

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

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hour.

ANSWERS

Year: 2008

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 sustainable development and explain three (3) key pillars that support it.

Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It balances economic growth, environmental preservation, and social equity.

The economic pillar ensures that resources are used efficiently to create long-term economic value while avoiding depletion or dependency.

The environmental pillar focuses on the protection of natural ecosystems, promoting renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, and pollution control.

The social pillar emphasizes inclusive development, equal opportunities, and access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and justice.

2. Identify four (4) roles of the state in promoting economic justice and equitable development.

The state enacts laws that regulate the fair distribution of resources and ensures equal access to opportunities for all citizens.

It implements redistributive policies such as taxation and subsidies to reduce wealth gaps and improve access to basic needs.

The government invests in infrastructure and public services, especially in underserved regions, to promote balanced development.

The state protects workers' rights, sets minimum wages, and ensures safe working conditions to support social and economic justice.

3. Explain four (4) reasons why population growth is a development concern for many African governments.

Rapid population growth puts pressure on social services like schools, hospitals, and housing, leading to overcrowding and reduced quality.

It increases demand for jobs, which outpaces job creation, resulting in widespread youth unemployment and poverty.

It accelerates environmental degradation through overuse of land, water, and forest resources, reducing sustainability.

Rapid urbanization due to population growth overwhelms city planning, creating slums, poor sanitation, and infrastructure collapse.

4. What is meant by the term “informal education”? Give four (4) contributions of informal education to community development.

Informal education refers to learning that occurs outside formal schools, typically through everyday experiences, social interaction, family, media, and community life.

It preserves and transmits cultural values, traditions, and local knowledge from one generation to another.

Informal education empowers individuals with practical skills such as farming, carpentry, and small-scale entrepreneurship.

It promotes social responsibility by teaching community ethics, norms, and cooperation without structured institutions.

It supports lifelong learning, enabling people of all ages to acquire knowledge and adapt to new social or economic challenges.

5. Describe four (4) negative effects of poor planning and budgeting in local government authorities.

Poor planning leads to misallocation of resources, where funds are spent on non-priority projects while essential needs go unmet.

It causes delays or abandonment of development projects, wasting public funds and eroding public trust.

Lack of proper budgeting contributes to corruption and financial mismanagement due to weak controls and unclear expenditure goals.

Communities suffer from poor service delivery, such as lack of water, health centers, and education infrastructure, hampering local development.

6. With examples, explain four (4) consequences of child labor on national development.

Child labor denies children access to education, reducing the quality of future human capital and workforce.

It exposes children to physical harm and exploitation, affecting their health and limiting their long-term productivity.

Children involved in labor often grow up with limited skills and opportunities, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

The prevalence of child labor tarnishes the country's international image, leading to trade restrictions and reduced investment from ethical companies.

7. What is global interdependence? State four (4) ways in which it influences Tanzania's development.

Global interdependence refers to the mutual reliance between countries through trade, finance, migration, technology, and politics.

It allows Tanzania to access global markets for exporting goods like coffee, cashew nuts, and minerals, generating revenue.

Tanzania benefits from international aid and development funding from donors and multilateral institutions like the World Bank.

Technological and knowledge exchange enhances innovation, agriculture, education, and healthcare services.

It makes Tanzania vulnerable to global shocks such as pandemics, commodity price fluctuations, and financial crises.

8. Outline four (4) ways through which the extractive sector (mining, oil, gas) can contribute positively to Tanzania's economy.

The extractive sector generates government revenue through royalties, taxes, and license fees.

It creates employment and business opportunities for local communities, especially in mining regions like Geita and Mtwara.

It stimulates infrastructure development, such as roads, ports, and electricity, benefiting surrounding areas.

Value addition in mining (e.g., processing minerals locally) promotes industrialization and export competitiveness.

9. Briefly explain four (4) democratic values that guide leadership and governance in Tanzania.

Accountability ensures leaders are answerable to the public and institutions for their actions and decisions.

Transparency allows citizens to access government information, promoting trust and reducing corruption.

Participation empowers citizens to engage in elections, policy debates, and public forums, strengthening democracy.

