

**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: 2021**

**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.

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1. Describe any six positive functions of religion in the society.

Religion plays a significant role in shaping the values, beliefs, and behaviors of individuals in society. Its functions contribute to the moral, social, and cultural development of communities in the following ways:

- i. Promotes moral values: Religion provides guidelines for distinguishing right from wrong, fostering ethical behavior. For example, teachings in Christianity and Islam emphasize honesty, kindness, and respect for others.
- ii. Enhances social cohesion: Shared religious beliefs and practices bring people together, creating a sense of community. For instance, religious gatherings such as church services or Friday prayers unite individuals, fostering solidarity.
- iii. Provides emotional support: Religion offers comfort and hope during difficult times, helping individuals cope with challenges. For example, prayer and spiritual counseling provide solace to those grieving the loss of loved ones.
- iv. Encourages charitable activities: Religious teachings often emphasize helping the less fortunate, leading to acts of charity. For instance, Zakat in Islam and tithe in Christianity promote donations to the needy.
- v. Strengthens family values: Religion upholds the importance of family bonds and responsibilities. For example, many religious doctrines advocate for the respect of parents and the nurturing of children.
- vi. Influences societal development: Religious institutions contribute to education, healthcare, and social services. For instance, many schools and hospitals in Tanzania are run by religious organizations, benefiting the wider community.

In conclusion, religion serves as a cornerstone for moral guidance, social unity, and the well-being of individuals and society.

2. Show six major problems that hinder some Tanzanians from becoming successful entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurship is a key driver of economic growth, but various challenges hinder Tanzanians from achieving success in this field:

- i. Limited access to capital: Many Tanzanians lack the financial resources or access to loans needed to start or grow businesses. For instance, strict collateral requirements by banks prevent many aspiring entrepreneurs from securing funds.
- ii. Poor infrastructure: Inadequate roads, electricity, and internet services hinder business operations. For example, entrepreneurs in rural areas struggle to transport goods to markets due to poor road networks.
- iii. Lack of business skills: Many Tanzanians lack the knowledge and skills required to manage and grow businesses. For instance, poor financial management leads to the failure of many small enterprises.

- iv. Bureaucratic challenges: Complex and time-consuming procedures for registering and operating businesses discourage entrepreneurs. For example, delays in obtaining permits increase operational costs.
- v. Market access limitations: Entrepreneurs face difficulties accessing local and international markets due to competition and lack of marketing knowledge. For instance, small-scale farmers often sell their produce at low prices due to limited bargaining power.
- vi. Fear of failure: Cultural attitudes that stigmatize failure discourage risk-taking among entrepreneurs. For example, individuals may avoid starting businesses due to fear of losing their investments.

Addressing these challenges through policy reforms, education, and infrastructure development can create a more supportive environment for Tanzanian entrepreneurs.

### 3. Explain six functions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is a central body of the UN where all member states are represented. It plays a crucial role in international governance through the following functions:

- i. Facilitates global dialogue: The General Assembly provides a platform for member states to discuss global issues such as climate change, peace, and security. For example, annual sessions bring together world leaders to share perspectives and propose solutions.
- ii. Establishes international norms: The General Assembly adopts resolutions and declarations that shape international law. For instance, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UNGA in 1948.
- iii. Approves the UN budget: The General Assembly oversees the allocation of funds for UN programs and operations. For example, it approves funding for peacekeeping missions and humanitarian assistance.
- iv. Elects key officials: The General Assembly elects members to important UN bodies, such as the Security Council and the International Court of Justice. For example, it selects non-permanent members of the Security Council.
- v. Promotes international cooperation: The General Assembly encourages collaboration among nations on issues like health, education, and development. For instance, it supported the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- vi. Reviews UN activities: The General Assembly monitors the implementation of UN programs and evaluates their effectiveness. For example, it reviews reports from the Secretary-General on global peace initiatives.

In conclusion, the UNGA serves as a vital forum for addressing global challenges, promoting peace, and fostering international cooperation.

#### 4. With examples, examine six features of globalization.

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of countries through trade, communication, culture, and politics. It has transformed societies and economies globally, including in Tanzania, through the following features:

- i. Free trade: Globalization promotes the exchange of goods and services across borders without significant restrictions. For example, Tanzania exports agricultural products like coffee and cashew nuts to international markets while importing machinery and electronics.
- ii. Technological advancement: Globalization facilitates the transfer of technology between countries. For instance, mobile banking platforms like M-Pesa, initially developed in Kenya, have been adopted in Tanzania to promote financial inclusion.
- iii. Cultural exchange: The movement of people and ideas across borders leads to cultural integration. For example, Tanzanian music, such as Bongo Flava, has gained international recognition, while global sports like football have become popular in Tanzania.
- iv. Increased foreign investment: Globalization attracts foreign direct investment (FDI) into developing countries. For instance, multinational corporations have invested in Tanzania's mining, telecommunications, and energy sectors, boosting economic growth.
- v. Integration of financial markets: Globalization connects financial markets worldwide, enabling capital flow across countries. For example, Tanzanian businesses access international funding through global banks and investors.
- vi. Growth of multinational corporations: Globalization has led to the expansion of multinational companies that operate in multiple countries. For instance, companies like Coca-Cola and Vodacom have established operations in Tanzania, creating jobs and contributing to the economy.

