

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

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2006

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. In the context of developing countries, explain four (4) reasons why political instability poses a threat to long-term economic development.

Political instability discourages both local and foreign investors due to the high risks associated with unpredictable governance, leading to reduced capital inflows and job creation.

It disrupts government planning and implementation of development projects, as power struggles and insecurity hinder policy continuity and execution.

Instability often leads to increased military expenditure at the expense of social services such as education, health, and infrastructure.

Civil unrest and violent conflicts destroy infrastructure, displace populations, and weaken institutions, reversing years of economic gains.

2. Describe four (4) factors that hinder the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in the public sector.

Weak legal frameworks and poor enforcement mechanisms allow corrupt individuals to escape punishment, undermining public trust.

Political interference shields high-profile offenders from accountability, weakening the independence of anti-corruption bodies.

Lack of whistleblower protection discourages citizens and civil servants from reporting corrupt practices.

Limited public awareness and civic education lead to low citizen engagement in demanding accountability from leaders.

3. Identify four (4) constitutional guarantees that safeguard individual freedoms in Tanzania and explain their significance.

The right to freedom of expression allows citizens to voice opinions on national matters, essential for democratic participation and accountability.

Freedom of assembly permits citizens to gather peacefully, enabling activism and collective advocacy for change.

The right to fair trial ensures justice by protecting individuals from arbitrary detention and ensuring due legal process.

Freedom of religion protects cultural and spiritual diversity, fostering social harmony and tolerance among citizens.

4. Examine four (4) ways in which the informal sector supports the Tanzanian economy, despite its limitations.

The informal sector absorbs a large proportion of the unemployed, providing livelihoods in areas like street vending, transport, and tailoring.

It supplies affordable goods and services, especially in urban and peri-urban areas where formal alternatives are limited.

Informal businesses contribute to local government revenue through levies and permits, even though they may not pay formal taxes.

It fosters entrepreneurship and skills development, as many small businesses begin informally and later grow into formal enterprises.

5. With examples, outline four (4) major environmental conflicts arising from poor land use planning in Tanzania.

Encroachment of agricultural activities into forest reserves leads to deforestation and wildlife-human conflicts, as seen in areas around the Eastern Arc Mountains.

Conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in regions like Morogoro and Manyara stem from competition over grazing and farming land.

Unregulated urban expansion into wetlands and water catchment areas causes flooding and water scarcity, especially in Dar es Salaam.

Mining operations in inhabited areas such as Geita create disputes over land rights, health concerns, and environmental degradation.

6. Explain four (4) socio-cultural barriers that affect the implementation of gender equality policies in Tanzanian communities.

Traditional beliefs in male dominance restrict women's participation in decision-making at home and in public institutions.

Early marriages and preference for educating boys over girls limit girls' access to secondary and higher education.

Social stigma against assertive or independent women discourages female leadership and economic participation.

In some communities, inheritance customs deny women the right to own land or property, reducing their economic power.

7. Differentiate between human development and economic growth, and briefly discuss how each contributes to national progress.

Human development focuses on improving the quality of life through education, health, and empowerment, while economic growth refers to the increase in a country's output of goods and services.

Economic growth raises national income, providing resources to fund social services and infrastructure.

Human development ensures that the population is healthy, educated, and skilled enough to drive economic productivity and innovation.

A nation can only achieve sustainable development when both indicators are improved simultaneously, ensuring inclusive and long-term progress.

8. Provide four (4) reasons why foreign aid may fail to produce the intended developmental outcomes in African countries.

Aid is sometimes tied to donor interests, prioritizing political agendas over local needs.

Corruption and poor financial management lead to misuse or misallocation of aid resources.

Short-term project focus undermines long-term impact, especially when local communities are not fully involved.

Lack of alignment with national development strategies leads to duplication and fragmentation of efforts.

9. Assess four (4) contributions of civic education in building an informed and active citizenry.

Civic education increases awareness of rights and responsibilities, empowering people to engage in national affairs.

It promotes political participation by encouraging voting, community service, and dialogue with leaders.

It fosters national unity by teaching values such as tolerance, respect, and patriotism.

Civic education enables citizens to demand accountability and transparency from public officials and institutions.

10. Explain four (4) indicators that can be used to evaluate democratic governance in a developing country.

The presence of free and fair elections where all citizens can vote and contest without intimidation reflects political inclusiveness.

Respect for civil liberties such as freedom of speech, assembly, and press shows the degree of openness in governance.

Accountability mechanisms, including audits and anti-corruption commissions, demonstrate government transparency.

