

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

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2007

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. Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Define the term “poverty” and describe three major structural causes of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

Poverty refers to a state in which individuals or communities are unable to meet the minimum standards of living, including access to food, shelter, healthcare, and education. It is often measured in terms of income level and quality of life.

One major structural cause is unequal distribution of resources, where wealth and productive assets such as land are concentrated in the hands of a few, leaving the majority unable to engage in economic development.

Another is limited access to quality education, which deprives individuals of the knowledge and skills necessary to secure productive employment or start viable businesses.

Poor governance and corruption also contribute to poverty, as public resources meant for development are often misused, leaving essential services underfunded.

2. What is national unity? Explain how it contributes to sustainable peace and development in Tanzania.

National unity is the condition in which people of different ethnic, religious, and regional backgrounds within a country live and work together in harmony, guided by shared values, goals, and identity.

In Tanzania, national unity fosters social cohesion and prevents conflict by promoting a sense of belonging and mutual respect among citizens from diverse backgrounds.

It enables smooth implementation of national policies, as people support collective development goals without ethnic or political divisions undermining efforts.

Furthermore, unity strengthens resilience during times of crisis, such as elections or natural disasters, as citizens act in solidarity rather than division.

3. State four key principles of Tanzania’s foreign policy and briefly explain their relevance to the country’s development.

The principle of non-alignment ensures that Tanzania maintains diplomatic independence and avoids taking sides in global power struggles, allowing the country to form partnerships based on development priorities.

Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity promotes peace and stability by fostering mutual respect among nations, crucial for economic cooperation.

Promotion of African unity aligns Tanzania with regional integration efforts, such as the East African Community, which enhances trade, infrastructure, and joint development initiatives.

Support for liberation and anti-colonial movements reflects Tanzania's historical commitment to justice and solidarity, building strong diplomatic ties with other African states.

4. Identify and explain four challenges facing the informal sector in Tanzanian urban economies.

Lack of access to credit and financial services limits the ability of small informal businesses to expand and invest in equipment or skilled labor.

Legal and regulatory constraints make it difficult for informal traders to operate freely, leading to frequent evictions or harassment by local authorities.

Inadequate infrastructure, such as poor market facilities, sanitation, and electricity, hampers the productivity and safety of informal workers.

Informal workers often lack social protection, such as health insurance and retirement plans, making them vulnerable to shocks and exploitation.

5. Describe four reasons why youth engagement in political processes remains limited in many developing countries.

Political exclusion by older elites discourages young people from participating, as youth are often seen as inexperienced or unfit for leadership roles.

Lack of civic education reduces awareness of rights and the importance of political participation among youth, especially in rural areas.

Unemployment and poverty shift youth focus toward survival and short-term needs rather than national issues and governance.

Corruption and lack of transparency in electoral processes reduce trust in politics, causing apathy and disinterest among many young citizens.

6. What is meant by "economic diversification"? Explain how it can improve national resilience in developing economies.

Economic diversification is the process of expanding the range of economic activities in a country beyond a few dominant sectors, such as agriculture or mining, to include manufacturing, services, and technology.

Diversification reduces vulnerability to external shocks, such as price fluctuations in global commodity markets, by spreading risk across multiple industries.

It creates new employment opportunities, especially for youth and women, reducing dependence on seasonal or low-paying jobs.

Diversification strengthens local industries and encourages innovation, making the economy more adaptable and self-reliant in the face of global challenges.

7. Outline four reasons why civic education is necessary for strengthening democratic governance in Tanzania.

Civic education promotes awareness of citizens' rights and responsibilities, encouraging active participation in voting and public debates.

It helps people understand how government institutions work, enabling them to hold leaders accountable and demand transparency.

By teaching values such as tolerance, respect, and rule of law, civic education reduces political violence and promotes peaceful coexistence.

It empowers marginalized groups such as women and youth to engage in governance, ensuring inclusive and representative decision-making.

8. Describe four major impacts of poor land tenure systems on agricultural development in rural Tanzania.

Unclear land ownership discourages long-term investment in agriculture, as farmers fear losing land they do not officially own.

Land disputes, often caused by overlapping claims or inheritance conflicts, disrupt farming activities and community relations.

Limited access to legal titles prevents smallholder farmers from using land as collateral for loans, limiting their access to credit.

Women and youth are often excluded from land rights, reducing their economic opportunities and contribution to agricultural productivity.

