

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

711

**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2000**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections **A** and **B**.
2. Answer all questions in section A and **four (4)** questions from section B.
3. Section A carries 40 marks and section B carries 60 marks.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s)

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## **SECTION A (40 Marks)**

*Answer all questions in this section.*

1. Define the term “democratic governance” and give two features of a democratic state.

Democratic governance refers to a system of managing public affairs in which decision-making power is vested in the people, either directly or through their elected representatives. It emphasizes accountability, transparency, participation, and adherence to the rule of law.

One feature of a democratic state is the holding of free and fair elections, where citizens have the right to vote for leaders of their choice without intimidation or manipulation.

Another feature is the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression, association, religion, and the press.

2. Identify four (4) indicators of underdevelopment in African countries.

One indicator of underdevelopment is high levels of poverty, where a large portion of the population cannot afford basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing.

A second indicator is low levels of literacy and education, resulting in a workforce that lacks essential skills needed for national development.

A third indicator is poor infrastructure, including inadequate roads, electricity, and clean water supply, which hinders economic progress.

A fourth indicator is a high dependency on agriculture and primary production, often without diversification into industrial or service sectors.

3. What is the relationship between development and good governance?

Good governance provides the foundation for development by ensuring that resources are managed effectively, corruption is minimized, and public services reach the intended population.

Development benefits from good governance because it ensures rule of law, which protects property rights and encourages both local and foreign investment.

Good governance also promotes inclusivity and participation, making sure that development policies address the needs of all citizens, including the marginalized.

Furthermore, development projects are more likely to succeed in a well-governed environment where accountability and transparency are upheld.

4. Mention four (4) ways in which human rights are promoted in educational institutions.

Educational institutions promote human rights by including topics related to rights and responsibilities in their curricula, thus building awareness among students.

They also establish anti-discrimination policies that protect students from harassment based on gender, disability, religion, or ethnicity.

Student governments and clubs provide platforms for students to practice democratic participation and voice their opinions freely.

Schools also enforce policies that ensure equal access to education for both boys and girls, helping to reduce inequality.

5. Explain four (4) reasons why Tanzania promotes cooperation with regional organizations.

Tanzania promotes regional cooperation to strengthen economic ties through trade agreements that allow free movement of goods and services.

It also works with neighboring countries to enhance peace and security, especially in combating crossborder crimes and terrorism.

Cooperation helps in addressing common environmental challenges like deforestation, drought, and climate change.

Furthermore, regional integration supports infrastructure development, such as road and railway networks that link member states and facilitate growth.

6. Differentiate between direct and indirect democracy by giving two points for each.

Direct democracy is a form of governance where citizens make decisions themselves, such as in referendums or town hall meetings.

It allows immediate participation of the people in decision-making, especially on major national issues.

Indirect democracy involves electing representatives who make decisions on behalf of the citizens in parliaments or councils.

This form is more practical in large populations where direct participation by everyone in every decision would be difficult.

7. What is the role of the African Union in promoting sustainable development in Africa?

The African Union promotes sustainable development by encouraging economic cooperation among member states to enhance growth and reduce poverty.

It initiates programs that support youth and women empowerment, which are critical to inclusive development.

The AU also facilitates peacekeeping missions in conflict zones, creating stability that is essential for development.

Additionally, it supports environmental conservation initiatives and climate change adaptation strategies to preserve resources for future generations.

8. Explain four (4) major components of globalization.

One component of globalization is the expansion of international trade, which increases the exchange of goods and services across borders.

Another component is the flow of information and technology, which allows rapid communication and innovation globally.

Migration and the movement of people also define globalization, as individuals travel for work, education, or asylum.

Cultural exchange is another aspect, where music, fashion, food, and language spread across regions, influencing local traditions.

9. Describe four (4) factors that influence youth unemployment in Tanzania.

One factor is the mismatch between education and job market needs, where graduates lack practical skills demanded by employers.

Another factor is the limited industrial development, which reduces the availability of formal employment opportunities.

Population growth has also led to an oversupply of job seekers compared to the available jobs.

Corruption and nepotism in recruitment processes prevent qualified youth from accessing job opportunities fairly.

10. Outline four (4) objectives of Tanzania's foreign policy.

Tanzania's foreign policy aims to promote international peace and cooperation, especially with neighboring countries and African states.

