

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

711

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2015**

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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, precise answers.*

1. Define the following:

- (a) Trade union
- (b) Civic rights
- (c) Urbanization
- (d) Brain drain

(a) A trade union is an organized group of workers formed to protect and promote their collective interests, particularly in relation to wages, working conditions, and employment rights.

(b) Civic rights are the rights guaranteed to every citizen by law, such as the right to vote, freedom of expression, and access to public services, which enable full participation in the life of the society.

(c) Urbanization is the process by which an increasing number of people migrate from rural areas to towns and cities, often leading to the expansion of urban settlements.

(d) Brain drain refers to the migration of educated and skilled professionals from their home country to another country in search of better job opportunities, often resulting in a shortage of talent in the country of origin.

2. Mention three (3) sources of government revenue in Tanzania.

Revenue from taxation, including income tax, value-added tax (VAT), and corporate tax.

Revenue from natural resources, such as mining royalties, gas, and oil.

Grants and loans from international organizations and donor countries.

3. State four (4) qualities of a good leader in a democratic society.

A good leader is accountable, meaning they take responsibility for their actions and decisions.

They are transparent, ensuring open communication and accessibility to information.

They respect the rule of law and uphold the constitution and rights of all citizens.

They are inclusive, involving all stakeholders in decision-making processes regardless of status or background.

4. Identify three (3) negative impacts of dependency on donor aid.

It undermines national sovereignty, as donor countries may influence internal policies and priorities.

It discourages local resource mobilization and self-reliance, making countries overly reliant on external funds.

It can be unpredictable and unsustainable, especially if donor priorities shift or funding is withdrawn.

5. List four (4) roles of the Tanzanian Parliament.

Making and amending laws to govern the country.  
Approving the national budget and overseeing government expenditures.  
Scrutinizing the actions and performance of the executive branch.  
Representing the views and interests of the citizens through elected members.

6. Give three (3) reasons why it is important to protect natural resources.

Natural resources provide raw materials for industries and agriculture, supporting economic development.  
They are essential for environmental balance, such as forests absorbing carbon dioxide and conserving water.  
They ensure sustainability for future generations by maintaining ecological integrity and biodiversity.

7. Differentiate between self-employment and wage employment.

Self-employment involves working for oneself, usually by owning and operating a business, whereas wage employment involves working for someone else and receiving a regular salary or wage.

8. State four (4) measures for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

Practicing good hygiene, including handwashing and proper sanitation.  
Vaccinating the population against common infectious diseases.  
Public education campaigns to raise awareness on prevention methods.  
Timely treatment and isolation of infected individuals to prevent transmission.

9. Outline three (3) challenges facing African Union (AU) in achieving its goals.

Political instability in member states that affects unity and cooperation.  
Limited financial resources to fund peacekeeping, development, and integration programs.  
Diverse national interests and weak enforcement mechanisms that hinder collective decision-making.

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

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

10. Describe how gender-based discrimination affects women's participation in economic activities.

Gender-based discrimination limits women's access to education and training, which are essential for developing the skills and knowledge needed in the modern job market. Without education, women struggle to compete equally with men for well-paying positions or professional roles.

Women are often denied access to credit and financial services due to biased lending practices or lack of collateral. This prevents them from starting or expanding businesses, which limits their economic independence and contribution to national growth.

Cultural beliefs and gender roles may restrict women to unpaid domestic labor, reducing their ability to engage in formal employment or entrepreneurship. These expectations place a heavy burden on women and discourage their participation in the workforce.

Workplace discrimination such as unequal pay, sexual harassment, and exclusion from decision-making positions creates an unfriendly environment that undermines women's confidence and motivation to pursue economic opportunities.

Discriminatory laws or poor enforcement of gender rights limit women's ability to own property or inherit land, thereby cutting off a critical source of capital needed to start businesses or invest in agriculture and trade.

#### 11. Examine the effects of social media on youth behavior in Tanzania.

Social media has improved youth access to information. Many young people use platforms like WhatsApp, Instagram, and TikTok to learn about global events, career advice, and life skills, which enhances their awareness and digital literacy.

It has enhanced communication and networking. Youth can now connect with peers, mentors, and job opportunities beyond their immediate environment, expanding their social and economic possibilities.

However, social media has also encouraged risky behavior among youth, such as sexting, substance abuse glorification, and exposure to inappropriate content, which negatively influences their values and decisions.