In conclusion, globalization has facilitated trade, technology, culture, and investment, significantly impacting countries like Tanzania. However, managing its challenges is essential to maximize its benefits.

#### 5. Describe six roles of local government in Tanzania.

Local government refers to administrative bodies that manage local affairs and implement policies at the community level. In Tanzania, local governments play a critical role in promoting development and governance through the following:

- i. Service delivery: Local governments provide essential services such as water, education, and healthcare. For example, they manage health centers and primary schools to ensure accessibility for rural communities.

ii. Infrastructure development: Local governments oversee the construction and maintenance of infrastructure like roads, markets, and drainage systems. For instance, they fund the construction of feeder roads to improve connectivity in rural areas.

iii. Tax collection: Local governments collect taxes and levies from individuals and businesses within their jurisdictions. These funds are used to finance local development projects.

iv. Community participation: Local governments encourage citizens to participate in decision-making processes through village assemblies and ward meetings. For example, residents can voice their concerns and propose solutions during these meetings.

v. Law enforcement and security: Local governments collaborate with police and community leaders to maintain law and order. For instance, they address disputes and promote peace within communities.

vi. Promotion of local economic development: Local governments support small businesses and farmers by providing training, market access, and credit facilities. For example, they organize agricultural fairs to connect farmers with buyers.

In conclusion, local governments are vital for implementing policies, providing services, and fostering development at the grassroots level in Tanzania.

6. Explain six measures which have been taken in combating corruption in Tanzania.

Corruption undermines development and governance, and Tanzania has implemented several measures to address this issue:

i. Establishment of anti-corruption agencies: The government created institutions like the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) to investigate and prosecute corruption cases.

ii. Strengthening legal frameworks: Tanzania has enacted laws such as the Anti-Corruption Act to provide a legal basis for punishing corrupt practices.

iii. Promoting transparency: The government has introduced measures to enhance transparency, such as publishing budgets and procurement processes. For example, public institutions are required to disclose financial reports.

iv. Encouraging public participation: Citizens are encouraged to report corruption through whistleblower mechanisms. For instance, the PCCB operates hotlines for anonymous reporting of corruption cases.

v. Enhancing accountability: Leaders and public officials are required to declare their assets to prevent illicit enrichment. For example, high-ranking officials must submit asset declarations annually.

vi. Digitalization of services: The government has digitized services like tax collection and land registration to reduce opportunities for corruption. For instance, the introduction of electronic tax systems minimizes direct contact between taxpayers and officials.

In conclusion, these measures have strengthened Tanzania's fight against corruption, although continuous efforts are needed to address remaining challenges.

7. Critically examine any six demerits of technological transfer from developed countries to a developing country like Tanzania.

Technological transfer refers to the sharing of technology between countries to foster development. While it offers benefits, there are several disadvantages for developing countries like Tanzania:

i. Dependency on foreign technology: Reliance on imported technology limits the development of local innovations. For example, Tanzania imports machinery for industries instead of investing in local manufacturing capabilities.

ii. High costs: Acquiring and maintaining foreign technology is expensive. For instance, advanced agricultural machinery imported from developed countries is often unaffordable for Tanzanian farmers.

iii. Unsuitability to local conditions: Imported technologies may not align with Tanzania's socio-economic or environmental context. For example, large-scale irrigation systems designed for developed countries may be impractical in regions with limited water resources.

iv. Loss of cultural identity: Technological transfer often introduces foreign cultural elements, undermining local traditions. For example, the adoption of Western communication tools can reduce the use of indigenous languages.

v. Limited skills for operation: Tanzanians may lack the expertise needed to operate and maintain imported technology. For instance, high-tech medical equipment in hospitals often requires foreign technicians for repairs.

vi. Exploitation of resources: Foreign companies may exploit Tanzania's natural resources while providing minimal technological benefits. For example, mining firms often use advanced technology to extract minerals without significantly transferring knowledge to local workers.

In conclusion, while technological transfer offers opportunities, addressing its drawbacks is crucial to ensure that Tanzania benefits sustainably and equitably.