

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

711

**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2005**

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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 “governance” and outline four (4) principles of good governance.

Governance refers to the process by which decisions are made and implemented within a state or institution. It includes the structures, systems, and practices used to exercise authority and manage public resources.

One principle of good governance is transparency, which ensures that government decisions and actions are open and clear to the public.

Another principle is accountability, where leaders and public officials are answerable for their actions and performance.

Participation is also key, allowing citizens to engage in decision-making processes that affect their lives and communities.

Rule of law ensures that all individuals and institutions, including government leaders, are subject to and abide by established legal frameworks.

2. Identify four (4) benefits of respecting cultural diversity in a multicultural society like Tanzania.

Respecting cultural diversity promotes national unity by encouraging mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence among different ethnic groups.

It enriches the national identity through a blend of languages, traditions, and beliefs that make the country culturally vibrant.

Diverse cultural expressions contribute to the tourism industry, attracting visitors interested in traditional festivals, food, music, and crafts.

It allows for the exchange of ideas and values, fostering innovation and cooperation across different communities.

3. What is the significance of a national constitution? Give four (4) points.

A national constitution defines the legal framework that governs a country and outlines the structure and functions of government institutions.

It guarantees the rights and freedoms of all citizens, ensuring protection from abuse and injustice.

The constitution provides a basis for resolving political and legal disputes peacefully and lawfully.

It promotes national stability by setting out clear rules for leadership, succession, and the exercise of power.

4. List four (4) negative effects of drug abuse on the youth in Tanzania.

Drug abuse leads to serious health problems such as mental illness, organ failure, and increased risk of HIV/AIDS through needle sharing.

It contributes to school dropouts and poor academic performance, affecting the youth's future prospects.

Drug abuse often leads to criminal behavior such as theft, violence, and gang involvement, increasing insecurity in society.

It causes family breakdowns and social isolation, as addicted youth may lose the support and trust of relatives and friends.

5. Briefly explain the concept of political participation and mention four (4) ways in which citizens can participate in politics.

Political participation refers to the involvement of citizens in activities intended to influence government decision-making and public policy.

Citizens can participate by voting during general or local elections to choose their leaders.

They can join political parties or movements to support policies and engage in advocacy.

Attending public meetings or contributing to consultations on policy matters is another form of participation.

People can also engage through peaceful demonstrations, petitions, or writing to elected representatives.

6. Mention four (4) ways through which Tanzania promotes international cooperation.

Tanzania is an active member of international and regional organizations such as the United Nations and African Union, where it engages in joint development programs.

The country signs bilateral and multilateral agreements that promote trade, education, and health collaboration.

It participates in peacekeeping missions, contributing troops and expertise to support global peace and security.

Tanzania hosts and attends international summits and conferences to exchange ideas and strategies on global issues.

7. Identify four (4) obstacles to economic growth in least developed countries.

Lack of industrialization limits job creation and value addition to raw materials, leading to low national income.

Inadequate infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and water hinders investment and access to markets.

Political instability and corruption reduce investor confidence and misdirect public funds.

Limited access to education and technology affects labor productivity and innovation.

8. What is sustainable agriculture? List four (4) practices that promote sustainability in agriculture.

Sustainable agriculture is the practice of farming in a way that meets current food needs without compromising the environment or the ability of future generations to produce food.

Crop rotation helps maintain soil fertility and control pests without relying heavily on chemicals.

Agroforestry combines agriculture and tree planting, preserving biodiversity and preventing erosion.

Use of organic fertilizers improves soil health while reducing chemical pollution.

Efficient water management techniques like drip irrigation conserve water and improve crop yields.

9. Outline four (4) contributions of mass media in promoting democracy.

Mass media disseminates information on political processes, enabling citizens to make informed choices during elections.

It exposes corruption and misuse of power, holding leaders accountable to the public.

Media platforms provide space for public debate and discussion on government policies and national issues.

It educates citizens about their rights and responsibilities, enhancing civic engagement and participation.

10. Mention four (4) effects of poor waste management in urban areas.

Poor waste management causes environmental pollution, leading to water and air contamination that harms both people and animals.

It results in frequent outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and respiratory infections due to unsanitary conditions.

Blocked drainage systems from garbage buildup cause flooding during rains, damaging infrastructure and property.

