

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hours.

ANSWERS

Year: 2019

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B with total of **eighteen (18)** questions.
2. Answer all questions in section A and four questions from section Bs.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed inside the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet

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1. Mention four merits of the public sector in a mixed economy.

The first merit of the public sector in a mixed economy is that it provides essential services that may not attract private investors due to low profitability. These include health, education, and security services that are necessary for the welfare of the people and for national development.

The second merit is that the public sector helps to reduce economic inequality. Since it focuses on social welfare rather than profit, it ensures that all citizens, including the poor, have access to basic needs and public facilities.

The third merit is that it creates employment opportunities. Many people are employed in government departments, state enterprises, and public institutions, which helps to reduce unemployment and raise living standards.

The fourth merit is that it stabilizes the economy during crises. The government can use its control over key sectors to regulate prices, control inflation, and encourage investment when private businesses are reluctant to do so.

2. Describe four ways in which the central government spends national income.

The first way the central government spends national income is through the provision of social services. These include financing schools, hospitals, roads, and water supply systems to improve the standard of living of citizens.

The second way is on defense and security. A portion of the national income is allocated to maintain the military, police, and intelligence services to ensure peace and protect the country from internal and external threats.

The third way is by paying salaries and allowances to public servants. This includes teachers, doctors, soldiers, and administrators who perform various functions of the government.

The fourth way is for development projects. The government invests in infrastructure such as energy generation, transportation networks, and communication systems to promote economic growth and attract investors.

3. (a) Explain the meaning of the concept "gender equity".

Gender equity refers to fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits, opportunities, and resources between men and women. It ensures that both sexes are treated according to their needs and that barriers preventing women or men from achieving their potential are removed. Gender equity is about creating conditions where everyone has an equal chance to succeed in social, political, and economic life.

(b) State two measures to be taken to achieve gender equity in Tanzania.

The first measure is to provide equal access to education for both boys and girls. Educating girls gives them knowledge and skills that allow them to compete equally with men in the labor market and leadership roles.

The second measure is to enact and enforce laws that protect women from discrimination and gender-based violence. This includes laws against early marriage, sexual harassment, and unfair treatment in workplaces and political participation.

4. Mention four kinds of human rights abuse experienced in Tanzania.

One kind of human rights abuse is gender-based violence, where women and girls face physical, sexual, or emotional harm simply because of their gender. This includes domestic violence and sexual assault.

Another abuse is child labor, where children are forced to work in dangerous environments instead of going to school, denying them their right to education and protection.

A third abuse is the restriction of freedom of expression. Some people face intimidation or arrest for expressing political views or criticizing government actions, which limits democratic participation.

A fourth form is corruption and abuse of power by some officials. This deprives citizens of fair access to justice and public services, violating their right to equality before the law.

5. List down four reasons for voting in a democratic election.

The first reason for voting is to choose leaders who represent the people's interests. Voting gives citizens a voice in selecting individuals they trust to make decisions on their behalf.

The second reason is to promote accountability among leaders. When people vote, they have the power to remove leaders who fail to perform, which encourages responsible governance.

The third reason is to protect citizens' rights and freedoms. Participating in elections strengthens democracy and ensures that laws and policies reflect the will of the people.

The fourth reason is to influence national development. By voting for capable leaders and good policies, citizens contribute to the growth and stability of their country.

6. Give two reasons for the loss of citizenship in Tanzania.

The first reason for the loss of citizenship in Tanzania is acquiring citizenship of another country voluntarily. When a Tanzanian national applies for and obtains foreign citizenship, it means they have transferred their allegiance to another state, leading to the automatic loss of Tanzanian citizenship because Tanzania does not allow dual nationality for adults.

The second reason is through an act of disloyalty or treason against the state. If a citizen engages in activities that endanger national security or assist enemies of the country, the government has the right to revoke that person's citizenship as a way to protect the nation's interests and integrity.

7. State four negative effects of volcanic eruption.

The first negative effect of volcanic eruption is the destruction of property and infrastructure. Lava flows, ash, and pyroclastic materials can destroy houses, roads, bridges, and farms, leaving people homeless and causing heavy economic loss.

