

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

711

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2009

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).

maktaba.tetea.org



SECTION A (36 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section. Give short, precise answers.

1. Define the following:

- (a) Civic responsibility
- (b) Free market economy
- (c) Political tolerance
- (d) Poverty cycle

(a) Civic responsibility refers to the duties and obligations that a citizen has toward the state and fellow citizens. These include obeying the law, voting, paying taxes, and participating in community development.

(b) A free market economy is an economic system where prices and production are determined by unrestricted competition between privately owned businesses, with minimal government intervention.

(c) Political tolerance is the acceptance of different political opinions, beliefs, and practices within a democratic society, even when they conflict with one's own views.

(d) The poverty cycle is a situation where poverty persists from one generation to the next due to lack of education, employment opportunities, healthcare, and other essential services that are needed to break the cycle.

2. List three (3) characteristics of a democratic society.

A democratic society allows citizens to freely elect their leaders through regular, fair, and competitive elections.

It upholds the rule of law, ensuring that all individuals and institutions are subject to the law equally and without discrimination.

It guarantees fundamental human rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, religion, and association.

3. Mention four (4) negative effects of poor waste management in urban areas.

Poor waste management leads to the spread of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and malaria due to stagnant water and unhygienic conditions.

It causes environmental pollution, including contamination of water sources and air pollution from burning waste.

Blocked drainage systems due to littering increase flooding during rains, damaging property and infrastructure.

It degrades the aesthetic value of urban centers, discouraging tourism and investment.

4. Identify three (3) roles of international organizations in promoting peace.

International organizations mediate and resolve conflicts between countries through diplomacy and dialogue.

They send peacekeeping missions to areas affected by war or instability to protect civilians and support ceasefires.

They promote human rights and justice by monitoring violations and supporting legal frameworks to prevent violence and discrimination.

5. Outline four (4) strategies Tanzania uses to reduce population pressure.

Promotion of family planning through education and access to reproductive health services helps control birth rates.

Improving girl child education delays early marriage and childbirth, which contributes to population stabilization.

Public awareness campaigns inform citizens about the economic and social effects of high population growth.

Encouraging rural development reduces migration to urban areas and helps balance population distribution.

6. Give three (3) roles of youth in protecting the environment.

Youth participate in tree planting and environmental conservation campaigns, helping restore and protect natural habitats.

They educate communities about the dangers of environmental degradation through clubs, media, and school activities.

Youth engage in innovative eco-friendly projects such as recycling and green technologies that reduce pollution.

7. Distinguish between direct democracy and representative democracy.

Direct democracy is a system where citizens themselves make decisions on laws and policies through voting or public forums without intermediaries.

Representative democracy is where citizens elect leaders to represent them in decision-making bodies such as parliaments or councils.

8. State three (3) reasons why Tanzania promotes Kiswahili as a national language.

Kiswahili promotes national unity by providing a common language for communication among diverse ethnic groups.

It enhances participation in governance as citizens can access legal and government information in a language they understand.

Promoting Kiswahili preserves cultural heritage and strengthens Tanzania's identity both regionally and globally.

9. Highlight four (4) advantages of using ICT in governance.

ICT increases transparency by providing open access to government information and services online.

It enhances efficiency in public service delivery through digital platforms for registration, taxation, and communication.

ICT promotes citizen engagement by enabling feedback and interaction with government officials through websites and social media.

It reduces costs and time associated with manual processes in administration and record-keeping.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. With examples, explain how globalization influences culture in Tanzania.

Globalization has introduced new lifestyles and values into Tanzanian society through music, fashion, and entertainment. For instance, Western clothing styles and international music genres have become popular, especially among youth, gradually replacing traditional attire and local music.

The widespread use of social media platforms like Facebook, TikTok, and Instagram has changed how people communicate and interact. This shift has influenced language use, social behavior, and even perceptions of beauty and success.

Globalization has also influenced food culture. Fast food chains and foreign cuisines are becoming more common in urban areas, replacing traditional dishes and altering local eating habits.

On a positive note, globalization has enabled Tanzanians to showcase their own culture globally. Traditional dances, music, and crafts are now shared worldwide through digital platforms and cultural festivals, promoting national pride and identity.

However, there is also concern about cultural erosion. Some traditional practices, languages, and community values are declining as younger generations adopt global trends, often without preserving local heritage.

