

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2003

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. State four benefits of participating in community development activities.

Participating in community development helps to improve the quality of life within the community. For example, activities such as building health centers or schools bring essential services closer to people.

It encourages unity and cooperation among members of the community. When people work together, they build trust and create a stronger sense of belonging.

Community development participation increases awareness and knowledge among citizens, as they become more informed about their rights, responsibilities, and local development priorities.

It reduces dependency on external support by promoting self-reliance. When communities actively contribute to solving their problems, they become more sustainable and resilient.

2. List four sources of conflict in multicultural societies.

Ethnic discrimination can cause division when one group feels neglected, marginalized, or treated unfairly by another based on ethnic background.

Religious differences may lead to misunderstandings or intolerance, especially when one religion is imposed over others or when faith-based practices clash.

Competition for resources such as land, jobs, or political positions often causes conflict when communities feel that distribution is unequal.

Cultural misunderstandings or stereotypes can result in social tension when people fail to respect or understand each other's traditions, dress, or language.

3. (a) What is human dignity?

Human dignity refers to the inherent value and worth of every individual, which must be respected and protected regardless of their status, gender, race, or background.

(b) Mention two ways of protecting human dignity in schools.

Teachers and school leaders should treat all students equally and fairly, without discrimination, bullying, or humiliation.

Providing a safe, clean, and respectful learning environment helps students to feel valued and supported in their growth and development.

4. Identify four consequences of child labor on national development.

Child labor denies children access to education, which limits their future productivity and contribution to the skilled workforce of the country.

It results in physical and psychological harm to children, as many work in hazardous environments that endanger their health and well-being.

The practice perpetuates the cycle of poverty, as uneducated children grow into adults with limited opportunities for decent work or income.

Child labor undermines national policies on education and child protection, reducing the effectiveness of development strategies aimed at youth empowerment.

5. Outline four factors that hinder freedom of expression in developing countries.

Authoritarian governance restricts open communication by controlling media, censoring speech, and punishing dissent.

Lack of independent media limits the ability of citizens to share diverse views and receive unbiased information.

Cultural norms or traditions may discourage individuals from voicing opinions, particularly those who challenge authority or accepted practices.

Fear of harassment or arrest discourages people from speaking out, especially in societies where journalists, activists, or opposition members face intimidation.

6. (a) Define national sovereignty.

National sovereignty is the complete and independent authority of a country to govern its people, manage its resources, and conduct its internal and external affairs without external interference.

(b) Give two reasons why it is important for a country.

Sovereignty allows a country to create and implement laws and policies that reflect the needs and values of its own people.

It enables the country to protect its territorial integrity and defend itself from foreign domination or influence.

7. Mention four national strategies used to fight poverty in Tanzania.

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) aims to improve income levels and access to basic services through pro-poor investments.

The provision of free primary and secondary education reduces the financial burden on families and empowers children with skills for future employment.

Youth and women empowerment programs provide loans, skills training, and entrepreneurship support to promote self-employment and job creation.

Investment in rural infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and water helps to stimulate economic activity in disadvantaged areas.

8. Give four roles of youth in promoting environmental sustainability.

Youth participate in tree planting and environmental clean-up campaigns, which help restore ecosystems and reduce pollution.

They create awareness through social media and community outreach programs about the importance of conserving natural resources.

By innovating in eco-friendly technologies, such as recycling or renewable energy, youth help reduce environmental degradation.

Youth participate in policy advocacy and environmental clubs, ensuring that environmental issues are prioritized in local and national agendas.

9. List four challenges facing public transport systems in urban Tanzania.

Traffic congestion due to poorly planned road networks and high vehicle numbers causes delays and inefficiency in transport services.

Old and poorly maintained vehicles pose safety risks and lead to frequent breakdowns, affecting transport reliability.

Limited coverage of public transport routes leaves some areas underserved, forcing people to walk long distances or rely on expensive alternatives.

Poor regulation of transport services results in overcrowding, inconsistent pricing, and driver misconduct, reducing user confidence.

10. State two differences between civil society organizations and political parties.

Civil society organizations focus on social, economic, and human rights advocacy without seeking political power, while political parties aim to gain control of government through elections.

CSOs are non-partisan and work with various stakeholders to address community issues, whereas political parties promote specific political ideologies and compete for leadership roles.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

11. (a) Outline three benefits of promoting cultural values in national development.

Cultural values promote national unity by creating shared identity, language, and traditions, which help to foster social harmony and peaceful coexistence.

They enhance moral behavior and social responsibility by shaping how individuals relate to one another, respect elders, and uphold communal values.

Cultural practices can attract tourism, which generates income and creates jobs, thereby contributing to the economic development of the nation.

