THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

711   **DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

Time: 3 Hours   **ANSWERS**   **Year: 2010**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section A and B.

2. Answer all questions in section A and four questions from section B.

1. Explain the meaning of development

Development refers to the process of improving the economic, social, and political well-being of individuals and societies, often measured by indicators like GDP growth, education, and health outcomes, aiming for sustainable progress and quality of life.

Economic Growth: Development involves economic growth, increasing a country's production and income. In Tanzania, industrial growth in sectors like tourism and agriculture, such as coffee exports, signifies development by raising living standards and reducing poverty.

Social Progress: It includes social progress, enhancing education, healthcare, and social equity. In Tanzania, initiatives like free primary education and maternal health programs improve literacy and life expectancy, fostering human development and societal stability.

Political Stability: Development requires political stability to ensure effective governance and policy implementation. In Tanzania, democratic elections and legal reforms create a stable environment for investment and social cohesion, essential for long-term development.

Sustainability: Sustainable development balances economic growth with environmental and social needs. In Tanzania, conservation efforts in the Serengeti and renewable energy projects ensure resources are available for future generations, aligning with global development goals.

2. Identify four (4) forms of a democratic government

Presidential Democracy: One form is presidential democracy, where an elected president serves as both head of state and government, with a separation of powers. In the United States, this system features a strong executive, but Tanzania operates a semi-presidential system with parliamentary elements, not purely presidential.

Parliamentary Democracy: Parliamentary democracy has a prime minister as head of government, chosen from the legislature, as in the United Kingdom. Tanzania, while having a president, incorporates parliamentary features, like the National Assembly, but is not strictly parliamentary.

Federal Democracy: Federal democracy divides power between central and regional governments, as in Canada or Germany. Tanzania is a unitary state, not federal, with centralized power, but it could study federal models for regional autonomy, though not currently practiced.

Direct Democracy: Direct democracy allows citizens to vote directly on laws, as in Swiss referendums. In Tanzania, direct democracy is limited to local referendums or community decisions, not nationwide, but it supports grassroots participation in democratic governance.

3. (a) Write in full the abbreviation of international Agency, UNHCR

The full form of UNHCR is United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, an international agency dedicated to protecting and assisting refugees worldwide, ensuring their rights and aiding their return or resettlement.

(b) Mention the goals of UNHCR as an international agency

Protection of Refugees: One goal is to protect refugees from violence and persecution, ensuring their safety and rights. In Tanzania, UNHCR supports Burundian and Congolese refugees in camps, providing legal protection and humanitarian aid to meet basic needs.

Durable Solutions: UNHCR aims to find durable solutions, such as voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement. In Tanzania, it facilitates refugees' return to their home countries or integration into Tanzanian communities, promoting long-term stability and development.

Humanitarian Assistance: Providing humanitarian assistance, like food, shelter, and healthcare, is a key goal. In Tanzania, UNHCR delivers aid to refugee camps, improving living conditions and reducing health risks, supporting global refugee welfare and regional peace.

Advocacy for Refugee Rights: UNHCR advocates for refugee rights internationally, shaping policies and laws. In Tanzania, it works with the government to ensure refugees access education and employment, enhancing their integration and global human rights standards.

4. What do you understand by the term Rule of Law?

The rule of law refers to the principle that all individuals and institutions, including the government, are accountable to laws that are publicly known, consistently applied, and fairly enforced, ensuring justice and order in society.

Legal Equality: It ensures legal equality, where no one is above the law, protecting citizens' rights. In Tanzania, this means the Constitution applies equally to all, from the President to ordinary citizens, safeguarding against arbitrary power and promoting justice.

Transparency and Accountability: The rule of law promotes transparency and accountability in governance. In Tanzania, it requires public officials to follow legal procedures, such as in public procurement, reducing corruption and enhancing trust in the legal system.

Protection of Rights: It protects fundamental rights, like freedom of speech and assembly. In Tanzania, the rule of law ensures citizens can challenge government actions through courts, as seen in cases addressing human rights, fostering democratic stability and development.

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5. Briefly explain the concept of Human Rights

Human Rights (Definition): Human rights are 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), protecting dignity and freedom globally.

Inalienable Nature: Human rights are inalienable, meaning they cannot be taken away, ensuring everyone's basic needs and freedoms. In Tanzania, this includes rights to life, education, and equality, forming the basis for legal protections and social justice.

Universal Application: They apply universally, transcending borders and cultures, promoting global equality. In Tanzania, human rights underpin laws against discrimination and child labor, aligning with international standards to improve living conditions and development.

Legal and Moral Framework: Human rights provide a legal and moral framework for governance and justice. In Tanzania, they guide policies on health, education, and gender equality, ensuring government actions respect individual dignity and support national progress.

