

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: 2024

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. Tanzania adopted liberalisation policies in the mid of 1980s as a response to poor performance of the centralised economy. In six points, assess how these policies have benefited the country today.

Liberalisation refers to the process of reducing government control over economic activities and encouraging private sector participation in economic development. In the 1980s, Tanzania's centralized economy faced numerous challenges, including inefficiency, poor resource allocation, and limited growth. As a result, the government adopted liberalisation policies to revitalize the economy.

The adoption of these policies has significantly benefited Tanzania in the following ways:

- i. Increased foreign direct investment (FDI): Liberalisation opened Tanzania's economy to international investors by creating a favorable investment environment. Sectors such as mining, telecommunications, and tourism have experienced significant FDI inflows, which have enhanced economic growth, created jobs, and improved infrastructure.
- ii. Improved private sector development: By reducing state dominance in economic activities, liberalisation allowed the private sector to thrive. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have emerged as critical players in Tanzania's economy, contributing to innovation, employment, and the provision of goods and services.
- iii. Enhanced economic growth: Liberalisation policies have diversified Tanzania's economy by reducing reliance on agriculture. Growth in industrialization, manufacturing, and service sectors has increased the country's GDP and created a more sustainable economic structure.
- iv. Access to global markets: Liberalisation integrated Tanzania into the global economy, enabling the export of goods and services. For instance, agricultural products such as coffee and tea, as well as mineral resources like gold, have gained access to international markets, boosting foreign exchange earnings.
- v. Technological advancement: The entry of multinational corporations has brought modern technology to Tanzania. For example, the telecommunications industry has experienced significant growth, with mobile phone penetration and internet access improving nationwide.
- vi. Improved consumer choices: Liberalisation increased competition in various sectors, leading to better quality goods and services at competitive prices. Tanzanians now have access to diverse products ranging from electronics to healthcare services, enhancing their quality of life.

Despite these benefits, challenges such as inequality and reliance on foreign capital remain. Nevertheless, liberalisation has laid the foundation for Tanzania's economic transformation and continues to shape its development trajectory.

2. Of late the world has witnessed an escalation of terrorist attacks to a global scale posing serious threats to international peace and understanding. Propose six measures that can be employed by governments and the international community to prevent this problem in the world.

Terrorism refers to the unlawful use of violence or intimidation, especially against civilians, to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. The increase in terrorist activities globally threatens the stability of nations, disrupts economic development, and undermines social cohesion. Governments and the international community have a shared responsibility to address this growing menace.

The following measures can be employed to prevent terrorism:

i. Strengthening intelligence and security systems: Governments should invest in advanced intelligence and surveillance technologies to detect and neutralize terrorist activities before they occur. Cooperation between international security agencies is also crucial in tracking and dismantling terrorist networks.

ii. Addressing the root causes of terrorism: Efforts should focus on addressing factors such as poverty, unemployment, and political marginalization, which often fuel extremist ideologies. By improving economic opportunities and promoting social inclusion, the likelihood of radicalization can be reduced.

iii. Enhancing international cooperation: Governments must collaborate through regional and global platforms such as the United Nations to share intelligence, resources, and best practices. Joint operations and agreements can strengthen the fight against terrorism across borders.

iv. Regulating the use of digital platforms: Terrorist groups often use social media and the internet to recruit members and spread propaganda. Governments should work with technology companies to monitor and regulate online content, shutting down extremist platforms and accounts.

v. Promoting education and awareness: Educating communities about the dangers of extremism and promoting tolerance can counter radical ideologies. Schools, religious institutions, and community organizations should play a role in fostering understanding and coexistence.

vi. Strengthening border control and immigration policies: Governments should implement stringent border controls to prevent the movement of terrorists and their resources. Proper vetting of immigrants and travelers can help identify potential threats while ensuring that genuine asylum seekers are not unfairly treated.

In conclusion, preventing terrorism requires a multifaceted approach that combines proactive security measures with strategies aimed at addressing underlying social and economic issues. Only through global unity and cooperation can the world effectively combat the threat of terrorism.

3. Fair and equal gender relations are important conditions in ensuring gender equality and development. With reference to Tanzania, suggest six measures that can be used to improve such relations in our society.