It seeks to support economic development through foreign investments and trade partnerships.

The policy also promotes national sovereignty by ensuring that foreign relations respect the independence and dignity of Tanzania.

Lastly, it advocates for human dignity and equality in international forums, supporting justice, decolonization, and the fight against racism.

### **SECTION B (40 Marks)**

*Answer two (2) questions from this section.*

11. Discuss the contributions of agriculture to the economic development of Tanzania. Give five points.

Agriculture provides employment to a majority of Tanzanians, especially in rural areas, reducing poverty and enhancing household income.

It is a major source of food supply, contributing to national food security and reducing the need for imports.

The agricultural sector generates foreign exchange through the export of crops such as coffee, tea, and cashew nuts.

Agriculture supplies raw materials for local industries, such as cotton for textiles and sugarcane for sugar processing.

It also supports the government's revenue through taxes and levies, which are reinvested in infrastructure and public services.

12. Identify and explain five challenges that hinder effective implementation of human rights in developing countries.

Limited public awareness about human rights means many people do not understand their entitlements or how to seek redress.

Weak legal institutions and lack of enforcement mechanisms result in violations going unpunished, reducing accountability.

Cultural practices and traditional beliefs sometimes conflict with modern human rights standards, especially on gender equality.

Political interference and authoritarianism suppress freedoms such as expression, assembly, and press.

Poverty and inequality make it difficult for marginalized groups to access justice, education, and healthcare services.

13. Examine five ways in which globalization influences the cultural values of Tanzanian society.

Globalization introduces foreign entertainment and media that influence youth behavior, dress, and language, often at the expense of local traditions.

It promotes the spread of international religions and belief systems that may conflict with indigenous practices.

Intercultural marriages and exposure to global lifestyles change family structures and traditional gender roles.

Western education systems and work ethics alter perceptions of authority, respect, and communal living.

Global consumerism encourages materialistic values, which may replace traditional community-centered ideals.

14. Using examples, assess five measures taken by Tanzania to reduce poverty among its people.

Tanzania has implemented free primary and secondary education to empower citizens with knowledge and skills for employment.

The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) supports poor households with conditional cash transfers and community development projects.

Youth empowerment programs such as loans for small businesses have been initiated to promote entrepreneurship.

Investment in health services improves productivity and reduces income lost due to illness.

Infrastructure development, particularly in rural roads and electricity, has opened markets and improved access to services.

### **SECTION C (20 Marks)**

*Answer two (2) questions from this section.*

15. With examples, evaluate the effects of political instability on socio-economic development in African countries.

Political instability disrupts economic activities by creating fear and uncertainty, which discourages both local and foreign investors.

It often leads to destruction of infrastructure during conflicts, as seen in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Government resources are diverted to military spending instead of development sectors like education and health.

Civil unrest results in displacement of people, leading to refugee crises and overburdening of neighboring countries.

Instability weakens institutions, enabling corruption and poor governance, which further slow down development.

16. Analyze how education can be used as a tool to achieve national development goals.

Education equips individuals with skills and knowledge needed to participate productively in the economy.

It reduces ignorance, enabling citizens to make informed decisions in health, governance, and environmental conservation.

Education fosters innovation and creativity, which are essential for industrial and technological advancement.

Through civic education, it promotes national unity and peaceful coexistence among diverse communities.

Educated populations are more adaptable and can respond better to development opportunities and global trends.

17. Discuss how negative cultural practices affect development efforts in Tanzania.

Early marriage denies girls the opportunity to complete education, limiting their economic potential.

Female genital mutilation exposes girls to health risks and psychological trauma, reducing their wellbeing and productivity.

Gender discrimination limits women's participation in leadership and decision-making roles, undermining inclusive development.

Belief in witchcraft and superstitions sometimes leads to violence, fear, and reluctance to adopt scientific solutions.

Dowry and bride price systems can discourage investment in girls' education and treat women as property.

18. Explain how elections can be made more transparent and accountable in developing nations.

An independent electoral commission should be established and empowered to manage elections fairly and impartially.

Use of biometric voter registration and electronic vote counting can reduce fraud and improve accuracy.

Civic education campaigns help voters understand their rights and the importance of participating in elections.

Allowing domestic and international observers increases credibility and reduces chances of manipulation.

Strong legal frameworks and timely resolution of election disputes through the courts enhance public trust in the system.