

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

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2011

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. (a) Define the term “Political economy”

Political Economy (Definition): Political economy refers to the study of how political institutions, the political environment, and economic systems interact and influence each other, focusing on the distribution of resources, power, and wealth within society.

Interdisciplinary Focus: Political economy examines the intersection of politics and economics, analyzing how government policies, such as taxation or trade regulations, shape economic outcomes. In Tanzania, it could study how state control over mining affects economic growth and income distribution.

Influence on Policy: It highlights how political decisions impact economic production and distribution, such as Tanzania’s policies on land ownership or privatization, which balance state intervention with market forces to address poverty and development.

Historical Context: Political economy considers historical factors, like Tanzania’s socialist Ujamaa policies under Nyerere, and their long-term effects on economic structures, illustrating how political ideologies shape economic realities.

(b) How is political economy related to economic production?

Policy Influence: Political economy influences economic production by shaping policies that affect resource allocation and industrial growth. In Tanzania, government policies on agriculture, like subsidies or land reforms, directly impact productivity in sectors like coffee and cotton, driving or hindering economic output.

Power Dynamics: It examines how power dynamics between state and private actors affect production. In Tanzania, political decisions favoring state-owned enterprises over private firms in energy or manufacturing can limit competition, influencing production efficiency and economic growth.

Resource Distribution: Political economy addresses how resources are distributed, impacting production capacity. In Tanzania, political priorities, such as investing in rural infrastructure, enhance agricultural production, but corruption or mismanagement can reduce output, as seen in some mining regions.

Economic Systems: It links political structures to economic systems, such as capitalism or socialism, affecting production methods. In Tanzania, the shift from Ujamaa’s collectivism to market-oriented policies has reshaped industrial and agricultural production, reflecting political economy’s role in economic outcomes.

2. State four significances of technology

Economic Growth: Technology drives economic growth by improving productivity and efficiency in industries. In Tanzania, innovations like mobile banking (M-Pesa) and automated farming equipment boost agriculture and commerce, increasing GDP and job creation for national development.

Education Enhancement: It enhances education through digital tools and e-learning platforms. In Tanzania, technologies like tablets in schools and online courses expand access to quality education, equipping youth with skills for global competition and fostering human development.

Healthcare Improvement: Technology improves healthcare through medical devices and telemedicine. In Tanzania, mobile health apps and diagnostic tools reduce disease burdens, such as malaria, improving life expectancy and public health, critical for societal progress.

Environmental Sustainability: Technological advancements support environmental sustainability through renewable energy and conservation tools. In Tanzania, solar panels and satellite monitoring for wildlife protect resources like the Serengeti, ensuring long-term ecological and economic benefits.

3. Give four significances of religious tolerance in the global perspective

Peaceful Coexistence: Religious tolerance promotes peaceful coexistence among diverse groups worldwide, reducing conflicts. In Tanzania, tolerance between Christians, Muslims, and indigenous believers fosters social harmony, enhancing stability and cooperation in global contexts like the United Nations.

Cultural Exchange: It facilitates cultural exchange, enriching global societies through shared values and practices. In Tanzania, interfaith dialogues and festivals, such as the Idd and Christmas celebrations, promote mutual understanding, contributing to global cultural diversity and peace.

Economic Cooperation: Tolerance supports economic cooperation by reducing religious-based barriers to trade and investment. In Tanzania, businesses involving diverse religious communities, like tourism in Zanzibar, thrive, boosting global economic ties and development through mutual respect.

Political Stability: It ensures political stability by minimizing religious tensions, aiding governance. In Tanzania, policies promoting interfaith harmony, such as government-led dialogues, stabilize national politics, supporting effective participation in international organizations and global peace initiatives.

4. Mention four roles of communication in educational management

Policy Dissemination: Communication ensures the dissemination of educational policies to stakeholders. In Tanzania, the Ministry of Education uses newsletters, radio, and meetings to share curriculum changes, ensuring teachers, parents, and students understand and implement new guidelines effectively.

