

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2007

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. Outline four roles played by the private sector in national development.

The private sector creates employment opportunities by establishing businesses that absorb a significant portion of the labor force. This helps reduce unemployment and promotes income generation among citizens.

It contributes to national income through taxes, fees, and other charges paid to the government. These revenues support public services and infrastructure development.

The private sector enhances innovation and competition, leading to improved goods and services. This helps to meet diverse consumer needs and boosts economic efficiency.

It plays a major role in infrastructure development by investing in sectors such as housing, transport, communication, and energy, thereby complementing government efforts in national development.

2. Mention four functions of the Parliament of Tanzania.

The Parliament enacts laws that govern the country. It debates and passes legislation required for the smooth running of government and society.

It approves the national budget, ensuring government spending aligns with national priorities and public interests.

It oversees and monitors government actions through various committees, ensuring accountability and transparency.

It represents the interests of citizens by discussing national issues and making decisions that reflect the needs of the electorate.

3. (a) Define the term “civil society”.

Civil society refers to voluntary organizations and groups formed by citizens to promote shared interests, values, and goals independently of the government and for the benefit of society.

(b) State two contributions of civil societies in promoting good governance.

Civil societies promote transparency and accountability by monitoring government actions and exposing misuse of public resources.

They raise public awareness on human rights, democracy, and civic duties, encouraging citizens to actively participate in governance processes.

4. List four responsibilities of a good citizen in Tanzania.

A good citizen respects and obeys the laws of the country, which helps maintain order and justice in society.

They participate in development activities such as environmental conservation and community service to uplift their society.

They vote in elections, thereby contributing to democratic governance and leadership selection.

They pay taxes as required by law, providing the government with the revenue needed for public services.

5. Give four reasons why Tanzania conducts population census every ten years.

It helps the government in planning and distributing resources equitably based on population size and needs.

It provides data for policy formulation and decision-making in areas such as education, health, and infrastructure.

It helps in identifying demographic trends and changes, such as migration, birth, and death rates.

It assists in defining electoral boundaries and administrative planning for better governance.

6. Identify two consequences of poor waste management in urban areas.

Poor waste management can lead to environmental pollution, which affects air, soil, and water quality.

It increases the spread of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and malaria due to the breeding of disease-causing organisms in unmanaged waste.

7. Mention four effects of globalization on Tanzanian culture.

Globalization has led to the erosion of traditional values as people adopt foreign behaviors and lifestyles.

It promotes cultural exchange, which enhances understanding and tolerance among different communities.

It increases exposure to foreign media and content, which may influence the youth to imitate western cultures.

It contributes to the decline of indigenous languages as global languages like English and Swahili become dominant.

8. Briefly explain the concept of climate change and list two major causes.

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns, mainly caused by human activities that increase greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Major causes include deforestation, which reduces carbon absorption, and burning fossil fuels such as coal and oil, which release greenhouse gases.

9. List four objectives for establishing the East African Community (EAC).

To promote economic integration through free trade and a common market among member countries.

To enhance cooperation in political, social, and cultural areas for regional stability and development.

To improve regional infrastructure and communication networks for better connectivity.

To create a common identity and unity among East African citizens through shared goals and policies.

10. State two advantages of maintaining peace and stability in a country.

Peace and stability attract both local and foreign investments, which boost economic development.

They ensure the smooth functioning of institutions, law enforcement, and public services, thereby fostering national progress and citizen well-being.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. Discuss six challenges that hinder youth participation in national development in Tanzania.

Lack of access to quality education prevents many youths from acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary for meaningful involvement in national development. Without proper training, they remain underprepared for leadership or productive work.

Unemployment is a major challenge among Tanzanian youth. Even those who complete formal education often struggle to find jobs, leaving them idle and unable to contribute to the economy.

Limited access to capital and financial support prevents young people from starting businesses or investing in productive ventures. Many lack collateral or financial literacy, making it difficult to obtain loans.

Cultural beliefs and traditions sometimes undermine youth voices in decision-making. Older generations may dismiss youthful ideas, limiting their participation in governance or community leadership.

Inadequate representation in political structures means youth interests are often sidelined. Few young people occupy positions of influence where they can advocate for development priorities relevant to their age group.

Drug abuse and other social vices hinder youth from engaging in productive development activities. These issues lead to a waste of potential and contribute to societal problems instead of solving them.

12. Examine three advantages and three disadvantages of foreign aid to African countries.

Foreign aid supports infrastructure development by financing projects such as roads, schools, hospitals, and water systems. These developments improve living standards and promote economic activity.

It helps during emergencies such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks, or conflicts. Humanitarian aid provides food, shelter, and medical services that save lives and reduce suffering.

Foreign aid supports institutional development by funding education, governance, and capacity-building programs that strengthen administrative systems and public services.

