

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2008

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. Identify four negative effects of corruption on government operations.

Corruption leads to misallocation of resources, where public funds are diverted from essential services to personal gains.

It delays or undermines the implementation of development projects due to inflated costs or embezzlement.

Corruption discourages foreign and local investment because it increases business risks and reduces trust in institutions.

It weakens public confidence in government, resulting in low participation and increased political apathy among citizens.

2. List four advantages of promoting a reading culture in society.

A strong reading culture improves literacy and comprehension, empowering people to access and use information effectively.

It nurtures critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are essential in education and professional life.

Reading broadens knowledge and awareness about global and local issues, contributing to informed citizenship.

It fosters personal growth, creativity, and imagination, enhancing both academic and social development.

3. (a) What is political party?

A political party is an organized group of people with shared political beliefs and goals, who seek to gain and exercise power through elections.

(b) State two functions of political parties in Tanzania.

Political parties mobilize and educate citizens on their rights, responsibilities, and participation in democratic processes.

They nominate candidates for public office and form the government or opposition based on election outcomes.

4. Mention four reasons why national unity is important.

National unity promotes peace and harmony, reducing conflicts among different ethnic or regional groups.

It encourages cooperation among citizens in national development projects and initiatives.

Unity fosters a sense of belonging and patriotism, motivating people to defend and build their country.

It enhances political stability, which is crucial for economic growth and attracting investment.

5. State four causes of unemployment in Tanzania.

Population growth outpaces job creation, resulting in too many job seekers and too few opportunities.

Low industrial development limits formal employment options, especially for skilled labor.

Mismatch between education and labor market needs leaves many graduates without practical or marketable skills.

Limited access to capital and business support discourages self-employment and entrepreneurship.

6. Give two responsibilities of the Electoral Commission of Tanzania.

It organizes and supervises national and local government elections to ensure they are free and fair.

The commission educates voters on electoral procedures and the importance of participation in democratic processes.

7. Mention four reasons why people migrate from rural to urban areas.

Urban areas offer better employment opportunities in industries and service sectors.

There is greater access to education, health care, and modern infrastructure in towns and cities.

People seek improved living standards and modern lifestyles found in urban centers.

Poor social services and poverty in rural areas push people to seek better opportunities elsewhere.

8. Briefly explain how deforestation affects the environment.

Deforestation reduces forest cover, leading to soil erosion, reduced rainfall, and loss of biodiversity.

It contributes to climate change by increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and disrupting natural cycles.

9. List four qualities of a responsible citizen.

A responsible citizen obeys the law and respects the rights of others.

They participate in community and national development activities.

They pay taxes and contribute to national revenue for service delivery.

They vote in elections and stay informed about political and social matters.

10. Mention two roles of the constitution in a democratic country.

The constitution defines the structure, powers, and functions of government institutions and leaders.

It protects citizens' rights and freedoms, ensuring justice, equality, and the rule of law.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. (a) Define the term “gender-based violence.”

Gender-based violence refers to any harmful act directed at individuals based on their gender, typically affecting women and girls, and includes physical, sexual, emotional, or economic abuse.

(b) Explain five effects of gender-based violence on individuals and the society.

It causes physical injuries and health problems, including trauma, sexually transmitted infections, and long-term disabilities.

Gender-based violence leads to psychological effects such as depression, fear, anxiety, and loss of self-esteem among victims.

It limits access to education and employment, especially for girls and women, reducing their economic independence.

Gender violence weakens families and communities, often resulting in broken relationships and social mistrust.

It undermines national development by marginalizing half of the population from fully participating in societal progress.

12. Discuss six roles of education in promoting sustainable national development.

Education equips individuals with skills and knowledge needed for employment and innovation in various sectors.

It fosters responsible citizenship, encouraging participation in governance and decision-making processes.

Education promotes awareness about environmental conservation and sustainable resource use.

It helps reduce poverty by enabling people to secure better jobs and start businesses.

Education promotes gender equality by empowering girls and women to contribute equally to development.

It supports health improvements through awareness campaigns on hygiene, nutrition, and disease prevention.

13. (a) What is income inequality?

Income inequality refers to the uneven distribution of income and wealth among individuals or groups within a society, where some earn significantly more than others.

(b) Describe five ways of reducing income inequality in Tanzania.

Improving access to quality education helps equip all citizens with equal opportunities for success in the job market.

Creating jobs through industrialization and infrastructure development reduces income gaps between the employed and unemployed.

Raising the minimum wage ensures that workers earn enough to meet basic needs and reduce poverty.

Strengthening progressive taxation ensures that the wealthy contribute more, which funds services for the poor.

Supporting small businesses and farmers through loans and training allows low-income earners to grow economically.

14. Examine six factors that contribute to poor performance in public service delivery.

Corruption diverts public funds and weakens the quality and availability of essential services.

Lack of accountability allows poor performance and negligence among public servants to go unpunished.

Inadequate funding results in shortages of staff, materials, and equipment needed to deliver services.

Poor infrastructure, such as roads and communication, affects access to health, education, and administrative services.

Low motivation and poor working conditions among public employees reduce commitment and efficiency.

Political interference in administrative matters undermines professionalism and service priorities.

15. (a) What is entrepreneurship?

Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying business opportunities, taking financial risks, and organizing resources to start and manage a new business venture.

(b) Explain five importance of entrepreneurship to youth in Tanzania.

Entrepreneurship creates self-employment opportunities, reducing youth unemployment and poverty.

It allows youth to generate income and become financially independent.

Entrepreneurs contribute to national development by paying taxes and creating jobs for others.

It promotes innovation and problem-solving as youth find creative ways to meet market needs.

Entrepreneurship enables youth to use their talents and skills productively, boosting confidence and self-worth.

16. Assess six consequences of improper waste management in urban areas.

Uncollected garbage creates breeding grounds for mosquitoes and rodents, spreading diseases like malaria and cholera.

Blocked drainage systems cause flooding, property damage, and disruption of urban life during rainy seasons.

Waste in streets and open areas pollutes the environment, making cities dirty and unattractive.

Improper disposal of hazardous waste endangers human health and contaminates water sources.

Air pollution from burning waste affects respiratory health and contributes to environmental degradation.

Poor waste management increases government expenditure on emergency cleanups and health services.

17. (a) Define civic education.

Civic education is the process of teaching citizens about their rights, responsibilities, roles, and how to participate effectively in the democratic and development processes of their country.

(b) Discuss five challenges facing the provision of civic education in Tanzania.

Limited financial resources restrict the reach and quality of civic education programs.

Low literacy levels in some areas make it hard for people to understand legal and political concepts.

Inadequate involvement of civil society and community leaders reduces the effectiveness of local outreach.

Political bias or control over civic education materials may result in misinformation or limited content.

Geographical barriers, such as remote rural areas, make it hard to deliver education evenly across the country.

18. Explain six effects of climate change on water resources in Tanzania.

Reduced rainfall and prolonged droughts lead to water shortages in rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

Glacial melting on Mount Kilimanjaro reduces water flow to rivers, affecting hydroelectric power and agriculture.

Increased evaporation due to higher temperatures decreases water availability for domestic and industrial use.

Floods caused by intense rains contaminate water sources and damage water infrastructure.

Seasonal shifts disrupt water supply planning for farming, livestock, and communities.

Water scarcity increases competition and potential conflict among users, especially during dry seasons.