

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**  
**DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**  
**711 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2009**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of section A and B.
2. Answer all questions in section A and four questions from section B.

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### 1. Outline four (4) negative cultural practices in Tanzania

**Early Marriage:** One negative practice is early marriage, where girls, often as young as 14, are married off, violating their rights to education and health. In Tanzania, this is prevalent in rural areas, reducing women's economic opportunities and perpetuating poverty and gender inequality.

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):** FGM, a harmful traditional practice, involves cutting female genitalia, causing physical and psychological harm. In Tanzania, despite legal bans, it persists in some communities, like the Maasai, undermining women's health and human rights, requiring intensive education to eradicate.

**Child Labor:** Cultural acceptance of child labor, especially in agriculture and mining, is a negative practice. In Tanzania, children work long hours instead of attending school, increasing future unemployment and poverty, and violating child rights, necessitating legal enforcement and awareness campaigns.

**Domestic Violence Tolerance:** Tolerating domestic violence, rooted in patriarchal norms, is a negative cultural practice. In Tanzania, societal attitudes often minimize abuse against women, leading to physical and emotional harm, requiring cultural shifts and legal protections to promote gender equality and safety.

### 2. Briefly explain the term “gender issues”

Gender issues refer to social, economic, and political challenges related to inequalities and discrimination based on gender, particularly affecting women and girls. In Tanzania, gender issues include unequal access to education, workplace discrimination, and gender-based violence, requiring policies for equity and empowerment.

### 3. Identify four (4) social problems linked to underdevelopment

Underdevelopment refers to a state of economic, social, and political stagnation, characterized by poverty, low industrialization, and limited access to services, often due to historical, structural, and global factors in Tanzania.

**Poverty:** One social problem is widespread poverty, limiting access to basic needs like food and healthcare. In Tanzania, rural households face high poverty rates, perpetuating underdevelopment and social inequality, requiring targeted economic interventions.

**Unemployment:** High unemployment, especially among youth, is linked to underdevelopment. In Tanzania, limited industrial growth leaves many jobless, increasing crime and social unrest, hindering community stability and economic progress.

**Illiteracy:** Illiteracy, particularly in rural areas, is a social problem tied to underdevelopment. In Tanzania, lack of education limits skills and opportunities, perpetuating poverty and reducing the workforce's ability to drive national development.

Health Issues: Poor health, such as high rates of malaria and HIV/AIDS, is associated with underdevelopment. In Tanzania, inadequate healthcare access in rural regions leads to high mortality and disease burdens, undermining productivity and social well-being.

#### 4. Differentiate four (4) types of unemployment

Frictional Unemployment: This occurs when individuals are temporarily between jobs, seeking new opportunities. In Tanzania, urban youth moving from rural areas to cities for work often experience this, as they transition between agricultural and urban roles.

Structural Unemployment: It happens when job skills don't match available roles due to economic changes. In Tanzania, the shift from agriculture to technology leaves many rural workers unemployed, as they lack digital skills for new industries.

Cyclical Unemployment: This results from economic downturns reducing demand for labor. In Tanzania, global economic crises, like the 2008 recession, lower tourism and export demand, increasing unemployment among workers in these sectors.

Seasonal Unemployment: It occurs due to seasonal work patterns, common in agriculture. In Tanzania, farmers may be unemployed during off-seasons, like after the harvest, affecting rural livelihoods and requiring diversified income sources.

#### 5. What are the causes of crime in Tanzania? Outline four (4) causes

Crime refers to illegal acts violating societal norms and laws, often driven by economic, social, and cultural factors, impacting safety and development in Tanzania.

Poverty: One cause is poverty, pushing individuals to commit crimes like theft for survival. In Tanzania, rural and urban poor, unable to afford basics, engage in petty crimes, straining law enforcement and community stability.

Unemployment: High unemployment, especially among youth, drives crime as a means of income. In Tanzania, jobless individuals in Dar es Salaam may turn to robbery or drug trafficking, increasing crime rates and social challenges.

Drug Abuse: Drug abuse is a significant cause, leading to crimes like violence and trafficking. In Tanzania, substance abuse, particularly heroin in coastal areas, fuels aggressive behavior and illegal activities, necessitating rehabilitation and prevention efforts.

