

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

711

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2005

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. Write short answers.

1. Define the following:

- (a) Transparency
- (b) Globalization
- (c) Rule of law
- (d) Trade liberalization

(a) Transparency refers to the openness and clarity in the decision-making processes of government and institutions. It allows the public to access information about how policies are made, how resources are used, and who is responsible for actions taken.

(b) Globalization is the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries through the exchange of goods, services, information, culture, and capital. It has made the world more integrated economically, socially, and politically.

(c) Rule of law means that all individuals and institutions, including the government, are subject to and accountable under the law. It ensures justice, fairness, and protection of rights by preventing arbitrary use of power.

(d) Trade liberalization is the removal or reduction of trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and regulations to allow free flow of goods and services between countries. It encourages international trade and competition.

2. Identify three (3) sources of international conflict.

Territorial disputes, where countries argue over the control of land or boundaries, often lead to international tension and conflict.

Competition for natural resources such as oil, water, and minerals can cause rivalries and disputes, especially when resources are scarce or cross national borders.

Cultural or religious differences, when not managed peacefully, can lead to misunderstanding and hostility between nations, sometimes resulting in violence or war.

3. State four (4) causes of unemployment in Tanzania.

Rapid population growth increases the number of job seekers faster than the number of available employment opportunities.

Low industrial development means there are limited factories and enterprises to absorb the growing labor force.

Outdated education and training systems produce graduates who lack the skills required by modern employers, creating a mismatch in the labor market.

Privatization and restructuring of public enterprises have led to job cuts, especially where companies aim to reduce operating costs.

4. Mention three (3) functions of the Electoral Commission in a democratic state.

It supervises the conduct of elections to ensure they are free, fair, and transparent, thereby safeguarding the legitimacy of elected leaders.

It registers eligible voters and ensures the accuracy and security of the voters' roll to prevent fraud and duplication.

It educates the public about the electoral process, their rights, and the importance of voting, which promotes political participation.

5. List four (4) pillars of good governance.

Accountability, where leaders and public officials are held responsible for their actions and must justify their decisions.

Transparency, which ensures that government activities are open to public scrutiny and free from secrecy.

Rule of law, meaning that laws apply equally to all individuals and institutions without bias or discrimination.

Participation, which allows citizens to be involved in decision-making processes that affect their lives and communities.

6. Give three (3) advantages of using appropriate technology in community development.

Appropriate technology is cost-effective and uses locally available materials and skills, making it affordable and sustainable for poor communities.

It is environmentally friendly, often requiring less energy and producing less pollution compared to high-tech industrial solutions.

It promotes local ownership and participation by enabling communities to understand, operate, and maintain the tools or systems introduced.

7. Explain the concept of youth empowerment and state two (2) of its benefits.

Youth empowerment refers to the process of equipping young people with skills, knowledge, and opportunities to make decisions and take control of their future. It builds their confidence and enables them to contribute meaningfully to society.

One benefit is reduced unemployment, as empowered youth can start businesses or take on leadership roles. Another is enhanced civic participation, as informed and skilled youth actively engage in community development and governance.

8. Point out four (4) challenges faced by the East African Community (EAC) in promoting integration.

Differences in economic development levels among member countries make it difficult to implement uniform trade and monetary policies.

Political instability in some member states affects trust and cooperation in regional projects and negotiations.

Non-tariff barriers and protectionist policies by individual countries hinder free movement of goods and people.

Limited infrastructure such as poor transport and communication networks reduce the effectiveness of regional trade and mobility.

9. Differentiate between internal and external trade.

Internal trade refers to the exchange of goods and services within a country's borders, involving local producers and consumers.

External trade involves the buying and selling of goods and services between one country and others, and includes imports and exports across international borders.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. Explain how corruption undermines national development and suggest five (5) measures to reduce it.

Corruption undermines national development by diverting public resources meant for essential services such as health, education, and infrastructure into private hands. This limits service quality and access, especially for the poor.

It reduces investor confidence. When businesses perceive a high risk of bribery or unfair competition, they are less likely to invest in the country, slowing economic growth.

Corruption leads to the implementation of substandard projects. Funds are misused or embezzled, resulting in poor construction, malfunctioning systems, and frequent breakdowns that waste resources.

It creates inequality. Those who can afford to bribe get services or favors while the majority are left behind, increasing social tensions and poverty.

Corruption weakens institutions. It erodes trust in government, undermines the rule of law, and creates a culture of impunity where wrongdoers go unpunished.

To reduce corruption, the government should enforce strict anti-corruption laws with severe penalties for offenders.

Strengthening oversight institutions such as anti-corruption bureaus can enhance monitoring of public funds.