6. Analyze the main components of culture

Culture (Definition): Culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors, and artifacts that characterize a group or society, shaping identity and social interactions, as seen in Tanzania's diverse ethnic communities.

Beliefs and Values: One component is beliefs and values, the core principles guiding behavior. In Tanzania, beliefs in Swahili unity, respect for elders, and religious diversity (Christianity, Islam, indigenous faiths) shape social norms and community cohesion.

Language and Communication: Language is a key component, facilitating cultural expression and identity. In Tanzania, Swahili as the national language and over 120 tribal languages preserve cultural heritage, enabling communication and cultural transmission across generations.

Arts and Customs: Arts, including music, dance, and crafts, and customs like rituals, are vital components. In Tanzania, Maasai dances, Ngoma music, and wedding traditions reflect cultural identity, attracting tourism and fostering social unity, essential for national development.

Social Institutions: Social institutions, such as family, religion, and education, form part of culture. In Tanzania, extended family structures, religious practices, and community schools reinforce cultural values, ensuring social stability and continuity in diverse regions.

Material Culture: Material culture, including tools, clothing, and architecture, reflects a society's way of life. In Tanzania, Maasai beadwork, Swahili stone houses in Zanzibar, and agricultural tools highlight cultural practices, supporting economic activities and heritage preservation.

7. What is the meaning of globalization?

Globalization (Definition): Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and integration of economies, cultures, and societies worldwide through trade, technology, and communication, impacting nations like Tanzania by linking them to global systems.

Economic Integration: It involves economic integration, where countries trade and invest globally. In Tanzania, globalization enables coffee exports to Europe and Chinese investment in infrastructure, boosting economic growth but also increasing competition and dependency.

Cultural Exchange: Globalization fosters cultural exchange, spreading ideas and practices across borders. In Tanzania, Western media and tourism influence local culture, while Tanzanian music and arts gain international recognition, enriching but sometimes challenging cultural identity.

Technological Advancement: It drives technological advancements, connecting societies through the internet and mobile phones. In Tanzania, mobile banking and digital education expand access, improving development but also exposing gaps in rural connectivity and digital literacy.

Political Interdependence: Globalization creates political interdependence, requiring cooperation on global issues. In Tanzania, participation in the United Nations and African Union addresses climate change and security, enhancing global influence but facing pressures from powerful nations.

8. With examples, outline four (4) negative effects of globalization to Tanzania

Economic Dependence: One negative effect is economic dependence on foreign markets, risking instability. In Tanzania, reliance on global prices for coffee and gold, fluctuating due to international demand, can lead to economic downturns, as seen during the 2008 financial crisis, affecting local farmers.

Cultural Erosion: Globalization causes cultural erosion by introducing foreign values, diluting local traditions. In Tanzania, the dominance of Western media and fast food chains like KFC in urban areas may overshadow Swahili dances and traditional diets, challenging national identity.

Job Displacement: It can lead to job displacement through imported technology or competition. In Tanzania, foreign textile imports from China have reduced local manufacturing jobs, increasing unemployment among workers in Dar es Salaam, hindering economic development.

Environmental Degradation: Globalization contributes to environmental degradation through industrial activities. In Tanzania, multinational mining companies' operations for gold and natural gas cause deforestation and pollution in regions like the Lake Victoria basin, threatening ecosystems and local livelihoods.

9. What do you understand by the term "sustainable development"?

Sustainable Development (Definition): Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs, balancing economic, social, and environmental factors for long-term progress.

Economic Sustainability: It ensures economic growth is sustainable, avoiding resource depletion. In Tanzania, sustainable tourism in the Serengeti and renewable energy projects, like solar farms, support economic activity while preserving resources for future generations.

Social Equity: Sustainable development promotes social equity, ensuring all citizens benefit. In Tanzania, policies like free education and healthcare access reduce poverty and inequality, fostering social stability and human development for future generations.

Environmental Protection: It prioritizes environmental protection to maintain ecosystems. In Tanzania, conservation efforts in national parks and sustainable fishing practices in Lake Tanganyika ensure biodiversity, supporting agriculture and tourism without long-term harm.

Intergenerational Equity: It focuses on intergenerational equity, ensuring resources are available for the future. In Tanzania, reforestation programs and climate adaptation strategies address global warming, securing a viable environment and economy for future Tanzanians.

10. Mention four (4) features of globalization

Economic Integration: One feature is economic integration, linking markets through trade and investment. In Tanzania, participation in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and exports like coffee to global markets illustrate this, driving economic growth but also dependency.

