

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

744

GENERAL STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2020

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 features of good governance in a democratic society.

One feature of good governance is transparency. This means that government actions, decisions, and policies are open and clear to the public. Citizens have access to information, which helps to build trust in leadership.

Another feature is accountability. Leaders and public officials are held responsible for their actions. If they misuse power or resources, they can be questioned, removed, or punished through legal or democratic processes.

Participation is also essential. Citizens have the right and opportunity to be involved in decision-making processes, especially through elections, consultations, and public forums.

Rule of law is a key feature. This ensures that laws are fairly applied and enforced to all people equally, including those in positions of power. It promotes justice and protects rights.

2. List four responsibilities of a citizen in promoting national development.

One responsibility is paying taxes. Taxes provide the government with the funds it needs to build infrastructure, offer public services, and support economic growth.

Another responsibility is participating in national development programs. Citizens can join local development projects or community activities that contribute to improving society.

Respecting the laws of the country is also a key responsibility. When citizens obey laws, it creates order and stability, which are necessary for economic and social development.

Educating oneself and others contributes to development. Knowledgeable citizens can make informed decisions, improve productivity, and innovate solutions to societal problems.

3. (a) Explain the concept of “rule of law”.

The rule of law refers to the principle that all individuals, institutions, and leaders are subject to and accountable to the law. It emphasizes fairness, equality, and justice in how laws are made, applied, and enforced.

(b) State two ways the rule of law protects individual rights.

One way the rule of law protects individual rights is by ensuring legal protection from arbitrary arrest or punishment. This means that no one can be punished without due process in court.

Another way is by guaranteeing equality before the law. Every individual, regardless of status or wealth, has the same legal protections and rights under the constitution.

4. Identify four effects of corruption on social and economic development.

Corruption leads to the misuse of public funds. Money meant for schools, hospitals, or roads may be stolen or mismanaged, which slows down development.

It increases inequality in society. Only those with connections or money may access certain services, while the poor and honest suffer.

Corruption discourages foreign investment. Investors avoid countries where bribery is common because it increases business risks and costs.

It weakens institutions. Government departments and systems become less effective, as trust is eroded and ethical employees are demoralized.

5. List four measures that can be taken to ensure environmental conservation.

One measure is enforcing environmental laws. Government should ensure that industries and individuals follow rules that prevent pollution and environmental degradation.

Educating the public is essential. People need to understand the importance of conserving resources like forests, water, and wildlife.

Promoting tree planting helps restore natural ecosystems and combat deforestation. It also improves air quality and prevents soil erosion.

Proper waste management is another key measure. Recycling and safe disposal of waste reduce pollution and protect human health.

6. Mention two ways in which globalization affects Tanzanian culture.

Globalization leads to the spread of foreign values and lifestyles. This may cause young people to abandon traditional customs and embrace Western ways of dressing, speaking, or behaving.

It also increases cultural exchange. Tanzanians gain access to global music, films, and education, which can enrich their knowledge but may also dilute local identity.

7. State four challenges caused by rapid urbanization in developing countries.

One challenge is inadequate housing. Cities may not have enough affordable homes, leading to the growth of slums.

Another issue is traffic congestion. As populations grow, roads become crowded, leading to delays and air pollution.

Urbanization strains public services. Water supply, electricity, health care, and education may not keep up with the increasing population.

Waste management becomes difficult. Overcrowded cities often struggle with garbage collection and sanitation, which can lead to disease outbreaks.

8. Briefly describe the importance of regional cooperation and name two regional organizations Tanzania is a member of.

Regional cooperation allows countries to work together on common goals such as trade, security, and infrastructure development. It promotes peace, shared growth, and collective bargaining in international affairs.

Tanzania is a member of the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

9. Identify four ways population pressure affects land use in Tanzania.

Population pressure leads to deforestation. As more people need land for farming and housing, forests are cleared, reducing biodiversity.

It causes overgrazing. Too many animals on limited land can degrade soil quality and reduce pasture productivity.

Urban sprawl increases. Cities expand into surrounding agricultural or natural land, reducing areas available for food production.

Land conflicts become common. High demand for limited land resources often leads to disputes among farmers, communities, or investors.

10. State two functions of the constitution in a country like Tanzania.

The constitution provides the legal framework for governance. It defines how power is shared among the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

It also protects citizens' rights. The constitution guarantees freedoms such as speech, religion, and equality under the law.

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

11. Discuss six efforts that can be taken by the Tanzanian government to promote accountability among public leaders.

One effort is strengthening anti-corruption institutions. Agencies such as the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) should be empowered with resources and independence to investigate and prosecute corrupt leaders.

The government can also enforce asset declaration. Public officials should be required to declare their wealth and financial interests regularly to prevent illegal accumulation of wealth.

Promoting transparency in government contracts is essential. Public tenders and procurement processes should be open, competitive, and published for public scrutiny to prevent misuse of public funds.

Civic education should be expanded. Citizens should be educated about their rights and roles in holding leaders accountable through voting, public hearings, and petitions.

