

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

744

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2017**

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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. Mention four ways in which human rights can be violated in workplaces.**

Employees may experience discrimination based on gender, religion, disability, or ethnicity. This limits equal opportunities and fair treatment.

Forced labor is another violation. Some workers may be made to work under coercion, without consent, or in exploitative conditions.

Withholding salaries or underpayment violates workers' rights. Employees deserve timely and fair compensation for their labor.

Unsafe working conditions also violate rights. Employers who fail to provide protective gear, clean environments, or emergency support risk workers' health and dignity.

**2. Identify four factors that contribute to national identity in Tanzania.**

Language plays a major role. Kiswahili unifies Tanzanians from different ethnic backgrounds and strengthens national pride.

The flag and national symbols foster unity. They represent shared values and history, helping citizens feel a collective identity.

Cultural practices such as music, dances, and festivals unite people and promote belonging to one nation despite diversity.

The education system promotes national values. It teaches civic responsibility, history, and patriotism to shape a shared national identity.

**3. (a) What is the meaning of the term “citizenship”?**

Citizenship is the legal status of being recognized as a member of a country, with rights and responsibilities under its laws.

**(b) State two types of citizenship recognized in Tanzania.**

One type is citizenship by birth, where an individual is born within the territory of Tanzania or to Tanzanian parents.

Another is citizenship by naturalization, which is granted to foreigners who meet legal requirements and have stayed in Tanzania for a certain period.

**4. List four effects of poor governance on a developing country.**

Poor governance leads to corruption, where public resources are misused, reducing funds for essential services like health and education.

It causes weak public institutions. Without proper oversight, offices become inefficient and unresponsive to citizens' needs.

Development projects often stall. Poor planning and lack of accountability result in delays or failures in infrastructure and social programs.

Public trust in leadership declines. Citizens lose faith in government, leading to apathy, unrest, or resistance.

**5. State four reasons why environmental conservation is important to sustainable development.**

It preserves natural resources for future generations. Proper management ensures long-term access to clean water, fertile soil, and forests.

Environmental conservation supports agriculture. Protecting land from erosion and pollution helps maintain food security.

It protects biodiversity. Conserving ecosystems ensures the survival of various species and their ecological roles.

It helps mitigate climate change. Forest conservation and reduced emissions prevent harmful environmental changes.

**6. Give two examples of international organizations and their main functions.**

The United Nations (UN) works to maintain international peace, promote human rights, and support development across the world.

The African Union (AU) fosters unity among African countries and addresses continental challenges such as security and economic integration.

**7. Mention four consequences of child labour in Tanzania.**

Children drop out of school. Labour demands prevent them from attending or completing their education.

It affects their physical and mental health. Long hours and dangerous work environments harm children's development.

Child labour perpetuates poverty. Without education, children grow into adults with limited job prospects.

It increases exploitation and abuse. Children are vulnerable to mistreatment and lack the means to defend their rights.

**8. Explain briefly how good leadership can promote development.**

Good leadership ensures wise use of resources. Transparent budgeting and accountability improve public services and infrastructure.

It creates stable policies. When leaders maintain consistency, investors and institutions can plan and operate efficiently.

It promotes unity and peace. Fair, inclusive leadership prevents conflict and encourages citizens to work together for national goals.

**9. Identify four sources of government revenue in Tanzania.**

Taxes on income, goods, and services are the main source. Citizens and businesses pay taxes that fund government activities.

Customs duties are collected on imports and exports, contributing to national income.

Donor aid or foreign grants support sectors like education, health, and emergency response.

Government-owned businesses also provide revenue through profits and service charges.

**10. State two challenges faced by developing countries in maintaining political stability.**

Ethnic and regional divisions can fuel conflict, especially when resources or political power are unevenly distributed.

Weak institutions and corruption undermine democratic processes, leading to mistrust and resistance from the public.

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**

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

**11. Explain six characteristics of a responsible citizen in Tanzania.**

A responsible citizen obeys the law. This includes respecting national regulations, paying taxes, and following traffic rules, which helps maintain order and peace in society.

They participate in civic duties. Voting in elections and attending public meetings shows commitment to shaping the country's leadership and policies.

A responsible citizen respects the rights of others. This involves tolerance, non-discrimination, and treating all individuals equally regardless of differences.

They protect the environment. Responsible citizens avoid littering, plant trees, and use natural resources wisely for future generations.

They contribute to national development. This includes working diligently, supporting local initiatives, and participating in development projects.

They uphold national values and symbols. Singing the national anthem, respecting the flag, and promoting unity are signs of loyalty and patriotism.

