

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: 2023

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. "Civic education is an important subject for as it moulds people to be independent, analytical, critical and responsible citizens." Justify this statement with six points.

Civic education refers to the process of imparting knowledge, skills, and values that enable individuals to participate effectively in democratic governance and civic life. It plays a critical role in developing responsible, informed, and active citizens capable of contributing to societal development.

i. Promotes informed decision-making: Civic education provides individuals with knowledge about their rights, duties, and the political system. For example, educated citizens can make informed choices during elections, ensuring that leaders are chosen based on merit rather than populism or bias.

ii. Encourages active participation: It instills a sense of responsibility in individuals to participate in community and national activities. For instance, individuals aware of civic responsibilities are more likely to volunteer, attend town hall meetings, or engage in social work.

iii. Enhances critical thinking: Civic education trains individuals to analyze societal issues critically and propose solutions. For example, citizens can evaluate policies such as tax reforms or environmental laws and advocate for improvements based on rational arguments.

iv. Reduces social injustices: Educating citizens about equality and human rights discourages discriminatory practices such as gender-based violence or ethnic conflicts. For instance, civic awareness campaigns in Tanzania have led to increased reporting of domestic violence cases.

v. Builds unity and national cohesion: Civic education emphasizes the importance of tolerance, diversity, and unity. For example, it helps mitigate tribalism by promoting the idea of one nation under shared values and objectives.

vi. Promotes accountability: Knowledge of civic responsibilities encourages citizens to hold leaders accountable. For instance, Tanzanians have used civic platforms to demand transparency in the management of public funds, reducing corruption in some sectors.

In conclusion, civic education is a foundation for building a progressive society. It equips citizens with the knowledge and skills needed to participate effectively in governance and social development, making it an essential component of education systems.

2. In recent years some parents and guardians in Tanzania have been complaining about immoral values among the youths. Analyse the six major causes of such a problem among the Tanzanian youths.

Immoral values refer to behaviors or practices that are considered socially or ethically unacceptable. In Tanzania, the rise in immoral values among youths has raised concerns among parents and guardians. Several factors contribute to this issue.

- i. Influence of social media: The unregulated use of platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok exposes youths to inappropriate content such as violence, pornography, and drug abuse. For example, some Tanzanian youths imitate harmful trends seen online without understanding their consequences.
- ii. Peer pressure: Young people often seek acceptance from their peers, which can lead them to adopt immoral behaviors. For instance, school-aged youths may engage in substance abuse or risky sexual behavior due to influence from friends.
- iii. Weak family foundations: Lack of parental guidance or absence of role models contributes to the erosion of values. For example, children from broken families or those neglected by busy parents may turn to negative influences for guidance.
- iv. Economic hardship: Poverty drives some youths to engage in immoral activities such as theft, prostitution, or drug trafficking as a means of survival. For example, street children in urban areas often resort to petty crimes due to a lack of opportunities.
- v. Decline in religious and cultural values: Modernization has led to the abandonment of traditional norms and religious teachings that once guided behavior. For example, some communities no longer emphasize the moral teachings traditionally passed down by elders.
- vi. Poor education system: Schools often focus on academic achievements rather than character development. For example, limited emphasis on moral and civic education leaves students without the ethical foundation to make responsible decisions.

Addressing these issues requires a collective effort from families, schools, religious institutions, and the government. By fostering a supportive and morally grounded environment, society can help guide youths toward positive values.

3. Corruption is a threat to the development and prosperity of any country. With reference to Tanzania, validate this statement by giving six points.

Corruption refers to the misuse of public office for personal gain, often resulting in the misallocation of resources, weakened institutions, and stunted national development. In Tanzania, corruption continues to be a significant obstacle to achieving social and economic prosperity.