Weak Law Enforcement: Inadequate law enforcement and corruption contribute to crime. In Tanzania, slow judicial processes or bribe-taking by officials reduce deterrence, allowing crimes like corruption or assault to persist, undermining public safety and trust.

#### 6. Why is the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania important in the implementation of Human Rights? Give two (2) reasons

Human Rights refers to inherent, universal rights to which all individuals are entitled, regardless of race, gender, or nationality, as outlined in documents like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), protected in Tanzania through laws and policies.

**Legal Framework:** One reason is that the Constitution provides a legal framework for human rights, ensuring their protection and enforcement. In Tanzania, articles in the 1977 Constitution, as amended, guarantee freedoms like speech and equality, guiding courts and policies to uphold rights effectively.

**Accountability Mechanism:** Another reason is it serves as an accountability mechanism, holding the government responsible for rights violations. In Tanzania, the Constitution enables citizens to challenge abuses, like arbitrary arrests, through judicial review, ensuring democratic governance and rights implementation.

7. “Women are not discriminated in Tanzania”. Negate this statement by giving four (4) reasons

Discrimination refers to the unjust treatment of individuals based on characteristics like gender, limiting opportunities and rights, prevalent in Tanzania despite legal protections for women.

**Patriarchal Norms:** One reason is patriarchal norms that prioritize men, restricting women’s rights. In Tanzania, cultural beliefs often limit women’s access to land and leadership, perpetuating inequality and contradicting the statement of no discrimination.

**Gender-Based Violence:** Widespread gender-based violence negates the claim, as women face domestic abuse and harassment. In Tanzania, reports of violence, especially in rural areas, show discrimination, requiring legal and cultural interventions to ensure safety and equality.

**Limited Education Access:** Women’s limited access to education, particularly in rural regions, indicates discrimination. In Tanzania, early marriage and poverty prevent girls from schooling, reducing their opportunities compared to men, challenging the no-discrimination assertion.

**Economic Dependence:** Economic dependence on men, due to unequal job opportunities, shows discrimination. In Tanzania, women in agriculture often lack independent income, facing exploitation and poverty, contradicting claims of equal treatment and necessitating empowerment programs.

8. Why should we study or learn philosophy? Mention four (4) reasons

Philosophy refers to the study of fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, and reality, guiding critical thinking and ethical behavior, relevant for personal and societal growth in Tanzania.

**Critical Thinking:** One reason is that philosophy develops critical thinking, enabling individuals to analyze complex issues. In Tanzania, it helps citizens address challenges like corruption or poverty, fostering informed decision-making for personal and national progress.

**Moral Guidance:** It provides moral and ethical guidance, shaping values and behavior. In Tanzania, philosophical teachings on justice and community, rooted in Swahili and Nyerere's Ujamaa, guide social harmony and governance, enhancing human development.

**Self-Understanding:** Philosophy fosters self-understanding, helping individuals reflect on their purpose. In Tanzania, it aids people in navigating cultural changes from globalization, strengthening personal identity and contributing to national cohesion.

**Cultural Preservation:** Studying philosophy preserves cultural values by exploring their meanings. In Tanzania, it supports Swahili and tribal wisdom alongside Western thought, enriching education and social stability, making it essential for national identity.

#### 9. Identify four (4) reasons why Tanzania should cooperate with other countries

Cooperation refers to collaborative efforts between nations for mutual benefit, involving trade, security, and development, crucial for Tanzania's progress in global and regional contexts.

**Economic Growth:** One reason is economic growth through trade and investment. Tanzania cooperates with countries like China for infrastructure projects and the EU for coffee exports, boosting GDP and creating jobs, enhancing national development.

**Technological Advancement:** Cooperation brings technological advancements, improving productivity. In Tanzania, partnerships with Japan or the U.S. on renewable energy and digital infrastructure enhance sectors like healthcare and education, supporting progress.

**Regional Stability:** Collaboration ensures regional stability by addressing shared security challenges. Tanzania works with EAC and AU members on peacekeeping, like in Burundi, protecting its borders and fostering peaceful trade environments for development.

