THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

711 GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hours **ANSWERS** **Year: 2007**

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. Write short notes on the following concepts as used in General Studies:

(a) NGO: NGO, or non-governmental organization, operates independently, focusing on social issues like education. It funds science projects, addressing wider community needs with external resources.

(b) Constitution: A constitution is a set of fundamental laws governing a nation, outlining rights and duties. It guides science education policies, ensuring legal and societal stability.

(c) Capital: Capital refers to wealth or resources for production, like money or equipment. It supports agriculture investments, boosting science-related economic growth and development.

(d) International cartels: International cartels are alliances of businesses restricting trade, like oil groups. They impact science industries, influencing market access and economic competition globally.

2. Identify three (3) merits of the economic liberalization policy in Tanzania

Economic Growth: One merit is economic growth, increasing trade and investment. Liberalization boosts science agriculture, enhancing productivity and per capita income through market openness.

Innovation: It fosters innovation, encouraging new technologies. Liberalization introduces science tools for farming, improving efficiency and educational outcomes through technological advancement.

Competition: Liberalization enhances competition, improving quality. In science education, market competition raises standards, benefiting students and communities with better resources and teaching methods.

3. With specific examples point out five (5) risk factors for HIV infection

Unprotected Sex: One factor is unprotected sex, increasing transmission risk. Engaging without condoms in relationships heightens HIV exposure, impacting health and science education access through illness.

Multiple Partners: Having multiple sexual partners raises risk. Individuals with several partners face higher HIV chances, affecting community health and science learning due to health challenges.

Needle Sharing: Sharing needles, like in drug use, spreads HIV. Users injecting with contaminated needles risk infection, reducing workforce capacity and science productivity in communities.

Mother-to-Child Transmission: Pregnancy or breastfeeding transmits HIV. Untreated mothers pass the virus to infants, lowering child health and science education participation, necessitating prevention.

Blood Transfusion: Unsafe blood transfusions increase risk. Receiving infected blood in medical settings heightens HIV exposure, undermining public health and science-related economic stability.

4. Mention three (3) causes of high fertility rates

Poverty: One cause is poverty, where large families provide labor. Rural families have more children for farming, increasing fertility rates and straining educational resources like science.

Cultural Norms: Cultural norms favoring large families boost fertility. Traditions encourage multiple births for social status, impacting health and education access in communities.

Lack of Education: Limited education, especially for women, raises fertility. Without science and literacy training, women have more children, increasing population pressures and educational challenges.

5. How far do you understand by the term “citizenship”?

Citizenship refers to the status of being a legal member of a nation, with rights and duties. It includes voting in science policy decisions, participating in community governance, and contributing to societal development through education and civic engagement.

6. List down four (4) categories of members of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania

Constituency Members: Elected representatives from districts, representing local science education needs in legislative debates.

Women Special Seats: Reserved seats for women, ensuring gender balance in science policy discussions and educational advocacy.

Presidential Appointees: Appointed experts, like science educators, advising on national policies and development strategies in Parliament.

Zanzibar Members: Representatives from Zanzibar, addressing regional science and education issues, ensuring balanced governance representation.

7. Differentiate between customary and statute laws

Customary Law: Customary law derives from traditional practices, like tribal norms, governing science-related community disputes informally, based on cultural heritage and oral traditions.

Statute Law: Statute law is written legislation, like national science education acts, formally enacted by Parliament, providing structured, enforceable regulations for societal order and development.

8. Explain briefly the meaning of regional integration

Regional integration refers to the process of countries cooperating economically and politically, like in trade blocs. It enhances science education through shared resources, improving regional stability and development through collaborative policies and initiatives.

9. Identify four (4) areas of cooperation as agreed in the newly established East African Commission (EAC)

Trade: One area is trade, boosting economic ties through science agriculture exports, enhancing regional market access and development.

Infrastructure: Cooperation in infrastructure, like transport, supports science education, improving connectivity and resource sharing across member states.

Security: Joint security efforts ensure stability, protecting science research and educational programs, fostering a safe environment for regional progress.

Education: Collaborative education programs, like science training, promote knowledge exchange, enhancing regional human capital and developmental capacity.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. (a) What is internal trade?

Internal trade refers to the exchange of goods and services within a country, like selling science equipment locally. It boosts economic growth, supports agriculture, and enhances community development through domestic commerce.

10. (b) Analyse five (5) problems facing Tanzania to compete in the international trade

Infrastructure Deficits: One problem is poor infrastructure, limiting export efficiency. Inadequate roads hinder science agriculture shipments, reducing competitiveness in global markets and economic growth.

High Production Costs: High costs, like labor, challenge competition. Expensive science farming inputs lower profitability, making it hard to match international prices, affecting trade performance.

Limited Technology: Lack of advanced technology hampers production. Outdated science tools in agriculture reduce quality, weakening global market position and trade competitiveness.

