

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

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2002

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 "national development" and mention four (4) indicators used to measure it.

National development refers to the process of improving the economic, political, and social well-being of a country and its citizens. It involves advancements in living standards, infrastructure, governance, education, and health.

One indicator is Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures the total value of goods and services produced within a country.

Another is literacy rate, which reflects the percentage of people who can read and write, indicating access to education.

Life expectancy is also an indicator, as it shows the general health and healthcare access of the population.

Employment rate is another measure, showing how many people are engaged in productive economic activities.

2. What is a constitution? Explain four (4) ways in which it protects citizens' rights in Tanzania.

A constitution is a set of fundamental principles and laws that outline the structure, powers, and responsibilities of a government, as well as the rights and duties of citizens.

It guarantees freedoms such as speech, religion, and assembly, ensuring that people can express themselves without fear.

It sets legal protections against unlawful detention, ensuring that individuals are not imprisoned without due process.

It enforces equality before the law, protecting citizens from discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, or religion.

It outlines the powers of government institutions and provides checks and balances, preventing abuse of power that could violate citizens' rights.

3. Identify four (4) reasons why poverty persists in many African countries despite having abundant resources.

Poor governance and corruption lead to mismanagement of national resources, diverting funds away from development projects.

Conflict and political instability in many countries disrupt economic activities and scare away investors.

Lack of value addition and overdependence on exporting raw materials limit earnings from natural resources.

Weak infrastructure and low access to education prevent effective utilization of resources for broad-based development.

4. Mention four (4) contributions of the education sector to socio-economic development.

Education builds skilled manpower that contributes directly to national productivity and economic growth.

It reduces poverty by increasing individual earning potential and opportunities for decent employment.

Educated populations are more likely to participate in democratic processes and demand accountability from leaders.

Education promotes innovation, research, and technological advancement, which are essential for industrialization and modernization.

5. State four (4) effects of corruption on national development.

Corruption reduces the efficiency of public service delivery by diverting resources to private interests.

It discourages foreign investment, as investors avoid environments where business is not conducted transparently.

It increases inequality, as public funds meant for development are stolen or misallocated.

Corruption undermines public trust in government institutions, weakening social cohesion and democratic governance.

6. Define the term “gender equality” and explain its importance in national progress.

Gender equality is the state in which individuals of all genders have equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities in all areas of life.

It ensures that women and men contribute equally to national development, boosting economic output.

Gender equality improves social justice and fairness, which strengthens peace and stability in society.

It enhances decision-making by incorporating diverse perspectives, especially in leadership and governance.

Empowering women through education and employment raises family incomes and improves overall quality of life.

7. Outline four (4) challenges facing sustainable development in developing countries.

Rapid population growth puts pressure on limited resources like land, water, and energy.

Environmental degradation from activities such as deforestation and pollution threatens ecosystems and biodiversity.

Insufficient financial and technological resources hinder the adoption of sustainable practices.

Weak institutional capacity and poor enforcement of environmental laws make it hard to implement sustainability programs.

8. What are the functions of the legislature in a democratic government? Give four (4) points.

The legislature makes laws that govern the country and protect the rights of citizens.

It approves the national budget, ensuring accountability in public expenditure.

It provides oversight of the executive, checking how government departments perform.

It represents the people by voicing their concerns and debating policies in parliament.

9. Mention four (4) consequences of poor governance in developing nations.

Poor governance leads to economic stagnation due to mismanagement and corruption.

It causes social unrest as people lose faith in leadership and protest against injustices.

It contributes to rising inequality, where wealth and services are concentrated in the hands of a few.

Poor governance weakens institutions, making it hard to deliver essential services like health and education.

10. Give four (4) reasons why environmental conservation is important to Tanzania.

Conservation protects natural resources like forests, wildlife, and water sources for future generations.

It supports tourism, a key sector in Tanzania's economy, especially through national parks and wildlife reserves.

