

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

711

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2012

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, clear answers.

1. Define the following terms:

- (a) Political ideology
- (b) Social services
- (c) Civil disobedience
- (d) Budget deficit

(a) Political ideology is a set of beliefs and values that guide political actions, policies, and systems. Examples include socialism, liberalism, and conservatism.

(b) Social services are essential services provided by the government or organizations to improve citizens' welfare. These include education, healthcare, water, and housing.

(c) Civil disobedience is the non-violent refusal to obey certain laws or government orders as a form of protest, often to push for political or social change.

(d) Budget deficit occurs when a government's expenditure exceeds its revenue in a given period, leading to borrowing or reduction in public spending.

2. State three (3) negative effects of corruption on education services.

Corruption leads to misallocation of education funds, resulting in poor infrastructure and lack of teaching materials in schools.

It affects the recruitment and promotion of teachers, where unqualified individuals may be hired based on bribes rather than merit.

It discourages donor and public support, reducing overall investment in the education sector and affecting long-term improvements.

3. Mention four (4) objectives of the East African Community (EAC).

To promote trade and economic cooperation among member states.

To enhance political stability and peace through collective security efforts.

To improve infrastructure development such as roads and communication networks across the region.

To foster cultural and social integration by encouraging movement and interaction among citizens.

4. List three (3) advantages of promoting domestic tourism in Tanzania.

It generates income locally and reduces reliance on foreign tourists.

It creates employment opportunities in the hospitality and service sectors.

It promotes cultural exchange and national unity as citizens explore different regions of their country.

5. Give four (4) responsibilities of the local government in community development.

Planning and implementing development projects such as schools, markets, and roads.
Providing basic services including water, sanitation, and waste management.
Mobilizing local resources and involving citizens in decision-making.
Maintaining peace, order, and security through by-laws and local police units.

6. Identify three (3) effects of drug abuse on youth development.

It leads to poor academic performance and school dropout.
It increases health risks, including addiction, mental disorders, and death.
It promotes criminal behavior and weakens moral values, affecting social integration.

7. Differentiate between central and local government.

The central government is the national authority responsible for overall governance and policy-making across the entire country.
Local government operates at district, municipal, or village levels and handles administrative duties specific to local areas.

8. List four (4) basic principles of human rights.

Universality. rights are for all people without exception.
Equality. everyone is entitled to the same rights regardless of status.
Indivisibility. all rights are equally important and must be protected.
Non-discrimination. no one should be treated unfairly due to race, gender, religion, or background.

9. Point out three (3) reasons for encouraging public participation in governance.

It improves transparency and accountability in decision-making.
It ensures that policies and programs address the real needs of citizens.
It builds trust between the government and the public, enhancing cooperation.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. Examine five (5) benefits of the rule of law in democratic governance.

The rule of law ensures equality before the law. All individuals, regardless of status, are subject to the same legal framework, promoting fairness and preventing discrimination.

It protects human rights and freedoms. The legal system guarantees civil liberties such as freedom of speech, movement, and association, which are essential in a democratic society.

The rule of law limits the abuse of power. Government officials and institutions are held accountable to the law, preventing arbitrary decisions and corruption.

It fosters public trust and stability. When citizens know that justice is upheld, they are more likely to cooperate with the government and participate in democratic processes.

The rule of law supports development. A predictable and fair legal environment attracts investment and supports business, which boosts economic and social growth.

11. Discuss the impact of poverty on social and economic development in Tanzania.

Poverty limits access to education. Children from poor families often drop out of school to work, reducing their chances of breaking the poverty cycle and contributing productively to the economy.

It leads to poor health. Limited access to medical care and nutrition weakens the population, reducing productivity and increasing government spending on basic healthcare.

Poverty increases dependency. A large number of poor citizens rely on government assistance or charitable support, which strains national resources.

It fosters crime and insecurity. People facing economic hardship may engage in theft, drug trafficking, or other illegal activities, disrupting social stability.

Poverty slows down innovation and entrepreneurship. Without capital or education, many potential innovators are unable to contribute to economic transformation and technological progress.

12. Analyze the relationship between environmental conservation and national development.

Environmental conservation ensures the sustainable use of natural resources such as forests, water, and minerals, which are essential for agriculture, energy, and industry.

It protects biodiversity and ecosystems. Healthy environments support tourism, fishing, and agriculture, which contribute significantly to Tanzania's GDP.

Conservation reduces the cost of natural disasters. Preserving wetlands and forests helps control floods and droughts, protecting communities and infrastructure.

Clean environments promote public health. Controlling pollution and managing waste reduces diseases, lowering healthcare costs and increasing productivity.

Environmental education and awareness foster responsible citizenship. When communities understand the value of conservation, they support policies and practices that promote long-term development.

13. With examples, explain the role of technology in improving government accountability.

Technology enables access to information. Government websites, social media, and mobile platforms allow citizens to monitor projects, budgets, and performance.

It improves service delivery. Online systems for tax payment, business registration, and licensing reduce human contact, minimizing opportunities for corruption.

Technology facilitates reporting of misconduct. Citizens can use apps and platforms to report abuse, bribery, or poor services, prompting quicker responses.

It supports transparency in elections. Biometric registration, electronic result transmission, and online voter education enhance credibility and reduce fraud.

Digital records and data tracking increase efficiency. Government agencies can monitor expenditures, identify irregularities, and ensure proper use of public funds.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

14. Discuss the contribution of civic education to political stability in Tanzania.

Civic education increases awareness of rights and responsibilities. Informed citizens are more likely to follow laws, vote responsibly, and participate peacefully in governance.

It discourages violence and political manipulation. When people understand the importance of dialogue and legal procedures, they are less likely to engage in conflict.

Civic education fosters unity and national identity. Teaching about the constitution, flag, and history promotes patriotism and a shared sense of purpose.

It builds trust in institutions. Educated citizens are more confident in using courts, elections, and public platforms to express their views and resolve grievances.

By promoting accountability, civic education empowers citizens to question leadership and demand better governance, which strengthens democracy and peace.

15. Assess the role of national identity in promoting social integration.

National identity unites people across ethnic, religious, and regional divides. Shared symbols like the flag, anthem, and language foster a sense of belonging.

It promotes social harmony. When people identify as Tanzanians first, they are more likely to respect and cooperate with others from different backgrounds.

National identity encourages equal treatment. It reminds institutions to serve all citizens fairly, regardless of tribe or religion, reducing discrimination and marginalization.

It strengthens collective effort. A strong national identity motivates citizens to work together in community development and respond to national challenges.

It reduces political division. When national interest is prioritized over personal or group interests, elections and leadership transitions become more peaceful and inclusive.

16. “Youth are key agents in achieving sustainable development.” Justify this statement.

Youth form the majority of Tanzania’s population. Their energy, creativity, and labor are essential for driving growth in sectors like agriculture, technology, and entrepreneurship.

Educated youth bring innovation. They adapt to modern technologies, create startups, and solve local problems, contributing to productivity and modernization.

Youth advocacy raises awareness. They promote environmental conservation, gender equality, and health education through campaigns, clubs, and media.

Youth participation in governance ensures inclusivity. Their voices influence policies and programs that reflect the needs of future generations.

Investing in youth reduces poverty and crime. Empowered young people are more likely to build careers and contribute to society than engage in destructive behaviors.