

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

711

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2010**

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**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 and clear answers.*

1. Define the following:

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Economic reforms
- (c) Social cohesion
- (d) Electoral process

(a) Democracy is a system of government in which power belongs to the people, who exercise it directly or through elected representatives, ensuring freedom, equality, and participation.

(b) Economic reforms refer to deliberate changes made in a country's policies, regulations, and structures to improve economic performance, often including liberalization, privatization, and tax adjustments.

(c) Social cohesion is the strength of relationships and sense of solidarity among members of a society. It reflects how well people cooperate, share values, and work together toward common goals.

(d) Electoral process is the series of steps and procedures through which leaders are chosen in a democratic system, including voter registration, campaigning, voting, counting, and declaration of results.

2. Identify three (3) benefits of regional cooperation in East Africa.

It promotes free trade and economic integration among member countries, allowing for easier movement of goods and services.

It fosters peace and political stability through diplomatic collaboration and joint conflict resolution mechanisms.

It enhances infrastructure development through shared regional projects such as transport corridors, energy networks, and communication systems.

3. State four (4) responsibilities of a Member of Parliament.

Representing the views and interests of their constituents in the legislative assembly.

Participating in the creation, amendment, and passing of laws.

Oversight of government actions and expenditures through parliamentary committees.

Approving national budgets and discussing matters of national importance.

4. Mention three (3) causes of high youth unemployment in urban areas.

Limited job opportunities due to slow economic growth and low industrialization.

Mismatch between the education system and labor market demands, leaving youth with irrelevant skills.

Rapid rural-urban migration increases job competition in cities beyond what the economy can absorb.

5. Outline four (4) features of a democratic constitution.

Guarantees of fundamental human rights and freedoms to all citizens.

Provision for separation of powers among the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

Recognition of multiparty political systems and free elections.

Establishment of mechanisms for rule of law, accountability, and citizen participation.

6. Give three (3) effects of gender-based violence on society.

It reduces productivity as victims may suffer physical and psychological trauma that limits their capacity to work or study.

It increases healthcare costs due to treatment of injuries and psychological support for survivors.

It promotes fear, inequality, and division in society, undermining social development and unity.

7. Differentiate between formal and informal education.

Formal education is structured, curriculum-based learning provided by schools, colleges, and universities, leading to certification.

Informal education is unstructured learning gained through experience, observation, or daily interactions without following a fixed syllabus.

8. List three (3) roles of civil society in ensuring social accountability.

Monitoring government spending and service delivery to detect inefficiencies and corruption.

Mobilizing communities to participate in decision-making and demand their rights.

Advocating for transparency, equity, and justice in policy implementation and governance.

9. Highlight four (4) reasons why governments collect taxes.

To finance public services such as education, healthcare, and security.

To develop infrastructure like roads, water systems, and electricity networks.

To redistribute wealth and reduce inequality through social welfare programs.

To support administrative and operational functions of the government.

### **SECTION B (40 Marks)**

*Answer two (2) questions from this section.*

10. Explain five (5) challenges that hinder economic growth in Tanzania.

One challenge is inadequate infrastructure. Poor road networks, unreliable electricity, and limited access to water and communication services slow down production, transportation, and business operations.

Low levels of industrialization limit value addition to local raw materials. Most exports are unprocessed, reducing potential earnings and employment opportunities within the country.

Corruption and weak institutions mismanage public funds and scare away investors. This reduces efficiency and erodes trust in both government and business environments.

Limited access to capital affects small and medium enterprises. Many Tanzanians, especially in rural areas, struggle to obtain loans and financial services to start or grow businesses.

Rapid population growth exerts pressure on resources and social services. It increases unemployment and reduces per capita income, hindering economic advancement.

11. Assess the importance of women empowerment in sustainable development.

Women empowerment increases household income. When women are educated and economically active, they contribute directly to the wellbeing of their families and national development.

