

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2000

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **A** and **B** with a total of **eighteen (18)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and **four (4)** questions from section B.
3. Section A carries **forty (40)** marks and section B carries **sixty (60)** marks.
4. Mobile phones are not allowed inside the examination room.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.

maktaba.tetea.org



SECTION A (40 Marks)
Answer all questions in this section.

1. List four fundamental human rights provided in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The right to life guarantees every individual the legal protection of their life from arbitrary loss or harm.

The right to freedom of expression allows individuals to share opinions, ideas, and information without unjustified interference.

The right to equality before the law ensures that all citizens are treated equally in legal matters, regardless of gender, status, or background.

The right to education gives every citizen access to basic education without discrimination, promoting personal and national development.

2. State four functions of the local government authorities in Tanzania.

They provide social services such as education, water, health, and waste management to communities at the local level.

Local governments plan and implement development projects according to the needs of their districts, such as roads or market construction.

They collect taxes, fees, and levies that support their budgets and fund local service delivery.

They represent citizens in governance by involving communities in decision-making through village or ward councils.

3. (a) What is the meaning of good governance?

Good governance refers to the effective, transparent, accountable, and fair management of public affairs and resources, where leaders serve the interests of the people.

(b) Mention two characteristics of good governance.

Accountability means leaders and public servants are answerable for their actions and decisions to the people.

Transparency allows citizens access to information on government operations, enabling scrutiny and informed participation.

4. Identify four consequences of illiteracy on national development.

Illiteracy limits access to employment and entrepreneurial opportunities, leading to increased poverty and economic dependency.

It reduces civic awareness, preventing people from participating effectively in national affairs such as voting or policy discussions.

Illiterate individuals may struggle to access healthcare, follow medical instructions, or understand disease prevention guidelines.

It hinders technological adoption and innovation, as people without basic education may not effectively use modern tools or methods.

5. Outline four roles of the United Nations (UN) in global peace and development.

The UN mediates international conflicts and sends peacekeeping missions to prevent or end wars.

It provides humanitarian aid during emergencies such as natural disasters, refugee crises, and famines.

The UN promotes human rights and monitors violations through international treaties and institutions.

It supports development through initiatives in health, education, gender equality, and environmental protection.

6. (a) Define social services.

Social services are public services provided by the government or non-governmental organizations to improve the welfare and quality of life of citizens, especially in areas such as health, education, and sanitation.

(b) State two examples of social services provided in Tanzania.

Free primary and secondary education helps increase literacy and access to employment.

Public health services such as vaccination and maternal care reduce disease and improve public health.

7. Mention four measures the government can take to reduce youth dependency.

Investing in vocational and technical training enables youth to acquire practical skills for employment and entrepreneurship.

Providing access to start-up loans and grants empowers young people to create small businesses and become self-reliant.

Promoting youth participation in national decision-making encourages responsibility and engagement in development.

Creating job opportunities through industrial expansion, agriculture, and ICT enables youth to contribute to the economy.

8. Give four negative effects of drug abuse on community welfare.

Drug abuse increases crime rates, as addicts may resort to theft or violence to sustain their habits.

It leads to poor health outcomes and overburdens public health services due to the treatment of addiction-related illnesses.

It breaks family and social relationships, causing isolation, domestic violence, and lack of trust within communities.

Drug abuse reduces productivity at work or school, contributing to unemployment and academic failure.

9. State four ways through which Tanzanians participate in development planning.

Attending village or ward development meetings allows citizens to share their needs and priorities with leaders.

Through elected representatives, citizens convey development demands to higher government authorities.

Participating in community projects such as building schools, digging wells, or cleaning campaigns strengthens local development.

Engaging in consultations and national forums on budgets, health, and education allows citizens to influence policies.

10. Mention two causes and two solutions to land conflicts in Tanzania.

Causes:

Poor land administration systems and unclear boundaries lead to disputes between individuals or communities.

Population pressure and competition over land for farming, grazing, and settlement increase tensions.

Solutions:

Land use planning and proper documentation of ownership help prevent overlapping claims.

Public education on land rights and conflict resolution mechanisms promotes peaceful coexistence and legal redress.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

11. (a) State three advantages of the separation of powers in a democratic country.

Separation of powers ensures that no single branch of government becomes too powerful, which protects against dictatorship or authoritarianism. Each arm the executive, legislature, and judiciary—operates independently.

It enhances checks and balances, where each arm monitors the actions of the others. For example, the judiciary can nullify unconstitutional laws, and parliament can impeach unethical leaders.

It promotes specialization and efficiency in governance, as each arm focuses on its specific roles, improving accountability and service delivery.

(b) Describe three weaknesses that may arise if powers are not separated.

Without separation, power may be concentrated in one institution or individual, leading to authoritarian rule and suppression of civil liberties.

Corruption may increase, since there are no effective mechanisms to monitor or challenge abuse of office when one body controls all functions.

Justice may be compromised if the judiciary is not independent, as legal decisions could be influenced by political or executive interests, reducing public trust.

