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 07th May 2018**

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. Analyse six problems experienced by local entrepreneurs in conducting their business in Tanzania.

Entrepreneurship refers to the process of identifying opportunities, organizing resources, and starting businesses to generate profit. In Tanzania, local entrepreneurs face several challenges that hinder their success:

i. Lack of access to capital: Many entrepreneurs struggle to secure loans or funding due to stringent requirements by financial institutions. For example, collateral demands by banks exclude small-scale business owners from accessing credit.

ii. Poor infrastructure: Inadequate transportation systems, unreliable electricity, and limited internet access affect business operations. For instance, entrepreneurs in rural areas face high costs and delays in transporting goods to markets.

iii. Bureaucratic hurdles: Complex procedures for business registration and licensing discourage entrepreneurship. For example, delays in obtaining permits increase operational costs and slow down business growth.

iv. Limited market access: Entrepreneurs face challenges in accessing local and international markets due to competition and lack of marketing skills. For instance, local farmers may struggle to sell their produce due to middlemen controlling market prices.

v. Taxation and regulatory challenges: High taxes and inconsistent regulatory policies increase the financial burden on businesses. For example, small businesses often face difficulties complying with multiple tax obligations.

vi. Lack of entrepreneurial education: Many entrepreneurs lack the knowledge and skills needed to manage and grow their businesses. For instance, poor financial management often leads to business failures.
In conclusion, addressing these problems through improved infrastructure, access to capital, and supportive policies can create a more enabling environment for local entrepreneurs in Tanzania.

2. Elaborate six major effects of moral values decay in a society like Tanzania.

Moral values decay refers to the decline in ethical standards and acceptable behavior within a community. In Tanzania, this has significant consequences:

i. Increased crime rates: A lack of moral guidance leads to criminal activities such as theft, corruption, and violence. For example, corruption in public offices undermines trust in governance.

ii. Broken family structures: The decay of values like respect and responsibility contributes to family conflicts and divorces. For instance, neglect of parental roles affects children's upbringing.

iii. Loss of cultural identity: Moral decay leads to the abandonment of traditional norms and values, weakening cultural heritage. For example, the adoption of foreign lifestyles may erode indigenous practices.

iv. Social instability: The absence of moral values creates distrust and conflicts within communities. For example, dishonest practices like cheating in businesses disrupt social harmony.

v. Poor leadership and governance: Moral decay results in unethical leaders who prioritize personal gain over public welfare. For instance, misuse of public funds hinders national development.

vi. Decline in education quality: Cheating in exams and lack of discipline in schools affect students' learning outcomes, leading to a poorly educated population.

In conclusion, moral values are the foundation of a stable and progressive society. Addressing moral decay requires collective efforts from families, schools, and communities to instill ethical principles.

3. Describe any six disadvantages of globalization in developing countries.

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of countries through trade, technology, culture, and communication. While it has benefits, globalization also poses challenges for developing countries like Tanzania:

i. Economic dependency: Developing countries rely heavily on imports from developed nations, leading to trade imbalances. For example, Tanzania imports machinery and manufactured goods instead of producing them locally.

ii. Exploitation of resources: Foreign companies often exploit natural resources in developing countries with minimal benefit to local communities. For instance, mining companies may extract minerals without adequately compensating Tanzania.

iii. Cultural erosion: Exposure to global cultures leads to the loss of traditional values and practices. For example, Western media influences Tanzanian youths to adopt foreign lifestyles, undermining local culture.

iv. Unequal competition: Local businesses struggle to compete with multinational corporations that have greater resources and advanced technology. For example, small retailers may lose customers to international supermarket chains.

v. Brain drain: Skilled professionals migrate to developed countries for better opportunities, leaving developing countries with a talent gap. For instance, Tanzanian doctors and engineers often seek employment abroad.

vi. Environmental degradation: Globalization increases industrial activities, leading to pollution and deforestation. For example, increased logging for export markets affects Tanzania’s forests and biodiversity.

In conclusion, while globalization offers opportunities for growth, it also requires careful management to minimize its negative impacts on developing countries.

4. In six points, assess the strategies used by African countries in conflict resolution.

Conflict resolution refers to efforts aimed at ending disputes and promoting peace among conflicting parties. African countries employ several strategies to resolve conflicts and ensure stability:

i. Mediation and negotiation: African leaders and organizations mediate disputes between conflicting parties. For example, Tanzania played a key role in mediating peace talks during the Burundi crisis.

ii. Regional cooperation: Regional organizations such as the African Union (AU) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) facilitate peacekeeping missions and conflict resolution. For instance, the AU deployed peacekeepers to Somalia under the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

iii. Power-sharing agreements: Conflicting parties are encouraged to form coalition governments to maintain peace. For example, the power-sharing deal in Kenya after the 2007 elections reduced political tensions.

iv. Disarmament and reintegration programs: African countries implement disarmament programs to reduce armed violence. For instance, disarmament initiatives in Sierra Leone helped reintegrate former combatants into society.

v. Dialogue and reconciliation: Encouraging dialogue and promoting reconciliation fosters mutual understanding. For example, South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission addressed human rights abuses during apartheid.

vi. International collaboration: African countries work with international organizations like the United Nations (UN) to address conflicts. For instance, the UN partnered with Rwanda to address post-genocide issues and rebuild the nation.