Promoting transparency by making government contracts, budgets, and procurement processes open to public scrutiny reduces misuse.

Encouraging whistleblowing and protecting those who report corruption increases accountability.

Finally, educating citizens on the negative effects of corruption fosters a culture of integrity and civic responsibility.

11. “Investment in education is key to economic growth.” Discuss.

Education equips people with skills and knowledge needed to participate productively in the economy. Literate and trained individuals can work in industries, manage businesses, or innovate new solutions, boosting output.

It reduces unemployment. An educated population is more likely to find formal employment or start their own income-generating activities, reducing dependency and poverty.

Education promotes technological advancement. As people learn science, ICT, and engineering, they can develop and adapt technologies that improve production and services.

It improves health and family outcomes. Educated individuals make better health and reproductive choices, reducing population pressure and ensuring healthier, more productive societies.

Investment in education fosters good governance and democracy. Citizens who understand their rights and responsibilities participate in civic processes, hold leaders accountable, and contribute to peaceful development.

12. Examine the causes and effects of dependency on foreign aid in Tanzania.

One cause of aid dependency is the limited capacity to generate domestic revenue through taxation and local investment. This pushes the government to rely on external funding for budgets and development projects.

Weak industrial and agricultural sectors also make it difficult for Tanzania to produce enough goods for local use and export, leading to reliance on donor support.

Poor planning and corruption reduce the effectiveness of local resource use, creating a cycle of borrowing and dependency.

Dependency on aid can limit policy independence. Donors may influence national priorities, forcing the government to focus on areas that align with external interests rather than local needs.

It reduces innovation and self-reliance. When key sectors like health or education are donor-funded, the government may delay investing in long-term solutions or internal resource mobilization.

Aid volatility also threatens sustainability. When donors withdraw or reduce support, programs collapse, affecting millions of beneficiaries and development progress.

13. Analyze the role of the Tanzanian Constitution in protecting human rights.

The Constitution of Tanzania provides a legal framework that guarantees basic rights and freedoms to all citizens. It outlines civil, political, economic, and social rights such as freedom of speech, equality, and access to justice.

It protects individuals against abuse of power by limiting the authority of the state and ensuring that all actions by leaders and institutions are subject to the rule of law.

The Constitution allows the establishment of independent institutions such as the judiciary and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance to enforce and monitor the protection of rights.

It creates avenues for redress when rights are violated. Citizens can challenge unconstitutional acts in court and seek remedies, ensuring accountability and justice.

By recognizing human dignity and non-discrimination, the Constitution fosters social harmony, equality, and national unity, which are essential for inclusive development.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

14. To what extent does the media promote transparency and accountability in Tanzania?

The media acts as a watchdog by exposing corruption, abuse of power, and inefficiency in public institutions. Investigative journalism has helped uncover scandals that would otherwise go unnoticed.

It educates the public on government policies, budgets, and decisions, enabling citizens to monitor how leaders fulfill their promises and use public resources.

The media provides a platform for civic engagement. Through talk shows, interviews, and debates, the public can question leaders, express concerns, and demand action.

However, media freedom is sometimes restricted by laws or political pressure, limiting its role in promoting transparency. In such cases, journalists may avoid critical reporting for fear of retaliation.

Despite challenges, when allowed to operate independently, the media plays a vital role in building an informed and active citizenry that holds leaders accountable.

15. Discuss the impact of urbanization on social services in Tanzania.

Urbanization increases pressure on social services. As more people move to cities, demand for water, electricity, healthcare, and education outpaces supply, leading to overcrowding and poor service quality.

It leads to the growth of informal settlements or slums. These areas often lack proper sanitation, housing, and infrastructure, resulting in poor living conditions and health risks.

Urbanization strains transportation systems. Inadequate public transport and road infrastructure lead to congestion, accidents, and lost productivity.

Health services become overburdened. Hospitals and clinics in urban centers often face shortages of staff, equipment, and medicine due to rapid population growth.

However, urbanization also brings opportunities for service expansion. Concentrated populations can attract investment in infrastructure, technology, and human resources, making service delivery more efficient if properly managed.

16. “A responsible citizen is the foundation of national development.” Justify this statement.

A responsible citizen obeys laws and respects public property, creating a safe and stable environment that attracts investment and supports economic activities.

They pay taxes, which provide the government with revenue to build roads, schools, hospitals, and other infrastructure necessary for development.

Responsible citizens participate in democratic processes such as voting and public consultations, helping to elect leaders who are accountable and committed to national interests.

They promote peace by resolving conflicts through dialogue and rejecting violence, creating unity and social cohesion.

Responsible citizens also support environmental conservation, education, and health programs, contributing to sustainable development and national progress.