12. Explain six benefits of regional integration for economic and political development in Africa.

It promotes intra-African trade by reducing tariffs and harmonizing customs procedures, allowing member countries to exchange goods and services more easily.

It strengthens political unity by fostering collaboration between nations, helping resolve regional conflicts peacefully and promoting shared policies.

Infrastructure development such as cross-border roads, railways, and energy networks is prioritized under regional programs, improving connectivity.

Member states gain collective bargaining power in international trade negotiations, improving their position against larger economies.

Free movement of labor and capital within regional blocs like the East African Community (EAC) allows for better utilization of resources and talent.

Regional integration encourages knowledge and technology sharing, boosting innovation, education, and industrial growth.

13. Assess three sources and three effects of environmental pollution in urban centers.

Major sources of pollution include vehicle emissions, which release harmful gases such as carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere.

Improper waste disposal, especially of plastics and industrial waste, clogs drainage systems, contaminates land, and contributes to water pollution.

Open burning of waste and reliance on biomass fuels like charcoal contribute to both air and indoor pollution.

Effects include increased respiratory diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, and lung infections due to poor air quality.

Waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid become more common when clean water sources are polluted.

Pollution also reduces the aesthetic and economic value of urban areas, discouraging tourism and investment.

14. (a) What is national unity?

National unity is the state of togetherness, solidarity, and shared identity among citizens of a country, regardless of their ethnic, religious, or cultural backgrounds. It is essential for peace, cooperation, and sustainable development.

(b) Discuss three ways through which it can be promoted in Tanzania.

Promoting the use of Kiswahili as a national language fosters communication and mutual understanding across diverse ethnic groups.

Including civic and moral education in school curricula teaches youth the importance of unity, tolerance, and national values from an early age.

Encouraging participation in national celebrations and events like Uhuru Day strengthens patriotism and a shared national identity.

15. Examine six effects of poor leadership on community development.

Poor leadership leads to misallocation of public resources, as funds may be used for personal gain or non-priority projects, hindering local development.

It reduces public trust and participation in community initiatives, as people feel demotivated when leaders are corrupt or ineffective.

Projects are often abandoned or poorly implemented due to lack of planning, supervision, or follow-up by leaders, resulting in wastage.

Social services such as water, health, and education deteriorate when leaders neglect their responsibilities or fail to advocate for community needs.

Poor leaders may promote favoritism and tribalism, which causes division and hinders cooperation within the community.

Development efforts may stagnate due to lack of innovation, vision, and partnerships, especially when leaders are not proactive or forward-thinking.

GENERAL STUDIES – PAPER 10

SECTION B (continued)

Questions 16 to 18

16. (a) Define civic responsibility.

Civic responsibility refers to the duties and obligations that a citizen has toward their country and community, which contribute to the functioning, well-being, and development of society. These responsibilities are not just legal, but moral and social actions expected from individuals as part of active citizenship.

(b) Explain five examples of civic responsibilities expected from Tanzanian citizens.

Voting during elections is a civic responsibility that allows citizens to choose leaders and influence national policies, promoting democracy and accountability.

Respecting national laws helps maintain peace, order, and justice in society, ensuring everyone's rights are protected.

Paying taxes provides the government with revenue to fund essential services such as schools, hospitals, and infrastructure.

Protecting the environment by avoiding deforestation, pollution, and overuse of resources contributes to sustainable development.

Participating in community development activities, such as public clean-ups or school construction, demonstrates patriotism and unity in improving local welfare.

17. Analyze five impacts of poor planning in national development programs.

Projects often fail or collapse because they are not based on accurate data or needs assessments, leading to waste of resources and incomplete outcomes.

Poor planning results in unequal distribution of resources, where some regions or sectors are over-served while others remain underdeveloped.

It causes delays in implementation due to lack of timelines, clear responsibilities, or resource allocation, which slows progress and increases costs.

Government credibility is damaged when plans are not fulfilled, leading to reduced public trust and less citizen participation in future initiatives.

Poor planning limits coordination between sectors or agencies, creating duplication of efforts, inefficiency, and conflict over roles or budgets.

18. (a) What is gender-based violence?

Gender-based violence (GBV) refers to harmful acts directed at individuals based on their gender. It includes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse, and is most often experienced by women and girls due to unequal power relationships in society.

(b) Discuss five strategies to eliminate gender-based violence in Tanzania.

Strengthening laws and policies related to GBV ensures that perpetrators are punished and victims are protected, which discourages future offenses.

Public education and awareness campaigns promote gender equality and challenge harmful cultural beliefs that tolerate abuse or discrimination.

Empowering women economically and socially increases their independence and ability to make choices that protect their safety and dignity.

Training police, health workers, and legal personnel on how to handle GBV cases sensitively and professionally improves access to justice for victims.

Establishing safe shelters and support centers provides victims of GBV with refuge, counseling, medical services, and legal assistance, helping them recover and rebuild their lives.