

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

711

**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2003**

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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)



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

*Answer all questions in this section.*

1. Define the term “civil society” and outline four (4) roles it plays in national development.

Civil society refers to organizations and institutions that operate independently of the government and represent the interests, values, and goals of various groups in society. These include non-governmental organizations, religious groups, professional associations, and community-based organizations.

Civil society raises awareness and educates citizens on their rights and responsibilities, promoting active civic participation in national affairs.

It acts as a watchdog by monitoring government actions and ensuring transparency and accountability in leadership.

Civil society organizations also provide essential services, especially in underserved communities, such as health, education, and environmental protection.

They advocate for the rights of marginalized groups, ensuring inclusive development and equality in policymaking.

2. Mention four (4) factors that hinder the protection of human rights in developing countries.

One factor is weak legal systems where laws are not properly enforced, allowing violations to go unpunished.

Limited awareness among citizens about their rights prevents them from defending themselves or seeking justice.

Corruption within law enforcement and judiciary discourages fair treatment and denies justice to vulnerable groups.

Authoritarian leadership and suppression of opposition voices reduce freedoms such as expression, association, and assembly.

3. Identify four (4) effects of population pressure on the environment.

Population pressure leads to deforestation as more land is cleared for farming and settlement.

It causes land degradation due to over-cultivation, overgrazing, and poor agricultural practices.

Water sources become polluted or depleted as the demand for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use increases.

Increased waste generation leads to pollution of air, water, and land, endangering ecosystems and public health.

4. Briefly explain the concept of good citizenship and list four (4) attributes of a good citizen.

Good citizenship refers to the behavior and responsibilities of individuals who actively contribute to the well-being of their nation by respecting laws, participating in democratic processes, and promoting unity and development.

A good citizen respects and obeys the laws of the country at all times.

They participate in national development by paying taxes and engaging in productive work.

They uphold values such as honesty, patriotism, and solidarity with fellow citizens.

A good citizen also respects the rights of others and promotes peace in the community.

5. What is political ideology? Give four (4) examples of ideologies practiced globally.

Political ideology is a set of beliefs, values, and principles that outline how a society should be governed. It shapes political behavior, policies, and the organization of power within a state.

Liberalism promotes individual rights, democracy, and free markets.

Socialism advocates for equal distribution of resources and collective ownership of major industries.

Communism seeks a classless society where all property is publicly owned.

Conservatism emphasizes tradition, social stability, and gradual change rather than radical reform.

6. State four (4) challenges that hinder access to quality education in Tanzania.

Inadequate infrastructure, such as classrooms and teaching materials, limits the learning environment.

Shortage of qualified teachers affects the delivery of quality education in both rural and urban areas.

Poverty forces many children to drop out of school to support their families or due to lack of basic needs.

Gender-based barriers, including early marriage and pregnancy, limit education opportunities for girls.

7. Identify four (4) negative effects of youth unemployment on Tanzanian society.

Unemployment leads to increased involvement of youth in crime and social unrest due to frustration and lack of purpose.

It contributes to drug abuse and other risky behaviors as youth seek ways to cope with hopelessness.

Youth unemployment results in economic dependency on families and society, reducing overall productivity.

It lowers national morale and wastes potential talents that could contribute to innovation and development.

8. Explain four (4) reasons why economic self-reliance is important for Tanzania.

Self-reliance reduces dependence on foreign aid and loans, promoting sovereignty in decision-making.

It encourages local production and consumption, boosting domestic industries and creating jobs.

It strengthens national resilience against global economic shocks and uncertainties.

Self-reliance fosters innovation and confidence in utilizing local resources and expertise for development.

9. Outline four (4) reasons for establishing international organizations like the United Nations.

To promote peace and security by resolving conflicts and preventing wars among nations.

To coordinate humanitarian aid and disaster response in times of crisis across the globe.

To promote human rights, equality, and international justice in member states.

To foster cooperation in health, education, science, and economic development through shared programs.

