

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

711

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2014

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. Give short answers.

1. Define the following:

- (a) Human trafficking
- (b) Tax evasion
- (c) Environmental sustainability
- (d) Civil society

(a) Human trafficking is the illegal trade or movement of people for the purpose of exploitation, such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, or slavery. It violates human rights and often involves coercion, deception, and abuse.

(b) Tax evasion is the illegal act of avoiding paying taxes by deliberately misrepresenting or concealing income, profits, or assets. It undermines government revenue and affects the provision of public services.

(c) Environmental sustainability refers to the responsible use and management of natural resources in a way that meets current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It includes conservation of biodiversity, water, forests, and clean air.

(d) Civil society refers to the collection of non-governmental organizations, community groups, and institutions that operate independently from the government to represent citizens' interests, promote social justice, and support democratic governance.

2. Mention three (3) benefits of decentralization in Tanzania.

Decentralization allows for quicker decision-making since local authorities are closer to the people and can respond to local needs more effectively.

It encourages citizen participation in governance, as people have greater access to leaders and more opportunities to contribute to planning and development.

Decentralization ensures equitable distribution of services, as each region can identify and address its own priorities, reducing regional disparities.

3. List four (4) effects of climate change on human settlement.

Increased flooding damages homes and infrastructure, displacing populations and increasing costs of reconstruction and resettlement.

Drought reduces water availability and agricultural productivity, forcing people to migrate to urban centers in search of better conditions.

Rising temperatures increase the prevalence of diseases like malaria and heat-related illnesses, putting pressure on health services.

Sea level rise threatens coastal settlements, leading to loss of property and land, especially in low-lying areas like coastal Tanzania.

4. Identify three (3) types of social injustice common in Tanzanian society.

Gender discrimination, where women and girls are denied equal rights to education, employment, and property ownership.

Income inequality, where a small percentage of the population controls most resources while many live in poverty.

Tribalism and favoritism, where people are treated unfairly based on ethnic group or personal connections rather than merit.

5. State four (4) responsibilities of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The President is the Head of State and Government, responsible for overseeing the execution of laws and national policies.

He/she is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, tasked with protecting national security and sovereignty.

The President appoints key public officials, including ministers, judges, and ambassadors, ensuring effective administration.

He/she represents the nation in international affairs, negotiates treaties, and maintains diplomatic relations with other countries.

6. Give three (3) reasons why Tanzania maintains diplomatic relations with other countries.

To promote trade and investment by engaging in bilateral and multilateral agreements that benefit the national economy.

To ensure peace and security through cooperation with neighboring states and participation in regional peacekeeping initiatives.

To attract foreign aid and technical support that contributes to national development in areas like education, health, and infrastructure.

7. Distinguish between traditional and modern leadership.

Traditional leadership is based on customs, lineage, and cultural authority, often involving chiefs or elders chosen through clan systems.

Modern leadership is based on formal laws and democratic processes, where leaders are elected or appointed based on qualifications and performance.

8. Outline four (4) challenges facing the implementation of free education policy in Tanzania.

Overcrowded classrooms due to high enrollment strain resources and affect the quality of teaching and learning.

Shortage of qualified teachers, especially in rural areas, limits effective instruction and student performance.

Inadequate infrastructure, including desks, textbooks, and sanitation facilities, makes the learning environment uncomfortable.

Limited funding affects sustainability, as schools struggle to cover operational costs without contributions from parents.

9. Point out three (3) causes of conflicts between pastoralists and farmers.

Competition over land and water resources, especially during drought seasons, causes tension as both groups depend on the same resources.

Encroachment of grazing land into farms or vice versa leads to destruction of crops or loss of livestock, triggering violence.

Lack of clear land ownership policies and weak enforcement of land laws makes conflict resolution difficult and fuels recurring disputes.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

10. Assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on socio-economic development in Tanzania.

HIV/AIDS significantly reduces the productivity of the workforce. Many infected individuals are in their prime working age, and when they fall sick or die prematurely, the country loses skilled labor that would otherwise contribute to economic development.

The disease increases the dependency ratio. Families affected by HIV/AIDS often spend more time and resources caring for sick relatives, which reduces household savings and income, weakening the overall economy.

Healthcare costs rise due to the burden placed on the national health system. Government resources are diverted to managing the epidemic through antiretroviral drugs, awareness campaigns, and treatment, affecting investment in other development areas.

Education is also affected, as children orphaned by HIV/AIDS may drop out of school due to lack of support or because they are forced to care for sick parents. This leads to a future generation with limited skills and knowledge.

The social fabric of communities is weakened. Stigma, discrimination, and the psychological impact of the disease reduce cooperation among people and affect national cohesion and morale.

