**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** **Monday 02th May 2016**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D with total of **eight (8)** questions
2. Answer **five** questions by choosing **one question** from each section, the 5th question can be chosen from any of the sections.
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.

1. “Despite separating state matters from religious affairs among developing countries, there are still many challenges facing them.” Justify this statement by providing six points.

The separation of state and religion refers to the principle that government institutions and religious organizations operate independently without interference in each other’s affairs. However, developing countries face several challenges despite this separation:

i. Religious extremism: Some groups misuse religion to justify violence or promote ideologies that threaten national security. For example, religious conflicts in Nigeria between Christians and Muslims have led to significant violence.

ii. Politicization of religion: Politicians often exploit religious sentiments to gain support, leading to division among citizens. For instance, electoral campaigns in some African countries use religion as a tool to polarize voters.

iii. Religious intolerance: Differences in beliefs can result in discrimination and exclusion of minority religious groups. For example, some communities may face restrictions on practicing their faith openly.

iv. Influence of religious leaders: In some developing countries, religious leaders wield significant influence over political decisions, undermining secular governance. For instance, leaders may pressure governments to adopt policies favoring specific religious doctrines.

v. Inequality in resource allocation: Governments may allocate resources unfairly based on religious affiliations, creating tensions. For example, development projects may prioritize areas dominated by a particular religion.

vi. Resistance to modernization: Conservative religious beliefs may hinder the adoption of progressive policies, such as gender equality and reproductive health rights. For instance, opposition to family planning programs affects population control efforts.

In conclusion, addressing these challenges requires fostering mutual respect, promoting interfaith dialogue, and strengthening secular governance to ensure harmony and development.

2. Analyse six roles of entrepreneurship in the economic development of Tanzania.

Entrepreneurship refers to the process of creating, managing, and growing businesses to generate profit and contribute to economic development. In Tanzania, entrepreneurship plays a vital role in the following ways:
i. Job creation: Entrepreneurs establish businesses that provide employment opportunities. For instance, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Tanzania employ a significant portion of the workforce.
ii. Poverty alleviation: Entrepreneurship helps reduce poverty by generating income for individuals and communities. For example, small-scale farming businesses empower rural populations economically.

iii. Contribution to GDP: Entrepreneurs contribute to the country's economic output through the production of goods and services. For instance, agribusinesses and tourism ventures significantly boost Tanzania's GDP.

iv. Innovation and creativity: Entrepreneurs introduce new products, services, and technologies that address societal challenges. For example, mobile payment systems like M-Pesa have revolutionized financial inclusion in Tanzania.

v. Regional development: Entrepreneurs invest in underdeveloped areas, improving infrastructure and access to services. For instance, businesses in rural regions promote economic growth and reduce urban migration.

vi. Foreign exchange earnings: Entrepreneurs involved in export businesses bring in foreign currency. For example, Tanzania's coffee and cashew nut exports generate substantial revenue.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship is a cornerstone of Tanzania's economic growth, fostering job creation, innovation, and poverty reduction.

3. "For several decades after independence, African nations have been plagued by endless conflicts." With the aid of examples, examine the causes of political conflicts in Africa. (Provide six points)

Political conflicts in Africa stem from historical, social, and economic factors that have created divisions and competition for power. These include:

i. Colonial legacies: Arbitrary borders drawn during colonial rule ignored ethnic and cultural divisions, leading to disputes. For example, the Rwandan genocide was partly rooted in colonial favoritism of the Tutsi over the Hutu.

ii. Weak governance: Corruption, lack of accountability, and poor leadership create dissatisfaction among citizens. For instance, political instability in Zimbabwe has been fueled by governance challenges.

iii. Resource competition: Conflicts arise over the control and distribution of resources like oil and minerals. For example, the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo revolves around access to valuable minerals.

iv. Ethnic divisions: Politicians often exploit ethnic identities to gain power, leading to violence. For instance, Kenya experienced ethnic clashes after the disputed 2007 elections.

v. Foreign interference: External powers manipulate African politics to protect their interests, exacerbating conflicts. For example, Libya's instability worsened after foreign interventions during the 2011 uprising.

vi. Economic inequalities: Disparities in wealth and opportunities fuel resentment and uprisings. For example, South Sudan's civil war is partly driven by unequal resource allocation among ethnic groups.

In conclusion, addressing these causes requires inclusive governance, equitable resource distribution, and regional cooperation to prevent and resolve conflicts.

4. Explain six objectives of SADC.

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) aims to foster regional integration and development among its member states. Its objectives include:

i. Economic integration: SADC promotes free trade and economic cooperation among member states to enhance growth. For example, the SADC Free Trade Area facilitates cross-border trade.

ii. Political stability: The organization supports peace and security initiatives to prevent and resolve conflicts in the region. For instance, SADC has mediated political crises in Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

iii. Infrastructure development: SADC invests in regional infrastructure projects to improve connectivity and accessibility. For example, the North-South Corridor enhances transport links between member states.

iv. Poverty eradication: The organization implements programs to reduce poverty and improve living standards. For instance, SADC's agricultural initiatives support food security and rural development.

v. Industrialization: SADC encourages value addition and diversification of economies to reduce dependence on raw material exports. For example, it supports local manufacturing industries.

vi. Environmental conservation: SADC fosters collaboration on sustainable use of natural resources. For example, transboundary conservation areas promote biodiversity protection.
In conclusion, SADC's objectives aim to create a unified, prosperous, and sustainable region.