Environmental protection reduces the impact of natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

It maintains agricultural productivity by preventing soil erosion and desertification.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

11. Discuss the impacts of climate change on agricultural development in Tanzania.

Climate change causes unpredictable rainfall patterns, making it hard for farmers to plan planting and harvesting seasons.

It leads to prolonged droughts that reduce soil moisture, lowering crop yields and increasing food insecurity.

Floods destroy crops and infrastructure, including irrigation systems and roads, affecting market access.

Increased temperatures contribute to the spread of pests and diseases that affect both crops and livestock.

These effects force farmers to abandon traditional crops, increasing dependence on food imports and weakening self-sufficiency.

12. Explain the importance of respecting human rights in promoting peace and stability in a nation.

Respect for human rights ensures fair treatment of all citizens, reducing grievances that can lead to conflict.

It promotes inclusivity, where all groups regardless of religion, tribe, or gender feel valued and protected.

Freedom of expression and peaceful protest allows people to raise issues without resorting to violence.

It strengthens justice systems and rule of law, reducing impunity and building public trust in institutions.

When people are secure in their rights, they are more likely to engage in nation-building and peaceful coexistence.

13. With examples, describe the efforts made by the Tanzanian government in empowering the youth economically and socially.

The government has established youth development funds to support entrepreneurship and job creation among young people.

Vocational training centers have been expanded to equip youth with practical skills needed in various industries.

Programs like Youth Livelihood Projects (YLP) target rural youth with support for agriculture, small-scale trade, and services.

Educational reforms including fee-free secondary education increase access for young people and reduce dropout rates.

Youth are involved in policy-making through platforms such as the National Youth Council, ensuring their voices are heard.

14. Analyze the effects of international trade on the economy of developing countries like Tanzania.

International trade enables Tanzania to earn foreign currency from exports such as coffee, gold, and cashew nuts.

It encourages specialization, where the country focuses on products it can produce efficiently.

However, heavy reliance on raw material exports exposes the country to price fluctuations in global markets.

Trade can lead to importation of cheap goods, undermining local industries and leading to job losses.

When managed well, trade facilitates technology transfer and exposure to global business practices.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

15. Examine the role of political tolerance in strengthening democracy in African states.

Political tolerance allows different parties and opinions to exist peacefully, fostering a multiparty system.

It reduces election-related violence by encouraging acceptance of diverse views and results.

Tolerance promotes inclusive governance, where minority voices are heard and respected in policymaking.

It strengthens institutions by discouraging authoritarianism and promoting respect for the rule of law.

Citizens in tolerant societies are more likely to participate in politics without fear, enhancing democratic participation.

16. Describe how cultural diversity can be used positively to promote unity and development in Tanzania.

Cultural diversity encourages mutual respect and understanding, which builds peaceful coexistence.

Different cultural practices and knowledge systems can be harnessed in tourism, crafts, and cultural festivals to generate income.

Diversity in language, music, and art fosters creativity and innovation, strengthening national identity.

Inclusive policies that celebrate all ethnic groups build national pride and reduce divisions.

When all cultures are acknowledged, it promotes equal opportunities and reduces ethnic-based conflicts.

17. Assess the challenges that limit women's participation in political leadership in Tanzania.

Cultural beliefs and gender stereotypes discourage women from running for leadership positions.

Economic dependence and lack of financial support make it difficult for women to campaign effectively.

Low levels of education and confidence among some women reduce their competitiveness in politics.

Violence and harassment during campaigns deter women from participating actively in political contests.

Political party structures often favor men and offer fewer leadership opportunities for women.

18. Explain the ways in which science and technology can help to accelerate economic transformation in developing nations.

Technology improves productivity in agriculture through modern irrigation, improved seeds, and mechanization.

It enhances industrial efficiency by introducing automation and better production techniques.

ICT opens new job opportunities in areas such as digital services, fintech, and software development.

Technology supports education through e-learning platforms, expanding access to remote and underserved areas.

Scientific research and innovation solve local challenges in health, energy, and environmental management.