11. Evaluate the importance of promoting entrepreneurship among youth for national development.

Promoting youth entrepreneurship reduces unemployment. When young people are supported to start their own businesses, they create jobs not only for themselves but also for others, easing pressure on the formal job market.

It fosters innovation and creativity. Young entrepreneurs often develop unique solutions and technologies that solve local problems and improve productivity in agriculture, manufacturing, and services.

Entrepreneurship contributes to economic growth. Small and medium enterprises generate income, pay taxes, and stimulate trade, helping to grow the national economy.

It reduces dependency on government support. Empowered youth can sustain themselves and contribute to their communities, reducing poverty and social vulnerability.

Promoting entrepreneurship nurtures leadership and responsibility. Young people become more engaged in community development and are likely to take part in civic and political processes.

12. Examine the role of the judiciary in ensuring justice and rule of law in Tanzania.

The judiciary interprets and applies the law, ensuring that all individuals, including government officials, are subject to the law. This promotes fairness and prevents abuse of power.

It settles disputes between citizens, organizations, and the state. Courts offer a legal platform for resolving conflicts in a peaceful and just manner, upholding the rights of all parties.

The judiciary protects human rights by reviewing laws and government actions to ensure they comply with the Constitution. Citizens can challenge unlawful acts and seek remedies through the courts.

It acts as a check on other branches of government. By declaring laws or executive actions unconstitutional, the judiciary maintains the balance of power in a democratic system.

Independence of the judiciary builds public trust. When people believe the courts are fair and impartial, they are more likely to respect the rule of law and seek justice through legal means.

13. Describe the causes and effects of environmental pollution in Tanzania.

One cause is industrial waste. Factories discharge chemicals and smoke into water bodies and the atmosphere, polluting the environment and threatening human and animal life.

Poor waste disposal practices, especially in urban areas, contribute to land and water pollution. Uncollected garbage and plastic waste block drainage and contaminate soil.

Use of agrochemicals in farming, such as pesticides and fertilizers, pollutes rivers and groundwater, affecting aquatic life and public health.

Air pollution results from vehicle emissions, burning of waste, and charcoal use, particularly in cities, contributing to respiratory diseases and climate change.

Pollution reduces agricultural productivity by degrading soil and water, lowers tourism due to poor environmental quality, and increases healthcare costs due to pollution-related diseases.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

14. Discuss how equal access to education reduces gender inequality in society.

Equal access to education empowers both girls and boys with knowledge and skills needed to compete fairly in the job market. This reduces the economic gap between men and women.

Education delays early marriages and pregnancies. Girls who stay in school are more likely to make informed choices, leading to healthier and more stable families.

It increases women's participation in leadership and decision-making. Educated women are confident to take roles in politics, business, and community leadership, breaking traditional gender barriers.

Education promotes awareness of rights. Women learn to defend themselves against abuse and discrimination, and to advocate for equal treatment in society.

When both genders are educated, societal attitudes begin to change, promoting respect, cooperation, and shared responsibilities at home, work, and in public life.

15. “Foreign policy shapes Tanzania’s relationship with other countries.” Discuss this in detail.

Foreign policy determines how Tanzania interacts with other nations to achieve its national interests, including peace, trade, and development.

Through diplomacy, Tanzania maintains peaceful relations with neighbors and participates in conflict resolution efforts, such as peacekeeping missions in Africa.

It attracts foreign investment and aid. Tanzania's policy of non-alignment and peaceful cooperation creates a stable environment that appeals to donors and investors.

Foreign policy promotes regional integration. Tanzania is a member of the EAC, SADC, and the AU, which facilitate economic, political, and social collaboration among African countries.

It enables cultural and educational exchange. Bilateral and multilateral agreements support scholarships, research, and tourism, enhancing mutual understanding and development.

16. Assess the impact of technology on political participation and democratic governance.

Technology enhances access to information. Citizens can learn about their rights, political parties, and government actions through websites, news apps, and social media.

It promotes civic engagement. Online platforms enable people to discuss issues, organize campaigns, and advocate for change, making democracy more inclusive.

Digital tools simplify voter registration and election monitoring, reducing fraud and increasing confidence in the electoral process.

Technology increases government accountability. Citizens use social media to report corruption, poor service, or abuse of power, pressuring officials to respond.

However, misinformation and cyber threats pose challenges. Fake news and online manipulation can mislead voters and harm public trust if not properly managed.