10. Give four (4) reasons why foreign direct investment is encouraged in Tanzania.

FDI brings in capital that supports large-scale infrastructure and industrial development.

It introduces new technologies and management skills that enhance productivity and innovation.

FDI creates employment opportunities for the local population, reducing poverty levels.

It contributes to government revenue through taxes and improves the country's foreign exchange earnings.

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

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

11. Discuss five (5) factors that affect proper utilization of natural resources in developing countries.

Lack of technology prevents efficient extraction and processing of natural resources, leading to waste and environmental damage.

Corruption and poor governance result in mismanagement of resources, where benefits serve a few individuals instead of the entire population.

Insufficient investment in exploration and infrastructure limits the exploitation of resources in remote or undeveloped areas.

Weak legal and regulatory frameworks allow illegal mining, logging, and other unsustainable practices.

Low public awareness on conservation leads to misuse of resources without considering long-term impacts.

12. Explain five (5) benefits of promoting gender equity in social and economic sectors.

Gender equity increases productivity by allowing both men and women to contribute fully to the economy.

It promotes fair access to education and healthcare, improving overall social development indicators.

Empowering women reduces poverty as women invest more in their families and communities.

Gender equity ensures balanced decision-making in politics and public administration, leading to better governance.

It fosters social stability and reduces gender-based violence by promoting respect and equal treatment.

13. Assess five (5) key areas in which regional integration improves the living standards of people in East Africa.

Integration improves trade by removing tariffs and border restrictions, making goods more affordable and accessible.

Shared infrastructure projects such as roads and railways enhance connectivity and economic opportunities.

Citizens benefit from free movement across borders, increasing employment and education prospects.

Joint security arrangements improve peace and reduce conflicts in the region.

Cooperation in health, education, and environmental programs ensures better service delivery and resource management.

14. Describe five (5) measures that can be taken to improve democratic leadership in Tanzania.

Strengthening civic education builds public understanding of rights and responsibilities in a democracy.

Promoting transparency and accountability through independent institutions ensures leaders act in public interest.

Free and fair elections allow citizens to choose their leaders without fear or manipulation.

Encouraging youth and women participation in politics increases diversity and inclusion in leadership.

Enforcing laws against corruption and abuse of power maintains public trust in democratic governance.

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

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

15. With examples, examine how science and innovation contribute to national development.

Science has improved agriculture through the development of hybrid seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation technologies, increasing food production.

Innovation in health has led to better disease diagnosis and treatment, reducing mortality rates and improving public health.

Information technology enhances communication, education, and business operations, boosting national productivity.

Science supports environmental conservation through renewable energy solutions like solar and wind power.

Innovative entrepreneurship creates new products and services, generating employment and increasing national income.

16. Explain the impact of internal conflicts on sustainable development in African countries.

Conflicts destroy infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and roads, reversing development gains.

They cause displacement of people, leading to refugee crises and increased pressure on social services.

Internal wars divert government spending from development to defense and security.

They disrupt agriculture and industry, causing food shortages and economic decline.

Conflicts weaken governance institutions, reducing law enforcement and encouraging corruption and lawlessness.

17. Analyze how political accountability promotes good governance in developing states.

Accountability ensures leaders act in the interest of the people and not for personal gain.

It deters corruption as officials are held responsible for their actions and decisions.

Political accountability improves service delivery because leaders must meet the expectations of their constituents.

It enhances public trust in government, increasing citizen participation and cooperation.

When leaders are accountable, it strengthens the rule of law and democratic institutions.

18. Describe the role of youth empowerment programs in achieving national goals.

Youth programs provide skills training that increases employability and reduces youth unemployment.

They promote entrepreneurship, enabling youth to start businesses and contribute to economic growth.

Empowerment builds civic engagement, with youth participating in national dialogue and community service.

Health and education initiatives improve youth well-being, ensuring a healthier and more capable workforce.

By involving youth in innovation and technology, national goals related to modernization and competitiveness are advanced.