THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

711 GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hours **ANSWERS** **Year: 2006**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C.

2. Answer all questions in section A, two questions from section B and two questions from section C.

SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Rostow categorized five (5) stages of social development. Identify the five (5) stages

Traditional Society: One stage is traditional society, where economies rely on agriculture and basic science, with limited growth and development due to traditional practices.

Preconditions for Take-Off: This stage involves preparing for growth, with investments in science education and infrastructure, setting the foundation for economic progress and societal advancement.

Take-Off: Take-off marks rapid growth, driven by science industries and innovation, boosting productivity and economic expansion, enhancing societal development.

Drive to Maturity: This stage features sustained growth, with diversified science technologies, improving living standards and economic stability through advanced development.

Age of High Mass Consumption: The final stage is high mass consumption, where science-driven economies focus on consumer goods, ensuring widespread prosperity and societal progress through wealth distribution.

2. Mention three (3) effects caused by unequal distribution of economic surplus to developing countries

Poverty: One effect is poverty, as unequal distribution limits resources. Lack of science agriculture funds deepens deprivation, hindering economic growth and societal stability in communities.

Inequality: It widens inequality, favoring elites. Uneven science education access creates disparities, reducing social cohesion and development opportunities for marginalized groups.

Stagnation: Unequal distribution causes economic stagnation, slowing progress. Insufficient science investment for rural areas limits innovation, obstructing development and societal advancement.

3. (a) What is corruption?

Corruption refers to dishonest or illegal behavior, like bribery, undermining governance and development, particularly affecting science education and economic integrity in societies.

3. (b) Give two (2) examples of corruption practice

Bribery: One example is bribery, where officials accept money for favors. Accepting payments for science project approvals distorts fair resource allocation, harming educational and economic progress.

Embezzlement: Embezzlement involves misusing funds, like stealing science grant money. Diverting resources for personal gain undermines community development and societal trust in governance.

4. Give three (3) pieces of advice to the government in order to solve the problem of socio-economic development

Invest in Education: One advice is investing in education, improving skills. Training in science and Swahili boosts employability, raising per capita income and supporting societal progress and development.

Reduce Corruption: Combating corruption ensures resource efficiency. Strengthening science project oversight prevents misuse, enhancing economic growth and social stability through transparent governance.

Promote Local Industries: Encouraging local industries increases income. Supporting agriculture with basic science tech enhances productivity, raising economic growth and community development through sustainable practices.

5. Differentiate between Parliament and National Assembly

Parliament: Parliament is the legislative body, including elected representatives, debating and passing laws, like science education policies, ensuring governance and societal development through legislative authority.

National Assembly: National Assembly is a component of Parliament, the primary law-making body, focusing on science-related legislation, differing as a specific legislative entity within the broader parliamentary structure.

6. Identify two (2) main reasons that made Tanzania withdraw its membership from COMESA

Economic Competition: One reason is economic competition, conflicting with trade interests. COMESA's market competition threatened local science agriculture, prompting withdrawal to protect domestic industries and development.

Policy Conflicts: Policy misalignment, like tariff issues, caused withdrawal. Differing science trade regulations with COMESA hindered integration, leading to exit to prioritize national economic strategies and growth.

7. Analyse four (4) factors that affect the provision of reproductive health services

Funding Shortages: One factor is funding shortages, limiting resources. Insufficient budgets for science-based health programs reduce reproductive service access, hindering health and societal development.

Cultural Barriers: Cultural norms restrict service acceptance. Traditional views on science contraception limit uptake, challenging health education and community well-being, impacting reproductive care effectiveness.

Lack of Infrastructure: Inadequate facilities, like clinics, hinder provision. Poor science health centers reduce access, affecting reproductive services and necessitating infrastructure improvements for development.

Skilled Personnel Shortage: Few trained staff limit services. Lack of science-trained health workers decreases reproductive care quality, requiring training to enhance health outcomes and societal progress.

8. Mention three (3) ways in which Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Tanzania are significant

Health Improvement: One way is health improvement, supporting science initiatives. NGOs fund reproductive health, enhancing community well-being and educational access through targeted programs and development.

Education Access: NGOs boost education, like science literacy. They provide resources for schools, improving learning outcomes and societal advancement through educational support and growth.

Poverty Reduction: NGOs reduce poverty, aiding economic stability. Science agriculture projects alleviate deprivation, fostering community development and sustainable progress through NGO interventions.

9. Outline at least three (3) objectives of SADC

Economic Integration: One objective is economic integration, boosting trade. SADC promotes science agriculture markets, enhancing regional growth and development through cooperative economic policies.

Peace and Security: SADC aims for peace and security, stabilizing regions. It supports science education in conflict areas, fostering societal stability and developmental progress through security measures.

Sustainable Development: SADC focuses on sustainable development, protecting resources. Science-based environmental projects ensure long-term growth, supporting community well-being and economic advancement through sustainability.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. Examine critically how the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is implemented

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) refers to a 1948 UN document outlining global rights, with implementation varying across contexts.

Legal Frameworks: One aspect is legal frameworks, adopting UDHR into laws. National constitutions incorporate science education rights, ensuring access, but enforcement gaps challenge full implementation and societal progress.

Education Programs: Education programs teach UDHR, raising awareness. Science curricula include human rights, fostering understanding, yet resource limits hinder effective teaching and community application for development.

Judicial Enforcement: Courts uphold UDHR, protecting rights. Legal rulings on Swahili education access enforce equality, but judicial backlogs delay justice, limiting full rights realization and societal stability.

NGO Support: NGOs advocate for UDHR, supporting implementation. Science health initiatives promote rights, but funding issues restrict impact, questioning complete effectiveness and developmental outcomes.