Gender relations refer to the social interactions and roles between men and women in a society, shaped by cultural, economic, and political factors. In Tanzania, promoting fair and equal gender relations is essential for achieving sustainable development and social harmony.

The following measures can improve gender relations in Tanzania:

- i. Promoting access to education: Ensuring that both boys and girls have equal access to education is vital for bridging gender gaps. Education empowers individuals to challenge traditional gender norms and participate equally in society.
- ii. Enforcing legal frameworks: Tanzania should strengthen the implementation of laws that protect women's rights, such as the Marriage Act and laws against gender-based violence. Legal enforcement creates a deterrent against discrimination and abuse.
- iii. Encouraging women's economic empowerment: Providing women with opportunities to participate in income-generating activities and access to credit can enhance their independence and contribution to family and national development.
- iv. Raising awareness on gender equality: Community campaigns and programs should educate people about the importance of gender equality and challenge stereotypes that perpetuate discrimination against women.
- v. Supporting women in leadership: Promoting women's participation in decision-making roles within politics, business, and other sectors fosters inclusivity and ensures that diverse perspectives are represented.
- vi. Addressing cultural norms and practices: Efforts should be made to eliminate harmful traditional practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation. This can be achieved through collaboration with local leaders and communities.

Improving gender relations is a collective responsibility that requires commitment from the government, civil society, and individuals. By adopting these measures, Tanzania can create a society where men and women contribute equally to development.

4. The 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania stipulated responsibilities of the Tanzanian citizens on national development. In six points, analyze the consequences of neglecting such responsibilities in a democratic society like Tanzania.

The constitution serves as the supreme law that outlines the rights and duties of citizens. Responsibilities such as paying taxes, participating in elections, and protecting national resources are crucial for national development. In a democratic society like Tanzania, the neglect of these responsibilities can have far-reaching consequences.

- i. Decline in public services: When citizens fail to pay taxes, the government lacks the revenue needed to provide essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure development. For example, underfunded hospitals may result in poor healthcare delivery, leading to increased mortality rates.
- ii. Weakening of democratic governance: Apathy toward participating in elections undermines democracy. Low voter turnout allows unrepresentative leaders to gain power, leading to poor governance and corruption. For instance, in Tanzania, limited electoral participation in some regions has led to dissatisfaction with leaders.
- iii. Environmental degradation: When citizens neglect their responsibility to protect natural resources, issues such as deforestation, pollution, and overfishing arise. For example, illegal logging in Tanzania's forests has contributed to climate change and reduced agricultural productivity.
- iv. Increased corruption: Failure to hold leaders accountable creates an environment where corruption flourishes. Citizens who do not question misuse of public funds indirectly encourage inefficiency and inequality in resource distribution.
- v. Social unrest and instability: Neglecting responsibilities such as respecting laws and promoting unity can lead to conflicts. For example, disregarding land laws in Tanzania has resulted in disputes between communities, hindering development.
- vi. Stagnation in economic growth: Citizens who fail to engage in productive activities, such as farming or entrepreneurship, contribute to economic stagnation. For example, in rural Tanzania, the migration of young people to urban areas for non-productive activities has left agriculture underdeveloped.

Neglecting constitutional responsibilities weakens the social contract between citizens and the government. This not only hampers development but also undermines the stability of a democratic society like Tanzania.

5. The current vision of Tanzania is to achieve industrial development by the year 2025. In six points, assess the contribution of science and technology in realizing such a vision.

Industrial development involves the expansion of manufacturing and technological sectors to enhance economic growth and development. Science and technology play a pivotal role in achieving this vision by driving innovation, efficiency, and productivity.