The second negative effect is the loss of human and animal life. Explosions, toxic gases, and high temperatures during eruptions can kill people and animals that live close to volcanic areas, creating great suffering and displacement.

The third negative effect is environmental pollution. The emission of gases such as sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and ash clouds pollutes the air, water, and soil, affecting human health and agricultural productivity.

The fourth negative effect is the disruption of economic activities. Transport, tourism, and agriculture are often halted due to ash clouds and destruction of land, which leads to reduced income and food shortages in affected areas.

8. Briefly explain the meaning of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and mention two challenges facing its activities.

A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is an independent and voluntary organization that is formed by individuals or groups to provide social, economic, or humanitarian services without the goal of making profit. NGOs usually work to improve people's welfare through projects such as education, health care, poverty reduction, and human rights advocacy.

One challenge facing NGOs is inadequate funding. Since they rely mainly on donations, grants, or foreign aid, their operations may be limited when financial support decreases or when donors set strict conditions.

Another challenge is government interference or restrictive laws. In some cases, NGOs face difficulties in registration, monitoring, or freedom to operate due to government suspicion, limiting their effectiveness in reaching the community.

9. List down four problems facing the African Union (AU) since its formation.

One problem facing the African Union is political instability and conflicts within member states. Civil wars, coups, and political unrest make it difficult for the AU to achieve peace and unity across the continent.

The second problem is financial constraints. The AU depends heavily on external donors for its budget, and lack of sufficient funding from member countries weakens its capacity to implement programs effectively.

The third problem is corruption and poor governance in some African countries. This reduces the effectiveness of AU decisions, as leaders may ignore or misuse resources meant for continental development.

The fourth problem is lack of unity and cooperation among member states. Differences in political systems, languages, and economic priorities make it difficult to achieve common goals such as regional integration and free trade.

10. Describe two functions of law in a country like Tanzania.

The first function of law in Tanzania is to maintain peace and order. Laws provide rules that guide people's behavior and define what is right or wrong, ensuring that conflicts are resolved fairly and that citizens live harmoniously within society.

The second function of law is to protect the rights and freedoms of individuals. Laws guarantee citizens' access to justice, equality, and protection from abuse of power. They ensure that everyone is treated fairly regardless of their background, helping to build trust in government institutions.

11. Efforts made by the government of Tanzania to empower women

One effort made by the government is the enactment of laws and policies that promote gender equality. For example, Tanzania has established the National Gender Policy which seeks to ensure equal participation of women in political, economic, and social spheres. These laws provide a legal framework to protect women from discrimination.

Another effort is the promotion of women's education. The government has implemented programs that encourage girls to enroll and stay in school, such as providing free primary education and scholarships for secondary and higher education. Educated women are better able to participate in decision-making processes and economic activities.

The government also encourages women's economic empowerment through support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Women entrepreneurs receive financial assistance, training, and access to credit facilities to help them establish and grow their businesses, improving their financial independence.

Additionally, the government has reserved political positions for women at different levels of governance. Through quotas, women are guaranteed seats in parliament and local councils, increasing their representation and influence in decision-making.

The government has initiated campaigns to raise awareness about women's rights. These campaigns educate communities about gender equity, legal rights, and the importance of women's participation in all sectors of society.

Finally, Tanzania supports women's participation in leadership and professional development. The government organizes workshops, seminars, and leadership training programs to enhance women's skills, confidence, and capacity to assume leadership roles.

12. Positive and negative impacts of liberalization and privatization on science and technology development in African countries

One positive impact is the attraction of foreign investment. Liberalization allows private and international companies to invest in technology-based industries, bringing in new knowledge, equipment, and skills.

Another positive impact is the promotion of competition. Privatization of state-owned enterprises encourages efficiency and innovation in technological research and development.

A third positive impact is improved access to modern technology. As private companies compete, they introduce advanced tools and digital platforms, enhancing productivity and research capacities.

