

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

711

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2013

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) Good citizenship
- (b) Labour force
- (c) National sovereignty
- (d) Social justice

(a) Good citizenship is the behavior of individuals who fulfill their civic responsibilities, respect laws, and contribute actively to the welfare and progress of their country.

(b) Labour force refers to the segment of the population that is able and willing to work, including both employed and unemployed individuals of working age.

(c) National sovereignty is the full right and power of a country to govern itself without external interference in its internal affairs, laws, and policies.

(d) Social justice is the fair and equal distribution of resources, rights, and opportunities within a society, ensuring that all individuals are treated with dignity and respect.

2. Mention three (3) functions of the Public Service Commission in Tanzania.

It oversees the recruitment and promotion of public servants based on merit.

It ensures that civil service operations follow ethical and legal standards.

It addresses disciplinary matters and appeals involving government employees.

3. List four (4) indicators of underdevelopment in African countries.

High levels of poverty and income inequality.

Low literacy rates and poor access to quality education.

Inadequate healthcare services and high disease burden.

Poor infrastructure, such as limited roads, electricity, and clean water.

4. Identify three (3) challenges of implementing decentralization policy.

Limited financial resources at the local government level hinder development projects.

Shortage of qualified personnel to manage decentralized services effectively.

Political interference and poor coordination between central and local authorities.

5. Give four (4) reasons for promoting foreign investment in Tanzania.

To attract capital that supports industrial growth and job creation.

To introduce new technologies and expertise that improve local productivity.

To expand export opportunities through international market access.
To increase government revenue through taxes and service fees.

6. State three (3) ways to prevent electoral violence.

Providing voter education to promote tolerance and peaceful participation.
Ensuring transparency and fairness throughout the electoral process.
Strengthening legal frameworks and law enforcement to deter violence and misconduct.

7. Distinguish between equality and equity.

Equality means treating everyone the same regardless of their circumstances.
Equity involves providing individuals with the specific support they need to achieve fair outcomes.

8. List three (3) effects of inflation on low-income earners.

It reduces purchasing power, making basic goods and services more expensive.
It increases the cost of living, forcing families to sacrifice essential needs.
It widens inequality, as salaries and wages do not keep up with rising prices.

9. Mention four (4) conditions for fair and credible elections.

Availability of an independent and impartial electoral body.
Equal access to media and campaign opportunities for all candidates.
Presence of transparent vote counting and result announcement procedures.
Freedom of voters to cast ballots without intimidation or coercion.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. Explain how the government of Tanzania ensures gender equality in national development.

The government has implemented policies and laws that promote gender equality, such as the National Gender Policy and the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, which protect women and girls from violence and discrimination.

It ensures equal access to education for boys and girls through free primary and secondary education, encouraging girls' enrollment and retention in school.

The government supports women's participation in politics by reserving special parliamentary seats for women and promoting female leadership at all levels.

It promotes women's economic empowerment through programs that provide access to credit, skills training, and entrepreneurship support, enabling them to start businesses and participate in economic activities.

Awareness campaigns and gender mainstreaming in development plans help shift cultural attitudes and ensure all government projects consider the needs and rights of both men and women.

11. Analyze the importance of constitutionalism in protecting citizens' rights.

Constitutionalism ensures that all government actions are bound by law, preventing the abuse of power and guaranteeing protection of individual rights and freedoms.

It promotes the separation of powers among the executive, legislature, and judiciary, ensuring checks and balances and protecting citizens from authoritarian rule.

Constitutional provisions grant citizens legal grounds to challenge violations of their rights in court, reinforcing the rule of law and access to justice.

It upholds democratic governance by defining election procedures, political participation, and accountability mechanisms that empower citizens.

Constitutionalism also supports inclusive development by mandating equal treatment regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, or social status.

12. Evaluate the influence of media on shaping public opinion and decision-making.

Media informs the public on national and global events, shaping how people understand issues and influencing their perspectives on social, economic, and political matters.

Through talk shows, editorials, and news coverage, media frames debates and highlights certain narratives, directly affecting how people think and what they prioritize.

It provides a platform for civic dialogue and public expression, allowing citizens to engage in discussions and pressure leaders to address concerns.

During elections, media plays a key role in shaping voter choices by covering campaigns, candidate profiles, and electoral issues.

However, biased or unregulated media can mislead the public with misinformation or propaganda, which may distort opinion and undermine democratic processes.

13. Describe the role of international trade in improving Tanzania's economy.

International trade allows Tanzania to export products like minerals, coffee, tea, and cashew nuts, earning foreign currency that supports national revenue and foreign reserves.

It enables the importation of essential goods and technologies that are not produced locally, improving production efficiency and service delivery.

Trade promotes industrial growth. As Tanzania accesses global markets, local industries are encouraged to improve quality and expand operations.

International trade creates employment in sectors such as agriculture, transport, and manufacturing, reducing poverty and boosting household incomes.

It encourages foreign investment by connecting Tanzania to global supply chains, building partnerships, and strengthening economic cooperation with other nations.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

14. “Public accountability strengthens democracy.” Discuss.

Public accountability ensures that leaders and institutions are answerable for their actions, promoting transparency and responsible governance in a democracy.

It reduces corruption and misuse of resources. When officials are closely monitored by citizens and watchdog institutions, they are more likely to act in the public interest.

Accountability builds trust between the government and the people. Citizens who see their concerns addressed are more likely to participate in elections and national development.

It empowers citizens to demand better services, fairness, and justice, reinforcing the idea that power lies with the people in a democratic system.

Public accountability also improves performance in public offices. Officials are motivated to deliver results and meet targets when their work is openly evaluated.

15. Examine the impact of illiteracy on community development.

Illiteracy limits access to information. People who cannot read or write struggle to understand health messages, laws, and opportunities, keeping them isolated from development efforts.

It reduces employment and income opportunities. Illiterate individuals often rely on low-paying jobs and lack the skills needed for modern work environments.

Illiteracy weakens civic participation. Citizens may be unable to vote properly, understand their rights, or engage in governance processes, reducing democratic engagement.

It contributes to poor health outcomes. Without literacy, people may not follow medical instructions, access services, or understand nutrition and hygiene practices.

Illiteracy perpetuates poverty. Families without education are more vulnerable to exploitation and less likely to support their children's education, continuing the cycle of underdevelopment.

16. To what extent does Tanzania's education system contribute to achieving Vision 2025?

Tanzania's education system builds human capital. By training skilled workers and professionals, it supports key sectors such as health, engineering, agriculture, and ICT.

It promotes entrepreneurship and self-employment through vocational and technical training, reducing youth unemployment and driving inclusive growth.

Education supports good governance. Civics education fosters informed, responsible citizens who participate in democracy and hold leaders accountable.

It advances gender equality. Increasing access to education for girls and marginalized groups contributes to social justice and sustainable development.

However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, teacher shortages, and curriculum gaps limit the system's effectiveness. Continued reforms are needed to fully align education outcomes with Vision 2025 goals.