## **12. Assess three benefits and three limitations of using ICT in social and economic development.**

One benefit is improved communication. ICT tools like mobile phones, email, and social media allow people to interact quickly across distances, enhancing both business and social connections.

It enhances access to information. Farmers, students, and entrepreneurs can learn new techniques or market trends through the internet, improving productivity.

ICT creates job opportunities. New careers in software development, online marketing, and digital services have emerged, especially for youth.

However, ICT is limited by infrastructure gaps. Rural areas often lack reliable electricity or internet, excluding many from its benefits.

It increases dependency. People may rely too heavily on digital platforms, risking disruption if systems fail or are hacked.

ICT can also widen inequality. Those who can afford modern technology gain more opportunities, while the poor are left behind.

## **13. Describe three causes and three effects of political conflicts in Africa.**

Unequal distribution of resources is a major cause. When certain regions or groups feel marginalized, it creates resentment that can fuel conflict.

Ethnic tensions also lead to conflict. Political leaders may favor their ethnic groups, creating divisions and hostility among citizens.

Weak democratic institutions contribute. Rigged elections, limited freedoms, and lack of justice can push people to revolt or engage in violence.

One effect is the loss of lives and property. Civil wars and unrest destroy homes, infrastructure, and take innocent lives.

Conflict leads to displacement. People flee from danger and end up in refugee camps or foreign countries, facing hardship and instability.

It also disrupts development. Schools, health care, and businesses shut down, and investors withdraw due to insecurity.

#### **14. Discuss five effects of unemployment on youth and national development.**

Unemployment increases poverty. Without income, young people struggle to meet basic needs or support their families.

It leads to social unrest. Jobless youth may engage in protests, crime, or violence out of frustration or desperation.

Unemployment fuels drug abuse and other risky behaviors. Idle time and lack of purpose can push youth into harmful lifestyles.

The economy suffers from reduced productivity. When a large portion of the population is inactive, the country's output and growth decline.

Talent is wasted. Educated or skilled youth who cannot find work become demotivated, and their potential contributions to innovation are lost.

#### **15. Suggest six ways through which Tanzanian society can prevent and fight against corruption.**

Enforcing strict laws against corruption is key. Courts and agencies must investigate and punish offenders without favoritism.

Public education campaigns can raise awareness. Citizens need to know their rights and how to report corruption safely.

Strengthening institutions like the PCCB ensures they can operate independently and effectively in exposing corruption.

Encouraging transparency in government processes is important. Budgets, tenders, and expenditures should be publicly accessible.

Whistleblower protection laws motivate people to report corruption without fear of retaliation.

Promoting moral and ethical education from early stages builds a culture of integrity among future leaders and workers.

## **16. Examine six contributions of women in national development.**

Women contribute to the economy. In agriculture, business, and industry, they work as farmers, traders, and professionals who sustain local and national markets.

They lead in education and health. Many teachers and nurses are women, providing essential services that develop human capital.

Women participate in politics. Some serve in parliament, local councils, or as ministers, influencing laws and policies.

They play a major role in family development. Women often manage household resources, support children's education, and promote social values.

Women contribute to peacebuilding. Their involvement in community groups or negotiations helps resolve conflicts and build trust.

They also support social welfare. Through NGOs and volunteer work, women assist vulnerable populations and improve community well-being.

## **17. Analyze five challenges Tanzania faces in ensuring access to clean and safe water.**

One challenge is population growth. As the number of people increases, existing water sources become strained and insufficient.

Pollution of water sources is common. Industrial waste, agriculture chemicals, and poor sanitation contaminate rivers and wells.

Climate change affects water availability. Droughts and irregular rainfall reduce the amount of clean water in reservoirs and natural sources.

Lack of infrastructure limits access. Some areas lack proper pipes, pumps, or storage facilities, especially in rural and peri-urban communities.

Insufficient funding hampers expansion. Government may struggle to finance large-scale water projects or maintain existing systems.

## **18. Explain five roles of the judiciary in protecting justice and equality in Tanzania.**

The judiciary interprets laws. Judges clarify how laws apply in different situations, ensuring fair treatment of all citizens.

It resolves disputes. Courts handle conflicts between individuals, businesses, or government bodies in a peaceful and lawful manner.

The judiciary checks government power. It can stop unlawful actions by state officials and protect citizens from abuse.

It enforces human rights. Courts defend the rights guaranteed in the constitution, including freedom of speech, equality, and legal protection.

The judiciary promotes legal awareness. Court decisions set examples and guide citizens on acceptable behavior and legal procedures.