**Climate Change Mitigation:** International cooperation is vital for addressing climate change. Tanzania engages with global bodies like the UNFCCC to adopt sustainable practices, securing resources to protect areas like the Serengeti, ensuring long-term environmental and economic stability.

#### 10. Why was Tanzania forced to change from single party to multiparty political system?

Multiparty political system refers to a governance structure allowing multiple political parties to compete in elections, fostering democracy and diversity, adopted by Tanzania in the 1990s due to internal and external pressures.

**Internal Demand for Democracy:** One reason is the internal demand for democracy, as citizens grew frustrated with CCM's single-party rule. In Tanzania, public discontent with limited political freedoms and economic challenges in the 1980s pressured the government to allow multiparty elections by 1992.

**Economic Pressures:** Economic difficulties, like poverty and debt under Ujamaa, forced political change. In Tanzania, structural adjustment programs from the IMF and World Bank in the 1980s required democratic reforms, including multipartyism, to access aid and address economic stagnation.

**Global Democratic Trends:** The global push for democracy post-Cold War influenced Tanzania. International pressure from the U.S., EU, and UN for political liberalization in the 1990s compelled Tanzania to adopt multipartyism, aligning with worldwide democratic norms.

**Regional Influence:** Regional trends toward multiparty systems in East Africa, like Kenya and Uganda, pressured Tanzania to change. In the early 1990s, Tanzania followed suit to maintain regional cooperation within the EAC and avoid isolation, ensuring political alignment and stability.

#### 11. Analyse factors which influence one's decision in determining the number of children desired

Decision-making refers to the process of choosing between options based on personal, social, and economic factors, shaping family planning choices in Tanzania.

**Economic Considerations:** One factor is economic ability to support children, influencing family size. In Tanzania, rural families may desire fewer children due to poverty, while urban families with stable incomes may plan larger families, balancing resources and opportunities.

**Cultural Norms:** Cultural expectations about family size and gender roles affect decisions. In Tanzania, traditional values favoring large families for labor or inheritance may encourage more children, though modern attitudes promote smaller families for education and health, shaping preferences.

**Education and Awareness:** Education on family planning influences decisions, reducing desired children. In Tanzania, educated women, aware of contraception through campaigns, often choose fewer children, improving health and economic outcomes for families and society.

**Health and Access to Services:** Access to healthcare and family planning services impacts decisions. In Tanzania, rural areas with limited clinics may have larger families due to lack of contraception, while urban areas with services prefer fewer children, enhancing maternal and child health.

**Government Policies:** Government policies, like incentives for smaller families, influence choices. In Tanzania, family planning programs offering free contraceptives and education encourage smaller family sizes, aligning with national development goals to reduce population pressure and poverty.

#### 12. Prove that there are many categories and forms of government in the world

Government refers to the system or group that exercises authority to manage a state, varying in structure, power distribution, and democratic or authoritarian nature, evident globally and in Tanzania's evolving system.

**Democratic vs. Authoritarian:** One proof is the existence of democratic governments, like the U.S. with presidential democracy, and authoritarian regimes, like North Korea's dictatorship, showing diverse

categories. Tanzania's shift to multiparty democracy contrasts with single-party histories, illustrating global variation.

Unitary vs. Federal: Governments differ as unitary, with centralized power like Tanzania's system, or federal, like Canada's division between national and provincial governments, proving multiple forms based on power distribution worldwide.

Parliamentary vs. Presidential: Parliamentary systems, like the UK with a prime minister, and presidential systems, like France with a strong president, demonstrate distinct forms. Tanzania's semi-presidential structure bridges these, highlighting global diversity in governance models.

Monarchy vs. Republic: Monarchies, like Saudi Arabia's absolute rule, and republics, like India's democratic system, show varied categories. Tanzania's republic, with elected leaders, contrasts with monarchies, proving the breadth of government forms globally.

Theocratic vs. Secular: Theocratic governments, like Iran's rule by religious leaders, and secular governments, like France's separation of church and state, confirm diverse categories. Tanzania's secular democracy, balancing religion and governance, reflects this global variation in forms.

