

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2014

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 indicators of good governance in a democratic country.

Accountability is a key indicator. Leaders and public officials are answerable to the people and can be held responsible for their actions.

Transparency ensures that government decisions and use of public resources are open to public scrutiny.

Respect for human rights reflects good governance. Citizens are treated fairly, protected by law, and allowed to express opinions freely.

Effective rule of law guarantees equal application of laws to all individuals and institutions, including leaders.

2. Mention four negative effects of early marriage on girls' development.

Early marriage often ends a girl's education. Once married, many girls drop out of school, limiting their future opportunities.

It increases health risks. Young girls are more vulnerable to complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

Early marriage leads to economic dependency. Girls who marry early often lack skills or qualifications to support themselves.

It reduces self-confidence and decision-making power, as girls are forced into adult responsibilities before emotional and mental maturity.

3. (a) What is civic education?

Civic education is the process of teaching citizens about their rights, responsibilities, and roles in society and government.

(b) State two reasons why civic education is important for youth.

It prepares youth for active participation in democratic processes such as voting and public debates.

Civic education promotes patriotism and responsibility, helping youth understand national values and how to contribute positively.

4. List four ways in which corruption undermines service delivery in Tanzania.

Corruption diverts public funds. Money meant for health care, education, and infrastructure is stolen or misused.

It leads to unfair allocation of services. Bribes may determine who receives services, leaving the poor disadvantaged.

Projects are poorly executed. Contractors may pay officials to avoid quality checks, resulting in substandard work.

Public trust is weakened. Citizens lose faith in institutions when corruption is widespread, reducing civic participation.

5. Give four causes of environmental pollution in urban areas.

Improper waste disposal contributes to pollution when garbage is dumped in open areas, rivers, or streets.

Vehicle emissions release harmful gases like carbon monoxide and smoke, polluting the air.

Industrial discharge from factories releases chemicals into water bodies and the atmosphere.

Poor drainage systems cause water stagnation and overflow of sewage, polluting water and land.

6. Identify two responsibilities of Tanzania in regional integration.

Tanzania must contribute financially to regional organizations like EAC or SADC to support joint programs and institutions.

It must implement regional agreements. This includes trade, security, and environmental pacts that benefit all member countries.

7. Mention four forms of child abuse experienced in Tanzanian communities.

Physical abuse involves beating or inflicting bodily harm on children.

Neglect occurs when basic needs like food, shelter, and care are denied.

Emotional abuse includes constant criticism, threats, or rejection, affecting the child's self-esteem.

Sexual abuse involves exploitation or inappropriate contact, which severely harms the child's physical and mental health.

8. Briefly explain the importance of respecting the rule of law.

Respecting the rule of law ensures justice. It guarantees that all people, regardless of status, are treated equally under the law.

It promotes peace and order. Laws regulate behavior and resolve conflicts fairly, preventing chaos and violence.

9. State four benefits of promoting tourism in Tanzania.

Tourism creates employment in hotels, transport, and guiding services, reducing unemployment.

It earns foreign exchange. Tourists spend money that supports the national economy and boosts development.

Tourism promotes cultural preservation. Local traditions and historical sites are protected and shared with visitors.

It encourages infrastructure development. Roads, airports, and services improve to support tourism, benefiting local residents too.

10. Give two limitations faced by Tanzania in implementing human rights.

Limited awareness among citizens means many people do not understand their rights or how to defend them.

Cultural practices and traditions may conflict with human rights principles, especially in rural areas or regarding gender roles.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. (a) Define the term “good citizenship.”

Good citizenship refers to the behavior and practices of a person who actively fulfills their duties and responsibilities within a society, such as obeying laws, participating in national development, and respecting others.

(b) Describe five characteristics of a good citizen in Tanzania.

A good citizen respects the laws of the country. They avoid criminal activities, follow traffic rules, and support peace and order.

They are patriotic. A patriotic citizen loves their country, defends its values, and contributes to national unity and development.

Participation in national affairs is another trait. Good citizens vote in elections, attend public meetings, and express views responsibly.

They pay taxes honestly. Taxes support public services like education, health care, and roads, making the country stronger.

They show respect for others regardless of differences in tribe, religion, or status, promoting harmony in society.

12. Examine six consequences of poor waste management in Tanzanian urban centers.

Poor waste management leads to the spread of diseases such as cholera and typhoid due to contaminated water and uncollected garbage.

