

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

744

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2009**

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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. List four causes of moral decay in modern Tanzanian society.**

Exposure to inappropriate content on social media and television influences youth to adopt negative behaviors and values.

Breakdown of family structures has led to a lack of parental guidance and discipline among children.

Peer pressure encourages individuals, especially youth, to engage in activities such as drug abuse, theft, or cheating.

Corruption among leaders and public figures sets a poor example, weakening respect for ethics and laws.

**2. Identify four responsibilities of a good leader.**

A good leader ensures transparency by providing clear information about decisions and how public resources are used.

They listen to and consider the needs and opinions of the people they serve.

A good leader promotes fairness and justice in all matters, avoiding favoritism or discrimination.

They implement development plans effectively and work to improve the welfare of their community or organization.

**3. (a) What is the rule of law?**

The rule of law is the principle that all individuals and institutions, including leaders, are subject to and accountable under the law.

**(b) Give two ways the rule of law is applied in Tanzania.**

All citizens, regardless of their status, can be taken to court and judged fairly if they break the law.

Elected officials must operate within constitutional boundaries and are subject to legal checks.

**4. Mention four ways in which globalization influences Tanzanian culture.**

Western styles of dressing, speaking, and behavior have been adopted by many youth, affecting traditional norms.

Global music and entertainment are widely consumed, reducing interest in traditional art forms and languages.

Intermarriages and multicultural interactions have increased, introducing new practices and values.

Global education systems and curricula influence learning priorities and reduce emphasis on local history or customs.

**5. State four rights of children under Tanzanian law.**

The right to education ensures that every child is entitled to free basic education.

The right to protection from abuse, including physical, emotional, and sexual harm.

The right to health care so children can grow and develop properly.

The right to a name and nationality at birth, giving the child identity and legal recognition.

**6. Name two institutions responsible for maintaining peace and order in Tanzania.**

The Tanzania Police Force is tasked with law enforcement, crime prevention, and public safety.

The Judiciary ensures legal disputes are settled fairly and justice is upheld according to the law.

**7. List four factors that influence decision-making among youth.**

Peer influence plays a major role, especially when youth seek acceptance or approval from friends.

Social media and digital platforms shape opinions, trends, and choices among young people.

Family background and upbringing contribute to values, priorities, and confidence in decision-making.

Level of education determines access to information, critical thinking skills, and informed choices.

**8. Briefly explain the relationship between education and employment.**

Education equips individuals with knowledge, skills, and qualifications that improve their chances of getting formal or self-employment and earning a sustainable income.

**9. Identify four roles of local government authorities in community development.**

They provide basic services such as water supply, roads, schools, and health centers.

They mobilize community members to participate in development initiatives and self-help projects.

Local governments enforce bylaws that guide orderly development and resource management.

They allocate and manage budgets for local priorities based on community needs.

**10. Give two reasons why national symbols are important to Tanzanian identity.**

They promote national unity by reminding citizens of their shared history, struggles, and values.

National symbols foster patriotism and pride, encouraging citizens to support and defend their country.

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**

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

**11. (a) What is sustainable development?**

Sustainable development is the type of development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It focuses on balancing economic growth, social well-being, and environmental protection.

**(b) Explain five challenges Tanzania faces in achieving sustainable development.**

Environmental degradation caused by deforestation, pollution, and overgrazing threatens long-term resource availability and ecosystem stability.

Limited financial resources hinder investment in key sectors like health, education, and infrastructure necessary for sustainable growth.

Rapid population growth puts pressure on natural resources, public services, and employment opportunities, making planning difficult.

Corruption leads to misuse of funds and weakens institutions responsible for implementing sustainable development programs.

Low levels of awareness and education among citizens limit understanding and participation in sustainability efforts.

**12. Describe six measures that can be taken to promote gender equality in Tanzania.**

Enforcing laws that prohibit gender discrimination ensures women have equal access to jobs, education, and leadership.