11. Discuss five (5) contributions of the private sector to national development.

The private sector creates employment opportunities. Industries, businesses, and enterprises absorb large portions of the labor force, reducing unemployment and raising household incomes.

It contributes to government revenue through taxes. Private companies pay income tax, corporate tax, and other levies that support the provision of public services and infrastructure.

The sector promotes innovation and technology. Private investment in research and development leads to new products, services, and processes that improve productivity and competitiveness.

Private companies invest in social services. Many firms engage in corporate social responsibility, providing support in education, health, and environmental conservation, complementing government efforts.

It supports infrastructure development. Construction, transport, and energy companies build essential facilities such as roads, buildings, and power systems that drive broader economic activities.

12. Explain how democracy promotes transparency and accountability in governance.

Democracy provides mechanisms for free and fair elections, where leaders are chosen by the people and can be voted out if they fail to meet expectations, encouraging responsible leadership.

It supports freedom of expression and media, allowing journalists and citizens to question government actions and expose corruption and inefficiencies.

Democratic governments are often subject to checks and balances through independent institutions like parliament, the judiciary, and anti-corruption bodies that monitor and audit public offices.

Citizen participation in decision-making is enhanced under democracy. Public hearings, consultations, and community engagement ensure leaders consider the views of the people, leading to more transparent governance.

Legal frameworks in democratic systems protect whistleblowers and promote access to information, enabling the public to hold leaders accountable and demand justice.

13. With examples, analyze the effects of inequality in access to education in Tanzania.

Inequality in education creates a gap between rural and urban populations. Students in remote areas often lack quality teachers, textbooks, and classrooms, while urban students have better facilities and opportunities.

Gender disparities persist, where girls may drop out due to early marriage, pregnancy, or cultural beliefs, resulting in lower female participation in leadership and economic sectors.

Economic inequality means children from poor families cannot afford school supplies, uniforms, or transport, forcing them to miss classes or drop out entirely, thus perpetuating poverty cycles.

Marginalized groups, such as people with disabilities, often face infrastructural and societal barriers that limit their access to inclusive education, denying them a fair chance to contribute to society.

This inequality results in an uneven distribution of skilled labor, where only a few regions or social classes produce professionals, leaving others behind and slowing balanced national development.

SECTION C (24 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

14. “Political stability is a key foundation for sustainable development.” Discuss.

Political stability provides a peaceful environment for investment and development. Investors are more likely to bring capital, establish businesses, and support local industries in a country where there is security and predictable governance.

It enables the implementation of long-term development plans. Stable governments are better positioned to plan, budget, and execute infrastructure, health, and education projects without frequent disruptions caused by political conflicts or power struggles.

Political stability fosters national unity and cooperation. Citizens are more likely to participate in development activities and support government policies when there is peace, consistent leadership, and respect for democratic processes.

Stable political systems encourage foreign aid and international partnerships. Donors and development partners prefer to work with countries that demonstrate good governance, respect for human rights, and transparency.

Political stability also enhances rule of law and institutional development. When leaders follow constitutional procedures and promote legal reforms, the country is better equipped to enforce contracts, resolve disputes, and uphold justice—all of which support sustainable development.

15. Evaluate the role of youth organizations in promoting national unity and social values.

Youth organizations provide a platform for young people from diverse backgrounds to interact, share ideas, and work together. This helps to break down tribal, religious, and regional barriers, fostering a sense of national identity and unity.

They promote civic education and patriotism. Youth groups often engage in campaigns that teach the constitution, encourage voter registration, and celebrate national holidays, instilling respect for national symbols and institutions.

These organizations nurture leadership and responsibility. Through debates, sports, environmental clubs, and volunteer activities, youth learn discipline, teamwork, and ethical values that contribute to responsible citizenship.

Youth groups play a role in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. In areas affected by tension or political unrest, youth-led initiatives help mediate disputes, spread messages of peace, and prevent violence.

They also champion social causes such as gender equality, climate change, and anti-corruption. By advocating for positive change, youth organizations help shape a more just and inclusive society.

16. To what extent does responsible parenthood influence community wellbeing?

Responsible parenthood ensures that children are raised in safe, supportive environments. Parents who provide love, discipline, and basic needs nurture individuals who are healthy, confident, and productive members of society.

It promotes education and future success. Parents who prioritize education, monitor school attendance, and support learning contribute to the academic success and career readiness of their children, which strengthens the community's human capital.

Responsible parenting reduces social problems. Children raised with good morals are less likely to engage in crime, drug abuse, or early pregnancies, leading to a more orderly and secure community.

Health and hygiene are improved when parents make informed decisions about nutrition, vaccination, and cleanliness. This reduces disease spread and enhances the wellbeing of both families and neighbors.

Parental involvement in community activities and local governance teaches children civic responsibility. Such families often engage in development projects, leading to stronger, more resilient communities.