

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2012

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. State four objectives of national development in Tanzania.

To improve the standard of living by ensuring access to basic needs such as education, health care, shelter, and food for all citizens.

To promote equitable distribution of resources and opportunities across all regions and social groups, reducing inequality and poverty.

To enhance economic growth through industrialization, agriculture, and service sectors, increasing national income and employment.

To achieve sustainable use of natural resources to protect the environment and ensure long-term development for future generations.

2. Mention four reasons for promoting freedom of expression in a democratic society.

It allows citizens to participate in decision-making by expressing opinions on policies and governance.

Freedom of expression promotes accountability, as leaders can be openly questioned and criticized for their actions.

It encourages innovation and creativity, especially in arts, media, and technology.

It protects human dignity and individual autonomy by allowing people to speak their beliefs without fear.

3. (a) What is population distribution?

Population distribution refers to how people are spread out or settled across a given geographic area, such as urban and rural regions.

(b) State two factors that influence population distribution in Tanzania.

Availability of water and fertile land attracts people to settle in areas suitable for farming and daily living.

Access to infrastructure such as roads, schools, and hospitals encourages people to live in better-served regions, often in urban areas.

4. List four roles of youth in fighting against HIV/AIDS.

Youth can educate peers through clubs, social media, and campaigns about safe sexual practices and the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

They can participate in voluntary testing and counseling, reducing stigma and encouraging early detection.

Youth support others by joining outreach groups and providing peer support for those living with HIV.

They help promote abstinence, faithfulness, and condom use as part of preventive strategies among their age group.

5. Give four consequences of poor leadership in public offices.

Corruption becomes rampant when leaders misuse their positions for personal gain, weakening institutions.

Public resources are mismanaged, leading to delayed or failed development projects and poor service delivery.

Citizens lose trust in the government, which can result in apathy, unrest, or resistance to state policies.

Unfair decisions are made that benefit a few individuals while neglecting the needs of the majority.

6. Mention two rights guaranteed to workers by Tanzanian labor laws.

The right to fair and timely wages ensures that employees are compensated according to their contracts and labor contribution.

The right to safe and healthy working conditions protects workers from injury or illness while on duty.

7. Identify four challenges facing regional organizations like EAC.

Political instability in some member states hinders cooperation and slows down joint development programs.

Differences in national laws and policies make it difficult to harmonize trade, migration, and taxation across borders.

Language and cultural differences sometimes lead to poor communication and misunderstanding between countries.

Unequal economic strength among member states creates imbalance in benefits and competition.

8. Briefly explain the importance of respecting other people's culture.

Respecting other cultures promotes national unity and peaceful coexistence by reducing prejudice and conflict.

It encourages mutual learning and appreciation of diversity, which enriches social life and national identity.

9. List four ways in which technology supports rural development.

Mobile phones allow farmers to access market prices, weather updates, and agricultural tips.

Solar energy provides electricity in areas not connected to the national grid, improving quality of life and productivity.

Mechanized farming tools increase crop yields and reduce labor, supporting food security and income.

E-learning and radio programs bring education to rural students and adults, closing the knowledge gap.

10. State two factors that hinder equal access to education in Tanzania.

Poverty forces some children to drop out or never attend school due to inability to afford fees, uniforms, or materials.

Long distances to schools in rural areas discourage attendance, especially among girls and children with disabilities.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. (a) Define the term “civic responsibility.”

Civic responsibility refers to the duties and obligations that citizens are expected to perform for the well-being of their country and society. These include obeying laws, voting, and contributing to development and community harmony.

(b) Explain five civic responsibilities of Tanzanian citizens.

Voting in elections is a key responsibility. Citizens must participate in choosing leaders who represent their interests and ensure democratic governance.

Obeying the law helps maintain order and justice. Every citizen must follow national regulations to avoid conflict and promote peace.

Paying taxes funds national services like roads, hospitals, and schools. Taxes are essential for economic and social development.

Participating in community development, such as clean-up campaigns or security patrols, supports local progress and unity.

Respecting the rights of others ensures peaceful coexistence and strengthens national values of tolerance and fairness.

12. Discuss six effects of poor infrastructure on national development.

Poor roads increase transport costs. Goods take longer to move, raising prices and limiting trade opportunities.

