

**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**

**Year: 2020**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of **seven (7)** questions
2. Answer **five** questions. Question **one** is compulsory
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.

maktaba.tetea.org



1. In six points, argue for the statement that “the study of philosophy is relevant and useful in our daily life.”

Philosophy, derived from the Greek words "philo" (love) and "sophia" (wisdom), involves the study of fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, ethics, and reasoning. It is highly relevant to our daily lives in the following ways:

i. Enhances critical thinking: Philosophy teaches individuals to analyze situations logically and question assumptions. For example, in decision-making, philosophical reasoning helps people evaluate options and choose the best course of action.

ii. Guides moral and ethical behavior: Philosophy provides frameworks for understanding right and wrong. For instance, ethical theories like utilitarianism help individuals make choices that maximize overall happiness and well-being.

iii. Improves communication skills: Philosophical discussions require clarity and precision in expressing ideas. This skill is valuable in daily interactions, where clear communication helps resolve misunderstandings and build relationships.

iv. Promotes self-awareness: Philosophy encourages introspection and self-reflection, helping individuals understand their values and purpose. For example, existentialist philosophy inspires people to find meaning in their lives.

v. Aids in problem-solving: Philosophical methods such as deductive reasoning and logical analysis are applicable in resolving practical problems. For instance, business leaders use these skills to develop innovative solutions to challenges.

vi. Encourages lifelong learning: Philosophy instills a love for knowledge and curiosity about the world. This mindset drives individuals to seek continuous personal and intellectual growth, enriching their lives.

In conclusion, philosophy is not just an academic discipline but a practical tool that equips individuals with critical skills for navigating life's complexities and challenges.

2. Why most of the Tanzanian youths fail to become successful entrepreneurs? Explain by giving six points.

Entrepreneurship offers a pathway to economic independence and job creation. However, many Tanzanian youths face barriers that prevent them from achieving entrepreneurial success.

i. Lack of access to capital: Many youths struggle to secure funding for their business ideas due to strict loan requirements. For example, financial institutions often demand collateral that young entrepreneurs do not have.

ii. Inadequate entrepreneurial education: The education system focuses more on theoretical knowledge than practical skills. As a result, many youths lack the business acumen needed to manage and grow enterprises effectively.

iii. Limited market access: Youth entrepreneurs often face difficulties in accessing local and international markets. For instance, small-scale farmers may struggle to find buyers for their produce due to poor infrastructure.

iv. Fear of failure and risk aversion: Cultural attitudes toward failure discourage risk-taking. Many youths are unwilling to invest time and resources in uncertain ventures, opting for more secure options like formal employment.

v. Bureaucratic hurdles: Complex and costly procedures for registering and operating businesses discourage many young people. For example, obtaining licenses and permits in Tanzania can be time-consuming and expensive.

vi. Lack of mentorship and support networks: Youths often lack access to experienced mentors who can guide them through the entrepreneurial journey. This leaves them without the knowledge and encouragement needed to succeed.

To address these challenges, the government and private sector must provide financial support, improve entrepreneurial education, and create an enabling environment for youth-led businesses.

3. Assess the importance of bilateral relations on Tanzanians' social, economic, and political development. Give six points.

Bilateral relations refer to agreements and collaborations between two countries to achieve mutual benefits. Tanzania's bilateral relations with other nations have significantly contributed to its development in various ways.

i. Economic growth through trade: Bilateral trade agreements provide access to foreign markets for Tanzanian goods. For example, Tanzania exports agricultural products like coffee and tea to countries such as China and India.

ii. Foreign investment: Bilateral relations attract foreign direct investment (FDI) in key sectors like energy, infrastructure, and mining. For instance, partnerships with China have led to the construction of major infrastructure projects, such as the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA).

iii. Technological transfer: Collaboration with developed countries facilitates the transfer of technology and skills. For example, bilateral agreements with Japan have supported Tanzania's adoption of advanced agricultural techniques.

iv. Employment opportunities: Bilateral agreements often include programs for skill development and employment. For instance, Tanzanians working abroad in partner countries send remittances that contribute to the national economy.

v. Cultural exchange: Bilateral relations promote cultural understanding and cooperation. For example, exchange programs allow Tanzanians to study and work in foreign countries, broadening their perspectives and skills.

vi. Political stability: Strong bilateral ties provide Tanzania with diplomatic support during political or economic crises. For instance, development aid from donor countries helps stabilize the economy during challenging periods.

In conclusion, bilateral relations are essential for Tanzania's growth, providing opportunities for economic development, cultural exchange, and political support.

#### 4. Discuss six challenges facing the African Union (AU) in implementing its intended objectives.

The African Union (AU) was established to promote unity, peace, and development across Africa. Despite its efforts, the organization faces numerous challenges that hinder the implementation of its objectives.

i. Insufficient funding: The AU heavily relies on contributions from member states, many of which face economic challenges. For example, some member countries fail to pay their dues on time, limiting the organization's capacity to fund initiatives such as peacekeeping missions.

ii. Political instability in member states: Conflicts and political crises in countries like Sudan and Somalia divert the AU's resources and attention. For instance, ongoing civil wars make it difficult to implement regional development programs and peace agreements.

iii. Weak enforcement mechanisms: The AU often lacks the authority to enforce its decisions. For example, resolutions on human rights violations are sometimes ignored by member states, undermining the organization's credibility.

iv. Dependence on foreign aid: The AU relies on external donors, such as the European Union, for a significant portion of its budget. This dependence compromises the organization's independence and decision-making.

v. Lack of coordination among member states: Differences in priorities and policies among member countries create obstacles to regional integration. For example, disagreements over trade policies delay the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

vi. Corruption and mismanagement: Corruption within member states affects the implementation of AU programs. For example, funds allocated for infrastructure projects may be misappropriated, hindering progress.

