

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

711

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2017**

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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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1. Define the following concepts:

(a) Citizenship

Citizenship is the legal status of being a recognized member of a particular country, which grants a person rights such as voting, and imposes responsibilities such as obeying the law and paying taxes.

(b) Good governance

Good governance refers to the effective, transparent, accountable, and inclusive management of public affairs and resources. It ensures the rule of law, protects human rights, and promotes equitable development.

(c) Drug abuse

Drug abuse is the excessive and harmful use of drugs or substances for non-medical purposes, which affects an individual's physical, mental, and social wellbeing.

(d) Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the act of identifying business opportunities, taking risks, and organizing resources to start and run a business venture in order to make profit and contribute to economic development.

2. Mention three (3) core functions of the judiciary in Tanzania.

The judiciary interprets and applies the law to resolve disputes between individuals, institutions, and the government. This ensures justice and the rule of law in society.

It protects the rights and freedoms of individuals by ensuring that all actions taken by the government and citizens are in accordance with the constitution and laws of the country.

The judiciary also checks the excesses of other arms of government by reviewing legislation or actions that may be unconstitutional, thereby maintaining the balance of power.

3. List four (4) ways through which individuals can participate in national development.

Individuals can engage in self-employment and entrepreneurship to create jobs, produce goods and services, and contribute to national income through taxes.

People can volunteer in community development projects like building schools, health centers, and maintaining the environment, which supports local progress.

Citizens can vote in elections and participate in public discussions, ensuring the selection of leaders and policies that support national priorities.

They can also promote peace and security by reporting crime, avoiding violence, and encouraging lawful behavior in their communities.

4. Identify three (3) effects of child labor in Tanzanian society.

Child labor deprives children of their right to education, which limits their future opportunities and keeps them trapped in poverty.

It exposes children to physical harm, abuse, and exploitation, which affects their health, psychological development, and safety.

Child labor perpetuates the cycle of poverty, as uneducated children grow into adults with limited skills, reducing their potential contribution to national development.

5. State four (4) reasons why human rights are important.

Human rights protect individuals from abuse and discrimination by ensuring freedom, dignity, and equal treatment for all people.

They create a legal framework that upholds justice and holds both governments and individuals accountable for their actions.

Human rights promote peace and stability by addressing inequality and ensuring that grievances are resolved lawfully.

They empower citizens to participate freely in political, social, and economic life, which strengthens democracy and national progress.

6. Give three (3) characteristics of a developed country.

A developed country has a high standard of living, where most citizens enjoy access to quality healthcare, education, housing, and clean water.

It has a diversified and industrialized economy, with strong infrastructure, high employment rates, and advanced technology.

Developed countries maintain effective institutions and stable governance, with a high level of transparency, law enforcement, and citizen participation.

7. Differentiate between formal and informal employment.

Formal employment refers to jobs that are officially registered and regulated by the government, with set wages, legal contracts, and benefits such as insurance and pensions.

Informal employment includes unregulated jobs such as street vending or casual labor, which lack formal contracts, legal protection, or social security benefits.

8. State four (4) causes of political instability in African countries.

Unfair elections, where outcomes are manipulated or lack credibility, often lead to disputes and conflict among political groups.

Ethnic tensions and tribal divisions are sometimes exploited by politicians, resulting in violence and mistrust within societies.

Corruption and abuse of power erode public confidence in government institutions, leading to protests and unrest.

External interference or influence from foreign powers can create divisions and fuel internal political struggles.

9. Point out three (3) sources of cultural change in Tanzania.

Globalization introduces foreign lifestyles, values, and beliefs through media, trade, and technology, influencing local traditions and behaviors.

Urbanization brings together people from different backgrounds, leading to cultural blending and shifts in traditional practices.

Education and exposure to new knowledge encourage critical thinking and reform of outdated customs, promoting modern values and behaviors.

10. Explain the role of leadership in ensuring national peace and stability.

Leadership sets the tone for national unity by promoting inclusive governance. When leaders respect all ethnic, religious, and political groups, they foster a sense of belonging and reduce tensions that can lead to conflict.

Strong leadership upholds the rule of law by ensuring that justice is applied fairly to all citizens. This builds public trust in institutions and discourages acts of revenge, rebellion, or unrest that often arise from injustice.

Leaders are responsible for creating effective policies that address poverty, unemployment, and inequality—key drivers of social instability. By responding to citizens' needs, leadership prevents grievances from escalating into violence.

Leaders also play a vital role in peacebuilding during crises. Their ability to mediate between conflicting groups, promote dialogue, and provide reassurance helps restore order and confidence during uncertain times.

Ethical leadership models good behavior, integrity, and accountability. This inspires citizens to uphold values of peace, tolerance, and patriotism, reinforcing long-term national cohesion.