It causes flooding. Blocked drainage systems due to litter prevent proper water flow during rains, damaging homes and roads.

Air pollution increases. Burning waste produces harmful gases that affect health and contribute to climate change.

It degrades the environment. Dirty streets and rivers reduce the quality of life and make urban areas unattractive for residents and tourists.

Livelihoods are affected. Fishermen, farmers, and vendors may suffer when pollution harms their environment or pushes away customers.

It increases government spending. More funds are needed for cleanup, health treatment, and repairing damaged infrastructure.

13. (a) Explain three advantages of free and fair elections.

Free and fair elections promote legitimacy. Leaders elected through transparent processes gain public trust and acceptance.

They encourage citizen participation. When people believe in the fairness of elections, they are more likely to vote and engage in political life.

Elections ensure accountability. Politicians must serve the people or risk being voted out, which encourages better leadership.

(b) Describe three challenges to conducting free and fair elections in developing countries.

Voter bribery and intimidation reduce fairness. Candidates may use money or threats to influence voter choices.

Weak electoral institutions fail to enforce rules or address complaints, leading to manipulation and mistrust.

Limited civic education results in voters not understanding their rights or how to make informed decisions.

14. Assess six contributions of science and technology to the development of Tanzania.

Technology improves communication. Mobile phones and the internet connect people and businesses, supporting faster transactions and information sharing.

It boosts agriculture. Farmers access weather updates, market prices, and farming advice via mobile platforms, increasing productivity.

Science improves health care. New equipment, diagnostic tools, and medicines enhance treatment and reduce mortality.

Education benefits through e-learning platforms, online libraries, and digital tools that expand access and quality.

It creates employment. The ICT sector, including software development and telecommunications, offers jobs for skilled youth.

Technology enhances governance. Digital systems improve tax collection, service delivery, and transparency in public offices.

15. Analyze six challenges faced by Tanzania in the fight against poverty.

Unemployment is high, especially among youth. This limits income opportunities and worsens dependency and crime.

Low agricultural productivity keeps many rural households in poverty due to outdated tools, unreliable weather, and poor access to markets.

Poor infrastructure in roads, water, and electricity hinders business growth and service access, especially in rural regions.

Rapid population growth increases demand for jobs, food, and education faster than the economy can support.

Limited access to quality education leaves many people without the skills needed for well-paying jobs or innovation.

Corruption diverts resources meant for development, weakening efforts to reduce poverty and improve living standards.

16. (a) What is democracy?

Democracy is a system of government in which power is vested in the people, who exercise it through elected representatives, fair elections, and the rule of law.

(b) Explain five conditions necessary for democracy to thrive in Tanzania.

Rule of law must be upheld so that all citizens and leaders are subject to the same laws and legal processes.

Free and fair elections are essential. Citizens must choose leaders without bribery, threats, or manipulation.

An independent judiciary ensures justice and checks the powers of other arms of government.

Freedom of speech and press allows people to express views and criticize leaders without fear.

Political tolerance is required. Different opinions, parties, and ideologies must be respected to maintain peace and diversity.

17. (a) What is the informal sector?

The informal sector refers to small-scale, unregulated economic activities that are not monitored or taxed by the government, such as street vending, casual labor, or small trades.

(b) Discuss five contributions of the informal sector to national development.

It provides employment. Many people survive through informal jobs, reducing unemployment rates.

It supports local economies. Informal traders supply goods and services in markets and neighborhoods, boosting daily commerce.

It reduces poverty. Even with low income, informal jobs help families afford basic needs.

It fosters entrepreneurship. Informal businesses often grow into formal ones, especially with support and training.

It promotes resilience. In times of crisis, such as pandemics or inflation, informal work provides quick alternatives for income.

18. Describe six negative effects of drug abuse on youth and national productivity.

Drug abuse affects health. Users suffer from liver damage, mental illness, and weakened immunity, limiting their ability to work or study.

It reduces academic performance. Students who abuse drugs often fail exams, drop out, or become undisciplined.

Drug abuse increases crime. Addicted youth may steal or engage in violence to sustain their habits.

It weakens the workforce. Addicted individuals are less productive, unreliable, and more prone to accidents at work.

Families break down. Drug users may become abusive, neglect responsibilities, or drain household resources.

It increases public spending. The government must spend more on rehabilitation, security, and health care, diverting funds from development.