Empowered women make informed decisions on health, education, and family planning. This improves child survival rates, reduces poverty, and promotes sustainable population growth.

It enhances political participation and leadership. Involving women in decision-making ensures diverse perspectives and fair policies that address the needs of all citizens.

Women's involvement in environmental conservation and community development projects promotes sustainability and responsible resource use.

Empowerment also breaks cycles of inequality. Educated and independent women become role models, promoting gender equality and social transformation for future generations.

12. Describe how transparency in governance contributes to national development.

Transparency ensures that citizens have access to information on how decisions are made and how public resources are used. This builds trust and increases public participation in development.

It discourages corruption and misuse of funds. When government operations are open to scrutiny, there is less opportunity for dishonest practices, and services are delivered more efficiently.

Transparency improves accountability. Leaders and institutions are more likely to act responsibly when their actions are visible and subject to public evaluation.

It attracts investment. Investors are more confident in a transparent environment where rules are clear, contracts are honored, and risks are minimal.

Transparent governance promotes informed decision-making. Citizens are better able to contribute ideas, support policies, and hold leaders accountable, which strengthens democratic development.

13. Analyze the relationship between freedom of the press and democratic governance.

Freedom of the press allows journalists to investigate and report government actions without fear. This informs the public and ensures leaders are held accountable.

A free press promotes transparency by exposing corruption, mismanagement, and injustices. This increases pressure on leaders to act in the public interest.

Media platforms provide a space for civic education. Citizens learn about their rights, laws, and responsibilities, which strengthens their participation in democratic processes.

It supports pluralism and tolerance by allowing different viewpoints and political ideologies to be expressed and debated.

However, press freedom must be balanced with responsibility. Spreading misinformation or inciting violence can harm democracy. Therefore, ethical journalism is key to supporting democratic governance.

### **SECTION C (24 Marks)**

*Answer two (2) questions from this section.*

14. “Education is a tool for promoting peace and national unity.” Discuss.

Education fosters understanding and respect for diversity. It teaches students about different cultures, religions, and traditions, reducing prejudice and promoting coexistence.

It promotes critical thinking and conflict resolution skills. Educated individuals are more likely to solve disagreements through dialogue rather than violence.

National history and civics education build patriotism. Learners develop a sense of shared identity and responsibility for maintaining peace and supporting national goals.

Schools provide a space for interaction among people from different regions and backgrounds. This strengthens relationships and reduces ethnic and regional divisions.

Education also empowers people economically and socially. As poverty and inequality are reduced, the likelihood of unrest and tension declines, contributing to lasting peace.

15. Examine the effects of rural-urban migration on the development of rural communities.

Rural-urban migration leads to a shortage of labor in rural areas, especially among the youth. This affects agricultural productivity and reduces food production.

It creates a gap in skilled workers such as teachers, health workers, and artisans, making it difficult to provide essential services in rural communities.

Migration weakens family structures. Elderly parents and young children are often left behind without adequate support, leading to neglect and social challenges.

However, migrants may send money (remittances) back to their families. This can improve living standards and support local development if well invested.

The outmigration of youth can lead to innovation when returnees bring back skills, capital, and ideas that can transform rural economies, though this benefit depends on effective reintegration.

16. To what extent does the Tanzanian foreign policy align with the country's development goals?

Tanzania's foreign policy emphasizes peace, non-alignment, and cooperation. This creates a stable environment that attracts investors and development partners, supporting national growth.

It promotes regional integration through active participation in the East African Community and SADC. These platforms facilitate trade, infrastructure development, and shared policies.

Tanzania engages in bilateral and multilateral relations to secure aid, scholarships, and technical assistance. This supports education, health, and capacity building, contributing directly to development goals.

Foreign policy has also supported Tanzania's international image. As a peaceful and cooperative nation, Tanzania gains trust and diplomatic advantages that enhance development partnerships.

However, overdependence on external support can limit self-reliance. Foreign interests may influence national priorities, which may not always align with local development needs.