

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

711

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2002

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section **A**, **B**, and **C**.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A, **two (2)** questions from section B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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SECTION A (36 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section. Provide short and precise answers.

1. Define the following concepts:

- (a) Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs)
- (b) Regional integration
- (c) Human rights
- (d) Fertility rate

(a) Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are economic reforms introduced by international financial institutions such as the World Bank and IMF, aiming to stabilize and restructure the economies of developing countries. These programs often include measures like reducing government expenditure, liberalizing trade, and privatizing state-owned enterprises.

(b) Regional integration refers to the process through which neighboring countries agree to cooperate more closely by reducing trade barriers, harmonizing policies, and establishing shared institutions. The goal is to promote economic growth, peace, and political stability within the region.

(c) Human rights are the basic freedoms and protections entitled to every person by virtue of being human. These rights include the right to life, freedom of expression, equality before the law, education, and protection from torture and discrimination.

(d) Fertility rate is the average number of children born to a woman over her lifetime within a given population. It is used to measure population growth and reproductive behavior in a society.

2. Mention three (3) challenges facing Tanzania in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

One major challenge is the persistence of stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS. This discourages individuals from seeking testing and treatment, thereby allowing the virus to spread silently within communities.

Another challenge is limited access to health services, especially in rural areas. Many health facilities lack sufficient personnel, equipment, and medication needed to provide effective HIV care and prevention.

Additionally, risky sexual behavior among youth, such as unprotected sex and multiple partners, continues to fuel new infections due to inadequate sexual health education and low condom usage.

3. State four (4) advantages of division of labour in national industries.

Division of labour increases efficiency. When workers specialize in a specific task, they become more skilled and faster at it, leading to higher overall productivity.

It reduces training time and cost. Since each worker focuses on one task, they require less time to master their role compared to learning the entire production process.

It improves product quality. Specialization enables workers to perfect their techniques, resulting in fewer mistakes and better-quality outputs.

It promotes innovation. As individuals become more experienced in a specific role, they can discover new ways to improve methods, tools, or products in their area of expertise.

4. Identify three (3) reasons for high population growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

High fertility preferences due to cultural and religious beliefs encourage large families. In many communities, children are seen as a source of pride and economic support.

Limited access to family planning services prevents couples from controlling the number and spacing of their children. This results in unplanned and frequent pregnancies.

Early marriages, especially among girls, extend the reproductive lifespan and lead to more childbirths over a woman's lifetime.

5. What is meant by political pluralism?

Political pluralism is the existence and acceptance of multiple political parties and ideologies within a democratic society. It ensures that citizens have the freedom to form, join, or support different political groups and to express divergent political views without fear or repression.

6. Point out four (4) sources of government revenue in Tanzania.

Taxes such as income tax, value-added tax (VAT), and corporate tax form a major source of government revenue used to fund public services.

Customs and import duties collected at borders provide revenue from international trade.

Fees and charges for public services, such as licenses, registrations, and permits, contribute to government income.

Donor funds and foreign aid from development partners also support national budgets, particularly for specific sectors like education and health.

7. Explain briefly the significance of community-based organisations (CBOs) in national development.

CBOs address local problems through community participation. They mobilize residents to identify challenges and implement solutions tailored to their needs.

They complement government efforts in service delivery. For example, CBOs may provide education, health, or environmental services in remote areas where the state presence is limited.

CBOs empower marginalized groups by promoting awareness and advocacy. They amplify the voices of women, youth, and vulnerable populations in development planning and decision-making.

8. Highlight three (3) major areas of cooperation under the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

SADC member states cooperate in infrastructure development, including transport and energy, to support regional trade and integration.

They work together on peace and security through joint operations, conflict resolution, and shared intelligence.

SADC promotes economic integration by harmonizing trade policies, reducing tariffs, and encouraging investment across member countries.

9. Differentiate between good governance and leadership.

Good governance is the system or framework through which a country is managed, emphasizing principles like accountability, transparency, participation, and rule of law. It is an institutional practice that promotes justice and efficiency in public administration.

Leadership, on the other hand, refers to the actions and qualities of individuals who guide or influence others toward achieving goals. A good leader inspires, directs, and makes decisions, but may or may not operate within the principles of good governance.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. Analyse the causes and consequences of unequal distribution of wealth in developing countries.

One cause of unequal wealth distribution is limited access to education. In many developing countries, only a small portion of the population has access to quality education and skills training. As a result, a majority are left with low-paying jobs, while a few individuals with education and connections secure well-paying positions.

Unequal land ownership also contributes to wealth inequality. In rural areas, large tracts of productive land are owned by a small group, leaving most people landless or cultivating unproductive plots. This leads to disparities in income and food security.

Corruption and weak governance systems allow a few individuals to misuse public funds and control national resources. This creates a class of elites who accumulate wealth illegally while depriving the majority of basic services.

Urban bias in development planning is another factor. Governments often invest heavily in urban infrastructure and services, neglecting rural areas where most poor people live. This widens the economic gap between urban and rural populations.

The consequences of such inequality include increased poverty and social unrest. When a large section of the population lacks opportunities while a few enjoy excessive wealth, frustration builds up, leading to political instability and sometimes violence.