(b) Suggest three ways of preserving cultural heritage in Tanzania.

Establishing cultural centers and museums helps document, display, and teach traditional customs, dances, and artifacts to both citizens and tourists.

Incorporating local languages, history, and customs into the education curriculum ensures that young generations learn and appreciate their roots.

Supporting traditional festivals and arts through government or community initiatives keeps cultural practices alive and relevant in modern society.

12. Analyze six effects of political apathy on democracy and governance.

Political apathy weakens citizen participation in elections, which can lead to poor representation and unaccountable leadership.

It reduces civic engagement, meaning fewer people question or monitor government actions, encouraging corruption and abuse of power.

Apathetic societies allow undemocratic practices such as vote rigging or political violence to persist unchecked.

Lack of public interest in politics can discourage talented, honest individuals from entering leadership, leading to poor quality governance.

It erodes the legitimacy of elected leaders when voter turnout is low, resulting in weak mandates and questionable authority.

Political apathy limits the effectiveness of democratic institutions, such as parliaments and courts, because they lack pressure from an active, informed citizenry.

13. Explain three causes and three consequences of climate change on African economies.

Deforestation, especially for firewood and agriculture, increases greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to climate change.

Industrial pollution and reliance on fossil fuels release carbon dioxide and other harmful gases into the atmosphere.

Poor waste management and burning of solid waste release methane and toxic fumes, accelerating global warming.

Climate change causes prolonged droughts that reduce agricultural productivity, leading to food insecurity and increased poverty.

Frequent floods and storms damage infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and buildings, costing governments large sums in repairs.

It disrupts water sources, harming irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, and drinking water supply, thus affecting multiple sectors of the economy.

14. (a) Identify three roles of the Parliament in strengthening democracy.

Parliament enacts laws that reflect the will of the people and protect fundamental rights, creating a legal environment for democratic governance.

It checks the executive branch by monitoring government spending and ensuring that leaders are accountable to the public.

It represents diverse interests of citizens through elected members who debate national issues and propose development priorities.

(b) Describe three challenges it faces in executing these roles.

Some members may act under political pressure or party loyalty rather than representing public interest, limiting the quality of oversight.

Limited financial and technical capacity weakens Parliament's ability to analyze government actions or budgets effectively.

Corruption and lack of transparency in parliamentary operations can reduce public trust and hinder legislative effectiveness.

15. Discuss six impacts of rapid population growth on social services in developing countries.

Health services become overstretched, leading to long queues, shortages of medicines, and poor attention to patients.

Education systems struggle to accommodate increasing numbers of students, resulting in overcrowded classrooms and poor learning outcomes.

Housing shortages lead to the growth of informal settlements or slums, which lack basic services like sanitation and clean water.

Employment opportunities cannot match population growth, increasing joblessness and underemployment, especially among the youth.

Rapid population growth increases pressure on public utilities like water and electricity, leading to frequent shortages and poor access.

It reduces the quality of social services overall, as limited government budgets are spread too thinly to meet the needs of the growing population.

16. (a) What is civic education?

Civic education is the process of teaching citizens about their rights, responsibilities, and roles in society, especially in relation to democratic governance, laws, and national development.

(b) Explain five reasons why civic education is important in Tanzania today.

It equips citizens with knowledge about their constitutional rights, helping them to demand justice and accountability.

Civic education promotes active participation in national affairs such as voting, public debates, and community service.

It builds patriotism and national identity by teaching values of unity, peace, and commitment to development.

It discourages political violence, discrimination, and corruption by fostering tolerance, respect, and responsibility.

Civic education enhances government transparency, as citizens who are aware of their roles are more likely to monitor leadership performance.

17. Examine five problems associated with the misuse of social media in Tanzania.

Spread of false information (fake news) causes panic, misinformation, and damages reputations, especially during elections or national crises.

Cyberbullying and online harassment harm victims emotionally and psychologically, especially among youth.

Addiction to social media reduces productivity in schools and workplaces as people spend excessive time online.

Exposure to immoral content such as pornography and hate speech negatively affects moral behavior and values in society.

Use of social media for inciting violence, tribalism, or political conflict undermines peace and national unity.

18. Assess five efforts made by Tanzania in strengthening regional and international cooperation.

Tanzania is an active member of the East African Community (EAC), promoting trade, infrastructure development, and regional integration.

The country participates in peacekeeping missions under the African Union and United Nations, supporting regional and global stability.

It has signed bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with countries in Africa and beyond, encouraging economic growth.

Tanzania hosts and attends international summits and conferences on climate change, education, and public health to align with global development goals.

The government collaborates with international organizations such as the World Bank and IMF to secure development funding and technical support.

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