

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

744

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2004**

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**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. Mention four limitations of over-dependence on agriculture in national development.**

Over-dependence on agriculture exposes the economy to risks from climate change and unpredictable weather, which can lead to crop failure and food insecurity.

It limits economic diversification, making the country vulnerable to price fluctuations in agricultural commodities.

Agriculture often generates lower income compared to other sectors like industry and services, restricting revenue and slowing national growth.

Seasonal employment in agriculture leads to underemployment during off-seasons, reducing productivity and income stability for workers.

**2. List four objectives of decentralization in Tanzania.**

To bring government services closer to the people, improving access and responsiveness at the local level.

To enhance citizen participation in decision-making and governance through local councils and community forums.

To improve efficiency and accountability in service delivery by giving local authorities control over resources.

To promote balanced development across regions by addressing local needs and reducing dependence on central government.

**3. (a) What is patriotism?**

Patriotism is the love, loyalty, and commitment that a person has toward their country, expressed through actions that support national interests and development.

**(b) Give two ways to promote patriotism among Tanzanians.**

Teaching national history and values in schools helps young people understand and appreciate their country's heritage and responsibilities.

Celebrating national holidays and recognizing national heroes fosters unity and pride among citizens.

**4. Identify four effects of corruption on public service delivery.**

Corruption reduces the quality of services, as funds meant for schools, hospitals, and roads may be misused or stolen.

It delays project implementation due to bureaucratic inefficiency and bribery in procurement and tendering processes.

Public trust in government institutions declines, which weakens social cooperation and engagement in development.

Corruption increases the cost of services, as bribes and embezzlement drive up prices for basic public goods and utilities.

**5. Give four reasons why youth unemployment is a major concern in developing countries.**

It leads to increased poverty and dependency, as many young people cannot support themselves or their families.

Youth unemployment can result in social unrest and crime, as frustrated individuals seek illegal ways to survive.

It wastes human capital, as the knowledge and skills acquired in school remain unused in the labor market.

Unemployment weakens economic growth, as a large portion of the population remains economically inactive and unproductive.

**6. (a) Define the term “population policy”.**

Population policy is a set of measures adopted by a government to influence population growth, distribution, and structure to support national development goals.

**(b) State two goals of Tanzania’s population policy.**

To reduce high population growth rates by promoting family planning and reproductive health education.  
To ensure equitable distribution of population and resources across regions to support balanced development.

**7. List four types of human rights recognized under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**

The right to life, liberty, and personal security.

The right to education.

The right to freedom of expression and opinion.

The right to work and receive fair wages.

**8. State four consequences of political instability in any African country.**

It disrupts economic activities, discouraging both local and foreign investment due to uncertainty.

It increases violence and insecurity, leading to loss of lives and destruction of property.

It weakens government institutions and delays development projects and service delivery.

It forces citizens to flee their homes, resulting in refugee crises and brain drain.

**9. Mention four benefits of regional integration in Africa.**

It promotes trade among member states by removing tariffs and improving market access.

It enhances political cooperation and unity, helping to address regional conflicts and diplomatic issues.

It enables countries to pool resources and invest jointly in infrastructure and development projects.

It allows free movement of people, goods, and services, fostering economic growth and cultural exchange.

**10. Give two merits and two demerits of the internet as a source of information.**

Merits:

It provides quick access to a wide range of information from different parts of the world.

It supports research, education, and communication, making learning and collaboration easier.

Demerits:

Not all information online is accurate, leading to misinformation and confusion.

Excessive use can lead to addiction, reduced productivity, and exposure to harmful content.

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**

**Answer four (4) questions from this section.**

**11. (a) Explain three importance of national identity.**

National identity fosters unity among citizens by promoting a shared sense of belonging and pride in one's country, regardless of ethnic or regional differences.

It strengthens national cohesion by helping citizens to identify with the goals, values, and vision of their country, making them more willing to support development efforts.

It promotes patriotism and loyalty, encouraging individuals to act in ways that protect and promote the country's interests, both at home and abroad.

**(b) Suggest three ways to strengthen national identity among Tanzanian youth.**

Teaching Tanzanian history, national symbols, and civic responsibilities in schools helps students appreciate their roots and grow with a strong sense of national pride.

Encouraging participation in national events such as Independence Day celebrations or Uhuru Torch races allows youth to connect with their country's heritage.

Promoting Kiswahili as a unifying language in schools, media, and public life fosters a sense of national unity and common identity across diverse communities.

## **12. Analyze six problems facing the education sector in Tanzania.**

Shortage of qualified teachers, especially in science and mathematics, reduces the quality of teaching and limits student performance in key subjects.

