

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2018

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 roles of mass media in promoting democracy.

Mass media educates citizens about their rights and responsibilities. Through radio, television, newspapers, and social media, people gain information on laws, governance, and how to participate in democratic processes.

It provides a platform for political debate and public opinion. Citizens can express views and discuss political matters, which enhances transparency and accountability.

Mass media acts as a watchdog. It exposes corruption, misuse of power, and poor governance, thereby encouraging leaders to act in the public's best interest.

It promotes free and fair elections. By covering campaigns, debates, and voting procedures, media ensures that the electoral process is open and well-informed.

2. Mention four causes of poverty in developing countries.

Low levels of education are a major cause. Many people lack the skills needed for formal employment or entrepreneurship, leading to low income and dependency.

Unemployment contributes heavily. Without job opportunities, especially for youth, families remain poor and unable to meet basic needs.

Poor infrastructure limits economic activity. Inadequate roads, electricity, and communication reduce access to markets and services, stifling growth.

Corruption diverts resources meant for development. Funds intended for public services or job creation are stolen or misused, deepening poverty.

3. (a) What is national sovereignty?

National sovereignty is the full right and power of a country to govern itself without interference from external forces. It means a state controls its own laws, economy, and policies.

(b) State two threats to national sovereignty in modern times.

One threat is foreign political interference. Other nations may try to influence domestic politics through media, funding, or diplomatic pressure.

Another threat is economic dependency. When a country relies heavily on foreign aid or loans, it may lose the ability to make independent decisions.

4. List four importance of promoting cultural values in Tanzania.

Cultural values strengthen national identity. They remind citizens of their heritage and promote a shared sense of belonging and pride.

They preserve moral standards. Respect, honesty, and responsibility are often rooted in traditional values that guide personal and public behavior.

Cultural values promote peace and unity. When people respect one another's customs and traditions, they live together more harmoniously.

They support social cohesion. Shared rituals, language, and customs help communities work together and support one another.

5. Identify four consequences of drug abuse among youth.

Drug abuse can lead to poor academic performance. Youth who engage in drugs often drop out of school or fail to concentrate in class.

It increases the rate of crime. Addicted individuals may steal or commit violence to support their habits.

Drug abuse damages health. It can cause liver failure, mental illness, and even death due to overdose or unsafe practices.

It destroys family relationships. Youth involved in drugs often become distant, disrespectful, or aggressive toward their family members.

6. Give two ways the government can protect natural resources.

The government can enforce environmental protection laws. These laws control logging, fishing, and mining activities to prevent overexploitation.

It can promote public awareness campaigns. Educating citizens about the importance of forests, water, and wildlife encourages community conservation efforts.

7. Mention four forms of gender-based violence.

Physical violence, such as beating or slapping, is one common form of abuse.

Sexual violence includes rape and unwanted sexual contact.

Emotional abuse involves verbal insults, threats, or humiliation meant to control or harm someone psychologically.

Economic violence includes denying someone access to money or resources, or preventing them from working.

8. Briefly describe the importance of national unity in a multicultural society.

National unity ensures peaceful coexistence. In a society with different ethnic, religious, and cultural groups, unity helps avoid conflict and promotes mutual respect.

It strengthens national development. People working together, regardless of background, contribute more effectively to economic and social progress.

Unity enhances political stability. When citizens feel part of a common nation, they are more likely to support lawful governance and democratic processes.

9. State four ways that education can contribute to sustainable development.

Education provides knowledge and skills that help individuals find or create jobs, reducing poverty and improving livelihoods.

It fosters environmental awareness. Educated citizens are more likely to adopt practices that protect natural resources.

Education promotes gender equality. When both girls and boys have equal access to learning, societies grow more balanced and inclusive.

It supports informed decision-making. People can critically evaluate policies, vote wisely, and engage in civic matters that benefit long-term development.

10. List two responsibilities of Tanzania in international cooperation.

Tanzania is responsible for upholding international treaties and agreements it has signed, which may involve trade, human rights, or environmental protection.

It also participates in peacekeeping and conflict resolution efforts through regional and global organizations like the United Nations and African Union.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. Describe six roles of youth in national development.

Youth participate in economic development. Many young people work in agriculture, industries, services, and small businesses, contributing to national income and job creation.

They drive innovation and technology. The youth often lead in adopting and developing new technologies, digital platforms, and creative solutions to national problems.

Youth are central to political change. By engaging in voting, civic activism, and leadership training, they shape democratic processes and demand accountability.

They promote peace and stability. When empowered, youth resist violence and promote reconciliation, especially in post-conflict or politically tense areas.

Youth contribute to community development. Many volunteer in health, education, and environmental campaigns that improve local living conditions.

