

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

744

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2015**

---

**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.

maktaba.tetea.org



**SECTION A (40 Marks)**  
**Answer all questions in this section.**

**1. State four roles of the Tanzanian constitution in promoting justice.**

The constitution provides a legal framework that defines the rights and duties of all citizens. This helps ensure fairness and equal treatment under the law.

It establishes independent courts. These institutions interpret laws and settle disputes without bias, ensuring that justice is upheld.

The constitution guarantees basic human rights and freedoms. These rights protect individuals from abuse and discrimination.

It limits the powers of leaders and institutions. By outlining what government officials can and cannot do, it prevents misuse of authority.

**2. Identify four dangers of population explosion in urban areas.**

One danger is housing shortage. Rapid population growth leads to overcrowded cities, forcing many people to live in slums or informal settlements.

It strains public services. Schools, hospitals, and water supply systems become overwhelmed, reducing the quality of services.

Unemployment rises as more people compete for limited job opportunities, increasing poverty and crime.

Environmental pollution increases due to unregulated waste disposal, traffic congestion, and industrial emissions in overcrowded spaces.

**3. (a) Define the term “sustainable development.”**

Sustainable development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic growth while preserving the environment and natural resources for future generations.

**(b) State two reasons why sustainable development is important in Tanzania.**

It ensures long-term resource availability. Proper management of land, forests, and water guarantees that future generations can also meet their needs.

Sustainable development supports economic stability. Balanced growth reduces poverty and environmental damage, creating a stronger and healthier society.

**4. Mention four forms of discrimination commonly found in Tanzanian society.**

Gender discrimination occurs when women or men are treated unfairly in employment, education, or leadership based on sex.

Tribalism can lead to unequal treatment based on ethnic background, affecting job opportunities and social inclusion.

Disability discrimination excludes individuals with physical or mental challenges from full participation in society.

Religious discrimination arises when people are judged or treated differently based on their faith or beliefs.

**5. List four challenges facing the education system in rural areas.**

Lack of qualified teachers limits the quality of education, especially in science and technical subjects.

Poor infrastructure, such as classrooms and desks, makes the learning environment uncomfortable and discouraging.

Insufficient teaching materials like textbooks and lab equipment hinder effective instruction and student performance.

Long distances to school cause absenteeism and dropouts, especially for girls who may also face safety concerns.

**6. Give two reasons why national security is important in development.**

Security promotes investment. When people feel safe, local and foreign investors are more likely to open businesses, supporting economic growth.

It protects infrastructure and services. Peaceful conditions allow uninterrupted operation of schools, hospitals, and roads, which are essential for development.

**7. State four effects of HIV/AIDS on national development.**

HIV/AIDS reduces the workforce. As people become sick or die, labor shortages affect productivity in all sectors.

It increases health care costs. More resources are needed to treat infected individuals, reducing funds for other services.

Children may become orphans. This leads to emotional and financial challenges for families and the nation.

It affects education. Students and teachers may drop out due to illness or caregiving duties, reducing literacy and skills.

**8. Briefly explain the role of youth in protecting natural resources.**

Youth can participate in tree planting and conservation programs. These efforts restore degraded environments and combat climate change.

They raise awareness. Through social media and campaigns, youth educate others on the importance of protecting the environment.

Youth can innovate solutions. By using technology and creativity, they can develop eco-friendly businesses and practices.

They act as watchdogs. Youth groups can report illegal logging, poaching, or pollution to authorities for action.

**9. Mention four advantages of promoting traditional medicine in Tanzania.**

Traditional medicine is accessible. In remote areas without modern health facilities, it provides basic care using local resources.

It preserves cultural knowledge. Promoting traditional practices helps maintain indigenous wisdom and identity.

Traditional medicine is affordable. Many people can access treatment without the high cost of pharmaceuticals.

It supports biodiversity. The use of natural herbs promotes the protection of plants and ecosystems where these resources are found.

**10. State two ways in which unemployment affects political stability.**

Unemployment causes frustration. Jobless youth may join protests, riots, or political movements driven by anger or hopelessness.

It weakens trust in government. Citizens may blame leaders for poor economic conditions, leading to instability and loss of legitimacy.

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**  
**Answer four (4) questions from this section.**

**11. (a) Define the term “gender-based violence.”**

Gender-based violence refers to harmful acts directed at individuals based on their gender. It includes physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse, often resulting from power imbalances and social norms.

**(b) Explain five consequences of gender-based violence on victims and society.**

It causes physical harm. Victims may suffer injuries, disabilities, or even death due to beatings or sexual assault.

Gender-based violence leads to psychological trauma. Victims often experience depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress, which affect their well-being and productivity.

It increases poverty. Survivors may lose jobs, drop out of school, or become economically dependent, which affects their future and that of their families.

Social isolation is common. Victims are often stigmatized or blamed by communities, leading to loneliness and a lack of support.