Inadequate teaching and learning materials, such as textbooks, laboratory equipment, and ICT tools, hinder effective learning in classrooms.

Overcrowded classrooms, especially in public schools, make it difficult for teachers to give attention to individual students and manage classes effectively.

Poor infrastructure, including dilapidated classrooms, lack of desks, and absence of clean water and sanitation, affects the learning environment.

Low motivation among teachers due to poor pay and working conditions leads to absenteeism and reduced teaching commitment.

Regional and gender disparities in access to education limit opportunities for marginalized groups, affecting national equity in education.

## **13. Discuss three economic and three social effects of rural-urban migration in developing countries.**

Economically, it creates labor shortages in rural areas, reducing agricultural productivity and food supply.

It increases urban unemployment, as cities struggle to absorb the large number of migrants seeking jobs.

Urban infrastructure becomes overstretched, leading to the emergence of informal settlements and increased public service costs.

Socially, rural-urban migration leads to the breakdown of traditional family structures as youths move away from their communities.

It increases crime and social unrest in urban areas due to idleness and frustration among unemployed migrants.

Cultural erosion may occur as rural migrants adopt urban lifestyles and abandon traditional values.

**14. (a) Define globalization.**

Globalization is the process through which countries, businesses, and people become more connected and interdependent, especially through trade, communication, and technology.

**(b) Evaluate three positive and three negative effects of globalization on African societies.**

Positively, globalization promotes international trade, allowing African countries to access broader markets for their goods and services.

It facilitates cultural exchange and technological transfer, improving access to knowledge, health care, and communication tools.

Globalization attracts foreign investment, creating jobs and contributing to infrastructure development.

Negatively, globalization can undermine local industries due to competition from cheaper foreign products, leading to job losses.

It spreads western values and cultures, sometimes eroding African traditions, languages, and moral values.

Globalization can increase inequality, as benefits are often concentrated among the wealthy and educated, while the poor remain marginalized.

**15. Examine six ways through which science and innovation can accelerate sustainable development in Tanzania.**

Science improves agricultural practices through research into high-yield, drought-resistant crops, ensuring food security even under climate change pressures.

Innovation in renewable energy, such as solar and wind technologies, provides clean energy solutions to off-grid communities, reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

Digital tools and ICT improve access to education and health care services, particularly in remote areas, enhancing social development.

Science helps in environmental monitoring and management by developing systems to track deforestation, pollution, and wildlife conservation.

Innovative water purification and irrigation technologies help solve water scarcity issues and boost agricultural productivity.

Science contributes to industrial growth by creating efficient manufacturing processes and value addition to local resources, promoting economic development.

**16. (a) State three causes of poor access to clean water in rural areas.**

Inadequate infrastructure, such as the absence of piped water systems or boreholes, limits access to clean water in many rural communities.

Deforestation and environmental degradation reduce the availability of natural water sources like springs and rivers, especially during dry seasons.

Low government investment and poor maintenance of existing water facilities cause frequent breakdowns and interruptions in water supply.

**(b) Suggest three measures that can be taken to improve access.**

The government should invest in drilling more boreholes, building rainwater harvesting systems, and expanding piped water networks to underserved areas.

Community involvement in water project planning, maintenance, and management can enhance sustainability and ownership.

Partnerships with NGOs and private sectors can mobilize resources and expertise to develop long-lasting and efficient water supply systems.

**17. Assess five impacts of environmental pollution on health and the economy.**

Air pollution from industries and vehicles contributes to respiratory diseases such as asthma and bronchitis, increasing healthcare costs.

Water pollution from improper waste disposal contaminates drinking sources, causing diseases like cholera, typhoid, and dysentery.

Soil pollution from chemical waste and pesticides reduces agricultural productivity, leading to food insecurity and economic loss for farmers.

Pollution in urban centers diminishes the quality of life and deters tourism and foreign investment due to poor environmental reputation.

Treating pollution-related illnesses puts a strain on public health services, diverting funds from other essential areas of development.

**18. Discuss five responsibilities of political leaders in promoting democracy and good governance.**

Political leaders must uphold the rule of law by respecting the constitution and ensuring that all citizens are treated equally under the law.

They should promote transparency by allowing public access to information and making decisions in an open and accountable manner.

Leaders must encourage citizen participation in governance by supporting free elections, civic education, and inclusion in policymaking.

They should fight corruption within public offices and lead by example in demonstrating integrity and ethical behavior.

Political leaders must protect human rights and freedoms, ensuring that people can express themselves, associate freely, and participate in public affairs without fear.