

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

744

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2006**

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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. State four challenges that may hinder proper implementation of development plans in Tanzania.**

Lack of adequate funding is a major obstacle. Without sufficient financial resources, projects cannot be fully implemented or maintained, leading to delays or abandonment.

Corruption in public offices can divert development funds to personal use, weakening the effectiveness of government plans and damaging public trust.

Shortage of skilled personnel affects the execution of technical or specialized projects. When the workforce lacks training, the quality and speed of implementation are compromised.

Poor coordination between government departments or between central and local governments can result in conflicting priorities, duplication of efforts, and ineffective service delivery.

**2. Mention four components of good governance.**

Accountability ensures that leaders and public servants are answerable for their actions, and must justify how they use public resources.

Transparency involves openness in decision-making processes, allowing citizens to access information and understand how policies are made and implemented.

Rule of law ensures that laws are applied equally and fairly to all people, protecting rights and promoting justice in society.

Participation allows citizens to be actively involved in decisions that affect their lives, including through voting, consultations, and public forums.

**3. (a) Define the concept of "civic responsibility".**

Civic responsibility refers to the duties and obligations that individuals have toward their community and country to support good governance and social wellbeing.

**(b) Give two examples of civic responsibility in Tanzania.**

Participating in elections by voting for leaders who represent the people's interests is a key civic duty.

Paying taxes honestly contributes to national development by funding government programs and services.

**4. List four effects of drug abuse among the youth.**

Drug abuse leads to poor academic performance and school dropout, limiting future opportunities for the affected youth.

It increases the risk of health problems such as addiction, organ damage, or mental illness, placing a burden on families and health systems.

Drug abuse contributes to increased crime as addicts may steal or engage in illegal activities to sustain their habits.

It breaks down social relationships with family, friends, and the community, isolating the individual and creating long-term emotional damage.

**5. State four reasons why the government promotes local industries.**

To create employment opportunities for citizens, which reduces poverty and raises living standards.

To increase the production of goods locally, reducing dependency on imports and improving national self-reliance.

To stimulate economic growth through the use of local raw materials and entrepreneurship.

To boost government revenue through taxes and fees collected from industrial operations.

**6. (a) What is environmental conservation?**

Environmental conservation is the practice of protecting, managing, and restoring natural environments and resources to ensure their sustainability for present and future generations.

**(b) Give two reasons why it is important in Tanzania.**

It preserves biodiversity and ecosystems that provide essential services such as clean air, water, and fertile soil.

It helps prevent natural disasters like floods, droughts, and land degradation that affect livelihoods and development.

**7. Identify four ways through which a citizen can participate in national development.**

By engaging in community service such as cleaning campaigns, tree planting, and volunteer programs that improve local welfare.

Through voting in elections to choose leaders who will implement effective development policies.

By paying taxes to fund infrastructure, education, health care, and public services.

By joining or forming development groups and cooperatives that support entrepreneurship and economic self-reliance.

**8. Mention four benefits of freedom of expression in a democratic country.**

It allows citizens to share opinions, which promotes open dialogue and problem-solving in society.

It enables the media to investigate and report on public issues, holding leaders accountable.

It helps expose social injustices and human rights abuses, encouraging corrective action.

It fosters creativity and innovation as people are free to express new ideas without fear.

**9. (a) What is human trafficking?**

Human trafficking is the illegal trade of people through force, deception, or coercion, often for purposes such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, or slavery.

**(b) State two causes of human trafficking in Africa.**

Poverty forces individuals and families to take desperate measures, making them vulnerable to traffickers. Lack of education and awareness about trafficking tricks people into trusting false job offers or migration deals.

**10. Outline two effects of civil wars on political stability in African countries.**

Civil wars disrupt governance systems, making it difficult to maintain law, order, and service delivery.

They cause political fragmentation, as different factions fight for power, weakening national unity and government legitimacy.

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**

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

**11. (a) Explain three causes of brain drain in developing countries.**

Low salaries and poor working conditions drive professionals to seek better employment opportunities abroad. In countries like Tanzania, skilled individuals often find more rewarding jobs in wealthier nations.

Lack of opportunities for career advancement and professional growth forces many experts to relocate where they can pursue further education, research, or training.

Political instability and lack of job security discourage professionals from staying in their home countries. Uncertain environments make long-term planning difficult, leading to migration.

**(b) Describe three effects of brain drain on Tanzania's development.**

It reduces the pool of skilled workers needed for sectors like health, education, and engineering, weakening national capacity to deliver essential services.

The government loses its investment in human capital, especially when individuals trained using public funds leave without contributing back to society.

It slows down innovation and research progress as highly educated individuals leave behind gaps in knowledge, leadership, and mentorship in local institutions.

**12. Analyze three economic and three political challenges facing the African continent since independence.**

Economically, most African countries depend heavily on exporting raw materials, making them vulnerable to global price fluctuations. This hinders stable growth and limits value addition.

