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

111 **GENERAL STUDIES**
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes **Monday, March 07, 2005 a.m.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.

2. Answer ***four (4)*** questions, choosing ***one (1)*** question from each section.

3. All questions carry equal marks.

4. Cellular phones are ***not*** allowed in the examination room.

5. Write your ***Examination Number*** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

SECTION A
COMMUNICATION

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Import substitution industrialisation in Africa has been dominated by multinational corporations and resulted in industries highly dependent on imports, mere assembly plants, mostly consumer-goods enterprises with very low value added. Their heavy reliance on foreign exchange for imported inputs, forces these industries to shut down or operate at very low capacity utilization during shortages of foreign exchange.

The failure of this import-substitution industrialization strategy with its textile first approach, emphasizing consumer-goods production, dictates the need for an alternative industrialization strategy.

The de-industrialization strategy of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank's Structural Adjustment Programme is equally untenable. By striving for effective leverage over the industrial policy of debtor countries, Structural Adjustment Programme insists falsely that African countries should concentrate on the export promotion of raw materials and de-emphasize manufacturing because these countries are said to have comparative advantage only in the production of primary products.

But this is a facile and imperialist strategy for arresting the industrialization of African countries in order to ensure cheap supply of raw materials to the advanced countries and prevent Third World industries from competing with the industrial exports of the imperialist countries.

The alternative industrial strategy must be basically inward looking and self-reliant, both nationally and collectively. It should strive primarily to satisfy domestic demand for manufactured goods and be based mainly on local resources. Hence, it is often styled, the domestic demand for manufactured goods and be based mainly on local resources. Hence, it is often styled, the domestic demand and local resource industrial strategy. Its starting point is an assessment of the domestic demand for critical manufactured goods like processed food, drugs, chemicals, shoes, vehicles and educational materials, then intermediate products like cement, roofing sheets, paints, insecticides, fertilizers, tractors and steel for agriculture, construction and industrial basic capital goods like machine tools, petro-chemicals, machinery and transport equipment. These intermediate and capital goods may be expensive for small African countries to manufacture locally and so they can be produced within cooperative schemes on a sub-regional basis.

Local resources of manpower, capital and raw materials under local sourcing should provide the dominant inputs for the manufacturing of these critical products. African experts should be mobilized to identify different possible uses for local raw materials and the inventory should be publicized to the business community and researchers.

In this way manufacturing based on local resources such as agro-allied industries and petroleum-based manufacturing can provide a major catalyst for manufacturing. Forward and backward integration or linkages can then be developed to expand local industries. Small scale enterprises, then should receive special emphasis in this alternative strategy, though they are

labour intensive, but can be effective against unemployment and their artisan technology offers an excellent opportunity for the democratization of technology.

QUESTIONS

(a) Suggest the heading for this passage.

(b) Which benefits of small scale enterprises does the author point out?

(c) According to the passage, what dictates the need for alternative industrialization strategy for Africa?

(d) Why do the industrialized countries insist on the comparative strategy system of industrial development in Africa?

(e) What is the new strategy suggested by the author?

2. Highlight the role of language in development.

3. "Although Kiswahili is a national language, ENglish should remain as a medium of instruction in Tanzanian secondary schools and higher learning institutions". Discuss.

4. "For communication to play its meaningful role in a society, effective ways of information are inevitable". Justify.

SECTION B
CULTURE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

5. "The impact of cultural change in a developing society is both positive and negative". Substantiate.

6. In what ways can religion be an agent of socio-economic and political change?

7. Examine the role of philosophy in promoting development in the society.

8. Discuss the contention that women discrimination is the main obstacle to sustainable development in Third World countries.

SECTION C
POLITICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

9. How does rule of law guarantee democracy in your society?

10. Explain the contribution of wildlife to the economic development of Tanzania.

11. In your view, are there any advantages of globalisation to a poor country like Tanzania?

12. With specific reference to any African country, analyse the relationship between agricultural development and industrialization process.

SECTION D
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

13. Meaningful technology in economic development should necessarily be appropriate. Elaborate.

14. Taking Tanzania as your case study, account for mismanagement of natural resources in sub-Saharan African countries.

15. Discuss the role of science and technology in the improvement of rural development in Tanzania.

16. Identify and explain social activities which contribute to depletion of fauna in most African countries and suggest the measures to overcome this problem.