Unequal distribution of wealth also leads to poor health and education outcomes among the poor. Without financial resources, they cannot access quality services, which traps them in a cycle of poverty and limits national development.

11. Discuss five (5) contributions of foreign policy in promoting Tanzania's international relations.

Tanzania's foreign policy promotes peace and stability by encouraging diplomatic dialogue and conflict resolution. Through its participation in regional and international forums, Tanzania contributes to peacekeeping missions and promotes non-violent solutions to disputes.

It facilitates economic cooperation. Tanzania engages with other countries to attract trade, investment, and development aid. Bilateral and multilateral agreements improve access to foreign markets and funding for infrastructure and social projects.

Foreign policy strengthens cultural and educational exchange. Tanzanian students and professionals benefit from scholarships, training programs, and partnerships with international institutions, which build national capacity.

It enhances Tanzania's international image and credibility. By advocating for justice, solidarity, and human rights, Tanzania earns respect and trust on the global stage, which opens doors for broader cooperation.

Foreign policy also supports technological and scientific advancement. Through diplomatic ties, Tanzania can access modern technologies and expertise to improve agriculture, health, and industry, which are key sectors in national development.

12. Examine the importance of free and fair elections in strengthening democratic governance.

Free and fair elections ensure that leaders are chosen by the people and are accountable to them. This builds legitimacy in government and strengthens citizens' confidence in the democratic process.

They provide an opportunity for peaceful transfer of power. When elections are credible, political competition becomes a regular part of governance rather than a source of conflict or instability.

Elections allow the public to express their needs and priorities. Political parties and candidates are forced to listen to voters and address their concerns through policies and manifestos.

They promote political participation. Voter education, campaigns, and polling processes engage citizens in national affairs, making democracy a shared responsibility rather than a government-controlled system.

Free elections also serve as a check on leaders. Knowing they can be voted out if they perform poorly, elected officials are more likely to govern responsibly and transparently.

13. With examples, discuss the role of education in addressing socio-economic challenges in Tanzania.

Education reduces poverty by providing individuals with skills and knowledge needed for employment and self-reliance. For instance, vocational training enables youth to work in trades like mechanics, carpentry, and tailoring.

It improves health outcomes. Educated individuals are more likely to understand and adopt healthy behaviors, use family planning, and access healthcare services. This reduces disease and population pressure.

Education promotes gender equality. When girls are educated, they are empowered to delay marriage, pursue careers, and participate in decision-making, contributing to balanced development.

It fosters civic responsibility. Schools teach students about rights, laws, and governance, which helps build informed citizens who participate actively in democratic processes.

Education stimulates innovation and economic growth. Graduates from technical colleges and universities contribute to industries, science, and entrepreneurship, driving national productivity and technological advancement.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

14. Assess the impact of economic liberalization on youth employment in Tanzania.

Economic liberalization has attracted foreign and local investment in various sectors, creating job opportunities for youth in areas like telecommunications, banking, and retail services. This has expanded the formal job market and supported entrepreneurship.

However, the privatization of state-owned enterprises resulted in job cuts and reduced government employment. Many youths who expected jobs in public institutions found themselves unemployed or underemployed.

Liberalization has encouraged self-employment by reducing regulations on starting businesses. Youths now engage in small enterprises such as transportation, agriculture, and technology startups with fewer bureaucratic hurdles.

Despite these gains, the majority of new jobs are in the informal sector, which lacks job security, benefits, and decent wages. This leaves many young people vulnerable to exploitation and poverty.

Furthermore, liberalization has widened the skills gap. New private industries demand specific competencies that the traditional education system often fails to provide, leaving many graduates unemployed or mismatched in the labor market.

15. Discuss the extent to which investment in health services contributes to national development.

Investment in health reduces disease burden. A healthy population is more productive, with fewer days lost to illness, enabling people to contribute more effectively to the economy.

It improves education outcomes. Children with access to healthcare are less likely to suffer from preventable diseases and can attend school regularly, building the human capital necessary for development.

Healthcare investment reduces mortality rates, especially among mothers and infants. This ensures population growth is manageable and that families can invest more in the wellbeing of fewer children.

A strong health sector creates jobs. Doctors, nurses, technicians, and administrators contribute to employment and income generation, which boosts economic activity.

Improved health also attracts foreign investment. Investors prefer countries with stable healthcare systems, as this ensures a reliable workforce and reduces the cost of operations related to employee health risks.

16. “Media plays a dual role in society.” Discuss this statement in relation to Tanzania’s development.

Media plays a constructive role by educating the public on key issues such as health, governance, and economic development. Through news, programs, and campaigns, media raises awareness and promotes behavior change.

It acts as a watchdog by exposing corruption, mismanagement, and abuse of power. This strengthens accountability and promotes transparency in public institutions.

Media supports democracy by providing a platform for diverse political opinions and civic engagement. It facilitates informed voting and public debate, which are essential for democratic governance.

However, media can also be misused to spread misinformation, hate speech, or biased content. If not well regulated, this undermines national unity and fuels division, especially during elections or conflicts.

In some cases, media is influenced by powerful interests. This compromises its independence and may result in propaganda or suppression of dissent, which weakens democracy and public trust.