### 13. Discuss the problems facing Regional Integration in Africa

Regional Integration refers to the process of economic, political, and social cooperation among African countries, like through the African Union (AU) and East African Community (EAC), facing significant challenges in Tanzania and beyond.

Political Instability: One problem is political instability, with conflicts disrupting cooperation. In Tanzania, regional unrest in South Sudan affects EAC trade, while AU efforts are hampered by coups in countries like Niger, slowing integration and economic unity.

Economic Disparities: Economic disparities among member states hinder integration, as richer nations dominate poorer ones. In Tanzania, its economy lags behind Kenya's in the EAC, creating imbalances in trade and resource sharing, challenging equitable regional growth.

Bureaucratic Inefficiencies: Slow decision-making and corruption obstruct integration. In Tanzania, overlapping memberships in EAC, SADC, and AU cause administrative delays, reducing efficiency in joint projects like infrastructure, impeding regional progress.

Overlapping Memberships: Multiple regional body memberships confuse priorities and strain resources. In Tanzania, participation in EAC, SADC, and AU simultaneously leads to conflicting obligations, diluting focus and effectiveness in regional integration efforts.

Infrastructure Gaps: Poor infrastructure limits physical integration, like transport networks. In Tanzania, inadequate roads and railways connecting to neighbors like Uganda hinder trade and movement, slowing economic and social cohesion across Africa.

14. Using examples list down major efforts taken by the government of Tanzania to foster children's rights

Children's Rights refers to the fundamental rights of children, as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ensuring protection, education, and well-being, prioritized by Tanzania's government.

**Free Primary Education:** One effort is providing free primary education, ensuring access for all children. In Tanzania, the 2002 policy removed school fees, increasing enrollment, especially for girls, protecting their right to education and reducing child labor.

**Law of the Child Act:** Enacting the Law of the Child Act (2009) protects children from abuse and exploitation. In Tanzania, it bans child labor, early marriage, and violence, enforcing legal safeguards and supporting child welfare nationwide.

**Child Health Programs:** Implementing health programs, like immunization and nutrition, fosters children's rights. In Tanzania, UNICEF-supported campaigns provide vaccines and supplements, reducing child mortality and ensuring health rights, enhancing development.

**Child Protection Units:** Establishing child protection units in police stations addresses abuse. In Tanzania, these units handle cases of child trafficking and violence, offering legal support and counseling, safeguarding children's rights and safety.

**Awareness Campaigns:** Running awareness campaigns educates communities on child rights. In Tanzania, media and school programs highlight issues like child labor and education, fostering cultural shifts and ensuring parental accountability for children's well-being.

15. Show how developing countries can survive in the claws of globalization

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and societies through trade, technology, and communication, requiring developing countries like Tanzania to adapt strategically for sustainable development.

**Economic Diversification:** Developing countries should diversify economies to reduce reliance on a few commodities. In Tanzania, investing in tourism, manufacturing, and technology alongside agriculture mitigates risks from global price fluctuations, enhancing economic resilience in the global market.

**Strengthening Education and Skills:** Enhancing education and vocational training prepares citizens for global competition. In Tanzania, focusing on STEM education and digital literacy equips youth for jobs in multinational companies or tech industries, improving national competitiveness in globalization.

**Promoting Local Industries:** Supporting local industries through subsidies and infrastructure strengthens domestic economies. In Tanzania, government initiatives for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in crafts and agro-processing protect jobs and reduce import dependency, coping with global competition.

**Regional Cooperation:** Engaging in regional cooperation, such as through the East African Community (EAC), amplifies developing countries' global influence. In Tanzania, joint trade policies and infrastructure



projects with neighbors enhance bargaining power in international markets, addressing globalization's challenges.

**Sustainable Environmental Practices:** Adopting sustainable environmental practices ensures long-term resource availability. In Tanzania, conservation of the Serengeti and renewable energy projects counter globalization's environmental degradation, like industrial pollution, supporting sustainable development globally.

**Technological Adoption:** Embracing and adapting technology strengthens global integration. In Tanzania, investing in mobile networks and e-governance systems improves efficiency, connecting rural areas to global markets while addressing digital divides and enhancing development.