They support cultural preservation. Through art, language, and traditional practices, youth help maintain and modernize their heritage, giving it relevance in today's society.

12. Discuss three advantages and three disadvantages of foreign aid to developing countries.

One advantage is infrastructure development. Foreign aid often funds construction of roads, hospitals, schools, and energy systems, improving service delivery.

Aid supports emergency relief. During disasters like floods or droughts, international support helps save lives by providing food, water, and medicine.

It strengthens human capital. Donor funds may support education, health care, and training programs that empower citizens with knowledge and skills.

However, foreign aid may create dependency. Relying too much on external support weakens internal initiative and self-reliance.

It can interfere with national priorities. Donors may impose conditions or direct funds to areas that don't align with the country's strategic needs.

Corruption is also a risk. Mismanagement or theft of aid funds can prevent intended benefits from reaching the public and damage donor trust.

13. Explain three effects of climate change and suggest three mitigation measures.

Climate change causes unpredictable rainfall patterns. This disrupts agriculture, leading to poor harvests and food shortages in rural areas.

It increases the frequency of natural disasters. Floods, droughts, and cyclones become more common, damaging property and displacing communities.

Rising temperatures affect health. Climate change can increase the spread of diseases such as malaria and reduce access to clean water.

To mitigate these effects, countries can promote reforestation. Planting trees helps absorb carbon dioxide and protect ecosystems.

Investing in renewable energy is key. Solar, wind, and hydroelectric power reduce reliance on fossil fuels that contribute to global warming.

Enforcing environmental regulations also helps. Strong laws on waste management, industrial emissions, and land use reduce human impact on the environment.

14. Assess five impacts of corruption on service delivery in Tanzania.

Corruption leads to poor quality infrastructure. Roads, schools, and hospitals may be built with substandard materials when contractors bribe officials to win tenders.

It delays service provision. Citizens may have to pay bribes to access services such as licenses, health care, or justice, especially in public offices.

Corruption wastes national resources. Funds meant for education or water supply may be stolen, depriving communities of basic needs.

It lowers morale among public workers. Honest employees may feel discouraged when corrupt colleagues go unpunished or are promoted unfairly.

Public trust in government declines. Citizens lose confidence in leadership when they see misuse of public resources without consequences, which weakens social cohesion.

15. Outline six ways of promoting human dignity in society.

Respect for all individuals is essential. Treating people with kindness, fairness, and equality regardless of their background upholds their dignity.

Promoting justice and fairness ensures that every person has access to their rights and is protected by the law.

Protecting the vulnerable, such as the elderly, disabled, or poor, helps society recognize every person's worth and contributions.

Providing quality education empowers people to make informed decisions and participate fully in social and economic life.

Creating employment opportunities gives individuals a means to support themselves and their families, preserving their self-worth.

Encouraging community support systems ensures that people in crisis or need feel valued and assisted, rather than abandoned or judged.

16. Examine six challenges facing Tanzania in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

One challenge is limited financial resources. Achieving SDGs requires massive investment in infrastructure, education, and health, which the government may not always afford.

Weak implementation of policies slows progress. Even when strategies exist, poor monitoring and coordination limit impact.

Rapid population growth strains services. Increased demand for water, housing, and schools makes it difficult to meet development targets.

Corruption misuses funds. Resources meant for projects are often diverted, reducing effectiveness and discouraging donor support.

Environmental degradation is also a barrier. Deforestation, pollution, and land misuse make it hard to ensure sustainability in agriculture and health.

Low public awareness limits citizen participation. Many people do not understand the SDGs or their role in achieving them, which reduces community ownership.

17. Suggest five ways to improve gender equality in the workplace.

Ensuring equal pay for equal work is vital. Women and men doing the same job should receive the same salary and benefits.

Implementing anti-discrimination laws helps. Workplaces should have policies that prevent harassment and promote fair treatment regardless of gender.

Providing maternity and paternity leave supports both male and female workers in balancing family and career responsibilities.

Encouraging women's leadership is key. Employers should support women in management roles through training, mentorship, and inclusive hiring.

Creating a supportive work environment is important. Facilities like childcare, nursing rooms, and flexible hours can help women participate fully in the workforce.

18. Explain five reasons why political tolerance is important in a multiparty democracy.

Political tolerance allows peaceful coexistence. People with different views can live and work together without conflict, which promotes national unity.

It strengthens democratic processes. When citizens accept opposing opinions and parties, elections become more meaningful and inclusive.

Political tolerance reduces violence. Accepting defeat or criticism without retaliation avoids unrest and promotes long-term stability.

It promotes freedom of expression. Individuals can speak openly about political issues without fear, which enriches debate and decision-making.

It encourages civic participation. Citizens feel more confident to vote, protest, or join political parties when they know their rights will be respected.