Addiction to social media can reduce productivity and academic performance. Many students spend excessive time online, leading to procrastination and neglect of studies or responsibilities.

Social media also contributes to identity issues and mental health challenges. The pressure to appear successful or attractive online can cause anxiety, low self-esteem, and depression among youth.

#### 12. Analyze the significance of national festivals in promoting patriotism and national identity.

National festivals such as Independence Day and Union Day remind citizens of their shared history and struggles for freedom. They create a sense of pride and belonging to the nation.

These events serve as platforms for honoring national heroes and leaders who played vital roles in shaping the country. This encourages younger generations to appreciate their legacy and values.

Cultural performances, dress, and traditional foods showcased during festivals highlight the diversity of Tanzania, promoting mutual respect, understanding, and social cohesion among ethnic groups.

National celebrations also provide opportunities for government leaders to engage with citizens, reinforce unity, and communicate development goals and achievements.

Participation in such events strengthens national symbols such as the flag, anthem, and coat of arms, reinforcing loyalty and collective responsibility among Tanzanians.

13. Explain five (5) ways in which the government of Tanzania protects human rights.

The government has established legal frameworks such as the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, which guarantees basic rights like freedom of speech, movement, and assembly.

It has created independent bodies such as the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAG) to monitor, investigate, and address human rights violations.

The government provides access to justice through the judiciary. Citizens can file complaints and seek redress when their rights are violated, ensuring accountability.

It conducts public education and awareness campaigns to inform people about their rights and how to defend them, especially in rural areas where legal knowledge is limited.

Tanzania collaborates with international human rights organizations and ratifies treaties that commit it to upholding global standards on civil, political, economic, and social rights.

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

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

14. “The fight against corruption requires collective efforts.” Discuss this in the context of Tanzania.

Corruption is a complex problem that cannot be solved by the government alone. Citizens have a vital role in reporting corrupt practices and refusing to participate in bribery, favoritism, or other unethical behaviors. Their vigilance ensures that leaders and public servants remain accountable.

The media plays a critical role in exposing corruption. Investigative journalism brings hidden practices to light and informs the public, increasing pressure on authorities to act. Responsible media coverage also shapes public opinion and discourages tolerance of corrupt behavior.

Civil society organizations contribute by educating the public about the consequences of corruption and advocating for transparent governance. They also monitor public projects and expenditures to ensure that resources are used properly and not misappropriated.

Religious and community leaders can use their influence to promote moral values and discourage dishonest practices. When communities unite around ethics and integrity, it creates a culture that resists corruption.

The government, on its part, must continue strengthening institutions like the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), enforcing strict penalties, and protecting whistleblowers to ensure that anti-corruption efforts are effective and credible.

15. Assess the role of global partnerships in supporting Tanzania's development priorities.

Global partnerships provide financial support for development projects. International donors and development banks fund infrastructure, health, and education initiatives that would be difficult to finance locally due to budget constraints.

They offer technical assistance and knowledge sharing. Foreign experts support Tanzanian professionals in areas like agriculture, ICT, and governance, improving efficiency and capacity in public service delivery.

Such partnerships open access to international markets. Through trade agreements and economic cooperation, Tanzanian products like coffee, cashew nuts, and minerals reach global consumers, generating revenue and employment.

Global organizations also support environmental protection and disaster response. Tanzania benefits from international climate funds, reforestation programs, and emergency relief during floods, droughts, and disease outbreaks.

However, to be sustainable, Tanzania must ensure that these partnerships are aligned with national interests and do not compromise sovereignty or create dependency on foreign aid.

16. Discuss the influence of culture on shaping values and ethical behavior in society.

Culture forms the foundation of moral and ethical standards. From an early age, individuals learn behaviors, responsibilities, and expectations through cultural teachings, which shape their understanding of right and wrong.

Respect for elders, honesty, hospitality, and communal support are common cultural values in Tanzania that guide daily interactions and promote social harmony.

Traditional ceremonies, storytelling, and rituals reinforce values like accountability, bravery, and generosity. These cultural tools are used to educate youth and maintain cohesion in communities.

Cultural taboos and norms also regulate behavior by discouraging theft, violence, or disrespect. Social pressure and fear of shame help maintain discipline without necessarily involving legal systems.

However, some cultural practices may conflict with modern ethical standards, such as discrimination against women or harmful rituals. In such cases, societies must adapt and balance respect for culture with human rights and progressive values.