assess the roles of Civil Society Organization and Community-Based Organization in the development of the society (give six points).

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) play a crucial role in promoting social, economic, and political development in Tanzania. Their roles include:

- i. Advocacy and awareness: CSOs advocate for human rights, good governance, and social justice. For example, organizations like the Legal and Human Rights Centre raise awareness about legal rights and promote accountability.
- ii. Service delivery: CBOs provide essential services such as healthcare, education, and clean water to underserved communities. For instance, community groups in rural Tanzania establish water projects to address water scarcity.

iii. Capacity building: CSOs and CBOs train individuals and communities to enhance their skills and knowledge. For example, women's groups teach entrepreneurship skills to improve livelihoods.

iv. Policy influence: CSOs engage with the government to influence policies that benefit marginalized groups. For instance, they advocate for improved laws on child protection and gender equality.

v. Disaster response: CSOs mobilize resources and provide aid during emergencies such as floods and droughts. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, organizations distributed personal protective equipment and raised awareness about prevention measures.

vi. Promoting accountability: CSOs monitor government activities and report malpractice, ensuring transparency. For example, anti-corruption organizations expose cases of public fund mismanagement.

In conclusion, CSOs and CBOs contribute significantly to societal development by addressing community needs, advocating for justice, and promoting accountability.

7. Corruption is a social vice which undermines the welfare of people. Show the validity of this statement by providing six effects of corruption.

Corruption refers to the misuse of public office or resources for personal gain. It undermines the welfare of people through the following effects:

i. Reduced public services: Corruption diverts resources meant for public services, leading to poor infrastructure, education, and healthcare. For instance, embezzlement in Tanzania's healthcare sector causes shortages of medicine in rural hospitals.

ii. Increased poverty: Corruption widens income inequality as resources are concentrated among elites, leaving the majority impoverished. For example, corrupt officials often allocate development funds to wealthy regions while neglecting marginalized areas.

iii. Erosion of trust: Corruption reduces public trust in government institutions, leading to disillusionment and apathy. For instance, citizens may lose faith in voting systems if elections are rigged.

iv. Economic stagnation: Corruption discourages foreign and local investment due to concerns about bribery and inefficiency. For example, businesses may avoid investing in countries with high corruption levels.

v. Political instability: Corruption creates tensions and conflicts as citizens protest against mismanagement. For instance, anti-corruption demonstrations in many African countries highlight public frustration.

vi. Environmental degradation: Corruption allows illegal activities like logging and mining, harming natural resources. For example, bribes may enable deforestation in Tanzania's protected areas.

In conclusion, corruption undermines development, equity, and governance, necessitating strict measures to combat it.

8. Due to uneven global distribution of technology, the transfer of technology is unavoidable for developing countries like Tanzania. Explain how technology is transferred by providing six points.

Technology transfer refers to the process of sharing knowledge, skills, and tools between countries or organizations to improve development. In Tanzania, technology is transferred through the following ways:

- i. Foreign direct investment (FDI): Multinational companies bring advanced technology to Tanzania. For example, mining companies introduce modern extraction equipment.
- ii. Educational exchange programs: Tanzanian students and professionals study abroad, gaining technological knowledge. For instance, scholarships to China allow students to learn IT and engineering skills.
- iii. International aid: Donor countries and organizations provide technology to support development projects. For example, solar panels are donated to rural communities for electrification.
- iv. Partnerships and joint ventures: Collaborations between local and foreign companies facilitate technology transfer. For instance, joint ventures in agriculture introduce mechanized farming techniques.
- v. Trade in technology: Tanzania imports machinery and equipment, incorporating advanced tools into industries. For example, medical equipment from Europe enhances healthcare services.
- vi. Training programs: International experts conduct workshops and seminars to teach advanced skills. For instance, training on renewable energy technology promotes sustainability.

In conclusion, technology transfer is essential for Tanzania's development, enabling access to innovations that drive progress and improve living standards.