- i. Mismanagement of public funds: Corruption leads to the diversion of funds meant for development projects, such as schools, hospitals, and roads, into private hands. For instance, reports of embezzlement in public projects have delayed or halted infrastructure development in some regions of Tanzania.
- ii. Weakening of institutions: Corruption undermines the efficiency and integrity of institutions such as the judiciary, police, and tax authorities. For example, bribery in the judicial system denies justice to the poor, perpetuating inequality and dissatisfaction among citizens.

iii. Discourages foreign investment: Investors avoid countries with high levels of corruption due to fears of unfair practices and inefficiency. For example, some international companies have bypassed Tanzania in favor of neighboring countries with better governance.

iv. Perpetuation of poverty: Resources lost through corruption could have been used to improve services and uplift marginalized communities. For example, funds allocated for healthcare are often misappropriated, leaving citizens without access to basic medical care.

v. Undermines democracy: Corruption in electoral processes, such as vote-buying and manipulation, compromises the legitimacy of elected leaders. This leads to governance by unqualified or unethical individuals, which hinders national development.

vi. Promotes social inequality: Corruption benefits a few individuals at the expense of the majority, creating a wider gap between the rich and the poor. For example, in Tanzania, land allocation scandals have left some citizens homeless while benefiting influential individuals.

In conclusion, corruption is a significant impediment to Tanzania's development. To address this issue, the government must strengthen anti-corruption institutions, enforce laws, and promote transparency and accountability at all levels of governance.

4. The social, economic, and political development of many African states has been influenced by multiple factors, including different philosophical ideas. Giving six points, support this statement, focusing on how Plato's and Aristotle's philosophical ideas influence the development of Tanzania.

Philosophy plays a vital role in shaping the ideologies and policies that guide a nation's development. Plato and Aristotle, two renowned Greek philosophers, have contributed ideas that continue to influence governance, education, and societal organization in countries like Tanzania.

i. Plato's idea of justice and equality: Plato emphasized the importance of justice in creating a harmonious society. This concept aligns with Tanzania's commitment to promoting equality and fairness, as seen in its constitution and legal framework.

ii. The role of education in governance (Plato): Plato advocated for educating future leaders to ensure they govern with wisdom and justice. Similarly, Tanzania invests in leadership training programs and educational reforms to equip citizens with the skills to contribute to national development.

iii. Aristotle's concept of practical governance: Aristotle believed that governance should be based on practical and ethical considerations rather than idealism. This is evident in Tanzania's implementation of policies such as the five-year development plans, which focus on achievable goals.

iv. Aristotle's emphasis on the middle class: Aristotle considered the middle class as essential for stability and economic growth. Tanzania's efforts to promote small and medium enterprises (SMEs) reflect this principle by empowering middle-income earners.

v. The pursuit of common good (Plato): Plato emphasized that leadership should prioritize the well-being of all citizens. This aligns with Tanzania's focus on social programs, such as universal education and healthcare, to improve the quality of life.

vi. Ethical responsibility in leadership (Aristotle): Aristotle emphasized the moral responsibilities of leaders to serve their people. This philosophy is reflected in Tanzania's anti-corruption efforts and initiatives to hold public officials accountable.

In conclusion, the philosophical ideas of Plato and Aristotle continue to provide valuable insights into Tanzania's approach to governance, education, and societal development. Their emphasis on justice, ethics, and the common good remains relevant in addressing contemporary challenges.

5. As many governments struggle to develop and improve their respective technological capacity, the same is applied to Tanzania. Analyse six roles of the government in promoting the development of science and technology in Tanzania.

Science and technology are critical for driving economic growth, innovation, and addressing national challenges. In Tanzania, the government plays a crucial role in fostering the development of science and technology through various initiatives and programs.

i. Funding research and innovation: The government provides financial support to institutions such as the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) to promote research and innovation. For example, COSTECH has supported projects in renewable energy and biotechnology, which are essential for solving local challenges.

ii. Establishing policies and frameworks: The government formulates policies to guide scientific and technological advancements. For instance, the National Science and Technology Policy provides a roadmap for integrating science into the country's socio-economic development goals.

iii. Supporting education and training: By investing in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education, the government ensures a steady supply of skilled professionals. For example, scholarships and grants are provided to students pursuing technical courses in universities such as the University of Dar es Salaam.

iv. Facilitating infrastructure development: The government establishes research centers, laboratories, and industrial parks to encourage technological innovation. For instance, industrial parks in Bagamoyo and Dar es Salaam offer facilities for startups and industries to develop new technologies.

v. Encouraging public-private partnerships: Collaborations between the government and private sector promote the commercialization of innovations. For example, partnerships with telecommunication companies have accelerated the expansion of ICT services across Tanzania.

vi. Promoting awareness and adoption: The government raises awareness about the importance of science and technology and encourages their adoption in various sectors. For example, agricultural extension programs educate farmers on the use of modern tools and techniques to increase productivity.