Equality guarantees that all citizens have the same legal rights and political opportunities regardless of gender or background.

10. Describe four (4) forms of social injustice that hinder development in Tanzanian communities.

Gender discrimination limits women's access to education, land, and leadership roles, reducing their contribution to national progress.

Tribalism and regionalism cause unequal allocation of resources and political marginalization, fostering division.

Economic inequality results in unequal access to social services, employment, and credit, trapping many in poverty.

Disability-based discrimination excludes people with disabilities from education and employment, limiting inclusivity.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

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

11. Examine the ways in which Tanzania's Vision 2025 reflects principles of sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Tanzania's Vision 2025 emphasizes achieving a high-quality livelihood for all citizens, which aligns with the principle of social sustainability by prioritizing education, healthcare, and poverty reduction.

The Vision promotes the development of a competitive and diversified economy, reflecting economic sustainability by encouraging industrialization, value addition, and employment generation.

It focuses on good governance and rule of law, which supports institutional sustainability by ensuring that public resources are managed transparently and inclusively.

Environmental sustainability is addressed through commitments to sustainable natural resource management, including responsible mining, forestry, and environmental protection.

Inclusivity is reinforced through gender equality, youth empowerment, and efforts to reduce regional disparities, ensuring no group is left behind.

Vision 2025 also encourages investment in science and technology, promoting innovation and long-term adaptability in a changing global economy.

13. “Dependency on foreign donors has slowed innovation and policy independence in Africa.” Discuss this statement using examples from Tanzania.

Foreign aid often comes with conditions that force recipient countries to adopt donor-driven policies, reducing their autonomy in setting national priorities.

In Tanzania, some donor programs have focused heavily on short-term service delivery rather than capacity building or long-term self-reliance, creating a cycle of dependency.

Reliance on external funding has discouraged domestic resource mobilization and weakened the pressure to reform inefficient tax systems.

Donor-funded NGOs sometimes overlap with government efforts, creating duplication and weakening local ownership of development processes.

Innovation is stifled when local solutions are ignored in favor of imported models that may not suit the socio-economic context of Tanzania.

However, Tanzania has taken steps toward self-reliance through domestic programs like the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) and increased focus on mobilizing local revenue.

To overcome aid dependency, the country must strengthen institutional capacity, invest in homegrown solutions, and reduce reliance on conditional foreign funding.

15. Discuss how corruption undermines the delivery of public services and suggest five (5) practical measures to combat it.

Corruption diverts funds meant for education, health, and infrastructure, leading to incomplete or lowquality projects that fail to meet public needs.

It results in the recruitment of unqualified staff through bribery, reducing the efficiency and professionalism of public institutions.

Corruption delays service delivery as individuals must pay bribes to access services or speed up processes.

It erodes public trust in government, leading to low citizen engagement and reduced willingness to pay taxes or participate in governance.

To combat corruption, one measure is strengthening independent oversight bodies such as the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB).

Second, digitizing government services can reduce human contact and opportunities for bribery.

Third, public procurement reforms should include open bidding, transparency, and citizen monitoring of contracts.

Fourth, there must be strict legal action and enforcement against offenders regardless of rank or status.

Lastly, civic education and public awareness campaigns should empower citizens to report corruption and demand accountability.

17. Explain the link between land tenure reform and improved food security in Tanzanian agriculture.

Secure land tenure gives farmers confidence to invest in long-term improvements such as irrigation, soil conservation, and tree planting, which boost food production.

It allows farmers to access credit by using their land titles as collateral, enabling investment in seeds, tools, and fertilizers.

Reforms that recognize customary land rights empower rural communities and reduce conflicts that disrupt farming.

Women, who are key food producers, benefit from land tenure reform when they are granted equal land rights, enhancing household nutrition and incomes.

Land registration reduces boundary disputes and strengthens cooperation between neighboring farmers, improving collective productivity.

Tanzania's Village Land Act of 1999 aimed to strengthen local land governance and protect customary tenure, but its effectiveness depends on enforcement and awareness.

Thus, land reform is a foundation for sustainable food security and agricultural transformation in Tanzania.