However, foreign aid can create dependency where countries rely on donors instead of building their own economic capacities. This undermines self-reliance and long-term development.

Some aid comes with political or economic conditions that favor donor interests over local needs. These conditions can compromise national sovereignty and decision-making.

Mismanagement and corruption often lead to misuse of aid funds, preventing intended beneficiaries from gaining the full value of the assistance provided.

13. Identify three causes of road accidents in Tanzania and propose three possible solutions.

Over-speeding is a leading cause of road accidents. Drivers who exceed speed limits reduce their ability to respond to road hazards, leading to fatal crashes.

Poor road infrastructure, such as potholes, narrow roads, and lack of signs, makes driving dangerous and increases the risk of collisions.

Drunk driving impairs judgment and reaction time. Many accidents occur due to drivers operating vehicles under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

To reduce accidents, the government should enforce strict speed limits using speed cameras and regular patrols. Penalties should be severe enough to discourage reckless driving.

Improving road infrastructure by expanding highways, fixing potholes, and installing proper signs and signals would make roads safer for all users.

Public education campaigns on road safety should be intensified, especially targeting drivers, pedestrians, and school children to instill responsible behavior on the roads.

14. Analyze five effects of corruption on social and economic development.

Corruption leads to the misuse of public funds, diverting resources meant for health, education, and infrastructure into personal gain. This weakens service delivery and harms public welfare.

It discourages investment as both local and foreign investors avoid corrupt environments due to unpredictability and additional costs, slowing economic growth.

Corruption erodes public trust in government institutions. When people perceive leaders as dishonest, they become less willing to cooperate with public initiatives.

It results in poor-quality projects due to the awarding of contracts based on bribes instead of merit. The outcome is substandard infrastructure and wasted public resources.

Corruption worsens inequality, as only a few individuals benefit at the expense of the majority. This deepens poverty and creates social divisions that may lead to instability.

15. Discuss six roles of education in promoting sustainable development.

Education equips individuals with knowledge and skills that promote environmental awareness, enabling people to adopt sustainable practices such as conservation, recycling, and responsible consumption.

It fosters critical thinking and innovation, encouraging learners to find new solutions to social, economic, and environmental challenges that hinder development.

Through education, people become more employable and productive. A skilled workforce supports economic growth and reduces dependence on external aid, contributing to sustainability.

Education promotes good governance and responsible citizenship. An informed population is more likely to participate in democratic processes and hold leaders accountable for sustainable development goals.

It reduces poverty by providing people with tools to improve their livelihoods, whether through formal employment or entrepreneurship. This strengthens the economic base of a country.

Education supports gender equality and social inclusion. By giving equal learning opportunities to all, societies become more just and balanced, which is essential for long-term development.

16. Explain six effects of unemployment on Tanzanian society.

Unemployment leads to increased poverty as individuals lack regular income to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, and healthcare, weakening the standard of living.

It contributes to social unrest and insecurity. Idle youth may turn to criminal activities, theft, or violence, disrupting peace and public safety.

Unemployment undermines mental health, leading to stress, depression, and feelings of hopelessness among affected individuals, which can also strain family relationships.

It results in a loss of potential productivity, as capable people remain inactive, wasting human resources that could contribute to national development.

Government revenue declines due to a smaller tax base when fewer people are employed, limiting funds for public services and infrastructure.

Unemployment fuels migration, especially among youth seeking better opportunities abroad or in urban centers, which may lead to overpopulation and strain on city resources.

17. Evaluate five impacts of industrialization on the environment.

Industrialization causes air pollution through emissions from factories and vehicles. This degrades air quality and contributes to respiratory illnesses and climate change.

It leads to water pollution when industries release untreated waste into rivers and lakes, affecting aquatic life and contaminating drinking water sources.

Deforestation occurs as land is cleared to make way for factories, mining, or infrastructure, reducing biodiversity and contributing to soil erosion.

Industrial waste often includes hazardous chemicals that contaminate soil, affecting agriculture and posing health risks to surrounding communities.

Noise pollution from industrial operations can disrupt nearby residential areas and harm both human and animal well-being, affecting concentration, sleep, and communication.

18. Assess five measures that can be taken to promote ethical leadership in developing countries.

Strengthening anti-corruption laws and enforcing them fairly ensures that leaders are held accountable for misconduct and promotes transparency in governance.

Civic education should be integrated into school curricula and public campaigns to instill moral values, integrity, and civic responsibility from an early age.

Ensuring free and fair elections helps citizens choose competent and ethical leaders who genuinely represent their interests and can lead with integrity.

Promoting media freedom and access to information enables the public and journalists to expose unethical behaviors and demand accountability.

Encouraging whistleblower protection motivates citizens and employees to report unethical acts without fear of retaliation, improving leadership accountability.