

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2010

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 effects of tribalism on national development.

Tribalism promotes division and mistrust among citizens, which weakens national unity and cooperation needed for development.

It leads to unequal distribution of resources, where certain tribes may dominate access to services, jobs, and opportunities.

Tribal favoritism in leadership and employment undermines meritocracy, reducing the quality of governance and service delivery.

It can result in conflict or political instability, especially during elections, discouraging investment and slowing development.

2. List four roles of education in strengthening democracy in Tanzania.

Education increases political awareness. Citizens learn about their rights, responsibilities, and how to participate in democratic processes.

It promotes critical thinking, enabling individuals to evaluate political platforms, media, and policies objectively.

Education fosters tolerance and respect for different opinions, which are vital for peaceful coexistence in a multiparty system.

It produces informed voters and leaders who contribute to fair elections and good governance.

3. (a) What is citizenship?

Citizenship is the legal status of being a recognized member of a country, entitling a person to rights, responsibilities, and protection under the law.

(b) State two types of citizenship in Tanzania.

Citizenship by birth, where a person is born in Tanzania or to Tanzanian parents.

Citizenship by naturalization, where a foreigner acquires Tanzanian nationality after meeting specific legal requirements.

4. Give four negative impacts of drug abuse on the youth.

Drug abuse leads to poor academic performance and high dropout rates among students.

It increases criminal behavior as addicted youth may steal or engage in illegal activities to sustain their habits.

It affects physical and mental health, leading to long-term illness, disability, or even death.

Drug abuse destroys relationships with family and society, resulting in isolation and hopelessness.

5. State four principles of democracy.

Popular participation, where all eligible citizens have the right to vote and engage in political processes.

Rule of law, ensuring everyone is equal before the law and that leaders are subject to the same legal frameworks.

Separation of powers among the executive, legislature, and judiciary to prevent abuse and promote checks and balances.

Respect for human rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, religion, and assembly.

6. Identify two responsibilities of the judiciary in a democratic state.

To interpret and apply laws fairly, ensuring justice is served in civil and criminal cases.

To protect citizens' rights by resolving disputes and checking any abuse of power by other branches of government.

7. Mention four challenges that hinder environmental conservation.

Deforestation caused by logging and agricultural expansion reduces forest cover and biodiversity.

Poor waste management leads to pollution of land and water, harming ecosystems and public health.

Lack of public awareness results in continued harmful practices like burning plastics or dumping waste improperly.

Overpopulation increases demand for land, water, and energy, leading to environmental degradation.

8. Briefly explain the importance of protecting national resources.

Protecting resources ensures sustainability. Natural assets like water, forests, and minerals must be preserved for future generations.

It supports economic development, as resources like land and wildlife generate income through agriculture, tourism, and exports.

9. Identify four forms of inequality in Tanzanian society.

Gender inequality, where women and girls have less access to education, employment, and leadership opportunities.

Income inequality between rich and poor, especially in urban versus rural areas.

Regional inequality in access to services like electricity, health care, and education.

Disability-based inequality, where people with disabilities face limited access to jobs and infrastructure.

10. Give two limitations of foreign aid to developing countries.

Foreign aid may create dependency, where governments rely on donors instead of developing local capacity and revenue sources.

Donor conditions may not align with national priorities, leading to misplaced investments or reduced sovereignty.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. (a) Define the term “social development.”

Social development refers to the process of improving the well-being, quality of life, and social conditions of individuals and communities, including access to education, health care, housing, and equal rights.

(b) Explain five indicators of social development in a country like Tanzania.

Access to quality education is a key indicator. A rising literacy rate and school enrollment reflect improved social progress.

Availability of health care services, including hospitals, clinics, and immunization programs, shows enhanced welfare.

Reduction in poverty levels demonstrates that more people can meet their basic needs and live with dignity.

Gender equality in access to leadership, employment, and education indicates inclusive growth and fairness in society.

Improved housing and sanitation facilities reflect better living conditions and efforts to raise public health standards.