Technological Advancement: Globalization features technological advancements, connecting societies via the internet and mobile phones. In Tanzania, mobile banking and digital education expand access, enhancing development but highlighting digital divides in rural areas.

Cultural Exchange: It involves cultural exchange, spreading ideas and practices worldwide. In Tanzania, global media influences youth culture, while Tanzanian music and tourism gain international appeal, enriching but sometimes challenging local traditions.

Political Interdependence: Political interdependence is a feature, requiring cooperation on global issues. In Tanzania, membership in the United Nations and African Union addresses climate change and security, strengthening global ties but facing pressures from powerful nations.

11. What should developing countries do so as to cope with the current era of globalization?

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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 their 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.

12. Agriculture is one of the Economic Sectors which is very important in developing countries. Explain one major problem which face this sector

Agriculture refers to the cultivation of crops and livestock, a critical economic sector in developing countries like Tanzania, providing livelihoods, food security, and export revenue, but facing significant challenges.

Climate Change: One major problem facing agriculture is climate change, causing unpredictable weather patterns like droughts and floods. In Tanzania, prolonged droughts in regions like Dodoma reduce crop yields for maize and coffee, threatening food security, farmer incomes, and national economic stability, necessitating adaptation strategies like drought-resistant crops.

13. By using relevant examples from developing countries, examine both merits and demerits of globalization

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and societies through trade, technology, and communication, impacting developing countries like Tanzania with both benefits and challenges.

Merits:

Economic Growth: Globalization drives economic growth by opening markets for exports. In Tanzania, coffee exports to Europe and Chinese investment in infrastructure boost GDP, creating jobs and improving living standards, as seen in other developing nations like Kenya with tea exports.

Technological Advancement: It brings technological advancements, enhancing productivity. In Tanzania, mobile banking and internet access improve agriculture and education, similar to India's IT sector growth, supporting development across developing countries.

Cultural Exchange: Globalization fosters cultural exchange, enriching societies. In Tanzania, global tourism and media expose Swahili culture, while Tanzanian music gains international fame, akin to Brazil's samba, promoting cultural diversity and economic opportunities.

Demerits:

Economic Dependence: It creates economic dependence, risking instability. In Tanzania, reliance on global prices for gold and coffee, affected by international markets, mirrors Nigeria's oil dependency, leading to economic vulnerability during global downturns.

Cultural Erosion: Globalization can erode local cultures through foreign influences. In Tanzania, Western media may overshadow traditional dances, similar to Mexico where global fast food replaces local cuisine, challenging national identity and social cohesion.

Environmental Degradation: It contributes to environmental degradation through industrial activities. In Tanzania, mining by multinational firms degrades ecosystems, paralleling Brazil's Amazon deforestation for soy exports, threatening sustainability and local livelihoods in developing countries.

14. Discuss five (5) factors which show how Tanzania observes Human Rights

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

Constitutional Guarantees: Tanzania's Constitution, particularly the 1977 Constitution as amended, guarantees rights like freedom of expression, assembly, and equality. This legal framework, enforced

through courts, protects citizens, as seen in cases addressing gender discrimination, showing commitment to human rights.

Independent Judiciary: An independent judiciary ensures human rights are upheld through fair trials. In Tanzania, the High Court and Court of Appeal handle cases of arbitrary detention or police brutality, ensuring justice and accountability, reflecting human rights observance.

Legislation Against Discrimination: Laws like the Law of the Child Act and the Gender Equality Act combat discrimination. In Tanzania, these laws protect women, children, and minorities from abuse, ensuring equal access to education and healthcare, demonstrating human rights protection.

International Cooperation: Tanzania's participation in international human rights treaties, like the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, shows observance. Through UN and AU commitments, Tanzania reports on rights issues, implementing policies like anti-FGM campaigns, aligning with global standards.

Public Awareness and Education: Government campaigns educate citizens on human rights, reducing violations. In Tanzania, programs on child rights, women's empowerment, and HIV prevention raise awareness, fostering a culture of respect and accountability, enhancing human rights observance.

15. Explain the principles of the Tanzania Foreign Policy

Tanzania's foreign policy outlines the principles, objectives, and strategies guiding its international relations, focusing on peace, cooperation, and development, as articulated in national and regional contexts.

Promotion of Peace and Security: One principle is promoting peace and security, both regionally and globally. Tanzania engages in peacekeeping missions, like those in Burundi under the African Union, and supports EAC stability, ensuring a peaceful environment for trade and development.

Non-Alignment: Tanzania adheres to non-alignment, avoiding exclusive alliances with major powers. This principle, rooted in Nyerere's leadership, allows Tanzania to maintain balanced relations with the U.S., China, and Russia, enhancing sovereignty and diplomatic flexibility in global affairs.