There is inadequate infrastructure such as roads, power supply, and ICT, which discourages investment and slows industrialization.

High levels of unemployment, especially among youth, lead to poverty, crime, and social instability, affecting economic progress.

Politically, corruption among public officials weakens institutions, reduces public trust, and misuses national resources.

Many African countries experience weak democratic systems with election irregularities, lack of transparency, and limited political freedoms.

Internal conflicts and civil wars, often driven by tribal, religious, or political divisions, disrupt peace and delay development.

**13. Discuss three environmental problems caused by urbanization and suggest three solutions.**

Urbanization leads to air pollution due to increased emissions from vehicles and industries in congested cities.

It causes poor waste disposal, where unplanned settlements and weak municipal systems result in garbage accumulation and health hazards.

Urban sprawl often results in deforestation and land degradation, as forests are cleared to build housing and infrastructure.

To address these problems, the government should strengthen urban planning and zoning regulations to ensure orderly development.

Investment in waste management systems, including recycling and public awareness campaigns, will improve hygiene and environmental protection.

Public transport systems should be expanded and modernized to reduce traffic congestion and emissions from private vehicles.

**14. (a) Outline three roles of media in promoting accountability.**

The media exposes corruption and misuse of public funds by investigating and reporting unethical activities in government and institutions.

It educates citizens about their rights and responsibilities, helping them make informed decisions and hold leaders to account.

Media facilitates public dialogue and gives citizens a platform to question policies, decisions, and public officials.

**(b) Explain three challenges faced by media institutions in Tanzania.**

Restrictive laws and regulations can limit freedom of the press, making it hard for journalists to report sensitive issues without fear of retaliation.

Low pay and poor working conditions reduce the morale and effectiveness of journalists, sometimes leading to biased reporting.

Lack of access to reliable information from government agencies makes it difficult for the media to verify facts and report accurately.

**15. Examine six strategies that can be used to empower persons with disabilities in Tanzania.**

Providing inclusive education ensures that persons with disabilities have access to quality learning environments tailored to their needs. This can include special training for teachers and availability of learning materials in accessible formats.

Improving physical infrastructure by building ramps, wide doors, and accessible toilets in public buildings helps create equal participation for people with mobility challenges.

Establishing laws and policies that protect the rights of persons with disabilities promotes their inclusion in employment, education, and healthcare. Enforcement of these laws is key to making them effective.

Offering vocational training and entrepreneurship programs enables persons with disabilities to acquire skills and generate income independently, reducing dependence and boosting confidence.

Raising public awareness through media campaigns helps reduce stigma and discrimination. It encourages society to treat persons with disabilities with dignity and fairness.

Ensuring representation of persons with disabilities in decision-making bodies allows them to advocate for their own interests and be involved in creating inclusive policies.

**16. (a) Identify three dangers of tribalism in a multicultural society.**

Tribalism can lead to social division, where individuals identify more with their tribe than with the nation, weakening national unity and cooperation.

It promotes favoritism in job opportunities, education, and resource distribution, creating inequality and resentment among different ethnic groups.

Tribalism can fuel political instability and violence, especially during elections, where competition turns into ethnic conflicts instead of democratic processes.

**(b) Suggest three ways to promote national unity.**

Promoting intercultural education in schools can help students appreciate other ethnic groups and foster tolerance and mutual respect.

Using a common national language like Kiswahili strengthens communication and a sense of shared identity among citizens of different tribes.

National programs such as community service, youth exchange camps, and public events that involve people from various regions build interactions and reduce ethnic barriers.

**17. Assess five roles of science and technology in social and economic transformation of developing countries.**

Science and technology improve agricultural productivity through better seeds, irrigation methods, and machinery, helping reduce food insecurity and increasing farmer income.

In healthcare, technological advancements like telemedicine, modern diagnostics, and vaccines have enhanced disease control and increased life expectancy.

In education, digital tools such as e-learning platforms, online libraries, and educational software allow broader access to knowledge, even in remote areas.

Technology facilitates communication and access to information, helping businesses operate more efficiently and individuals connect across long distances.

Science-based innovations drive industrial growth by enabling efficient manufacturing processes and the development of locally relevant products and solutions.

**18. (a) Define the term "poverty alleviation".**

Poverty alleviation refers to strategies and efforts aimed at reducing the number of people living in poverty by improving their income, living conditions, access to services, and opportunities for development.

**(b) Propose five measures that can be taken by the government of Tanzania to reduce poverty levels.**

Investing in education and vocational training equips citizens with skills needed for employment and entrepreneurship, reducing joblessness and dependency.

Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through affordable loans, grants, and business training helps individuals generate income and grow local economies.

Expanding agricultural support services such as extension officers, improved seeds, and markets enables rural populations to earn better returns from farming.

Strengthening healthcare services ensures a healthy workforce, reducing time lost due to illness and minimizing medical costs for low-income families.

Improving infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and water supply creates enabling environments for investment and reduces costs of living in underserved areas.