In conclusion, these strategies have been effective in resolving conflicts, but long-term peace requires addressing root causes such as inequality and governance issues.

5. Why do people vote for their leaders? Explain by giving six points.

Voting is a democratic process through which citizens elect leaders to represent their interests and make decisions on their behalf. People vote for various reasons, including:

i. To exercise their democratic rights: Voting is a fundamental right that allows citizens to participate in governance. For example, Tanzanians vote in general elections every five years to choose their leaders.

ii. To influence decision-making: Citizens vote for leaders who align with their values and priorities. For instance, voters support candidates promising to address issues like healthcare and education.

iii. To ensure accountability: Electing leaders gives citizens the power to hold them accountable for their actions. For example, leaders who fail to deliver on their promises risk losing votes in the next election.

iv. To promote change: Voting allows citizens to replace ineffective leaders with new ones. For instance, voters may support opposition candidates to bring fresh ideas and reforms.

v. To fulfill civic responsibility: Voting is seen as a duty that contributes to the development of the nation. For example, citizens believe their participation strengthens democracy and governance.

vi. To support specific policies: People vote for leaders who advocate policies that benefit them. For instance, farmers may vote for candidates who promise subsidies and agricultural support.
In conclusion, voting empowers citizens to shape their government and ensures that leadership reflects the will of the people.

6. Examine six principles of democracy which are practiced in Tanzania.

Democracy is a system of governance where power is vested in the people, who exercise it directly or through elected representatives. Tanzania upholds several democratic principles, including:

i. Free and fair elections: Tanzania conducts regular elections where citizens choose their leaders without coercion. For instance, general elections are held every five years to elect the president and members of parliament.

ii. Rule of law: The constitution ensures that all individuals and institutions are subject to the law. For example, Tanzanian courts uphold justice by prosecuting individuals who violate laws.

iii. Separation of powers: The government is divided into executive, legislative, and judicial branches to prevent abuse of power. For example, the judiciary operates independently to ensure fairness in legal matters.

iv. Respect for human rights: Democracy guarantees fundamental rights such as freedom of expression, religion, and association. For instance, citizens are free to join political parties and express their opinions.

v. Pluralism: Tanzania allows the existence of multiple political parties, fostering competition and representation. For example, parties like Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and CHADEMA participate in elections.

vi. Accountability and transparency: Democratic leaders are accountable to the people and must act in their best interests. For example, public officials are required to disclose their assets to promote transparency.

In conclusion, these principles ensure that democracy in Tanzania is participatory, inclusive, and respectful of the rule of law.

7. Demonstrate six ways through which science and technology can be employed to improve agriculture in Tanzania.

Agriculture is a critical sector in Tanzania's economy, and science and technology can enhance its productivity and sustainability in the following ways:

i. Mechanization: Using machinery like tractors and harvesters increases efficiency and reduces labor intensity. For example, mechanized farming in regions like Kilimanjaro boosts crop yields.

ii. Improved irrigation systems: Technologies like drip irrigation ensure efficient water use, especially in arid areas. For instance, farmers in Dodoma use irrigation to grow crops during dry seasons.

iii. Development of high-yield seeds: Biotechnology produces seeds resistant to pests and diseases, increasing productivity. For example, hybrid maize seeds are widely used in Tanzania.

iv. Digital platforms for market access: Mobile apps and online platforms connect farmers to buyers, reducing reliance on middlemen. For instance, platforms like M-Kilimo facilitate market access for smallholder farmers.

v. Soil testing and fertility improvement: Science enables soil testing to determine nutrient deficiencies and recommend fertilizers. For example, agricultural extension officers use portable kits to test soil quality.

vi. Weather forecasting: Technologies provide accurate weather data, helping farmers plan planting and harvesting. For instance, mobile weather alerts guide farmers on the best farming practices.
In conclusion, science and technology offer practical solutions to modernize agriculture, ensuring food security and economic growth in Tanzania.

8. Explain six effects of drug abuse to the youths in Tanzania.

Drug abuse refers to the misuse of substances such as alcohol, marijuana, and heroin, leading to physical, mental, and social harm. Among Tanzanian youths, drug abuse has several negative effects:

i. Health problems: Drug abuse leads to physical and mental health issues, such as addiction and depression. For example, heroin abuse causes severe respiratory and cardiovascular complications.

ii. Poor academic performance: Drug-abusing students struggle to concentrate and perform poorly in school. For instance, truancy and dropouts are common among students involved in substance abuse.

iii. Increased crime rates: Drug addiction drives youths to engage in criminal activities like theft to fund their habits. For example, urban areas in Tanzania report higher crime rates linked to drug abuse.

iv. Family breakdowns: Drug abuse creates conflicts and mistrust within families, leading to estrangement. For instance, parents often disown children involved in drug-related crimes.

v. Social stigma: Drug-abusing youths face rejection and discrimination in their communities, affecting their self-esteem and social interactions.

vi. Loss of productivity: Drug abuse reduces youths' ability to work effectively, contributing to unemployment and poverty. For example, industries and farms lose potential workers due to substance dependency.

In conclusion, drug abuse severely affects the health, education, and social well-being of Tanzanian youths. Addressing this issue requires awareness campaigns, rehabilitation programs, and strict law enforcement.