

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

711

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2011

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. Provide short answers.

1. Define the following:

- (a) Justice
- (b) Climate change
- (c) International trade
- (d) Human dignity

(a) Justice is the fair and impartial treatment of all individuals under the law. It involves giving people what they deserve in terms of rights, responsibilities, and punishment or reward, based on legal and moral principles.

(b) Climate change refers to long-term alterations in temperature, rainfall patterns, and other elements of the Earth's climate, primarily caused by human activities such as deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels.

(c) International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. It allows nations to obtain products they cannot produce efficiently while earning income from exports.

(d) Human dignity is the inherent value and worth that every person possesses, regardless of their background or status. It requires that individuals be treated with respect and fairness in all aspects of life.

2. Mention four (4) functions of the judiciary in Tanzania.

The judiciary interprets and applies laws through court rulings and judgments.

It settles disputes among individuals, organizations, and the government peacefully.

It safeguards constitutional rights and freedoms by handling cases of human rights violations.

It ensures justice is delivered fairly, upholding the rule of law and maintaining social order.

3. State three (3) consequences of corruption in public procurement.

It leads to substandard goods and services when contracts are awarded based on bribes rather than quality.

It increases public spending, as inflated prices are paid for supplies and services.

It undermines public trust in government institutions, reducing citizen cooperation and morale.

4. List four (4) roles of the media in promoting human rights.

Media educates the public about their rights and how to defend them.

It exposes human rights abuses and mobilizes responses from the public and authorities.

It advocates for policy changes that support freedom and equality.

Media provides a platform for marginalized voices, allowing them to speak out and be heard.

5. What is civic education? Give two (2) reasons why it is important.

Civic education is the process of teaching people about their rights, duties, and roles as citizens in a democratic society.

It is important because it empowers citizens to participate meaningfully in governance and decision-making.

It also promotes responsible citizenship, encouraging people to follow laws and contribute to national development.

6. Point out three (3) characteristics of a responsible citizen.

A responsible citizen obeys the law and respects the rights of others.

They participate in civic duties such as voting and attending community meetings.

They contribute to the welfare of society by paying taxes, volunteering, and protecting public resources.

7. Differentiate between public and private sectors of the economy.

The public sector consists of government-owned and operated institutions that provide services for the public good.

The private sector includes businesses and organizations owned by individuals or groups for profit-making purposes.

8. Identify four (4) challenges facing higher learning institutions in Tanzania.

Inadequate funding leads to poor infrastructure and learning resources.

Shortage of qualified academic staff affects the quality of education.

Overcrowding and high student enrolment strain facilities and services.

Irregular curriculum reviews make courses outdated and less relevant to job market needs.

9. Give three (3) reasons for promoting environmental conservation in national development.

It ensures sustainable use of natural resources, protecting them for future generations.

It reduces the impact of natural disasters like floods and droughts.

It maintains ecosystems that support agriculture, tourism, and clean water supply.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. Examine five (5) contributions of globalization to Tanzania's education system.

Globalization has improved access to information. Tanzanian students and teachers can now access learning materials, academic journals, and digital resources from across the world through the internet.

It has enabled international academic exchange. Students and lecturers can participate in scholarships, research collaborations, and training programs abroad, raising the quality of education.

New teaching methods and technologies have been adopted. Tools such as e-learning platforms, virtual classrooms, and digital libraries have transformed traditional classroom environments.

Globalization promotes curriculum reform. Tanzanian education has incorporated global standards and subjects such as ICT, entrepreneurship, and foreign languages to better prepare students for the global economy.

It enhances awareness of global issues. Topics like climate change, human rights, and global health are now part of education, helping learners understand their role as global citizens.

11. Analyze the effects of poor leadership on the social and economic development of Tanzania.

Poor leadership leads to mismanagement of public resources. Funds meant for development projects may be embezzled or misused, delaying or halting vital services like health and education.