12. Discuss six ways in which the government of Tanzania can reduce poverty among its citizens.

Investing in agriculture increases food production and rural income, where most poor people reside.

Providing quality education equips citizens with skills for employment and entrepreneurship.

Creating job opportunities through industrial development and infrastructure projects helps absorb the growing workforce.

Expanding access to microfinance enables small-scale entrepreneurs to start or grow businesses.

Implementing social welfare programs such as free health care and food support helps the most vulnerable.

Strengthening anti-corruption efforts ensures public funds reach development projects and services for the poor.

13. (a) What is child labor?

Child labor refers to the exploitation of children through work that deprives them of education, harms their health, or interferes with their physical and mental development.

(b) Explain five effects of child labor on national development.

It reduces school attendance, leading to an unskilled future workforce that cannot support innovation or growth.

Child labor leads to poor health and injuries, increasing health costs and reducing productivity.

It increases poverty cycles, as uneducated children grow into adults with limited job prospects and remain poor.

It damages national image, especially when international communities or investors avoid countries with high child labor rates.

Child labor contributes to social inequality, as children from poor families remain disadvantaged while others progress.

14. Analyze six roles of media in promoting good governance in Tanzania.

Media informs citizens about government policies, public spending, and development projects, promoting transparency.

It exposes corruption, mismanagement, or abuse of power, holding leaders accountable for their actions.

Media educates the public about their rights and responsibilities, strengthening democratic participation.

It facilitates public debate and engagement by providing platforms for different views and civic discussions.

Media promotes rule of law by reporting court cases, legal reforms, and justice processes, reinforcing legal awareness.

It mobilizes public opinion, encouraging civic action or policy changes on important national issues.

15. (a) Define the term “climate change.”

Climate change refers to long-term alterations in global or regional climate patterns, particularly shifts in temperature, rainfall, and weather conditions due to natural processes and human activities such as greenhouse gas emissions.

(b) Describe five effects of climate change on economic activities in Tanzania.

Unpredictable rainfall patterns reduce agricultural yields, affecting food security and farmer income.

Droughts lower livestock production and water availability, harming pastoralist communities and agribusiness.

Flooding damages roads, buildings, and farms, increasing repair costs and slowing trade and transport.

Rising temperatures increase disease prevalence in humans and animals, raising health costs and reducing productivity.

Tourism declines as changing weather affects wildlife migration and damages natural attractions like beaches and parks.

16. Examine six ways in which religious institutions contribute to national development.

They provide education through schools and colleges, increasing literacy and professional skills.

Religious institutions offer health care services in clinics and hospitals, especially in underserved areas.

They promote moral values such as honesty, discipline, and compassion, which support national ethics and governance.

Religious leaders mediate conflicts, promoting peace and unity within communities.

They engage in charity work, supporting orphans, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Religious organizations raise awareness on issues such as HIV/AIDS, environmental care, and social responsibility.

17. (a) What is political tolerance?

Political tolerance is the acceptance of different political views, ideologies, and parties within a democratic system, allowing peaceful coexistence and open dialogue.

(b) Explain five reasons why political tolerance is important in a multiparty system.

It ensures peaceful elections and transitions of power by allowing diverse participation without violence.

Political tolerance promotes national unity, as people of different opinions cooperate for shared goals.

It protects freedom of expression and association, enabling citizens to voice their views openly.

Tolerance encourages dialogue and compromise, leading to better policies and decisions.

It strengthens democracy by allowing all political groups to compete fairly and represent various citizen interests.

18. Describe six factors that limit effective participation of women in leadership positions in Tanzania.

Cultural beliefs often view men as natural leaders, discouraging women from pursuing leadership roles.

Low education levels among women reduce their qualifications and confidence to contest leadership positions.

Household responsibilities, including childcare and domestic work, limit women's time and mobility for leadership activities.

Limited access to financial resources makes it difficult for women to fund campaigns or access training.

Political party structures may not support female candidates through nominations or appointments.

Gender-based violence and harassment discourage women from entering public and political spaces.