9. Define the term "social services" and mention four ways in which quality social services influence human development.

Social services are public services provided by the government or NGOs to improve the well-being of citizens, including health, education, water, and sanitation.

Access to quality health services reduces disease burden, improving life expectancy and productivity.

Education services equip citizens with skills and knowledge needed for employment and civic participation.

Clean water and sanitation improve hygiene and prevent waterborne diseases, especially among children.

Social welfare programs reduce vulnerability and protect marginalized populations, promoting equality and dignity.

10. Explain four reasons why environmental degradation is considered both an economic and a social issue.

Loss of natural resources such as forests and fertile land reduces agricultural productivity, undermining food security and rural incomes.

Environmental pollution harms public health, increasing medical costs and lowering labor productivity.

Degraded environments trigger displacement and conflict over resources, especially in densely populated or drought-prone areas.

Poor communities suffer most from degradation, deepening inequality and hindering inclusive development.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer only four (4) questions from this section. Each question carries 15 marks.

11. Examine the role of regional integration in addressing shared economic and political challenges in East Africa.

Regional integration strengthens economic cooperation by creating larger markets, which encourages cross-border trade and investment among East African countries.

It helps reduce trade barriers such as tariffs and customs delays, lowering the cost of goods and services and boosting competitiveness.

Shared infrastructure projects such as roads, railways, and energy corridors reduce duplication and promote connectivity, benefiting both landlocked and coastal states.

Integration supports joint responses to security threats, such as terrorism or cross-border conflicts, through collective diplomacy and regional defense agreements.

It also harmonizes regulations and policies, making it easier for businesses to operate across borders and for citizens to move freely for work or study.

However, challenges such as unequal economic development among member states, political differences, and weak institutional capacity can hinder progress.

Despite these challenges, regional integration remains a powerful tool for tackling poverty, building peace, and promoting sustainable development across East Africa.

12. Analyze the extent to which gender inequality hinders economic development in Tanzania. Use specific examples to support your answer.

Gender inequality limits women's access to education, reducing their chances of securing skilled jobs or starting businesses. This wastes national talent and weakens human capital development.

In rural areas, women often lack land ownership and control over resources, restricting their ability to invest in agriculture or benefit from credit schemes.

Discrimination in employment and wage gaps reduce household income and limit women's ability to support their families or contribute to national savings and investment.

Gender-based violence and harmful cultural practices such as early marriage disrupt girls' education and long-term participation in the economy.

Underrepresentation of women in leadership positions means that policies may not adequately address the needs and contributions of half the population.

Addressing gender inequality through legal reforms, empowerment programs, and inclusive budgeting will enhance productivity, reduce poverty, and drive equitable economic growth.

14. Explain the contributions and limitations of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the development of Tanzania's industrial sector.

FDI brings in capital investment that supports the development of factories, infrastructure, and technology transfer in sectors like manufacturing, mining, and energy.

It creates employment opportunities and enhances skills development through training of local workers and exposure to international business standards.

FDI often stimulates domestic supply chains, as foreign companies source raw materials and services from local businesses.

It increases government revenue through taxes, licenses, and royalties, which can be used to fund national development programs.

However, limitations include profit repatriation by foreign firms, which reduces domestic wealth accumulation and may weaken the national balance of payments.

FDI may also result in limited technology transfer if foreign firms operate in isolation from local enterprises.

In some cases, foreign companies exploit local resources or labor without adequate environmental or social safeguards, leading to negative externalities.

To maximize benefits, Tanzania must strengthen regulatory frameworks, promote joint ventures, and ensure that FDI aligns with national priorities.

18. “Sustainable development cannot be achieved without empowering rural women.” Discuss this statement in the context of Tanzanian development efforts.

Rural women form the backbone of Tanzania’s agricultural sector, yet they often lack access to land, credit, and agricultural inputs, limiting their productivity.

Empowering women with land rights and financial services increases food production and household income, which contributes directly to national development.

Access to education and healthcare enables rural women to improve their families’ well-being, reduce child mortality, and plan their families effectively.

When women participate in decision-making bodies, community priorities are more likely to reflect real needs, improving the effectiveness of development initiatives.

Empowerment also reduces gender-based violence and social exclusion, creating safer and more cohesive communities that can focus on growth.

Programs such as microcredit schemes, literacy training, and agricultural extension services targeting women have shown success in regions like Dodoma and Iringa.

Therefore, achieving sustainable development in Tanzania requires targeted efforts to remove structural barriers and fully integrate rural women into the development process.