

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

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2001

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)



SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Define the term "poverty" and identify four (4) causes of poverty in Tanzania.

Poverty refers to a condition in which individuals or communities lack the financial resources and essential services needed to maintain a minimum standard of living. It is commonly measured by income level, access to basic services like healthcare and education, and overall quality of life.

One cause of poverty in Tanzania is unemployment and underemployment. Many people lack formal jobs or rely on subsistence agriculture, which generates little income.

Another cause is limited access to quality education. Without proper education, individuals cannot acquire the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs.

A third cause is poor infrastructure, such as inadequate roads and electricity, which limits economic activities and market access in rural areas.

Lastly, corruption and mismanagement of public resources reduce investments in social services, weakening efforts to reduce poverty.

2. What is cultural identity? Mention four (4) factors that contribute to the erosion of Tanzanian cultural identity.

Cultural identity refers to the shared customs, beliefs, language, values, and practices that define a specific group of people and distinguish them from others. It provides a sense of belonging and continuity across generations.

One factor that contributes to cultural erosion is globalization, which introduces foreign cultures through media, fashion, and music, often replacing traditional practices.

Urbanization also leads to cultural mixing and abandonment of rural customs in favor of urban lifestyles.

The education system in Tanzania has emphasized western knowledge, sometimes at the expense of local traditions and languages.

Lastly, the decline in the use of local languages in favor of Kiswahili and English weakens cultural transmission to younger generations.

3. Explain four (4) importance of good governance in promoting development.

Good governance ensures efficient and transparent use of public resources, reducing corruption and waste, which leads to improved service delivery.

It builds trust between the government and citizens by upholding the rule of law and ensuring justice, which encourages investment and participation in development.

Good governance promotes accountability among leaders, making them responsible for their actions and responsive to public needs.

It also ensures inclusivity, where all social groups are considered in policymaking, thus fostering equitable development across regions.

4. Identify four (4) challenges facing the implementation of regional integration in East Africa.

One challenge is political instability in some member countries, which disrupts the progress of joint initiatives.

Differences in national laws and economic policies create barriers to harmonizing regulations across countries.

Poor infrastructure limits the free movement of people, goods, and services across borders, reducing the benefits of integration.

There is also fear of unequal benefits, where stronger economies are seen to benefit more than weaker ones, causing resistance from some member states.

5. Define the term “Human Rights” and list four (4) basic human rights guaranteed in Tanzania.

Human Rights are the fundamental freedoms and entitlements that every person possesses simply because they are human beings. These rights are universal, inalienable, and protected by law.

One basic right is the right to life, which protects individuals from arbitrary killing or harm.

Another is the right to education, ensuring that all citizens have access to learning and personal development.

Freedom of expression allows people to share their opinions without fear of punishment.

The right to equality and non-discrimination ensures that all individuals are treated fairly regardless of gender, religion, or ethnicity.

6. What is the role of civil society organizations in strengthening democracy?

Civil society organizations promote civic education, helping citizens understand their rights and duties in a democracy.

They act as watchdogs, monitoring government actions and advocating for transparency and accountability.

They provide platforms for public participation in governance through forums, campaigns, and lobbying.

Civil society groups also represent marginalized voices, ensuring that minority interests are considered in national decisions.

7. Mention four (4) environmental problems facing developing countries today.

Deforestation due to logging and agricultural expansion has led to loss of biodiversity and changes in rainfall patterns.

Soil erosion reduces land productivity, especially in over-cultivated rural areas, worsening food insecurity.

Water pollution from industrial waste and poor sanitation affects both human health and aquatic life.

Air pollution, especially in urban centers, results from unregulated emissions from vehicles and industries.

8. Identify four (4) advantages of sustainable use of natural resources.

It ensures that future generations will have access to the resources needed for survival and development.

Sustainable practices maintain ecological balance, protecting wildlife habitats and preserving biodiversity.

It creates long-term economic benefits, as renewable resources like forests and fisheries are maintained over time.

It reduces environmental degradation and the costs associated with disasters such as floods or droughts.

9. What is globalization? Give four (4) ways it affects employment in developing nations.

Globalization is the process by which the world becomes increasingly interconnected through trade, communication, culture, and technology.

It has created new job opportunities in export-oriented industries and service sectors like call centers and tourism.

However, it has also led to job losses in some local industries that cannot compete with cheap foreign imports.

Global labor mobility allows skilled workers to migrate, sometimes resulting in brain drain in developing countries.

It encourages flexible labor markets with informal and short-term contracts, which can reduce job security.