Accumulated waste diminishes the beauty of urban environments and negatively affects tourism and business.

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

Answer (2) questions from this section.

11. Discuss five (5) effects of poor leadership and governance on social and economic development in developing countries.

Poor leadership often results in corruption, where public resources are diverted for personal gain rather than for public benefit.

It leads to mismanagement of national projects, causing delays, inflated costs, or complete failure of development initiatives.

Lack of accountability erodes public trust in institutions, discouraging civic participation and investment.

Social services such as education, health, and water supply are underfunded or poorly managed, increasing inequality and suffering.

In the long run, poor governance contributes to political instability, which disrupts economic growth and attracts international criticism.

12. Describe five (5) major causes of environmental degradation in Tanzania and how they affect development.

Deforestation caused by logging and charcoal burning reduces forest cover, leading to loss of biodiversity and soil erosion.

Overgrazing by livestock depletes vegetation cover and compacts the soil, reducing agricultural productivity.

Industrial and domestic pollution contaminates water bodies and the air, posing health risks and harming ecosystems.

Unsustainable farming practices such as slash-and-burn lead to desertification and lower crop yields.

Poor urban planning causes unmanaged waste disposal and sewage overflow, threatening both human health and investment attractiveness.

13. Analyze five (5) efforts made by Tanzania to empower marginalized groups in society.

The government has introduced policies like gender quotas in parliament to increase women's participation in leadership.

Programs like TASAF provide financial support and social services to vulnerable households, including the elderly and people with disabilities.

Free and compulsory education aims to close the access gap for children from poor and marginalized communities.

Vocational training centers offer skills to unemployed youth and women, improving their economic opportunities.

Laws have been passed to protect children, people with disabilities, and minority groups from discrimination and abuse.

14. Examine five (5) advantages of embracing information technology in government operations and service delivery.

Digital systems improve record-keeping and reduce paperwork, increasing efficiency and saving time.

Online platforms allow citizens to access services such as license renewals and tax payments, reducing congestion in offices.

It enhances transparency by allowing real-time tracking of government spending and public tenders.

IT facilitates better communication between departments and quick decision-making in service delivery.

It helps in data collection and analysis, improving planning and policy formulation based on accurate information.

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

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

15. Explain the role of free and fair elections in promoting peace and democracy in Tanzania.

Free and fair elections ensure that leadership reflects the will of the people, reducing tensions and conflict.

They build public trust in the democratic system, encouraging political participation and peaceful coexistence.

When elections are credible, losers are more likely to accept results, preventing post-election violence.

They strengthen institutions like the electoral commission and judiciary, which are essential for maintaining democratic order.

Free elections also create accountability, as elected leaders know they can be voted out if they fail to perform.

16. With relevant examples, assess the impact of global pandemics on developing countries' economies and public services.

Pandemics like COVID-19 disrupt business activities, causing revenue losses and unemployment across sectors.

They strain healthcare systems, diverting resources from regular services to emergency responses.

Government revenues decline due to reduced economic activity, affecting budgets for education, infrastructure, and social welfare.

International trade and tourism are severely affected, cutting off foreign exchange earnings.

Pandemics expose weaknesses in service delivery and infrastructure, prompting reforms but also increasing public frustration.

17. Describe how civic education can be used to promote patriotism and responsible citizenship.

Civic education teaches citizens about national values, history, and symbols, strengthening national identity and unity.

It fosters awareness of rights and duties, encouraging responsible behavior such as voting and tax compliance.

By promoting respect for diversity and the rule of law, it reduces conflict and promotes peaceful coexistence.

It inspires participation in community development and volunteer work, enhancing collective responsibility.

Civic education empowers citizens to hold leaders accountable, promoting ethical governance and transparency.

18. Discuss the challenges that affect effective implementation of development projects in rural areas.

Poor infrastructure makes transportation of materials and personnel to project sites expensive and difficult.

Lack of community involvement can lead to resistance or neglect of projects, reducing sustainability.

Inadequate funding results in incomplete or substandard facilities that fail to meet their objectives.

Shortage of skilled personnel in rural areas affects the quality of implementation and supervision.

Corruption and mismanagement at local levels delay progress and reduce the intended impact of projects.