

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

744

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2016**

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**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 responsibilities of the Tanzanian government in protecting the environment.**

The government is responsible for enacting and enforcing environmental laws. These laws regulate activities such as deforestation, mining, and industrial pollution to ensure sustainable resource use.

It must provide public education and awareness campaigns. These initiatives help citizens understand the importance of conservation and their role in protecting natural resources.

The government monitors environmental degradation. Through agencies like NEMC, it collects data on pollution, land use, and climate to guide informed decision-making.

It supports reforestation and conservation programs. By funding tree planting, protecting water sources, and preserving wildlife, the government sustains the country's ecological balance.

**2. Mention four ways in which the youth can promote national unity.**

Youth can promote unity by participating in inter-ethnic and intercultural activities. Sports, music, and school programs bring people from different backgrounds together.

They can engage in civic education. Youth groups spreading awareness about national identity and shared goals foster cooperation among communities.

Volunteering in community service strengthens social ties. Youth who help build schools, clean neighborhoods, or support public health unite through collective action.

Rejecting discrimination is key. Youth can challenge tribalism, sexism, and other forms of bias in schools, workplaces, and public discourse to support equality.

**3. (a) What is political stability?**

Political stability refers to a situation where a country experiences consistent, peaceful governance without frequent changes, violence, or unrest. It supports orderly development and law enforcement.

**(b) State two factors that contribute to political instability in developing nations.**

Corruption among leaders undermines public trust and often leads to protests or rebellion when people feel neglected or oppressed.

Ethnic or religious divisions may cause tension. When political power is not shared fairly among different groups, conflict can erupt.

**4. Give four reasons why the rule of law is important in a democratic society.**

It guarantees equality before the law. Everyone, regardless of status, is subject to the same rules, which promotes justice.

It protects individual rights. Citizens are shielded from arbitrary arrest, discrimination, or abuse by authorities.

The rule of law limits abuse of power. Leaders and institutions must operate within legal frameworks, preventing dictatorship.

It ensures peaceful conflict resolution. Courts provide a system for settling disputes without violence.

#### **5. State four benefits of regional cooperation to Tanzania.**

It enhances trade opportunities. By joining regional blocks like EAC and SADC, Tanzania accesses larger markets for its products.

Regional cooperation supports peace and security. Countries work together to address cross-border threats like terrorism or illegal arms trade.

It facilitates infrastructure development. Shared projects like roads, power grids, or railway lines benefit multiple nations.

It boosts political influence. Tanzania gains a stronger voice in international affairs through collective negotiation with other African countries.

#### **6. (a) What is a national budget?**

A national budget is a financial plan prepared by the government that outlines expected revenue and planned expenditures for a specific fiscal year.

#### **(b) State two sources of funds for financing the national budget.**

Tax revenue is a major source. It includes income tax, VAT, and duties on goods and services.

Foreign aid or donor support contributes through grants or loans provided by international partners and organizations.

#### **7. Mention four causes of gender inequality in Tanzania.**

Cultural beliefs and traditions favoring male dominance often limit women's access to education, property, and leadership.

Low levels of female education reduce job opportunities, keeping women in informal or unpaid roles.

Limited representation in politics and decision-making means women's interests are not fully addressed.

Discriminatory laws and practices, such as unequal inheritance rights, restrict women's legal and economic empowerment.

**8. Briefly explain how traditional customs can influence development in rural areas.**

Traditional customs can promote unity and cooperation. Communal work like "ujamaa" supports farming and local projects.

However, some customs hinder development. Early marriage or resistance to girls' education limits human capital.

Customs may also regulate land use. Elders may allocate land fairly, or in some cases, unequally, affecting productivity.

Customs can preserve the environment. Sacred groves or taboos against overhunting can support conservation.

**9. Identify four social services provided by the government to citizens.**

The government provides education through public schools and colleges to promote literacy and skills development.

Health care is offered in government hospitals and clinics to ensure access to medical treatment.

Clean water supply is another service. Boreholes, water pipes, and sanitation facilities support public health.

Security and protection are provided through police and defense forces to maintain law and order.

**10. State two roles of civil society organizations (CSOs) in promoting good governance.**

CSOs monitor government activities. They advocate for transparency and hold leaders accountable through reports and campaigns.

They educate citizens. CSOs raise awareness on rights, responsibilities, and civic engagement, empowering people to demand better services.

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**

**Answer four (4) questions from this section.**

**11. (a) Define the term “civil responsibility.”**

Civil responsibility refers to the duty of citizens to actively participate in maintaining the well-being and functioning of their society and country through lawful and constructive behavior.

**(b) Explain five ways Tanzanians can demonstrate civil responsibility in daily life.**

Paying taxes is a key responsibility. Taxes collected are used to fund essential services like schools, hospitals, and infrastructure, contributing to national development.

Obeying laws promotes peace and stability. When citizens respect traffic rules, avoid corruption, and act lawfully, society functions more smoothly.

Voting in elections shows active participation. It allows citizens to choose their leaders and influence policies that affect their lives.

Reporting crimes or wrongdoings helps maintain security. Civic-minded individuals support law enforcement by sharing information or discouraging illegal acts.