- i. Enhancing manufacturing processes: Advanced technologies such as automation and robotics have improved the efficiency and quality of production. For instance, Tanzania's textile industry has adopted modern machinery, enabling it to compete with international markets.
- ii. Supporting agricultural modernization: Science and technology have introduced mechanization, irrigation systems, and genetically modified crops, increasing agricultural output. For example, improved

maize seeds developed through biotechnology have boosted yields in Tanzania, ensuring food security and raw materials for agro-industries.

iii. Promoting research and development: Investments in research foster innovations that address local challenges. For example, the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology in Arusha has conducted studies to improve renewable energy technologies, reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

iv. Expanding ICT infrastructure: The digital revolution has transformed communication and commerce. Initiatives such as the National ICT Broadband Backbone have improved internet access, enabling businesses to adopt e-commerce and digital marketing.

v. Encouraging entrepreneurship: Science and technology provide tools for entrepreneurs to innovate and create value. For example, mobile payment platforms like M-Pesa have revolutionized financial transactions, enabling small businesses to grow.

vi. Addressing environmental sustainability: Technologies such as renewable energy and waste recycling promote sustainable industrial development. For instance, the use of solar energy in rural Tanzania has reduced reliance on traditional biomass, protecting the environment.

By integrating science and technology into industrial development, Tanzania can achieve its 2025 vision and establish itself as a competitive player in the global economy.

6. Explain how the principles of the Education for Self-Reliance (ESR) philosophy were useful in reshaping the Tanzanian education system. Give six points.

The Education for Self-Reliance (ESR) philosophy, introduced by Julius Nyerere in 1967, emphasized education as a tool for social and economic development. It aimed to equip learners with practical skills, self-confidence, and a sense of responsibility toward national development.

i. Promotion of practical skills: ESR integrated agricultural and vocational training into the curriculum, enabling students to gain hands-on experience. For example, students in rural schools learned farming techniques, contributing to food security in their communities.

ii. Development of self-reliance: ESR encouraged students to engage in productive activities rather than depend on government jobs. For instance, school-based projects such as carpentry and tailoring empowered learners to start small businesses.

iii. Emphasis on communal values: The philosophy instilled the importance of teamwork and community service. Schools organized activities such as tree planting and water conservation, promoting environmental awareness and unity.

iv. Reduction of inequality: By focusing on universal education, ESR ensured that both boys and girls, as well as urban and rural students, had access to quality education. This laid the foundation for gender equality in Tanzania.

v. Linking education to development needs: ESR aligned the education system with Tanzania's development priorities. For example, schools emphasized agriculture and rural development to address the country's economic challenges.

vi. Encouraging critical thinking: ESR discouraged rote learning and promoted problem-solving skills. This approach prepared students to address real-life challenges creatively and contribute to national development.

Although ESR faced challenges such as limited resources, its principles have shaped Tanzania's education system, fostering self-reliant citizens capable of driving the nation's progress.

7. Entrepreneurship is one of the careers that can help Tanzanians to solve the problem of unemployment. However, very few youths are inspired to join the entrepreneurship career after completing their studies. Examine six factors that hold back youths from being inspired to join this career.

Entrepreneurship refers to the process of identifying opportunities and creating businesses to generate income and employment. In Tanzania, entrepreneurship has the potential to address unemployment, especially among the youth. However, several factors discourage youths from pursuing this career path.

i. Lack of access to capital: Many youths face difficulties in securing loans or funding for startups. For instance, stringent loan conditions by financial institutions make it hard for young entrepreneurs to obtain the necessary resources.

ii. Limited entrepreneurial education: The education system often focuses on formal employment rather than entrepreneurship. As a result, many graduates lack the skills and knowledge needed to start and manage businesses.

iii. Fear of failure: The high risk associated with entrepreneurship discourages many youths. For example, stories of failed businesses in Tanzania highlight the challenges of sustaining startups, creating a fear of financial loss.

iv. Cultural attitudes: In some communities, entrepreneurship is viewed as a last resort rather than a viable career. Parents often encourage their children to seek stable government jobs instead of starting their own businesses.

v. Inadequate government support: Policies and programs to support young entrepreneurs are often insufficient or poorly implemented. For instance, youth funds meant to support businesses may not reach intended beneficiaries due to bureaucracy.

vi. Lack of mentorship and networks: Many youths lack access to mentors who can guide them through the entrepreneurial journey. Networking opportunities with successful entrepreneurs are also limited, making it harder for young people to gain industry insights.

Addressing these challenges requires a holistic approach involving the government, education institutions, and the private sector. By creating a supportive environment, more youths can be inspired to embrace entrepreneurship as a solution to unemployment.