In conclusion, addressing these challenges requires stronger political will, increased funding from member states, and enhanced cooperation to achieve the AU's objectives of unity, peace, and development.

5. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of general elections in developing countries like Tanzania. (Give three advantages and three disadvantages.)

General elections are a democratic process where citizens vote to choose their leaders. While elections are vital for governance, they come with both benefits and challenges, especially in developing countries like Tanzania.

Advantages:

- i. Promotion of democracy: Elections provide citizens with an opportunity to participate in decision-making. For example, Tanzanians elect their president and parliament members every five years, ensuring that governance reflects the will of the people.
- ii. Peaceful power transition: Elections enable peaceful transitions of power, reducing the likelihood of conflicts. For instance, Tanzania has maintained political stability through regular elections since its independence.
- iii. Accountability of leaders: Elected leaders are more likely to prioritize the needs of citizens to secure re-election. For example, local government officials in Tanzania often implement development projects to gain public approval.

Disadvantages:

- i. Electoral violence: Elections can lead to violence, especially in cases of disputed results. For example, some regions in Tanzania have experienced clashes between supporters of opposing parties during elections.
- ii. Corruption and vote-buying: In developing countries, candidates may use unethical practices to secure votes. For instance, reports of vote-buying and bribery undermine the integrity of elections in some Tanzanian constituencies.
- iii. High costs: Conducting elections requires significant financial and human resources. For example, the Tanzanian government spends a substantial amount on election logistics, which could be used for other development priorities.

In conclusion, while general elections are essential for democratic governance, addressing issues such as corruption and violence is crucial to ensure their effectiveness in developing countries.

6. In six points, assess the impact of affirmative action programs in promoting gender equality and equity in Tanzania.

Affirmative action refers to policies and measures aimed at increasing opportunities for historically marginalized groups, such as women. In Tanzania, affirmative action has played a significant role in promoting gender equality and equity in various ways.

i. Increased women's representation: Affirmative action has reserved seats for women in parliament and local councils. For example, the Tanzanian constitution allocates a quota for women's participation in political leadership, ensuring their voices are heard.

ii. Improved access to education: Programs promoting girls' education have reduced gender disparities in schools. For instance, initiatives like the "Keeping Girls in School" program provide scholarships and mentorship to girls from disadvantaged backgrounds.

iii. Economic empowerment: Affirmative action programs have supported women entrepreneurs through access to credit and training. For example, women's savings groups in Tanzania empower members to start and expand businesses.

iv. Reduction in gender-based violence: Awareness campaigns and legal reforms have reduced tolerance for gender-based violence. For instance, laws protecting women from domestic violence and sexual harassment have been strengthened.

v. Enhanced health outcomes: Affirmative action in healthcare has improved access to maternal and reproductive health services. For example, programs promoting safe childbirth have reduced maternal mortality rates in Tanzania.

vi. Encouragement of social change: Affirmative action has challenged traditional norms and stereotypes about gender roles. For instance, campaigns advocating for shared responsibilities in households promote equity and mutual respect.

In conclusion, affirmative action programs have significantly advanced gender equality in Tanzania. However, continuous efforts are needed to address persisting challenges and ensure sustainable progress.

7. In six points, account for the failure of developing countries like Tanzania in developing their technological capacity.

Technological capacity refers to the ability to develop, adopt, and utilize technologies for economic and social development. Developing countries like Tanzania face several challenges that hinder technological advancement.

- i. Insufficient funding: Limited budgets for research and development (R&D) prevent the growth of technological capacity. For example, many Tanzanian universities and research institutions struggle to secure funding for innovation projects.
- ii. Inadequate infrastructure: Poor infrastructure, such as unreliable electricity and limited internet access, hampers technological progress. For instance, rural areas in Tanzania often lack the basic facilities needed for technological adoption.
- iii. Brain drain: Skilled professionals often migrate to developed countries in search of better opportunities, leaving a gap in local expertise. For example, Tanzanian scientists and engineers frequently seek employment abroad due to low salaries and limited career prospects.
- iv. Lack of policy implementation: While policies promoting technology exist, their implementation is often weak. For instance, delays in enacting ICT policies hinder the development of a robust technology sector in Tanzania.
- v. Dependence on imported technologies: Developing countries rely heavily on foreign technologies rather than investing in local innovation. For example, Tanzania imports machinery and equipment for industries, limiting the development of domestic technological capacity.
- vi. Limited collaboration with the private sector: The lack of partnerships between government, academia, and private companies stifles innovation. For instance, few Tanzanian startups receive support from the government or established firms to scale their technological solutions.

In conclusion, addressing these challenges requires increased investment in R&D, improved infrastructure, and stronger policies to support local innovation and technological development in Tanzania.