

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2013

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 principles of human rights as recognized in Tanzania.

Human rights are universal. This means they apply to all people regardless of race, gender, religion, or status.

They are inalienable. No one can be denied their rights except under lawful and justified conditions, such as during imprisonment after fair trial.

Human rights are indivisible. Civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights are interconnected and equally important.

They are protected by law. The Tanzanian constitution and international treaties ensure legal recognition and enforcement of these rights.

2. Identify four roles of the government in promoting gender equality.

The government enacts laws that ensure equal rights for men and women in employment, education, and property ownership.

It provides education and awareness programs that challenge gender stereotypes and promote women's empowerment.

The government supports women's participation in leadership and decision-making positions across all sectors.

It offers programs and services targeting women's health, entrepreneurship, and access to credit to level economic opportunities.

3. (a) Define the term "social services."

Social services are basic public services provided by the government or institutions to improve the welfare and living standards of citizens.

(b) State two examples of social services provided by the Tanzanian government.

Health services such as hospitals, clinics, and immunization programs are provided to improve public health.

Education services through public schools, colleges, and vocational training centers help develop national human capital.

4. Mention four negative effects of political conflicts in African countries.

Political conflicts cause displacement. People flee from violence and become refugees or internally displaced.

They destroy infrastructure. Schools, roads, hospitals, and government buildings are damaged or abandoned during conflicts.

Conflicts reduce economic activity. Business operations halt, foreign investment declines, and agriculture is disrupted.

They lead to loss of life. Armed clashes often result in civilian deaths and long-term trauma in affected communities.

5. Give four reasons why national unity is important in development.

Unity promotes peace. When citizens feel united, they are less likely to engage in conflict and more likely to cooperate.

It enhances productivity. A united population works together toward shared goals, improving efficiency and success.

Unity builds trust in government. Citizens feel represented and motivated to support leadership and national policies.

It encourages equal participation. All groups feel included in decision-making, which improves fairness and social stability.

6. State two consequences of climate change in Tanzania.

Increased droughts reduce agricultural output, threatening food security and water availability for both humans and livestock.

Flooding damages homes, roads, and farms, leading to economic loss and displacement of people in low-lying areas.

7. Mention four benefits of promoting entrepreneurship among the youth.

It creates employment. Young people become job creators rather than job seekers, reducing unemployment.

Entrepreneurship stimulates economic growth through the production of goods and services and payment of taxes.

It promotes innovation. Youth-led businesses often introduce new ideas, products, and solutions to local problems.

Entrepreneurship builds self-reliance and confidence among youth, reducing dependency on the government.

8. Briefly explain the impact of social media on Tanzanian culture.

Social media spreads foreign values and lifestyles that may influence youth behavior and weaken traditional customs.

It also promotes cultural awareness. Local artists, languages, and practices gain exposure and appreciation through online platforms.

9. Identify four sources of national income in Tanzania.

Taxes collected from citizens and businesses form the largest share of government income.

Tourism earns foreign exchange from visitors visiting wildlife parks, beaches, and cultural sites.

Agricultural exports such as coffee, tea, and cashew nuts contribute to national earnings.

Mining of minerals like gold, tanzanite, and diamonds provides significant revenue through exports and royalties.

10. Give two responsibilities of citizens in maintaining peace and order.

Citizens should obey laws and report crimes to authorities to help enforce justice and prevent disorder.

They must respect the rights and differences of others, promoting tolerance and cooperation within society.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. (a) Define the term “regional integration.”

Regional integration refers to the process by which neighboring countries come together to enhance cooperation in economic, political, social, and cultural areas, often through forming regional organizations such as the East African Community (EAC).

(b) Explain five advantages of regional integration to Tanzania.

It expands market access. Tanzanian goods and services can be sold across borders within the region without heavy trade barriers, increasing exports.

It encourages infrastructure development. Countries work together to build roads, railways, and energy systems that connect the region and boost trade.

Regional integration strengthens political stability. Member states support each other in resolving conflicts, promoting peace and security.

It allows sharing of knowledge and technology. Countries exchange innovations and best practices, improving sectors like health, education, and agriculture.

It boosts tourism and cultural exchange. Free movement of people encourages visits across member states, enhancing understanding and income.

