

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2001

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.

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

1. List four national symbols and explain their significance briefly.

The National Flag represents the unity and identity of Tanzania. Its colors symbolize the country's land (green), minerals (yellow), people (black), and water bodies (blue).

The Coat of Arms represents national authority and sovereignty. It contains symbols of agriculture, minerals, and unity.

The National Anthem is a patriotic song that reflects unity, peace, and pride among Tanzanians. It is sung during important national events.

The Uhuru Torch is a symbol of freedom and enlightenment. It represents hope, unity, and the struggle for independence.

2. Mention four causes of poverty in developing countries like Tanzania.

Low levels of education prevent people from accessing better jobs or starting successful businesses, keeping them in a cycle of poverty.

Overdependence on agriculture, which is vulnerable to weather changes, makes income unstable for most rural families.

Corruption in public sectors diverts resources from development programs, reducing the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts.

Unemployment, especially among youth and women, limits income generation and widens the poverty gap.

3. (a) What is equality before the law?

Equality before the law means that all individuals, regardless of their social status, race, gender, or wealth, are subject to the same laws and entitled to equal protection and treatment by the judicial system.

(b) State two ways to promote legal equality in society.

Ensuring access to legal aid services helps the poor and marginalized to defend their rights in court. Educating citizens about their legal rights and responsibilities enables them to demand fair treatment and respect for the law.

4. Identify four responsibilities of a Tanzanian citizen.

Respecting and obeying the laws of the country helps maintain peace, order, and justice in society.

Paying taxes supports government functions and public services such as health, education, and infrastructure.

Voting during elections allows citizens to choose leaders and participate in democratic governance.

Protecting public property ensures sustainability of national resources and infrastructure for future generations.

5. State four roles of the executive arm of government.

The executive enforces laws passed by the legislature and ensures they are implemented through various ministries and departments.

It manages the day-to-day affairs of the country, including service delivery, administration, and national defense.

The executive prepares the national budget and oversees economic planning and development initiatives.

It represents the country in foreign relations and international agreements, managing diplomatic affairs.

6. (a) Define the term political party.

A political party is an organized group of people who share common political views and objectives, and who seek to gain political power through elections to implement their policies.

(b) Mention two functions of political parties in a democratic country.

They provide candidates for leadership positions, allowing citizens to choose representatives in government.

They educate the public on political issues and encourage participation in democratic processes such as voting.

7. List four reasons why freedom of worship is important in society.

It promotes peace and tolerance by allowing people to practice their beliefs without fear, reducing religious conflict.

It supports unity in diversity by encouraging respect for different faiths within a multicultural society.

Freedom of worship strengthens moral values as religions often teach good behavior, compassion, and responsibility.

It protects human dignity by upholding the individual's right to choose and practice their beliefs freely.

8. Give four effects of poor infrastructure on national development.

Poor roads and transport systems limit the movement of goods and services, increasing the cost of business and reducing economic growth.

Inadequate water and electricity supply affects industries and social services, slowing production and lowering the quality of life.

Lack of reliable communication infrastructure reduces access to information and technology, especially in rural areas.

It discourages foreign investment, as investors prefer environments with efficient support systems and logistics.

9. State four causes of poor health services in rural areas of Tanzania.

Shortage of qualified medical personnel limits access to proper treatment and diagnosis in remote areas.

Inadequate health facilities and equipment hinder the delivery of essential services, such as surgery or maternity care.

Poor road networks make it difficult for patients to reach hospitals and for medicines to be delivered on time.

Low government funding results in irregular supply of drugs and poor maintenance of health infrastructure.

10. Mention two differences between human rights and needs, with one example for each.

Human rights are legal entitlements that all people are born with and must be protected by law, such as the right to life or freedom of speech.

Needs are essential things required for survival or well-being but may not always be protected by law, such as food or shelter.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer questions 11 to 15 below.

11. (a) Describe three functions of the judiciary in a democratic country.

The judiciary interprets and applies laws in resolving disputes. It determines how laws passed by the legislature are understood and used in practical cases, ensuring justice is served in civil, criminal, or constitutional matters.

It protects the constitution and individual rights. In a democratic system, the judiciary ensures that no law or action taken by the government violates the fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens.

The judiciary acts as a check on the powers of the executive and legislature. By reviewing decisions made by other branches of government, courts help prevent abuse of power and maintain balance among the arms of state.

(b) Explain three factors that hinder justice in Tanzania.

Corruption within the legal system delays or distorts justice, especially when judges, police, or court clerks demand bribes or act in favor of wealthy individuals.

Shortage of legal personnel such as judges, magistrates, and legal aid officers causes case backlogs, delaying decisions and denying timely justice.

Limited public awareness of legal rights and procedures means many citizens, especially in rural areas, do not seek justice because they are unaware of how the legal system works or fear being mistreated.

12. Analyze six impacts of information and communication technology (ICT) on youth development in Tanzania.

ICT has expanded access to education through e-learning platforms, online tutorials, and virtual libraries, enabling youth to study remotely and access a wider range of knowledge beyond classroom walls.