On the negative side, liberalization and privatization can lead to unequal access to technology. Wealthier urban areas may benefit more, while rural communities are left behind, widening the technology gap.

Another negative impact is the reduction of government control over strategic sectors. When key technological industries are privatized, the government may have limited influence on research priorities or technology policies.

A third negative impact is potential job losses. Privatization often results in downsizing, which can reduce employment opportunities in science and technology fields, limiting skill development for local professionals.

13. Causes of water pollution and measures to solve the problem

One cause of water pollution is industrial waste. Factories often discharge chemicals and toxic substances into rivers and lakes. A measure to address this is strict enforcement of environmental regulations requiring industries to treat waste before disposal.

Another cause is agricultural runoff. Pesticides and fertilizers wash into water bodies, contaminating them. To reduce this, farmers can adopt sustainable farming practices, such as using organic fertilizers and creating buffer zones near water sources.

A third cause is domestic sewage and waste. Improper disposal of household waste and untreated sewage pollutes water. Measures include building proper sewage systems and promoting community awareness about proper waste disposal.

14. Challenges of democracy in developing countries

One challenge is political corruption. Leaders may misuse public funds, undermining trust in democratic institutions and weakening governance.

Another challenge is limited civic education. Many citizens are unaware of their rights and responsibilities, leading to low political participation and susceptibility to manipulation.

Ethnic and tribal divisions also pose a challenge. In multi-ethnic societies, political competition can intensify tensions, resulting in conflicts and undermining national unity.

Economic inequality is another challenge. When wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, marginalized groups may feel excluded from the democratic process.

Finally, weak institutional frameworks hinder democracy. Inefficient electoral bodies, judiciary, and law enforcement limit accountability and allow undemocratic practices to persist.

15. Importance of life skills-based education

Life skills-based education helps students develop critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, enabling them to make informed decisions in daily life.

It promotes effective communication and interpersonal skills, which are essential for personal and professional relationships.

This type of education enhances self-awareness and emotional intelligence, allowing individuals to manage stress, emotions, and social challenges.

Life skills-based education encourages responsible citizenship. Students learn about rights, responsibilities, and active participation in society.

It equips learners with practical skills for employment and entrepreneurship, improving their economic independence and career opportunities.

Finally, it fosters resilience and adaptability, helping individuals cope with changes and challenges in a rapidly evolving world.

16. Causes of population growth in Africa

High fertility rates contribute significantly, as families often have many children due to cultural beliefs or lack of family planning services.

Declining mortality rates also play a role, as improved healthcare reduces deaths from diseases and malnutrition.

Early marriages and childbearing increase population growth, particularly in rural communities.

Migration patterns, such as rural-to-urban migration, contribute to localized population growth in cities.

Limited use of contraception is another factor, as many couples lack access to family planning services.

Cultural and religious beliefs that encourage large families also drive population growth in many African societies.

17. Challenges facing Tanzanians in international trade

One challenge is poor infrastructure. Inadequate roads, ports, and communication networks increase the cost of trade and reduce competitiveness.

Another challenge is limited access to finance. Small and medium enterprises often struggle to secure capital to expand and meet international standards.

High tariffs and trade barriers in foreign markets restrict Tanzanian exports, limiting their global reach.

Low technological capacity is also a challenge, as industries may lack advanced machinery and skilled labor to produce competitive goods.

Finally, political instability or policy inconsistency in trade regulations can discourage foreign investors and affect Tanzania's trade relations.

18. Factors for sustainable development in a developing country like Tanzania

One factor is good governance. Transparent, accountable leadership ensures effective management of resources and equitable development.

Another factor is investment in education. Educated populations are better equipped to innovate and engage in sustainable economic activities.

Sustainable environmental management is crucial. Protecting natural resources ensures long-term ecological balance and supports livelihoods.

Economic diversification helps reduce reliance on a single sector, making the economy more resilient to shocks.

Technological advancement and innovation drive efficient production and better resource utilization.

Finally, strong health systems are essential. Healthy populations are more productive and capable of contributing to sustainable development initiatives.