12. Describe six challenges facing the health sector in Tanzania.

Shortage of qualified health workers affects service delivery, especially in rural and remote areas.

Inadequate health facilities and equipment hinder treatment. Many hospitals lack modern tools, drugs, and enough beds.

Poor infrastructure such as bad roads limits access to health centers, especially during emergencies or rainy seasons.

Low funding leads to insufficient resources for salaries, training, and expansion of services.

High disease burden from malaria, HIV/AIDS, and maternal deaths puts pressure on an already strained system.

Unequal distribution of services causes disparities. Urban areas often have better health care than rural communities.

13. (a) Identify three types of human rights.

Civil and political rights include the right to life, freedom of speech, and the right to vote.

Economic and social rights include the right to education, health care, and employment.

Cultural rights involve the freedom to practice one's religion, language, and traditional customs.

(b) Describe three obstacles to the implementation of human rights in rural areas.

Limited legal awareness prevents rural citizens from understanding or claiming their rights.

Cultural traditions may conflict with human rights principles, such as those promoting gender equality.

Poor access to justice and services means people in rural areas face difficulty in reporting abuse or accessing courts.

14. Discuss six negative effects of corruption on national development.

Corruption drains public resources. Money meant for schools, hospitals, or roads is stolen, weakening public services.

It discourages foreign investment. Investors avoid corrupt countries due to uncertainty and high costs of doing business.

Corruption increases inequality. Only those with connections or money benefit from services, leaving others behind.

It undermines the rule of law. Officials who commit crimes are not punished, promoting impunity.

Corruption lowers trust in government. Citizens lose faith in institutions and may disengage from national development efforts.

It delays or damages development projects. Bribes and poor oversight lead to substandard or incomplete infrastructure.

15. (a) What is environmental conservation?

Environmental conservation is the protection, preservation, and responsible use of natural resources such as forests, water, land, and wildlife to ensure their sustainability for future generations.

(b) Suggest five practical ways of promoting environmental conservation at community level.

Tree planting campaigns restore forest cover and prevent soil erosion.

Proper waste management such as recycling and composting reduces pollution and protects land and water.

Community education raises awareness about the importance of preserving resources and changing harmful behaviors.

Establishing bylaws at local levels helps enforce environmental protection, such as banning illegal logging or charcoal burning.

Protecting water sources through fencing, controlled use, and cleaning maintains clean and reliable supplies.

16. Explain six reasons why youth should participate in community development projects.

Youth have energy and creativity. Their involvement brings new ideas and momentum to local initiatives.

It builds responsibility and discipline. Working on projects teaches commitment, planning, and time management.

Youth gain practical experience. Skills learned through volunteering or project work can help in future careers.

Participation increases awareness. Youth learn about local needs and how to contribute solutions.

It strengthens unity. Working together across different backgrounds promotes teamwork and peace in the community.

Involvement builds leadership. Youth gain confidence and experience that prepares them to take leadership roles in society.

17. (a) Define the term “global warming.”

Global warming is the long-term increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to the buildup of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide from human activities.

(b) Assess five human activities that contribute to global warming in Tanzania.

Deforestation reduces carbon absorption. Cutting trees for farming or fuel allows more carbon dioxide to remain in the atmosphere.

Burning fossil fuels in vehicles and factories releases greenhouse gases into the air.

Charcoal production contributes to deforestation and emits harmful gases during the burning process.

Industrial emissions from cement, textile, and mining industries increase pollution and heat retention in the atmosphere.

Improper waste disposal, including burning garbage, releases methane and carbon-based gases that trap heat.

18. Analyze six contributions of education to the promotion of democracy in Tanzania.

Education enhances awareness of rights and responsibilities, empowering citizens to participate in democratic processes.

It builds critical thinking skills, allowing individuals to evaluate political messages and make informed choices.

Educated citizens are more likely to vote and engage in debates, increasing democratic participation.

Education promotes tolerance and respect. People learn to accept different opinions, reducing political violence.

It produces competent leaders. Schools and colleges train individuals who later serve as ethical and effective public officials.

Education supports civic engagement. Citizens understand how laws are made, budgets are spent, and leaders are held accountable.