It undermines national development. When a large portion of the population, especially women, is affected by violence, their ability to contribute to the economy and society is reduced.

**12. (a) Explain three roles of the media in a democratic society.**

The media informs the public. By reporting news, media keeps citizens updated on government actions, laws, and national events.

It provides a platform for public debate. Citizens and leaders use media to express opinions, discuss policies, and suggest improvements.

The media holds leaders accountable. Investigative journalism can expose corruption, abuse of power, or poor service delivery.

**(b) Describe three limitations of media in promoting democracy.**

Censorship limits freedom. In some cases, governments restrict media content, preventing citizens from accessing truthful or complete information.

Media bias affects credibility. Some outlets serve political or corporate interests, spreading misinformation or favoring certain groups.

Access to media is unequal. People in rural areas or poor communities may lack access to newspapers, TV, or the internet, excluding them from democratic discourse.

**13. Discuss six causes of poverty in developing countries like Tanzania.**

Low levels of education limit skills and job opportunities. Without proper training, many people remain unemployed or in low-paying informal jobs.

Overdependence on agriculture, especially subsistence farming, makes people vulnerable to droughts, floods, and poor yields.

Corruption diverts funds meant for development. When leaders misuse resources, basic services like health, education, and infrastructure suffer.

Unemployment is widespread. Many young people complete school but find few job opportunities, especially in rural areas.

Rapid population growth strains resources. More people require food, housing, and jobs, which the economy may not support.

Poor infrastructure limits economic activity. Bad roads, unreliable electricity, and weak communication prevent growth and investment.

**14. (a) Identify three goals of the African Union (AU).**

To promote unity and solidarity among African states. The AU aims to strengthen cooperation between countries.

To accelerate political and economic integration. It supports trade agreements, infrastructure development, and joint strategies.

To defend the sovereignty and independence of member states. The AU protects African countries from external influence or aggression.

**(b) Assess three challenges facing the AU in achieving its objectives.**

Political instability in member states makes unity difficult. Conflicts and coups distract from cooperation and progress.

Limited funding reduces capacity. Many AU programs rely on foreign aid or face delays due to unpaid member contributions.

Lack of enforcement power weakens its impact. The AU often passes resolutions but lacks the means to ensure implementation by all states.

### **15. Analyze six factors that promote good governance in Tanzania.**

A strong legal framework ensures justice and accountability. Clear laws protect rights and define responsibilities for all.

Independent institutions such as the judiciary and anti-corruption bodies prevent abuse of power and uphold democratic principles.

Citizen participation strengthens democracy. When people vote, attend meetings, and voice concerns, leaders are more accountable.

Transparency in government spending reduces corruption. Open budgets and procurement processes build trust and efficient use of resources.

Freedom of the press allows public oversight. Media can report misconduct and inform citizens about leadership performance.

Education builds informed citizens. A literate and aware population can engage in governance, demand accountability, and resist manipulation.

### **16. (a) What is human trafficking?**

Human trafficking is the illegal recruitment, transportation, and exploitation of people through force, fraud, or coercion, often for labor, sexual exploitation, or other abuses.

### **(b) Suggest five strategies to prevent and combat human trafficking in Tanzania.**

Strengthening border control reduces illegal movement of people and allows law enforcement to identify trafficking networks.

Public awareness campaigns educate communities about the dangers and signs of trafficking, especially in vulnerable areas.

Enforcing strict laws ensures traffickers are arrested and prosecuted, discouraging future crimes.

Providing support to victims, including counseling, shelter, and reintegration programs, helps them recover and prevents re-trafficking.

International cooperation allows Tanzania to work with other countries to track traffickers and rescue victims across borders.

### **17. (a) State three rights of workers in Tanzania.**

The right to fair wages ensures that workers are paid adequately and regularly for their labor.

The right to safe working conditions protects employees from hazards and ensures access to protective equipment and health services.

The right to join trade unions allows workers to organize, negotiate, and advocate for better conditions collectively.

**(b) Describe three responsibilities of employers toward their workers.**

Employers must provide a safe and healthy workplace by eliminating hazards and ensuring compliance with safety regulations.

They are responsible for paying agreed salaries on time, respecting contracts, and offering legally required benefits.

Employers should respect workers' rights by avoiding discrimination, allowing union membership, and ensuring fair treatment.

**18. Explain six contributions of civil society organizations (CSOs) in promoting social and economic development.**

CSOs provide essential services. They build schools, health centers, and water projects in underserved communities.

They promote human rights and social justice. CSOs advocate for marginalized groups and hold authorities accountable.

They support education and awareness. Workshops, campaigns, and media programs inform people about health, law, and development.

CSOs encourage civic participation. By mobilizing citizens, they foster democratic engagement and public involvement.

They fight corruption. CSOs investigate, expose, and lobby against misuse of public resources.

They contribute to policy-making. CSOs often advise government and participate in formulating policies that reflect public interests.