10. Explain four (4) functions of the judiciary in a democratic country.

The judiciary interprets laws and ensures that justice is administered fairly to all citizens.

It acts as a check on the powers of the executive and legislature, preventing abuse of power.

It protects citizens' rights and freedoms by ensuring that any laws or actions that violate the constitution are invalidated.

It resolves disputes between individuals, organizations, and the state, maintaining order and confidence in the legal system.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

11. Examine the role of youth in promoting national unity and development in Tanzania.

Youth are the largest segment of the population, and their active involvement in productive activities such as agriculture, industry, and entrepreneurship directly contributes to national development.

They promote unity through participation in national service programs and community development projects that bring together people from diverse backgrounds.

Through education and innovation, youth introduce new ideas and technologies that solve local problems and improve efficiency in various sectors.

Their involvement in sports, arts, and cultural activities strengthens national identity and bridges ethnic and regional differences.

Youth also serve as agents of peace by rejecting violence and promoting dialogue in times of conflict, which is essential for stable development.

12. Explain the contributions of the informal sector to the economic development of Tanzania.

The informal sector provides employment to millions of Tanzanians who cannot access formal jobs, thus reducing unemployment.

It supports poverty reduction as many low-income families depend on informal trading, farming, or crafts for survival.

The sector contributes to the national economy through taxes and levies collected from traders and small businesses.

It offers affordable goods and services to the public, increasing access to essentials for low-income earners.

The informal sector also promotes entrepreneurship and skill development, laying the foundation for future formal business growth.

13. Analyze the importance of international cooperation to the social and economic stability of developing countries.

International cooperation provides financial aid and technical assistance that support development projects such as infrastructure, education, and health.

It facilitates trade agreements that open markets for developing countries' products, boosting exports and revenues.

It helps in managing global issues like climate change, pandemics, and terrorism, which require coordinated responses.

Cooperation strengthens diplomatic ties, reducing the likelihood of conflict and fostering peace and stability.

It also allows for knowledge transfer, where developing nations benefit from advanced research, technology, and expertise from more developed partners.

14. Assess the efforts made by the Tanzanian government in promoting gender equality and empowerment.

The government has enacted laws that promote gender equality, such as the Marriage Act and Land Act, which protect women's rights to property and security.

It has established gender desks in police stations and public offices to address gender-based violence and discrimination.

Education policies promote equal access to schooling for both boys and girls, including re-entry policies for pregnant schoolgirls.

Special programs like women empowerment funds and business grants help women start and grow enterprises.

There is increased representation of women in leadership roles through affirmative action, including reserved parliamentary seats for female members.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

15. Using concrete examples, assess the impact of foreign aid on the development of Tanzania.

Foreign aid has funded major infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, and schools, improving transportation and access to services.

It supports health programs like HIV/AIDS treatment and malaria control, leading to better life expectancy and reduced disease burden.

In education, aid has provided learning materials and teacher training, raising literacy rates and educational quality.

However, reliance on aid can lead to dependency, where local efforts are weakened and self-sufficiency is undermined.

There are also cases where aid conditions interfere with national sovereignty or are mismanaged, reducing their intended impact.

16. Explain the obstacles that hinder democratic practices in African countries.

One obstacle is electoral fraud, where votes are manipulated or results are tampered with to favor specific candidates.

Limited civic education means that many citizens do not understand their rights or how to participate in democratic processes.

Authoritarian leadership and suppression of opposition parties restrict political competition and limit democratic space.

Corruption in government and electoral bodies erodes public trust in democratic institutions.

Ethnic and regional divisions are often exploited during elections, leading to conflict and undermining national unity.

17. Discuss how Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can accelerate development in Tanzania.

ICT improves access to information, enabling farmers, traders, and students to make informed decisions that boost productivity.

It enhances communication across sectors, making government services more efficient through e-governance platforms.

ICT creates new employment opportunities in tech-related fields such as software development and digital marketing.

It supports education through online learning and access to global knowledge resources.

ICT also enables financial inclusion through mobile banking, helping people in remote areas access credit and savings services.

18. Show how global crises such as pandemics and climate change can affect socio-economic development.

Pandemics like COVID-19 disrupt economic activities by causing business closures, job losses, and reduced government revenue.

They strain healthcare systems and increase public expenditure, diverting funds from development projects.

Climate change causes natural disasters such as floods and droughts, which destroy crops, homes, and infrastructure.

It reduces agricultural productivity and food security, especially in rural areas that rely on rain-fed farming.

Global crises also lead to inflation and shortages, making life harder for vulnerable populations and slowing down development progress.