In conclusion, the Tanzanian government plays a central role in fostering science and technology development by providing funding, creating infrastructure, and promoting education. These efforts are vital for transforming the country into a competitive and innovation-driven economy.

6. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is charged with a role of providing protection and assistance to refugees. With reference to the ongoing conflicts within and among Sub-Saharan African countries, assess the effectiveness of UNHCR in protecting and assisting the refugees.

The UNHCR, established in 1950, is tasked with protecting the rights and well-being of refugees, ensuring they receive shelter, food, and security. In the context of Sub-Saharan Africa, where conflicts and instability have displaced millions, the UNHCR has played a significant role in addressing the refugee crisis.

i. Provision of basic needs: The UNHCR ensures refugees have access to essential resources such as food, water, and shelter. For example, the UNHCR operates camps in regions like Kigoma, Tanzania, where refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo are provided with basic services.

ii. Advocacy for refugee rights: The UNHCR works with governments to ensure refugees are protected under international law. For instance, it has been instrumental in advocating for Tanzania's adherence to the 1951 Refugee Convention, guaranteeing refugees' rights to safety and non-refoulement.

iii. Support for resettlement: The UNHCR facilitates the resettlement of refugees to third countries when necessary. For example, some refugees from conflict zones in South Sudan have been resettled in Western countries through UNHCR programs.

iv. Education and livelihood programs: The UNHCR promotes education and vocational training for refugees to enable self-reliance. For instance, the organization supports schools in refugee camps, providing children with opportunities to continue their education.

v. Collaboration with local governments: The UNHCR partners with African governments to improve conditions in refugee-hosting communities. For example, in Tanzania, it collaborates with local authorities to ensure that both refugees and host communities benefit from development projects.

vi. Challenges and limitations: Despite its efforts, the UNHCR faces challenges such as limited funding, overcrowded camps, and political resistance. For instance, the influx of refugees in countries like Uganda and Kenya often strains local resources, limiting the effectiveness of UNHCR interventions.

In conclusion, the UNHCR plays a critical role in protecting and assisting refugees in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, addressing the underlying causes of displacement and ensuring sustainable solutions require concerted efforts from governments, international organizations, and the global community.

7. The current global trend in regional cooperation entails closer and stronger social, political, and economic cooperation. Based on this statement, propose six measures to promote effective and efficient East African community cooperation.

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organization that aims to promote economic integration, political stability, and social development among its member states. Strengthening cooperation within the EAC is essential for addressing shared challenges and achieving collective goals.

i. Harmonizing policies and regulations: Member states should align their economic, trade, and investment policies to create a unified market. For example, adopting a common tariff policy can facilitate smoother trade across borders.

ii. Improving infrastructure connectivity: Investing in regional infrastructure such as roads, railways, and ports can enhance mobility and trade. For instance, projects like the Standard Gauge Railway connecting Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania promote economic integration.

iii. Promoting free movement of people and goods: Removing barriers such as visa restrictions and tariffs can foster closer ties among member states. For example, the EAC passport allows citizens to travel freely within the region.

iv. Strengthening regional institutions: Empowering EAC institutions to address cross-border issues, such as security and climate change, ensures more effective governance. For instance, regional security agencies can collaborate to combat terrorism and piracy.

v. Encouraging cultural exchange programs: Promoting cultural events and exchanges can foster mutual understanding and unity among EAC citizens. For example, the annual East African Arts and Culture Festival celebrates the region's diversity.

vi. Enhancing political commitment: Member states must prioritize regional cooperation by implementing agreed-upon policies and respecting EAC treaties. Political will is crucial for overcoming challenges such as disputes over resources or trade imbalances.

In conclusion, promoting effective EAC cooperation requires a multifaceted approach that includes policy harmonization, infrastructure development, and cultural integration. By working together, member states can achieve the shared vision of a prosperous and unified East African region.