The independence of the judiciary and the rule of law indicate the strength of democratic institutions in safeguarding justice.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. “Despite its resource wealth, Africa remains economically marginalized in global trade.” Discuss five (5) systemic factors that contribute to this paradox.

Africa exports mainly raw materials with low value, while importing expensive finished goods, resulting in trade imbalances.

Weak infrastructure such as roads, railways, and ports limits intra-continental trade and access to international markets.

Trade policies imposed by developed countries, including tariffs and subsidies, disadvantage African products.

Limited industrialization prevents value addition, keeping African economies dependent on commodity exports.

Multinational corporations dominate key sectors, repatriating profits and limiting local ownership and benefit.

12. Examine five (5) practical measures the Tanzanian government can adopt to reduce regional inequality and promote balanced national development.

Investing in rural infrastructure such as roads, power, and water supply can stimulate economic activities in underserved areas.

Decentralizing decision-making allows regions to plan and implement projects based on local priorities.

Expanding access to quality education and healthcare in all regions reduces disparities in human development.

Offering tax incentives and grants to investors in remote areas attracts industries and businesses.

Promoting inclusive budgeting ensures equitable allocation of resources to all regions regardless of political influence.

13. Analyze five (5) negative socio-economic effects of brain drain on developing countries and suggest policy solutions.

Loss of skilled labor such as doctors and engineers weakens service delivery and innovation in key sectors.

Governments lose investment in education when trained professionals migrate without contributing locally.

Diaspora remittances rarely match the productivity lost due to emigration of professionals.

Brain drain reduces institutional capacity, delaying reforms and weakening public administration.

To address this, governments can offer better working conditions, invest in career development, and create incentives for returnees.

14. With examples, explain five (5) strategies that can be used to ensure sustainable management of energy resources in Tanzania.

Promoting use of renewable energy such as solar, wind, and hydropower reduces dependence on fossil fuels.

Encouraging energy efficiency in homes, industries, and transport cuts waste and conserves resources.

Rural electrification using off-grid solutions expands access while minimizing environmental damage.

Enforcing regulations on fuel extraction ensures that activities like gas and oil exploration do not harm ecosystems.

Investing in research and innovation fosters locally adapted energy technologies and entrepreneurship.

15. “Transparent governance is not achieved by law alone, but by culture and practice.” Discuss this statement using Tanzanian experience.

In Tanzania, laws exist to promote transparency, such as the Public Finance Act and the Anti-Corruption Act, but enforcement often falls short due to weak institutional culture.

A culture of secrecy in public offices, where information is withheld from citizens, undermines legal provisions on access to information.

Social norms that discourage challenging authority limit civic engagement and the demand for accountability.

Even when audits reveal misuse of funds, public outrage is often low due to normalization of corruption, showing the need for civic moral transformation.

Thus, transparency depends not just on laws but also on attitudes, practices, and a public willing to uphold integrity at all levels.

16. Critically assess the impact of global financial institutions (e.g. IMF and World Bank) on the sovereignty and development direction of African states.

IMF and World Bank loans often come with structural adjustment conditions that force governments to cut public spending, affecting education and health sectors.

These institutions influence policy-making, reducing the autonomy of African states to pursue locally driven development agendas.

Debt servicing burdens from these institutions consume national resources, limiting funds for infrastructure and human development.

However, they provide technical expertise, data, and financial support for large-scale reforms when used appropriately.

The challenge lies in balancing external support with national priorities to ensure development remains inclusive and sovereign.

17. Analyze the role of environmental justice in addressing rural and urban development disparities in Tanzania.

Environmental justice ensures fair distribution of environmental resources and burden, correcting inequalities where poor communities bear pollution and degradation.

In rural areas, access to clean water, fertile land, and forest resources must be protected from exploitation by powerful actors.

Urban poor face exposure to waste and pollution; equitable urban planning can prevent slum growth and ensure clean neighborhoods.

Legal frameworks that empower local communities to manage and protect their environment promote inclusive development.

Environmental justice fosters participation, allowing affected communities to shape decisions about their land and livelihoods.

18. Propose realistic and innovative policy interventions that can empower women in rural areas to contribute meaningfully to national development.

Establishing rural women's financial cooperatives enables access to credit and savings for investment in agriculture or trade.

Land reforms that guarantee women's land ownership enhance security and encourage investment in productive activities.

Mobile-based platforms can deliver training and market information directly to women, overcoming geographic and literacy barriers.

Integrating gender equality in agricultural extension services ensures women farmers receive the same inputs and knowledge as men.

Subsidizing childcare centers in rural areas allows mothers to engage in work and leadership roles without domestic constraints.