

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

744

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2002**

---

**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. Mention four principles of democracy.**

Participation is a key principle that ensures citizens have the right to take part in decision-making processes, especially through voting during elections.

Rule of law emphasizes that all people, including leaders, are subject to the law and must be treated equally before it, ensuring fairness and justice.

Transparency ensures that government operations are open and accessible to the public, allowing citizens to understand and scrutinize how decisions are made.

Accountability requires public officials to be answerable to the people, meaning they must explain and justify their actions and decisions, especially in managing public resources.

**2. List four reasons why citizens must obey national laws.**

Obeying laws promotes peace and order in society by preventing crime, violence, and conflict among individuals and groups.

It ensures the protection of rights and freedoms, since laws are designed to safeguard citizens from harm and guarantee fairness.

Law obedience supports national development, as it creates a stable environment for investment, education, and economic growth.

It strengthens justice and equality by ensuring that everyone follows the same rules, regardless of status, wealth, or political position.

**3. (a) What is the rule of law?**

The rule of law is the principle that all individuals and institutions, including government leaders, must follow and be governed by the law, which is applied equally and fairly.

**(b) State two ways of promoting the rule of law in Tanzania.**

Educating citizens on their legal rights and responsibilities empowers them to demand justice and comply with national laws.

Strengthening the independence of the judiciary ensures that laws are applied fairly without political interference or corruption.

#### **4. Give four challenges facing regional integration in East Africa.**

Political differences among member states, such as varying ideologies or leadership styles, make it difficult to harmonize policies and decisions.

Trade barriers like tariffs, taxes, and non-tariff restrictions hinder the free flow of goods and services within the region.

Language and cultural differences limit communication and mutual understanding among citizens of different countries.

Poor infrastructure, including roads, railways, and ports, affects the movement of people and goods across borders, slowing down economic cooperation.

#### **5. Identify four benefits of gender equality in a developing country.**

It increases productivity by allowing both men and women to contribute fully in the workforce and economic activities.

Gender equality improves access to education and health, especially for girls and women, leading to a more educated and healthier population.

It strengthens families and communities by promoting fairness, shared responsibilities, and balanced decision-making.

Empowering women reduces poverty, as women reinvest more of their income into their families and communities, supporting broader development.

#### **6. (a) Define public accountability.**

Public accountability refers to the obligation of government officials and institutions to be answerable to the public and explain how they use resources, make decisions, and fulfill their duties.

#### **(b) Mention two examples of public accountability in governance.**

Publishing government budgets and expenditure reports allows the public to see how funds are allocated and spent.

Parliamentary oversight, where ministers must answer questions from elected representatives, ensures leaders are held accountable for their actions.

#### **7. State four roles played by the media in fostering national development.**

The media informs citizens about national issues such as health, education, and economic opportunities, enabling them to make informed decisions.

It promotes transparency by reporting on government activities, exposing corruption, and holding leaders accountable to the public.

The media educates the public on civic duties, human rights, and national values, encouraging active participation in development efforts.

It provides a platform for public dialogue and expression, allowing citizens to voice their concerns and contribute ideas for national progress.

#### **8. Give four consequences of youth unemployment on Tanzanian society.**

Unemployment among youth leads to increased poverty, as young people lack stable incomes to support themselves and their families.

It contributes to crime and insecurity, as some unemployed youth may engage in theft, drug abuse, or violence out of frustration or need.

Unemployment wastes human potential, as educated and energetic young people remain idle instead of contributing to national development.

It fuels social unrest and political instability, especially when youth feel neglected and excluded from national decision-making.

#### **9. Mention four environmental conservation methods used in Tanzania.**

Afforestation and reforestation involve planting trees in deforested areas to restore ecosystems and prevent soil erosion.

Use of energy-efficient stoves reduces the need for firewood, conserving forests and minimizing air pollution.

Terracing and contour farming are soil conservation methods used on slopes to reduce erosion and maintain land productivity.

Public environmental campaigns raise awareness and mobilize communities to participate in clean-ups, recycling, and sustainable land use.

**10. List two negative effects and two positive effects of urbanization.**

Negative effects include overcrowding in cities, which leads to poor housing conditions, sanitation problems, and increased pressure on public services.

It also causes environmental degradation due to pollution, poor waste disposal, and loss of green spaces.

Positive effects include improved access to social services like education, healthcare, and transport, which are more concentrated in urban centers.

Urbanization also creates diverse economic opportunities and supports innovation, entrepreneurship, and industrial growth.

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**

**11. (a) Identify three challenges facing the fight against corruption in Tanzania.**

Lack of political will among some leaders weakens the enforcement of anti-corruption measures. When top leaders are unwilling to act firmly against corrupt individuals, it sends the message that corruption is tolerated.

Weak legal enforcement and delays in court processes allow corruption suspects to go unpunished or have their cases dragged on for years, reducing the effectiveness of the justice system.

Limited public awareness about reporting procedures, rights, and the role of institutions such as the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) means many people remain silent, even when they witness corrupt acts.

**(b) Suggest three strategies that can be used to reduce corruption.**

Strengthening independent anti-corruption bodies by giving them legal autonomy, sufficient funding, and professional personnel helps them operate without interference and investigate all cases fairly.

Improving transparency in public procurement and budgeting allows citizens to monitor how funds are allocated and used, thus reducing the chances of embezzlement.

Providing civic education to the public about their rights and responsibilities encourages whistleblowing and public demand for accountability at all levels of leadership.