Conflict Resolution: It facilitates conflict resolution within educational institutions. In Tanzania, school administrators use communication to mediate disputes between teachers and students or parents, maintaining a harmonious learning environment essential for educational progress.

Resource Coordination: Communication coordinates resource distribution, such as textbooks and funding. In Tanzania, clear communication between district education offices and schools ensures resources reach rural areas, improving teaching quality and educational outcomes nationwide.

Stakeholder Engagement: It engages stakeholders, like parents and communities, in educational decision-making. In Tanzania, parent-teacher associations and public forums use communication to gather input on school improvements, fostering collaboration and enhancing educational management.

5. Analyse four causes of unemployment in Tanzania

Unemployment (Definition): Unemployment refers to the state of being without work for those able and willing to work, often measured by the unemployment rate, reflecting economic and social challenges in Tanzania.

Rapid Population Growth: One cause is rapid population growth, increasing the labor force faster than job creation. In Tanzania, with a population of over 63 million growing annually, the demand for jobs outstrips supply, particularly in rural areas, leading to high unemployment among youth.

Limited Industrialization: Limited industrialization restricts job opportunities, as the economy relies heavily on agriculture. In Tanzania, the slow development of manufacturing and tech sectors means fewer formal jobs, leaving many, especially in urban areas like Dar es Salaam, unemployed or underemployed.

Lack of Skills and Education: Insufficient skills and education among the workforce contribute to unemployment. In Tanzania, many rural youth lack technical training or literacy, making them unsuitable for emerging industries, such as ICT, increasing unemployment rates.

Economic Structural Changes: Economic shifts, like privatization or globalization, can cause unemployment by restructuring industries. In Tanzania, privatization of state enterprises has led to job losses in sectors like telecommunications, while global competition pressures local firms, reducing employment opportunities.

6. Give four points to show that drug abuse is a source of crimes in Tanzania

Increased Theft and Robbery: Drug abuse drives theft and robbery as users fund their addiction. In Tanzania, unemployed youth in urban areas like Dar es Salaam engage in petty theft or break-ins to buy drugs, contributing to rising crime rates and straining law enforcement.

Violence and Assault: It leads to violence and assault, as drug-induced aggression escalates conflicts. In Tanzania, drug abusers, particularly those using substances like heroin, may commit violent acts against family or strangers, increasing domestic violence and public safety concerns.

Drug Trafficking: Drug abuse fuels drug trafficking, a major crime, as users become dealers to sustain their habits. In Tanzania, coastal regions like Zanzibar see increased trafficking of marijuana and heroin, linking abuse to organized crime networks and corruption.

Property Damage: Drug abuse results in property damage, as intoxicated individuals act recklessly. In Tanzania, drug users may vandalize public spaces or private property in urban slums, adding to community disorder and necessitating police intervention, linking abuse directly to criminal behavior.

7. Give four objectives of East African Community

Economic Integration: One objective is to achieve economic integration through a common market and customs union. In Tanzania, the East African Community (EAC) facilitates free trade in goods like coffee and tea, boosting regional economic growth and job creation.

Political Cooperation: The EAC aims for political cooperation to enhance regional stability and governance. In Tanzania, collaboration on security, such as joint border patrols with Kenya and Uganda, strengthens political unity and supports peace, essential for development.

Social and Cultural Development: Promoting social and cultural development is an objective, fostering unity among diverse populations. In Tanzania, EAC initiatives like cultural festivals and education exchanges enhance Swahili unity and regional identity, supporting social cohesion.

Infrastructure Development: The EAC seeks to develop infrastructure, such as transport and energy networks. In Tanzania, projects like the Standard Gauge Railway connecting to Kenya improve trade routes, enhancing economic connectivity and regional development within the community.