Providing scholarships and special programs helps girls from disadvantaged backgrounds stay in school and pursue careers.

Promoting women's participation in politics and decision-making builds inclusive leadership and policy-making.

Educating communities to challenge harmful traditional practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation protects girls' rights.

Offering financial services and training for women supports entrepreneurship and economic independence.

Establishing gender desks in institutions helps report and address violence or abuse faced by women and girls.

**13. (a) Define the term “public accountability.”**

Public accountability is the obligation of public officials and institutions to be answerable to the people for their actions, decisions, and use of resources.

**(b) Discuss five importance of public accountability in governance.**

It promotes transparency. Citizens can see how decisions are made and how public money is used.

Accountability deters corruption by ensuring leaders are watched and held responsible for wrongdoing.

It builds public trust. When leaders are accountable, people have more confidence in government institutions.

It ensures better service delivery, as leaders are motivated to meet the needs of the public efficiently.

Accountability encourages citizen participation in governance, improving policy-making and development outcomes.

**14. Examine six contributions of youth to the economic development of Tanzania.**

Youth provide labor in key sectors such as agriculture, construction, and industry, supporting national productivity.

They create businesses in trade, technology, and services, contributing to job creation and innovation.

Youth-led innovations in ICT help improve access to information, financial services, and education tools.

Their involvement in environmental conservation supports sustainable resource use and climate resilience.

Youth participate in community development projects, building local infrastructure and services.

Educated youth contribute as professionals in health, education, and governance, strengthening public service delivery.

**15. (a) What is globalization?**

Globalization is the increasing interconnectedness of countries through trade, communication, technology, culture, and political cooperation.

**(b) Analyze five economic effects of globalization on developing countries.**

It opens access to international markets, allowing developing countries to export goods and services and earn foreign exchange.

Globalization encourages foreign direct investment, creating jobs and transferring technology to local economies.

It exposes local industries to competition, which can lead to the collapse of small businesses unable to match global players.

Global supply chains improve efficiency and innovation but may also increase dependence on foreign goods.

Globalization affects labor markets. While it creates opportunities, it can also result in exploitation and job insecurity in informal sectors.

**16. Explain six ways in which good governance promotes national development.**

Good governance ensures effective use of public resources, reducing waste and enabling better infrastructure and services.

It upholds the rule of law, creating a stable environment for investment, business, and personal safety.

Good governance ensures fair and inclusive policies that benefit all citizens and reduce inequality.

It encourages citizen participation in planning and monitoring development, improving decision-making.

Corruption is reduced when systems are transparent and leaders are accountable, freeing resources for priority needs.

Efficient institutions under good governance support education, health, and economic growth consistently.

**17. (a) What is public opinion?**

Public opinion is the collective views and attitudes of citizens about political, social, or economic issues, which influence government policies and leadership decisions.

**(b) Discuss five factors that influence public opinion in a democratic society.**

The media plays a major role by shaping how people view events, policies, and leaders through news, discussions, and commentary.

Education level influences how people interpret and evaluate political and social information.

Cultural and religious values affect beliefs and perceptions, especially on moral or national matters.

Political campaigns and party ideologies shape people's views on candidates and government actions.

Peer groups and family discussions influence how individuals form and adjust their opinions on national issues.

**18. Assess six challenges that hinder the implementation of development projects in rural areas of Tanzania.**

Lack of infrastructure such as roads and electricity makes transport of materials and access to project sites difficult.

Inadequate funding or delayed disbursement of funds causes interruptions or abandonment of planned activities.

Shortage of skilled labor in rural areas affects the quality and speed of project implementation.

Weak local governance and planning leads to poor coordination, duplication, or failure of community projects.

Resistance to change due to traditional beliefs or lack of awareness hinders adoption of modern techniques or technologies.

Natural challenges like droughts, floods, or poor soil reduce the effectiveness of agricultural or water projects.