#### 16. Explain the problems which affect Socio Economic development globally

**Socio Economic Development** refers to the improvement of economic productivity and social well-being, like poverty reduction and education access, facing global challenges impacting Tanzania and other nations.

**Poverty and Inequality:** One problem is persistent poverty and inequality, limiting development. Globally, including Tanzania, income gaps widen due to uneven globalization benefits, requiring policies like social safety nets to reduce disparities and foster growth.

**Climate Change:** Climate change disrupts socio-economic development through extreme weather. In Tanzania, droughts and floods reduce agricultural yields, impacting food security and income, necessitating global action on emissions and adaptation for sustainable progress.

**Unemployment:** High unemployment, especially among youth, hinders socio-economic development. Globally, including Tanzania, economic shifts and automation reduce jobs, requiring education and industrial policies to create opportunities and stabilize economies.

**Health Crises:** Global health crises, like pandemics, affect socio-economic development. In Tanzania, COVID-19 disrupted trade and education, requiring international cooperation on healthcare and vaccines to rebuild economies and social systems.

**Technological Divide:** The digital divide limits socio-economic progress, exacerbating inequality. In Tanzania, rural areas lack internet access, hindering education and business, necessitating global investment in tech infrastructure to bridge gaps and drive development.

#### 17. With concrete examples assess the extent to which religion can be a factor in national development

**Religion** refers to belief systems and practices, like Christianity, Islam, and indigenous faiths, influencing social, economic, and political progress, with varying impacts in Tanzania's national development.

**Positive Influence – Moral Guidance:** Religion provides moral guidance, reducing crime and fostering community. In Tanzania, Christian and Muslim charities support education and health, like church-funded schools, enhancing human capital and economic stability, significantly aiding development.

**Positive Influence – Social Cohesion:** It fosters social cohesion, uniting diverse groups. In Tanzania, interfaith events like Idd and Christmas celebrations promote peace, boosting tourism and national unity, contributing to economic growth and development, as seen in Zanzibar’s cultural harmony.

**Positive Influence – Charitable Works:** Religious organizations drive charitable works, aiding the poor. In Tanzania, mosques and churches run food drives and orphanages, reducing poverty and improving health, directly supporting socio-economic development across regions.

**Negative Influence – Conflicts:** Religion can cause conflicts, hindering development. In Tanzania, rare tensions between Christian and Muslim groups over resources or practices disrupt peace, like in some coastal areas, requiring mediation to maintain stability and progress.

**Negative Influence – Resource Misallocation:** It may misallocate resources, prioritizing religious over secular needs. In Tanzania, excessive funding for religious buildings over schools or hospitals can divert development resources, slowing economic and social growth in some communities.

**Negative Influence – Extremism:** Religious extremism threatens security, stunting development. In Tanzania, isolated cases of radicalization, though minimal, challenge peace and investment, necessitating education and dialogue to ensure stability and national progress, as seen in global counter-terrorism efforts.

#### 18. Explain the factors which make elections democratic

Elections refers to the process of choosing leaders through voting, designed to be democratic when ensuring fairness, participation, and transparency, critical for governance in Tanzania and globally.

**Free and Fair Voting:** One factor is free and fair voting, allowing citizens to choose without coercion. In Tanzania, elections since 1995, like the 2020 presidential vote, require independent monitoring to prevent rigging, ensuring democratic legitimacy and representation.

**Universal Suffrage:** Universal suffrage, where all adults can vote, makes elections democratic. In Tanzania, the Constitution guarantees voting rights for all citizens over 18, regardless of gender or ethnicity, fostering inclusivity and democratic participation nationwide.

**Transparency:** Transparent electoral processes, like public vote counting, ensure democracy. In Tanzania, the National Electoral Commission (NEC) publishes results openly, reducing fraud and building trust, essential for democratic governance and stability.

**Rule of Law:** Adherence to the rule of law, with legal oversight, ensures democratic elections. In Tanzania, laws regulate campaign financing and voter registration, enforced by courts, preventing manipulation and upholding democratic principles for fair outcomes.

**Political Competition:** Allowing multiple parties to compete freely makes elections democratic. In Tanzania, parties like CCM and CHADEMA contest elections, offering choices and accountability, strengthening democracy by reflecting diverse public interests and needs.