**12. Discuss six roles played by education in promoting civic responsibility among Tanzanian citizens.**

Education empowers individuals with knowledge about national laws, governance structures, and democratic rights, enabling them to participate actively and responsibly in civic life.

It promotes ethical behavior by teaching values such as honesty, respect, and tolerance, which are important in building responsible and peaceful societies.

Educated citizens are more likely to engage in public affairs such as voting, attending public meetings, and demanding transparency from leaders.

Through education, individuals gain awareness of their responsibilities such as paying taxes, protecting the environment, and helping in community development.

Schools provide a platform for promoting national unity and patriotism, encouraging students to respect their nation and serve it diligently.

Education helps reduce ignorance and superstition, which can hinder civic engagement or allow manipulation by selfish leaders or institutions.

### **13. Analyze three causes and three effects of political conflicts in African countries.**

Ethnic divisions, especially when politics is based on tribal identity, can create competition and hatred between groups, often leading to violence during elections or power transitions.

Weak democratic institutions and lack of transparency in electoral processes create mistrust and disputes over election results, triggering political instability.

Unfair distribution of resources, where certain regions or communities feel neglected, fuels grievances that can escalate into armed or political conflict.

As a result, political conflicts disrupt development by destroying infrastructure, displacing people, and diverting resources to military expenditure instead of public services.

They damage investor confidence, leading to economic decline as businesses pull out due to insecurity and market uncertainty.

Political conflicts weaken governance structures, leading to lawlessness, increased corruption, and reduced effectiveness of government institutions.

### **14. (a) Explain three roles of civil society organizations in promoting good governance.**

CSOs act as watchdogs by monitoring government activities, exposing corruption, and advocating for transparency and accountability in public institutions.

They provide civic education to citizens, helping people understand their rights, responsibilities, and how to participate effectively in governance.

CSOs create platforms for dialogue between the government and the public, ensuring that the voices of ordinary citizens, especially marginalized groups, are heard in policymaking.

**(b) Describe three obstacles they face in fulfilling these roles.**

Limited funding and donor dependency often restrict the scope of CSO activities, especially in rural areas or long-term projects.

Government restrictions or unfavorable laws may limit freedom of assembly, expression, and registration, making it hard for CSOs to operate independently.

Some CSOs lack trained personnel or strong management structures, which affects their credibility, efficiency, and ability to influence change.

**15. Examine six reasons why Tanzania should invest in science and research.**

Science and research foster innovation, which helps to solve local problems such as low crop yields, poor health care, and unreliable energy sources through practical, evidence-based solutions.

Investing in science improves industrial productivity by enabling the creation of better technologies and production processes, making Tanzania more competitive in global markets.

Research supports the education system by developing local content and teaching materials that reflect the country's realities, rather than relying solely on foreign knowledge.

Scientific knowledge enhances healthcare services by improving disease diagnosis, treatment methods, and public health planning, leading to longer life expectancy and reduced disease burden.

Environmental research helps Tanzania develop strategies to combat climate change, manage natural resources sustainably, and prevent disasters such as floods or droughts.

Science creates skilled employment opportunities in fields such as engineering, agriculture, ICT, and medicine, contributing to poverty reduction and economic growth.

**16. (a) What is international trade?**

International trade refers to the exchange of goods and services across national borders, allowing countries to access products they cannot produce efficiently while earning foreign currency through exports.

**(b) Discuss five challenges faced by Tanzania in international trade.**

Limited access to global markets due to poor infrastructure such as roads, ports, and ICT systems makes it difficult for Tanzanian goods to reach international buyers efficiently.

Export dependence on raw materials, such as minerals or agricultural products, subjects Tanzania to fluctuating world prices and limits its income potential.

Trade imbalances occur when Tanzania imports more than it exports, leading to economic strain and increasing national debt.

Strict international standards and tariffs make it difficult for Tanzanian products, especially agricultural ones, to compete in global markets.

Low technological advancement and limited industrialization restrict Tanzania's ability to process raw materials locally, reducing value addition and export diversity.

### **17. Evaluate five impacts of poor waste management on health and the environment.**

Accumulated garbage in residential areas leads to the breeding of disease-causing organisms such as mosquitoes and rats, increasing the risk of diseases like malaria and cholera.

Open dumping and burning of waste release toxic gases and pollutants, which contribute to respiratory problems and environmental pollution.

Blocked drainage systems due to plastic and solid waste cause flooding during rains, damaging infrastructure and displacing communities.

Improper disposal of industrial waste contaminates soil and water sources, affecting agriculture and wildlife, and making drinking water unsafe.

Poor waste management affects tourism by making urban and natural areas unattractive, leading to reduced foreign exchange earnings.

### **18. (a) What is human trafficking?**

Human trafficking is the illegal recruitment, transportation, or harboring of people through force, deception, or coercion for exploitation such as forced labor, prostitution, or organ trade.

### **(b) Explain five measures that can be taken to combat human trafficking in Tanzania.**

Strengthening border security and surveillance helps detect and prevent traffickers from moving people across national boundaries illegally.

Providing education and awareness campaigns informs vulnerable populations about the tactics used by traffickers, helping to prevent exploitation.

Enforcing strict penalties against traffickers and corrupt officials involved in trafficking discourages the practice and protects victims.



Offering rehabilitation and support services such as counseling, shelter, and legal aid helps reintegrate rescued victims into society.

Promoting job creation and poverty reduction reduces vulnerability, especially among youth and women who are often targeted by traffickers with false promises.