

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

111

GENERAL STUDIES

(For Both Private and School Candidates)

Duration: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2025

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **seven (7)** questions.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions. Question **one (1)** is compulsory.
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. “Uneven global development of technology necessitates the movement of technology from developed countries to developing countries.” In six points, validate this statement with reference to Tanzania.

Tanzania lacks the capacity to invest heavily in research and development due to limited financial resources. This makes it necessary to import advanced technologies from developed countries to support growth in sectors like agriculture, health, and education.

Technological transfer helps Tanzania improve its industrial sector. For instance, importing machinery and production systems from developed countries has enhanced the efficiency of local industries, which supports economic development.

In sectors such as health, Tanzania relies on foreign-developed medical equipment and diagnostic tools to manage complex diseases. The movement of such technologies is critical in improving health services and life expectancy.

Education systems in Tanzania benefit from technologies like online learning platforms and smart classrooms that originate from developed nations. These technologies enhance learning outcomes and improve access to quality education.

The use of foreign technology in communication has transformed Tanzania's media and mobile phone sectors, promoting access to information, economic transactions, and national connectivity.

Advanced farming technologies such as irrigation systems, high-yield seeds, and precision agriculture tools from developed countries have been vital in improving food security and agricultural productivity in Tanzania.

2. Gender imbalance and gender inequity are the two current burning issues in Tanzania that hold back the country’s efforts towards addressing social cultural inequalities. Suggest six social cultural practices that need to be addressed in order to eliminate such undesirable gender discrepancies.

The preference for educating boys over girls is a long-standing cultural practice in some communities. This limits girls’ access to knowledge and opportunities, perpetuating gender inequality.

Early and forced marriages, especially in rural areas, deny girls the chance to pursue education and contribute to national development. Eliminating this practice is key to achieving gender equity.

Gender roles that assign domestic duties solely to women and leadership roles to men reinforce stereotypes and limit women’s participation in decision-making processes at various levels.

Inheritance laws and customs in some Tanzanian communities favor males over females, denying women equal rights to land and property. Reforming such laws is essential to empower women economically.

Violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual harassment, remains a tolerated cultural issue in many areas. Addressing these practices through legal and community-based strategies is necessary.

Religious interpretations that promote male dominance and female submission in households and public spaces also contribute to gender inequity. Encouraging inclusive interpretations that respect both genders is important for equity.

3. “Desirable moral values ought to be maintained and promoted.” In the light of this quotation, suggest six strategies for promoting such values.

Incorporating moral education into the school curriculum from early stages helps instill discipline, respect, and integrity in children as they grow up.

Community-based awareness campaigns can be used to promote values such as honesty, unity, respect, and patriotism. These campaigns can involve religious leaders, elders, and local institutions.

Religious teachings that emphasize compassion, truthfulness, and humility can help reinforce moral values among community members.

Media programs such as dramas, radio shows, and documentaries can highlight the importance of moral behavior and the consequences of moral decay, thus influencing society positively.

Strengthening family ties by encouraging responsible parenting and nurturing family environments can help instill moral behavior in children and youths.

Legal enforcement against immoral behaviors such as corruption, sexual abuse, and drug trafficking acts as a deterrent and reinforces societal commitment to moral standards.

4. “For democracy to flourish in any society, democratisation processes have been widely supported nationally and internationally.” Support this claim by giving six evidences that show the government commitment to this process in Tanzania.

The establishment of multiparty democracy in the early 1990s reflects Tanzania’s commitment to pluralism, allowing citizens to choose their leaders from various political parties.

The formation of independent electoral bodies like the National Electoral Commission ensures fair and transparent elections, which is a pillar of democracy.

Regular general elections held every five years allow Tanzanians to exercise their democratic right to vote and change leadership through peaceful means.

The existence of a constitution that outlines the rights and freedoms of citizens, such as freedom of expression and association, shows the government’s commitment to democratic governance.

Tanzania's cooperation with international organizations like the United Nations and the African Union in governance reforms shows external support and internal willingness to embrace democracy.

The growth of civil society organizations and media freedom, though still facing challenges, indicates an environment where government accountability and public participation are encouraged.

5. Why was Ujamaa ideology the right approach in making Tanzania a truly independent country? Explain by giving six points.

Ujamaa encouraged economic self-reliance by promoting collective farming and the use of local resources, reducing dependency on foreign aid and imports.

It strengthened national unity by promoting the concept of brotherhood and equality, helping Tanzanians to identify as one people despite ethnic or regional differences.

The policy focused on rural development, which was essential since the majority of Tanzanians lived in rural areas. This helped improve access to services like health and education in remote communities.

Ujamaa emphasized free access to education and health, laying a strong foundation for social development and human capital formation in post-independence Tanzania.

The ideology fostered political stability by discouraging class divisions and emphasizing cooperation over competition, which reduced social conflicts.

It encouraged the use of Swahili as a national language, promoting communication and national cohesion which were crucial for building a unified and independent nation.

6. Explain six duties of Tanzanian diplomats in ensuring the achievement of the country's socio-economic development.

Tanzanian diplomats attract foreign investments by engaging international investors, promoting investment opportunities, and facilitating business negotiations that can boost Tanzania's economy.

They represent the country in international organizations such as the United Nations, where they advocate for developmental aid, grants, and favorable policies for Tanzania.

Diplomats promote tourism by marketing Tanzania's national parks, cultural heritage, and other attractions, thus increasing foreign exchange earnings.

They negotiate trade agreements that enhance Tanzania's access to global markets for its exports like coffee, tea, and minerals, improving the country's trade balance.

Diplomats mobilize technical and financial support for infrastructure, education, and health projects by working with international partners and donor agencies.

They protect the rights and interests of Tanzanian citizens abroad by offering consular services and intervening in cases of emergencies, ensuring diaspora contributions to national development.

7. Since 1961, Tanzania has been a member of Commonwealth. Suggest six reasons for Tanzania to continue being the member.

The Commonwealth provides Tanzania with access to technical assistance, training programs, and education scholarships which support capacity building and human development.

It offers a platform for international cooperation on global issues such as climate change, gender equality, and sustainable development, allowing Tanzania to participate in shaping global policies.

Tanzania benefits from trade and investment links with other Commonwealth countries, which contributes to its economic growth and integration into global markets.

Membership promotes peace and good governance through shared democratic values and peer support among member states, helping Tanzania improve governance and stability.

It strengthens cultural exchange and sporting events, such as participation in the Commonwealth Games, which foster international solidarity and national pride.

Being part of the Commonwealth enhances Tanzania's global visibility and diplomatic influence, allowing it to build stronger bilateral relationships and partnerships with other member states.