Challenges: Implementation faces cultural resistance and economic constraints. Traditional norms oppose rights, and poverty limits science education access, indicating partial success but ongoing barriers to universal application and growth.

11. “Without capital, there is no development”. Discuss

Capital refers to financial or physical resources, essential for economic and social progress, with implications for development.

Economic Growth: One point is economic growth, as capital funds projects. Investment in science agriculture boosts GDP, but over-reliance risks neglecting social needs, questioning development balance.

Infrastructure: Capital builds infrastructure, like schools, enhancing education. Funds construct Swahili learning centers, but unequal distribution can deepen poverty, challenging holistic development.

Job Creation: Capital creates jobs, reducing unemployment. Science industry investments generate employment, supporting economic stability, but uneven distribution may exclude rural areas, impacting societal progress.

Sustainability: Overemphasizing capital risks unsustainability, neglecting culture. Focusing on cash crops over Swahili heritage may harm long-term development, suggesting capital’s role needs balance with non-monetary values.

Development Link: Capital drives development, but its absence stalls growth. Lack of science resources hinders agriculture, underscoring its centrality, yet equitable distribution ensures balanced societal advancement and stability.

12. To what extent is economic surplus in production important?

Economic surplus refers to excess production beyond needs, driving development and stability.

Economic Growth: One extent is economic growth, increasing trade. Surplus science agriculture, like coffee, boosts GDP, funding education and infrastructure, enhancing societal progress and stability.

Food Security: Surplus ensures food security, reducing hunger. Extra Swahili grain supplies stabilize communities, supporting health and educational access, fostering development through reliable resources.

Export Revenue: It generates export revenue, improving finances. Surplus science products, like vegetables, earn foreign currency, supporting economic development and investment in public services.

Job Creation: Surplus production creates jobs, reducing unemployment. Processing extra crops for geography markets employs workers, enhancing economic activity and societal advancement through labor opportunities.

Extent: Economic surplus is highly important, driving growth and stability, but equitable distribution and sustainability challenges ensure its impact remains significant yet requires careful management for balanced development.

13. Explain the major problems that hinder effective regional economic groupings in Africa

Regional economic groupings refer to alliances like SADC or COMESA, facing obstacles to effectiveness.

Political Instability: One problem is political instability, disrupting cooperation. Conflicts hinder science trade agreements, reducing regional integration and economic development, challenging grouping success.

Economic Disparities: Unequal economies limit collaboration. Wealthier nations dominate science agriculture, creating tensions and slowing integration, obstructing effective regional growth and stability.

Infrastructure Deficits: Poor infrastructure, like roads, hinders trade. Inadequate transport for science products limits market access, weakening economic groupings and developmental progress across regions.

Policy Conflicts: Differing policies, like tariffs, create barriers. Misaligned science regulations among members reduce trade efficiency, impeding regional economic cooperation and growth potential.

Lack of Funding: Insufficient funds restrict initiatives. Limited resources for science projects stall grouping efforts, undermining regional economic development and stability, necessitating increased investment.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer one (1) question from this section.

14. What are the principles of Tanzania's foreign policy?

Foreign policy principles guide Tanzania's international relations, emphasizing certain values and goals.

Non-Alignment: One principle is non-alignment, avoiding superpower blocs. It maintains independence in science trade, ensuring neutral partnerships and regional stability through balanced international relations.

Peaceful Coexistence: Promoting peaceful coexistence fosters global harmony. Tanzania supports science education collaborations, reducing conflicts and enhancing developmental cooperation with other nations.

Regional Integration: Focusing on regional integration strengthens ties. Tanzania prioritizes science agriculture within EAC, boosting economic growth and stability through cooperative regional policies.

Human Rights: Upholding human rights guides interactions. Tanzania advocates for science education rights globally, aligning with international norms to enhance societal progress and diplomatic relations.

Economic Development: Prioritizing economic development drives policy. Tanzania seeks science technology partnerships, improving agriculture and education, supporting national growth and international collaboration.

15. Explain the contribution of imported technology to the development of social services

Imported technology refers to foreign innovations, like medical equipment, enhancing social services and development.

Health Improvement: One contribution is health improvement, advancing care. Imported science tools, like scanners, enhance diagnostics, boosting public health and societal well-being through better services.

Education Access: Technology improves education, like e-learning. Imported computers for Swahili literacy expand access, supporting human capital development and social stability through educational advancement.

Infrastructure Efficiency: It enhances infrastructure, like transport systems. Imported science vehicles improve service delivery, reducing delays and supporting community development through efficient social programs.

Job Creation: Imported tech creates jobs, reducing unemployment. Science industry roles from new equipment, like machinery, enhance economic stability and social progress through employment opportunities.

Capacity Building: It builds capacity, training personnel. Imported science software trains health workers, improving service quality and societal development through skilled labor and sustainable growth.

16. Assess the role of the press in enhancing democratic process

Press refers to media outlets, like newspapers, playing a role in democracy through information dissemination and accountability.

Public Information: One role is providing public information, ensuring transparency. Press reports on science policies keep citizens informed, supporting democratic governance and civic engagement through awareness.

Accountability: Press holds leaders accountable, exposing issues. It critiques science education policies, ensuring government actions align with public interest, enhancing democratic stability and progress.

Public Debate: It fosters public debate, shaping opinions. Press discussions on agriculture policies encourage dialogue, strengthening democratic participation and societal development through informed discourse.

Awareness Raising: Press raises awareness on social issues, like health. Reporting on science-related diseases educates communities, supporting informed decision-making and democratic growth through media influence.

Challenges: Press faces censorship and resource limits, hindering impact. Bias or funding issues reduce effectiveness, indicating a significant but not fully realized role in enhancing democratic processes and societal stability.