It has created job opportunities through online work, digital entrepreneurship, and innovation in sectors such as app development, marketing, and content creation.

ICT enhances communication and networking by connecting youth across regions and countries, facilitating exchange of ideas, socialization, and collaboration on projects.

Social media platforms empower youth voices in civic and political discussions, helping them raise awareness on social issues and participate in democratic processes.

ICT promotes innovation in agriculture, health, and business, enabling young people to develop tech-based solutions that improve productivity and livelihoods.

However, ICT also poses risks such as addiction, cyberbullying, and exposure to harmful content when not used responsibly, which can affect youth mental health and values.

13. Examine three challenges and three opportunities of globalization for African countries.

One major challenge is the erosion of traditional values and cultures. As African societies are exposed to foreign lifestyles, languages, and media, they risk losing their indigenous identity and moral foundations.

Globalization increases dependency on foreign economies. African countries often rely on imported goods, technologies, and investments, which can limit self-reliance and expose them to external shocks.

Unfair trade practices disadvantage African producers. International markets are often dominated by wealthy nations, and African exports face high tariffs or tough quality standards that limit competitiveness.

On the other hand, globalization provides access to global markets. African businesses can sell products internationally, expand trade networks, and increase national income.

It facilitates the transfer of technology and knowledge, helping African countries modernize sectors like agriculture, health, and education more efficiently.

Globalization promotes cultural exchange and mutual understanding, as people from different countries interact through travel, study, or work, building peaceful relations and cooperation.

14. (a) Define the concept of environmental sustainability.

Environmental sustainability refers to the responsible use and management of natural resources in ways that meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves protecting ecosystems, conserving biodiversity, and reducing environmental degradation.

(b) Discuss three practices that promote environmental sustainability.

Afforestation and reforestation help restore forest cover, prevent soil erosion, regulate rainfall patterns, and serve as carbon sinks to reduce the impact of climate change.

Proper waste management through recycling, composting, and regulated disposal reduces pollution in water, air, and soil, ensuring a clean and safe environment.

Promotion of renewable energy sources like solar and wind reduces dependence on fossil fuels, minimizes greenhouse gas emissions, and promotes long-term energy security without harming ecosystems.

15. Assess six causes of poor implementation of public policies in Tanzania.

Corruption at different government levels causes misallocation or embezzlement of funds meant for policy execution, weakening the impact of even well-planned programs.

Inadequate resources, both financial and human, result in weak institutions that cannot carry out projects effectively or monitor progress efficiently.

Lack of coordination between government ministries, agencies, and local authorities leads to duplication of efforts, delays, and confusion during implementation.

Political interference causes policy shifts depending on the ruling party or leadership interests, rather than continuity based on national priorities.

Low community involvement leads to public resistance or lack of ownership, especially when policies are designed without consulting the people they aim to serve.

Insufficient data and research result in poorly designed policies that fail to address actual problems or that do not consider social, cultural, or economic realities on the ground.

16. (a) What is national development?

National development refers to the process through which a country improves the economic, social, political, and cultural well-being of its citizens. It involves growth in areas like education, health, infrastructure, income levels, technology, security, and democratic governance to raise the quality of life for all.

(b) Highlight five indicators used to measure national development.

Literacy rate: A high literacy rate indicates better access to education, which is essential for economic productivity and informed citizenship.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita: This shows the average income earned by individuals in a country and reflects economic performance and standard of living.

Access to healthcare: The availability and quality of health services are used to measure improvements in life expectancy, child mortality, and disease control.

Infrastructure development: Indicators like roads, electricity, water supply, and communication systems show the capacity of a country to support economic and social growth.

Employment levels: A country with high employment rates demonstrates the ability to engage its population in productive work, which contributes to overall development.

17. Evaluate five effects of political instability on social and economic development.

Political instability discourages foreign and local investment. Investors avoid uncertain environments, which slows down economic growth and job creation.

It disrupts the delivery of public services such as education, healthcare, and security, especially when civil servants are displaced or when infrastructure is destroyed during unrest.

Political instability increases government spending on security and emergency responses, diverting resources from development projects like schools, hospitals, and roads.

It causes migration and displacement as people flee conflict zones, creating refugee crises and overwhelming public services in safer regions.

Frequent leadership changes or contested elections disrupt policy continuity, leading to abandoned or poorly implemented development programs and weakening institutions.

18. Discuss five reasons why inclusive education is important for national progress.

Inclusive education ensures that all children, regardless of disability, gender, poverty, or location, receive equal opportunities to learn, which promotes equity and fairness in society.

It harnesses the full potential of the population by enabling every individual to contribute to national development, regardless of their background or ability.

Inclusive schools promote tolerance and respect among learners by encouraging them to interact with diverse peers, which strengthens social unity and peace.

It reduces dropout rates and improves literacy and employment in the long term, especially among marginalized groups, thus lowering poverty and dependency.

Inclusive education supports the goals of sustainable development by building a more educated, innovative, and responsible population that can solve national challenges.