

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2011

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 effects of misuse of public funds on social services.

Misuse of public funds reduces the quality of services such as education and health care because the intended resources do not reach the target population.

It leads to delays in infrastructure projects like road construction and water supply, which affects rural and urban development.

Public trust in government institutions weakens, making citizens less likely to support policies or pay taxes.

Essential services such as the supply of medicines or learning materials are interrupted, affecting vulnerable populations the most.

2. Mention four challenges that hinder effective participation of citizens in development activities.

Lack of awareness prevents citizens from understanding their roles and the importance of contributing to development.

Poverty limits participation because people may prioritize survival needs over involvement in communal efforts.

Cultural beliefs and traditions may discourage certain groups, especially women or youth, from taking part in decision-making.

Political fear or mistrust in leaders can discourage people from attending meetings or voicing their opinions.

3. (a) What is the meaning of peace and security?

Peace refers to the absence of conflict and the presence of harmony and cooperation within society.

Security means protection from physical harm, crime, or threats to life and property.

(b) State two importance of peace and security in society.

Peace and security support development by creating a stable environment for investment, education, and health services.

They allow citizens to live and work without fear, which improves productivity and cooperation.

4. List four sources of conflict in Tanzanian communities.

Land disputes are common, especially where ownership or boundaries are unclear.

Ethnic or tribal tensions may arise due to competition for resources or leadership positions.

Political rivalry during elections can divide communities and lead to violence or mistrust.

Inequality in service delivery, such as water or education access, can create resentment among groups.

5. State four contributions of women in promoting social development.

Women provide education as teachers and caregivers, helping raise informed and skilled future generations.

They lead health care delivery as nurses, midwives, and community health workers, improving family well-being.

Women engage in farming and small businesses, contributing to food security and household income.

They participate in community-based organizations, leading efforts in peacebuilding and social welfare.

6. Mention two benefits of legal literacy among citizens.

Legal literacy helps citizens understand their rights and obligations, enabling them to demand justice and avoid exploitation.

It encourages lawful behavior and reduces crime, as people become more aware of consequences and proper legal procedures.

7. Identify four factors leading to poor governance in developing countries.

Corruption diverts public funds from essential services, weakening trust and effectiveness in institutions.

Lack of transparency makes it hard for citizens to know how decisions are made or resources are used.

Weak legal systems allow impunity, where lawbreakers are not punished, encouraging further misconduct.

Political interference in public service reduces professionalism and accountability among officials.

8. Briefly explain how environmental degradation affects agriculture.

Deforestation and soil erosion reduce land fertility, lowering crop yields and increasing hunger and poverty.

Water pollution from chemicals or waste affects irrigation and livestock health, damaging agricultural productivity.

9. State four ways of promoting national identity in Tanzania.

Using Kiswahili as a national language unites people across regions and tribes.

Celebrating national holidays such as Independence Day builds pride and awareness of national history.

Teaching civics and history in schools helps youth understand national values and unity.

Promoting national symbols like the flag, anthem, and coat of arms fosters patriotism.

10. Mention two effects of school truancy among students.

Truancy lowers academic performance as students miss lessons, exams, and important skills.

It increases the risk of dropping out, which limits future job opportunities and may lead to poverty or crime.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

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

Economic development refers to the process by which a country improves the economic well-being and quality of life of its people through increased production, income, infrastructure, education, and employment opportunities.

(b) Explain five indicators of economic development in Tanzania.

Improved infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and communication systems shows progress in connecting people and promoting business.

Increased literacy and education levels indicate a more skilled population, capable of contributing effectively to national development.

A higher Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shows that the country is producing more goods and services and creating more wealth.

Improved access to health care and reduced disease prevalence indicate that people's well-being is improving.

Growth in industrial and service sectors shows economic diversification and a move beyond dependence on agriculture.

12. Describe six roles of the family in shaping responsible citizenship.

The family teaches discipline. Children learn to follow rules and respect authority, which carries into society.

It instills moral values like honesty, respect, and responsibility, forming the foundation of good citizenship.

Families educate children on their rights and duties as members of society, preparing them for participation in national life.

They encourage participation in community activities such as clean-ups, religious functions, and celebrations.

The family supports education by sending children to school and encouraging learning, which builds informed citizens.

It provides emotional and social support, helping individuals grow with confidence and empathy for others.

13. (a) Identify three factors contributing to population growth in Tanzania.

High birth rates due to cultural preference for large families contribute significantly to population growth.

Limited use of family planning methods results in unplanned or frequent pregnancies.

Improved health care reduces infant and maternal mortality, increasing population survival rates.

(b) Suggest three solutions to control rapid population growth.

Promoting family planning education helps people make informed decisions about the number of children they have.

Empowering women through education and employment reduces early marriages and increases awareness of reproductive choices.

Raising public awareness on the impact of large families encourages smaller, manageable family sizes.

14. Analyze six roles of government in protecting and promoting human rights.

The government enacts laws that protect freedoms such as speech, assembly, religion, and association.

It establishes institutions like courts and commissions to enforce laws and address human rights violations.

The government provides access to basic needs such as health care, education, and water, fulfilling economic and social rights.

It ensures equal treatment of all citizens regardless of tribe, gender, or religion, promoting justice and fairness.

The government protects vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people with disabilities through targeted policies.

It participates in international treaties that guide national human rights frameworks and cooperation.

15. (a) What is volunteerism?

Volunteerism is the act of offering time, skills, or services freely for the benefit of others or the community without expecting monetary rewards.

(b) Discuss five benefits of volunteerism to national development.

Volunteerism strengthens communities. People work together to improve local facilities and services.

It promotes patriotism and civic responsibility by encouraging citizens to take part in national issues.

Volunteers fill gaps in services, such as in health campaigns or education programs in underserved areas.

It builds skills and experience among participants, especially youth, preparing them for future employment.

Volunteerism reduces public spending since community support supplements government efforts in development.

16. Examine six reasons why good leadership is important for sustainable development.

Good leadership ensures that national resources are used responsibly and for the benefit of all citizens.

It promotes long-term planning and implementation of policies that address both current and future needs.

Ethical leaders reduce corruption and promote transparency, ensuring that public funds are used efficiently.

Inclusive leadership involves all groups in decision-making, ensuring that development is fair and widely accepted.

Good leadership maintains peace and order, creating a stable environment for development activities.

It inspires citizens to be active in development, fostering unity and collective responsibility.

17. (a) Define the term “environmental pollution.”

Environmental pollution refers to the contamination of natural resources such as air, water, and land by harmful substances that affect human health and ecosystems.

(b) Suggest five measures to control environmental pollution in Tanzania.

Proper waste management including recycling and controlled dumping prevents land and water pollution.

Promoting clean energy sources like solar and wind reduces reliance on fossil fuels that pollute the air.

Strict laws on industrial emissions and waste disposal encourage businesses to operate responsibly.

Public education campaigns increase awareness and community participation in environmental care.

Tree planting and reforestation help absorb pollutants, reduce carbon dioxide, and restore degraded land.

18. Discuss six effects of youth unemployment on society and national development.

Unemployment among youth increases poverty, as many households depend on young adults for income.

It leads to frustration and hopelessness, which can result in crime, substance abuse, or mental health issues.

Idle youth may be drawn into political violence or extremism, threatening peace and security.

It reduces economic productivity, as a large portion of the potential workforce remains inactive.

Youth migration increases as many seek opportunities abroad, leading to brain drain and loss of talent.

Government spending rises as more people depend on public support for food, shelter, or rehabilitation.