It promotes corruption and impunity. When leaders are unaccountable, unethical practices become common, reducing trust in government and scaring away potential investors.

Social services deteriorate under poor leadership. Inadequate planning and supervision result in substandard schools, hospitals, and infrastructure, affecting the quality of life.

It creates political instability. Unfair practices, poor service delivery, and lack of inclusivity can lead to public unrest and reduced national unity.

Poor leadership stifles innovation and growth. Without vision or proper governance, opportunities for industrialization, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development are lost.

12. Discuss the impact of climate change on sustainable agriculture in Tanzania.

Climate change leads to unpredictable rainfall patterns. Droughts and floods disrupt planting and harvesting seasons, reducing food production and threatening food security.

It increases the prevalence of pests and diseases. Rising temperatures create favorable conditions for crop and livestock diseases, leading to lower yields and increased losses for farmers.

Soil degradation is worsened by extreme weather events. Heavy rains wash away topsoil, while droughts reduce soil moisture, making land less fertile for farming.

Water sources are affected. Rivers and reservoirs used for irrigation may dry up or overflow, causing inconsistent water supply and reduced productivity.

Climate change affects rural livelihoods. As agriculture becomes less reliable, poverty increases, migration rises, and communities become more vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition.

13. Assess the contribution of civil liberties in building a democratic society.

Civil liberties such as freedom of speech and association enable citizens to express views, form organizations, and participate in decision-making, strengthening democratic engagement.

They ensure accountability. When citizens can question leaders, protest peacefully, and seek justice, governance becomes more transparent and responsive.

Freedom of the press supports democracy by providing access to information, exposing wrongdoing, and encouraging informed voting and civic action.

Civil liberties foster tolerance and respect for diversity. When people of different backgrounds are treated equally and can practice their beliefs, democracy thrives in a stable and inclusive environment.

By protecting individual rights, civil liberties build trust in institutions. People are more likely to support and cooperate with a system that respects their dignity and freedoms.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

14. “Investment in health is critical for national productivity.” Discuss this in relation to Tanzania.

A healthy population is more productive. People who are physically and mentally well can work efficiently, attend school regularly, and contribute to the economy.

Reduced disease burden lowers healthcare costs. Preventing illness through investment in sanitation, immunization, and primary care frees resources for other development areas.

Health investment supports education. Children in good health attend school consistently and learn better, improving the quality of the future workforce.

It attracts investment. Businesses prefer to operate in countries with strong healthcare systems that support employee wellbeing and reduce absenteeism.

Health programs reduce poverty. Affordable healthcare prevents families from falling into poverty due to high medical bills and allows them to invest in income-generating activities.

15. Explore the challenges facing the implementation of good governance in public institutions.

Corruption remains a major obstacle. Bribery and embezzlement weaken service delivery and reduce public trust in institutions.

Lack of accountability mechanisms allows leaders and officials to act without consequences, leading to impunity and poor performance.

Political interference compromises institutional independence. Public offices may be influenced by political interests, affecting fairness and efficiency.

Limited public awareness reduces citizen participation. When people do not know their rights or how institutions work, they are less likely to demand accountability.

Inadequate funding and human resources hinder proper service delivery. Institutions struggle to operate effectively when budgets are delayed or mismanaged.

16. To what extent does Tanzania benefit from its participation in international organizations?

Tanzania gains access to development assistance. Organizations like the UN, WHO, and World Bank provide funding, technical support, and expertise for education, health, and infrastructure.

It participates in global decision-making. Membership in international bodies allows Tanzania to influence policies that affect trade, climate, and peacekeeping.

Tanzania benefits from peace and security programs. It receives support in conflict prevention, security reform, and disaster response from regional and global partners.

The country gains from academic and cultural exchange. International partnerships provide scholarships, research collaboration, and cultural promotion.

However, some agreements may come with conditions that limit policy flexibility. Overdependence on international aid can reduce self-reliance, though the overall benefits are significant when well-managed.