Trade Barriers: Tariffs and regulations restrict access. International barriers on science products limit market entry, reducing Tanzania's trade effectiveness and economic development.

Low Skills: Insufficient skilled labor impacts quality. Inadequate science training in farming reduces export standards, hindering competitiveness and international trade success.

11. Enumerate five (5) important ways of freedom of press in any democratic country

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

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

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

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

Protection of Rights: It protects rights, defending free speech. Press advocacy for science education access ensures equal opportunities, reinforcing democratic values and societal equity.

12. Child abuse has been persistent in most of the societies in Tanzania. Discuss

Child abuse refers to physical, emotional, or neglectful harm to children, prevalent in societies, challenging their rights and development.

Physical Abuse: One point is physical harm, like beating, affecting health. Children suffer injuries, reducing science learning capacity and requiring protective interventions for well-being.

Emotional Abuse: Emotional harm, like verbal insults, impacts mental health. Children face low self-esteem, hindering educational participation in Swahili classes and necessitating psychological support.

Neglect: Neglect, like lack of food, limits development. Children miss school for science, suffering malnutrition, requiring community action to ensure basic needs and education access.

Exploitation: Child labor exploits young individuals, denying rights. Working in agriculture instead of studying science restricts education, needing legal enforcement to protect children and promote learning.

Cultural Norms: Cultural acceptance of harsh discipline perpetuates abuse. Traditional practices excuse violence, reducing science education opportunities, demanding awareness campaigns for change and child protection.

13. Analyse three (3) advantages and two (2) limitations of specialization and division of labour

Advantages:

Efficiency: One advantage is efficiency, as workers focus on tasks. Science experts in agriculture work faster, boosting output and economic growth through specialized roles.

Skill Development: Specialization enhances skills, improving quality. Swahili translators refine expertise, raising educational and professional standards through focused training.

Innovation: It fosters innovation, encouraging expertise. Science specialists develop new farming techniques, enhancing productivity and societal progress through specialized knowledge.

Limitations:

Monotony: Repetitive tasks cause boredom, reducing morale. Science workers face routine, lowering productivity and engagement in schools, posing challenges to performance.

Dependency: Specialization creates reliance, risking inefficiencies. Geography specialists' absence disrupts teams, hindering overall educational progress and operational stability.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

14. Show the main causes of land degradation in developing countries and suggest ways of curbing it

Land degradation refers to the decline in land quality, affecting agriculture and development in regions.

Causes:

Deforestation: One cause is deforestation, clearing land for farming. Trees are cut for science agriculture, reducing soil fertility and causing erosion, threatening food production and economic stability.

Overgrazing: Overgrazing by livestock depletes vegetation. Excessive grazing in pastoral areas erodes soil, impacting science-related farming and necessitating sustainable land use practices.

Poor Farming Practices: Inappropriate methods, like monoculture, degrade land. Intensive science crop planting exhausts soil nutrients, requiring better agricultural techniques to prevent degradation.

Ways of Curbing:

Afforestation: Planting trees restores land, combating erosion. Reforestation programs for science agriculture improve soil health, enhancing sustainability and food security.

Sustainable Farming: Adopting sustainable practices, like crop rotation, preserves land. Rotating science crops maintains nutrients, reducing degradation and supporting long-term agricultural productivity.

Regulating Grazing: Controlling livestock numbers prevents overgrazing. Managing grazing in science pastoral areas protects vegetation, ensuring land fertility and economic stability through balanced use.

15. Explain the significant role played by surplus production in the developing of any country of your choice

Surplus production refers to excess goods, like crops, beyond immediate needs, driving development.

Economic Growth: One role 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.

Technological Advancement: Surplus drives technological innovation, improving efficiency. Investing in science irrigation for surplus farming enhances productivity, supporting long-term development and agricultural growth.

16. To what extent does the government of Tanzania play the role of developing a plural society in the country?

Plural society refers to a diverse community with multiple ethnic, cultural, and religious groups, coexisting peacefully, influenced by government policies.

Policy Implementation: One extent is policy implementation, promoting diversity. The government enacts laws for science education access across groups, fostering inclusion but facing implementation challenges, showing moderate success in pluralism.

Cultural Programs: Cultural initiatives, like festivals, enhance pluralism. Government support for Swahili events unites communities, but regional tensions limit full integration, indicating partial effectiveness in building a plural society.

Education Equity: Education policies ensure equity, reducing divides. Science and geography curricula include all cultures, but rural-urban gaps persist, suggesting a balanced but incomplete role in plural development.

Legal Protections: Laws protect minority rights, supporting pluralism. Anti-discrimination statutes safeguard science education access, yet enforcement varies, showing limited but significant government impact on plural society.

Extent: The government plays a substantial but not fully effective role, advancing pluralism through policies and programs, yet challenges like inequality and cultural tensions limit complete plural society development, requiring ongoing efforts.