5. "In order to survive in a political system, the political parties must perform some basic roles." In the light of this quotation, evaluate six functions of political parties.

Political parties are organized groups of individuals who share similar political ideologies and aim to influence governance by participating in elections. Their survival and relevance depend on their ability to perform the following functions:

i. Representation: Political parties represent the interests of various social groups in the political system. For example, parties in Tanzania represent farmers, workers, and youth, ensuring their concerns are addressed in policymaking.

ii. Policy formulation: Parties develop policies and programs that guide national development. For instance, during elections, parties present manifestos outlining their strategies for economic growth and social welfare.

iii. Recruitment of leaders: Political parties identify, train, and support individuals to take leadership positions. For example, they provide platforms for members to contest elections and assume roles in government.

iv. Mobilization of citizens: Parties educate and mobilize citizens to participate in political activities such as voting and public debates. For instance, they encourage voter turnout during general elections.

v. Monitoring and accountability: Political parties, especially opposition parties, hold the government accountable by scrutinizing its actions. For example, they highlight issues such as corruption and advocate for transparency.

vi. Conflict resolution: Political parties mediate conflicts within their ranks and among citizens, promoting unity and stability. For example, they negotiate solutions to internal disputes or broader societal issues.

In conclusion, political parties play a crucial role in governance by representing citizens, shaping policies, and ensuring accountability in the political system.

6. Describe six reasons for the people to vote in an election.

Voting is a democratic process where citizens choose representatives to govern on their behalf. It is a fundamental right that fulfills several purposes:

i. Exercising democratic rights: Voting allows citizens to participate in the decision-making process, ensuring their voices are heard.

ii. Influencing governance: Citizens vote for leaders whose policies align with their needs and aspirations. For example, voters may support candidates promising to improve healthcare or education.

iii. Ensuring accountability: Voting enables citizens to hold leaders accountable by replacing those who fail to meet their expectations.

iv. Promoting equality: Elections provide an equal opportunity for all eligible citizens to influence governance, regardless of social or economic status.

v. Strengthening democracy: High voter turnout reinforces democratic values and legitimacy, ensuring stability in governance.

vi. Expressing political preferences: Voting allows citizens to support candidates or parties that align with their ideologies and vision for the country.

In conclusion, voting is a vital tool for empowering citizens and shaping the direction of governance in a democratic society

7. Giving six points, examine the contributions of science and technology in socio-economic development.

Science and technology are essential for driving socio-economic progress by addressing challenges and creating opportunities in various sectors. Their contributions include:

i. Healthcare improvement: Advanced medical technologies, such as diagnostic tools and telemedicine, have enhanced healthcare delivery. For instance, mobile health platforms in Tanzania connect rural communities to medical services.

ii. Agricultural development: Innovations like mechanization, improved seeds, and irrigation systems have increased food production. For example, hybrid seeds and modern farming techniques have boosted productivity in Tanzania.

iii. Industrialization: Science and technology support the establishment and growth of industries, creating jobs and boosting economies. For example, the manufacturing sector in Tanzania benefits from advanced machinery.

iv. Communication and information access: Technologies like the internet and mobile phones facilitate communication and access to information. Platforms like M-Pesa have transformed financial transactions in Tanzania.

v. Environmental conservation: Science and technology provide solutions for managing natural resources and reducing environmental degradation. For instance, solar and wind energy promote sustainable development.

vi. Education and skill development: Digital tools and e-learning platforms have expanded access to education and enhanced learning outcomes. For example, online courses help Tanzanians acquire skills for the job market.

In conclusion, science and technology drive socio-economic development by improving healthcare, education, agriculture, and industrialization.

8. Suggest any six strategies that can be applied to preserve our environment.

Environmental preservation refers to actions taken to protect and sustain natural resources for future generations. Strategies for environmental preservation include:

i. Afforestation and reforestation: Planting trees restores degraded areas and enhances biodiversity.

ii. Promoting renewable energy: Using solar, wind, and hydropower reduces reliance on fossil fuels, minimizing pollution.

iii. Waste management: Recycling and proper disposal of waste prevent environmental degradation.

iv. Enforcing environmental laws: Strict implementation of policies ensures compliance with conservation measures.

v. Public awareness campaigns: Educating communities about the importance of environmental protection fosters responsible behavior.

vi. Sustainable agriculture: Practices such as crop rotation, organic farming, and efficient water use preserve soil fertility and reduce environmental impact.

In conclusion, these strategies ensure the sustainable use of resources while protecting ecosystems and biodiversity.