Participating in community development, such as clean-up campaigns or building local facilities, strengthens collective progress and unity.

**12. Analyze three advantages and three disadvantages of industrialization in developing countries like Tanzania.**

One advantage is job creation. Industries offer employment opportunities in both skilled and unskilled labor sectors, reducing poverty.

Industrialization increases national income. Manufactured goods generate more value and export earnings than raw materials.

It supports infrastructure growth. To serve industries, governments improve roads, electricity, and communication networks, benefiting other sectors too.

However, industrialization can lead to environmental degradation. Factories may pollute water, air, and land if not properly regulated.

It may increase urban migration. People flock to cities in search of jobs, leading to overcrowding and strain on services.

Traditional sectors like agriculture can be neglected. Focus on industries may reduce support for farmers, affecting food security and rural economies.

**13. (a) Describe three major causes of environmental degradation.**

Deforestation is a major cause. Cutting down trees for timber, farming, or construction destroys habitats and affects rainfall patterns.

Industrial pollution contributes heavily. Factories may release harmful chemicals into air, rivers, or soil, endangering health and ecosystems.

Overgrazing by livestock depletes vegetation cover. This leads to soil erosion, reduced fertility, and desertification.

**(b) Suggest three sustainable solutions to reduce environmental degradation in Tanzania.**

Reforestation programs should be prioritized. Planting trees helps restore ecosystems and improve rainfall and soil quality.

Enforcing environmental laws is necessary. Monitoring and penalizing polluters ensures industries and communities follow conservation practices.

Educating the public builds awareness. Teaching people about the importance of environmental care encourages responsible behavior.

**14. (a) Outline three negative effects of poor leadership on national development.**

Poor leadership breeds corruption. Public funds are misused or stolen, leaving essential services underfunded and citizens underserved.

It leads to poor policy implementation. Without strategic vision or follow-up, development plans remain unfulfilled, and resources are wasted.

Public trust erodes. Citizens lose faith in government and may withdraw from civic activities or resort to unrest.

**(b) Describe three qualities of a good leader in a democratic state.**

Integrity is essential. A good leader is honest, transparent, and accountable in managing public affairs.

Visionary thinking enables long-term planning. Effective leaders anticipate challenges and work toward sustainable solutions.

Inclusiveness promotes unity. A good leader listens to different views, respects diversity, and works for all citizens, not just supporters.

**15. Examine six roles of education in promoting personal and national development.**

Education builds individual skills. People become qualified for jobs, improve incomes, and reduce dependency.

It promotes innovation. Educated citizens develop new ideas, technologies, and businesses that drive progress.

Education supports good governance. Citizens who understand rights and responsibilities can hold leaders accountable and participate in decision-making.

It improves health outcomes. Educated individuals make informed choices about hygiene, nutrition, and family planning.

Education reduces inequality. Access to schooling helps lift marginalized groups and promote gender equity.

It fosters social cohesion. Schools bring together people from different backgrounds, promoting tolerance and shared national identity.

**16. (a) What is globalization?**

Globalization is the process through which countries become interconnected and interdependent economically, socially, politically, and culturally through trade, technology, and communication.

**(b) Discuss five effects of globalization on Tanzanian society.**

Globalization has improved access to technology. Mobile phones, the internet, and digital tools have become widespread, supporting business and communication.

It has expanded market opportunities. Tanzanian products reach global markets, while citizens access a wide range of imported goods.

Globalization promotes cultural exchange. Tanzanians are exposed to foreign films, music, and fashion, enriching cultural experiences.

However, it threatens local industries. Cheap imported goods may outcompete local products, leading to business closures and job losses.

It can erode traditional values. Foreign lifestyles may influence youth behavior, causing cultural identity to weaken over time.

**17. (a) Explain three reasons why corruption persists in public offices.**

Lack of strict punishment encourages repeat offenses. When corrupt officials go unpunished or face light consequences, others are tempted to follow.

Poor salaries create temptation. Some public workers justify taking bribes as a way to survive due to low pay.

Weak oversight allows corruption to flourish. When internal controls and monitoring are ineffective, misuse of power goes undetected.

**(b) Suggest three measures that can be taken to minimize corruption in government sectors.**

Strengthening laws and enforcement ensures that offenders face real consequences, discouraging future corruption.

Raising salaries and incentives reduces financial pressure, making public servants less likely to accept bribes.

Promoting transparency through digital systems limits human interaction in service delivery, which reduces bribery and manipulation.

**18. (a) Define gender equity.**

Gender equity is the fair treatment of men and women according to their respective needs. It involves addressing barriers that prevent equal access to opportunities and rights.

**(b) Discuss five strategies that can be used to promote gender equity in Tanzania.**

Providing equal education opportunities ensures that girls and boys receive the same quality and access to learning.

Enforcing laws against discrimination protects women in the workplace, schools, and public life from bias and abuse.

Supporting women's participation in leadership promotes their voices in decision-making and policy formulation.

Offering economic empowerment programs helps women start businesses, gain financial independence, and contribute to national development.

Raising public awareness challenges harmful cultural norms and teaches communities the importance of fairness and inclusion.