Inadequate electricity supply disrupts production in industries and limits business growth, especially in rural areas.

Lack of clean water and sanitation spreads disease, increasing health costs and reducing productivity.

Weak communication systems hinder coordination between regions and delay emergency response services.

Limited access to schools and hospitals reduces human development, affecting literacy, skills, and public health.

Investors avoid areas with poor infrastructure, slowing economic growth and reducing employment opportunities.

13. (a) Identify three sectors that contribute to Tanzania's economy.

The agricultural sector provides food, employment, and export earnings through crops like maize, coffee, and cotton.

The tourism sector earns foreign currency from wildlife safaris, cultural heritage, and natural attractions like Mt. Kilimanjaro.

The mining sector contributes to national income through the extraction and export of gold, diamonds, and tanzanite.

(b) Describe three ways each sector supports development.

Agriculture reduces poverty by providing income for rural households and food security for the population.

Tourism promotes cultural preservation and supports jobs in hotels, transport, and guiding services.

Mining attracts foreign investment and generates revenue for public projects such as roads, schools, and hospitals.

14. Examine six measures that the Tanzanian government can take to promote political stability.

Ensuring free and fair elections builds public trust in leadership and reduces post-election violence.

Strengthening rule of law ensures that all citizens and leaders are held accountable, promoting justice and equality.

Investing in civic education helps people understand their rights and responsibilities, reducing manipulation and conflict.

Decentralizing governance allows citizens to have a voice in local decisions, improving service delivery and satisfaction.

Encouraging national unity through inclusive policies reduces ethnic, religious, and regional tensions.

Fighting corruption increases public confidence in institutions and prevents misuse of power that can lead to unrest.

15. (a) What is human dignity?

Human dignity is the inherent worth and value that every person has simply by being human. It requires respect, protection, and the assurance of basic rights and freedoms.

(b) Explain five practical ways to uphold human dignity in your community.

Treating others with respect, regardless of their background or status, promotes equality and kindness.

Providing support to the vulnerable—such as the elderly, people with disabilities, and orphans—demonstrates compassion and shared humanity.

Ensuring access to basic needs like food, shelter, and health care protects life and well-being.

Promoting gender equality ensures that all people, especially women and girls, are treated fairly in homes, schools, and workplaces.

Resolving conflicts peacefully through dialogue rather than violence respects individual differences and preserves harmony.

16. Analyze six ways globalisation affects the youth in Tanzania.

Globalisation increases access to information. Youth can learn new skills, explore ideas, and connect globally through the internet.

It introduces foreign cultures. Youth may adopt foreign languages, fashion, and entertainment, influencing behavior and identity.

Globalisation creates job opportunities. Through technology and global trade, youth can work online or in foreign-owned businesses.

It leads to competition in the job market. Tanzanian youth must compete with global standards and skilled labor.

Globalisation can weaken traditional values as youth shift away from customs and embrace foreign lifestyles.

It encourages migration. Youth may move abroad for education or jobs, which can benefit or drain the local economy.

17. (a) What is entrepreneurship?

Entrepreneurship is the process of starting and managing a business or venture with the aim of making a profit, often through innovation, risk-taking, and problem-solving.

(b) Outline five challenges facing young entrepreneurs in Tanzania.

Limited access to capital prevents youth from starting or expanding businesses due to lack of collateral or credit.

Inadequate business skills and training leave youth unprepared for planning, marketing, and managing enterprises.

Market competition from large or established firms makes it hard for youth to find customers or space to grow.

Bureaucracy and complex regulations make it difficult to register and operate small businesses.

Lack of mentorship and networks reduces exposure to opportunities, ideas, and guidance from experienced entrepreneurs.

18. Describe six strategies that can be used to reduce school dropout rates in Tanzania.

Providing free and inclusive education ensures that children from poor families can attend school without financial burdens.

Offering school meals motivates attendance and improves student health, especially in rural areas.

Building schools close to communities reduces long walking distances, encouraging regular attendance.

Creating girl-friendly environments with sanitary facilities and protection from harassment helps keep girls in school.

Providing scholarships and support to orphans and vulnerable children helps them continue their studies.

Community sensitization on the importance of education changes attitudes and reduces child labor or early marriage.