Regional Integration: A key principle is regional integration, prioritizing cooperation within the East African Community (EAC) and African Union (AU). Tanzania supports free trade, infrastructure projects like the Standard Gauge Railway, and political unity, boosting economic and political development in the region.

Economic Development through Cooperation: Tanzania's foreign policy emphasizes economic development through international partnerships. It seeks foreign investment, aid, and markets for exports like coffee, collaborating with nations like China and the EU, aligning with sustainable development goals globally.

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Respect for International Law: Respecting international law and human rights is a principle, ensuring compliance with UN charters and treaties. Tanzania participates in global forums, addressing climate change and human rights, maintaining credibility and fostering cooperative international relations.

16. What are the roles and functions of the African Union?

The African Union is a continental organization promoting unity, peace, and development among African states, succeeding the Organization of African Unity (OAU), with roles and functions to address regional challenges like poverty and conflict.

Roles:

Promoting Peace and Security: The AU maintains peace and security through peacekeeping missions, like in Somalia via AMISOM, and conflict mediation in Sudan, ensuring stability for development across member states, including Tanzania.

Economic Integration: It fosters economic integration through initiatives like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), boosting trade among members. For Tanzania, this enhances market access for coffee and tourism, driving regional economic growth.

Political Cooperation: The AU encourages political cooperation to strengthen governance. It supports democratic elections and human rights in member states, such as monitoring Tanzania's elections, promoting stable governance for development.

Functions:

Policy Coordination: The AU coordinates policies on health, education, and climate, aligning member states' efforts. It funds programs like malaria control in Tanzania, ensuring cohesive development strategies across Africa.

Conflict Resolution: It resolves conflicts through the Peace and Security Council, mediating disputes in regions like the Great Lakes, stabilizing areas near Tanzania and supporting regional trade and security.

Development Initiatives: The AU implements development programs, such as infrastructure and agriculture projects, funded through the African Development Bank, benefiting Tanzania's rural electrification and food security, driving continental progress.

17. Outline the factors which indicate that there is Democracy in the Government system of Tanzania

Democracy refers to a government system where power is vested in the people, exercised directly or through elected representatives, ensuring participation, equality, and rule of law, as practiced in Tanzania's multi-party system since the 1990s.

Multiparty System: Tanzania's multiparty system, with parties like CCM and CHADEMA competing in elections, indicates democracy. Regular elections every five years, such as in 2020, allow citizens to choose leaders, reflecting democratic participation and representation.

Rule of Law: The rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary, shows democracy. In Tanzania, courts handle cases of political dissent or corruption, ensuring legal accountability, as seen in rulings on election disputes, supporting democratic governance.

Freedom of Expression: Freedom of expression, protected by the Constitution, indicates democracy. In Tanzania, citizens and media critique government policies, and civil society operates, fostering debate and transparency, essential for democratic stability.

Citizen Participation: High citizen participation in elections and local governance reflects democracy. In Tanzania, voter turnout, community meetings, and village councils engage people in decision-making, reinforcing democratic principles and national development.

Press Freedom: A relatively free press, despite some restrictions, indicates democracy. In Tanzania, newspapers and broadcasters report on political issues, and online platforms allow public discourse, supporting accountability and democratic oversight in governance.

18. Discuss factors that may ensure a more democratic governance for Tanzania

Democratic governance refers to a system where power is exercised transparently, accountably, and inclusively by elected representatives, ensuring citizen participation, rule of law, and human rights, aimed at enhancing Tanzania's governance.

Strengthening Judicial Independence: Ensuring an independent judiciary free from political interference would enhance democracy. In Tanzania, reforms to protect judges from executive pressure, like clear tenure laws, would ensure fair trials and accountability, deepening democratic governance.

Enhancing Press Freedom: Increasing press freedom, reducing censorship, and protecting journalists would foster democracy. In Tanzania, allowing unfettered media reporting on corruption and policy critiques would improve transparency, engaging citizens and strengthening democratic oversight.

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Promoting Civic Education: Expanding civic education on rights and responsibilities would ensure democracy. In Tanzania, nationwide programs teaching about elections, human rights, and governance would empower citizens, increasing participation and accountability in democratic processes.

Reducing Electoral Irregularities: Addressing electoral irregularities, such as vote rigging or violence, would enhance democracy. In Tanzania, implementing stricter election monitoring, transparent voter lists, and independent electoral commissions would build trust, ensuring fair representation and democratic stability.

Encouraging Inclusive Participation: Promoting inclusive participation, especially for marginalized groups, would strengthen democracy. In Tanzania, policies ensuring women, youth, and rural communities' representation in politics and decision-making would foster equity, enhancing democratic governance and development.

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