11. Assess the challenges of managing urbanization in Tanzania.

Rapid urban population growth overwhelms basic services such as housing, water supply, sanitation, and waste management. This results in the growth of informal settlements and poor living conditions in many cities.

Traffic congestion and pollution increase as urban areas expand without adequate infrastructure planning. Poor road networks and insufficient public transport make mobility difficult and time-consuming.

Unemployment is high among youth migrating to urban centers. The informal sector becomes overcrowded, and many people struggle to find stable or decent jobs, which can increase crime and social unrest.

Environmental degradation worsens due to deforestation, poor waste disposal, and encroachment into natural ecosystems. Urban sprawl reduces green spaces and increases exposure to floods and heat.

Urban management is challenged by limited financial and technical capacity. Local governments often lack the resources, skills, and autonomy needed to plan, enforce regulations, and deliver services effectively.

12. Describe five (5) measures used to fight poverty in Tanzania.

The government promotes agricultural modernization by supporting farmers with improved seeds, training, irrigation schemes, and access to markets. This boosts productivity and income in rural areas, where poverty is most concentrated.

Investment in education and vocational training equips people with skills for employment and entrepreneurship. An educated population is more empowered to generate income and support community development.

Social protection programs like TASAF provide cash transfers and support to vulnerable households, improving their access to food, health, and education.

Promotion of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through loans, business development services, and market access enables more people to engage in productive economic activities.

Infrastructure development such as roads, electricity, and communication connects remote areas to economic opportunities, reduces transport costs, and attracts investment, contributing to poverty reduction.

13. Evaluate the contribution of NGOs to community development.

NGOs provide essential services in education, healthcare, and clean water, especially in areas where government support is limited. Their presence helps communities access life-saving interventions and improve well-being.

They promote awareness on human rights, gender equality, environmental protection, and social justice. By empowering communities with knowledge, NGOs build capacity for local problem-solving and participation.

NGOs often implement income-generating projects like microfinance, skills training, and cooperatives, enabling people to become self-reliant and improve their living standards.

They act as a bridge between communities and government or donors. NGOs mobilize resources and ensure that local voices are heard in policy formulation and program planning.

NGOs help strengthen governance by advocating for transparency and accountability. They monitor service delivery and expose corruption or inefficiency, thereby improving the quality of public services.

14. “Respect for the rule of law is essential for justice and equality.” Discuss.

Respecting the rule of law ensures that all individuals, regardless of their status or position, are treated equally before the law. This promotes fairness and prevents abuse of power by those in authority.

When the law is applied consistently and impartially, it builds public trust in the justice system. Citizens are more likely to follow rules, resolve disputes legally, and refrain from taking justice into their own hands.

The rule of law protects fundamental rights and freedoms. Laws that safeguard human dignity, freedom of speech, and protection from discrimination ensure that everyone enjoys equal opportunities and safety.

It provides a stable and predictable environment for social and economic development. Investors, businesses, and individuals can make decisions knowing that their rights are protected and disputes will be fairly resolved.

Respect for legal institutions reduces corruption and impunity. When leaders and public officials are held accountable under the law, it discourages misconduct and strengthens good governance.

15. Analyze the effects of globalization on Tanzanian culture.

Globalization has led to the spread of foreign languages, fashion, and lifestyles through media and trade. Many Tanzanians, especially youth, adopt Western behaviors, which sometimes undermine traditional values and customs.

It promotes cultural exchange and understanding. Exposure to other cultures through travel, education, and technology has allowed Tanzanians to appreciate diversity and adopt positive aspects of global practices.

Traditional arts, music, and crafts face competition from global products. Local artists and cultural products may be overlooked as people consume foreign media and goods, leading to the erosion of indigenous identity.

However, globalization also provides platforms to promote Tanzanian culture internationally. Music, cuisine, and tourism attract global interest, offering opportunities for cultural preservation and economic growth.

It can also introduce new ideas that challenge harmful practices, such as gender discrimination or early marriage. Global values of human rights and gender equality support social reforms within traditional societies.

#### 16. To what extent can youth empowerment address unemployment in Tanzania?

Youth empowerment provides young people with skills and knowledge that increase their employability. Through vocational training, entrepreneurship programs, and internships, empowered youth can find or create jobs for themselves and others.

It promotes innovation and creativity. Many youth are capable of developing new solutions in technology, agriculture, and services, which can open new sectors and contribute to job creation and economic diversification.

Empowered youth are more confident and proactive. With mentorship and access to capital, they can launch businesses, lead social initiatives, and influence policy, reducing dependence on government employment.

However, empowerment must be supported by an enabling environment. Without access to credit, supportive policies, or infrastructure, youth may remain unemployed despite their skills and ambition.

In conclusion, youth empowerment is a powerful strategy for tackling unemployment, but it must be integrated with broader economic reforms, investment, and institutional support to be fully effective.