Digital governance systems can also reduce corruption. Using electronic payment systems and online service portals reduces human contact and limits opportunities for bribery.

Whistleblower protection laws should be enacted. People who report misconduct by public leaders must be protected from retaliation to encourage the exposure of wrongdoing.

12. Explain three positive effects and three negative effects of globalization on developing countries.

One positive effect is access to international markets. Developing countries can export goods, attract investment, and increase their income through global trade.

Globalization also brings technological advancement. Countries gain access to modern tools, communication systems, and medical technologies that improve productivity and well-being.

Cultural exchange is another benefit. People are exposed to new ideas, languages, and practices that can promote innovation and cooperation.

On the negative side, globalization can threaten local industries. Cheap foreign goods may outcompete local producers, leading to job losses and economic dependency.

Cultural erosion is also a concern. Global media and foreign influences may undermine traditional customs, values, and languages.

Lastly, inequality may widen. Benefits of globalization often concentrate in urban or elite groups, while rural or poor populations are left behind.

13. Identify three sources of environmental pollution and suggest three strategies to control it.

Industrial waste is a major source of pollution. Factories release harmful gases, chemicals, and wastewater into the environment, affecting air and water quality.

Vehicle emissions also contribute significantly. Cars, buses, and motorcycles emit carbon monoxide and other pollutants that harm human health and the atmosphere.

Improper waste disposal is another source. Household and plastic waste dumped in open areas or rivers pollute soil and water, endangering animals and people.

One strategy to control pollution is enforcing environmental regulations. Government should monitor and penalize industries or individuals that pollute.

Promoting public awareness helps too. Educating citizens on recycling, responsible consumption, and proper waste disposal encourages community action.

Use of clean technology is effective. Investing in renewable energy, electric transport, and eco-friendly production reduces environmental harm.

14. Assess five challenges facing the education sector in Tanzania.

One challenge is inadequate funding. Many schools lack sufficient resources for infrastructure, teaching materials, and salaries due to limited government budget.

There is also a shortage of qualified teachers. Some subjects, especially science and technical ones, have few trained instructors, affecting the quality of education.

Overcrowded classrooms are a major issue. High enrolment rates without enough classrooms or desks hinder effective learning.

Access to education is still unequal. Rural areas, children with disabilities, and girls in some communities face barriers such as distance, poverty, or cultural practices.

Poor infrastructure affects learning. Lack of laboratories, libraries, electricity, and clean water reduces the effectiveness of school environments.

15. Explain six ways in which human rights are protected in the Tanzanian constitution.

The constitution guarantees the right to life. Every individual is entitled to live and be protected from unjust killing or harm.

Freedom of expression is provided. Citizens can share their opinions and access information freely, as long as it respects others' rights.

It ensures equality before the law. No one should be discriminated against based on gender, religion, ethnicity, or social status.

The right to own property is protected. Individuals have the right to acquire, use, and transfer property under lawful means.

Freedom of assembly is granted. Citizens can form and join organizations, unions, or political parties to express their interests.

The constitution also ensures the right to education. All Tanzanians have the right to basic education, and the state is responsible for promoting literacy and learning.

16. Examine six consequences of political instability on national development.

Political instability disrupts economic activities. Investors withdraw, businesses close, and production slows due to fear of uncertainty or violence.

It leads to destruction of infrastructure. Riots, protests, or civil wars can damage roads, schools, and hospitals, setting back development efforts.

Government focus shifts to security. Instead of investing in development, more resources are used to control unrest or military operations.

Instability discourages foreign investment. International investors seek stable environments, so politically unstable countries miss out on economic opportunities.

It creates social division. Political instability often deepens ethnic, religious, or regional tensions, weakening national unity.

Service delivery is affected. Health care, education, and other public services may stop functioning or lose quality due to weak governance or conflict.

17. Discuss five barriers to regional integration in East Africa.

One barrier is political differences. Member states may have conflicting ideologies, policies, or leadership styles that prevent unity.

Trade imbalance causes tension. Some countries dominate exports while others are primarily consumers, creating mistrust and resistance.

Poor infrastructure links hinder integration. Lack of reliable roads, railways, and communication between countries reduces cooperation.

Language and cultural differences slow unity. Multiple official languages and customs can lead to misunderstanding or exclusion.

Non-tariff barriers persist. Bureaucratic procedures, border delays, and conflicting standards still affect the free movement of goods and people.

18. Explain five benefits of promoting entrepreneurship among the youth in Tanzania.

Entrepreneurship reduces unemployment. Young people create their own jobs and employ others, easing pressure on the job market.

It promotes innovation. Youth entrepreneurs bring new ideas, products, and services that meet current social and economic needs.

Entrepreneurship boosts the economy. Small businesses contribute to national income and widen the tax base.

It increases self-reliance. Youth become independent and reduce dependency on government or families for support.

Entrepreneurs support local development. Their businesses often serve and uplift their communities by providing needed goods and services.