8. Explain four reasons that make Tanzania being involved in different International Community operations

Economic Benefits: One reason is economic benefits from international cooperation, such as trade and investment. Tanzania participates in operations like the African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN) to secure funding and markets for exports like gold, boosting its economy and development.

Regional Stability: Involvement ensures regional stability, addressing shared security challenges. Tanzania joins EAC and SADC peacekeeping missions to stabilize East Africa, such as in Burundi or South Sudan, protecting its borders and supporting peaceful trade environments.

Global Influence: Participation increases Tanzania's global influence, enhancing its diplomatic role. Through UN operations and climate talks, Tanzania voices African concerns, gaining support for initiatives like sustainable tourism, strengthening its international standing.

Humanitarian Aid and Development: International operations provide humanitarian aid and development support. Tanzania engages in UN programs for health and education, receiving resources for HIV/AIDS campaigns and infrastructure, improving living standards and national progress.

9. Identify four importance of general elections worldwide

Democratic Legitimacy: General elections provide democratic legitimacy by allowing citizens to choose leaders, ensuring governance reflects popular will. In Tanzania, elections every five years legitimize the government, fostering trust and stability, a global democratic norm.

Political Accountability: They ensure political accountability, holding leaders responsible for their actions. Worldwide, including Tanzania, elections enable voters to remove underperforming officials, promoting transparency and good governance essential for development.

Social Cohesion: Elections foster social cohesion by encouraging participation across diverse groups. In Tanzania, they unite ethnic and regional communities through voting, reducing tensions and building national unity, a benefit seen globally in democratic societies.

Policy Direction: They set policy direction, reflecting public priorities through elected representatives. In Tanzania and globally, elections influence policies on education, health, and economy, ensuring governments address societal needs, driving national and international progress.

10. Identify four social problems linked with underdevelopment in Tanzania

Underdevelopment (Definition): 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. In Tanzania, rural areas face high poverty rates, with families unable to afford food or education, perpetuating underdevelopment and social inequality.

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.

11. Discuss six challenges faced by Tanzania in international relations

International Relations (Definition): International relations refer to the interactions between nations, involving diplomacy, trade, and cooperation, shaped by political, economic, and cultural factors, influencing Tanzania's global position.

Economic Dependence: One challenge is economic dependence on foreign aid and loans, limiting sovereignty. Tanzania relies on donors like the IMF for development funds, risking conditions that prioritize foreign interests, undermining national policy autonomy in global negotiations.

Trade Imbalances: Trade imbalances with developed nations pose a challenge, as Tanzania exports raw materials at low prices. Fluctuating global prices for coffee and gold disadvantage Tanzania in trade deals with the EU or China, hindering economic growth in international relations.

Political Pressure: International political pressure to adopt foreign policies, such as human rights reforms, challenges Tanzania's autonomy. Western nations may criticize Tanzania's governance or environmental policies, creating diplomatic tensions that affect regional stability and development partnerships.

Climate Change Vulnerability: Tanzania faces challenges from climate change, requiring international cooperation. As a developing nation, it struggles to secure adequate funding and technology from global bodies like the UNFCCC to mitigate drought and flooding, impacting agricultural exports and international relations.

Cultural Identity Threats: Globalization in international relations threatens cultural identity, as foreign influences dominate. In Tanzania, Western media and tourism may erode Swahili traditions, prompting resistance in global cultural exchanges and complicating diplomatic relations with culturally sensitive nations.

Conflict in Neighboring Countries: Regional conflicts, like those in South Sudan or Burundi, challenge Tanzania's international relations. As an EAC member, Tanzania's peacekeeping efforts strain resources and diplomacy, affecting its ability to focus on bilateral trade or global partnerships.

12. Street children are a dominant problem in developing countries. Suggest five ways on how to reduce or eradicate this problem

Street Children (Definition): Street children are minors who live and work on the streets, often due to poverty, abuse, or family breakdown, facing risks like exploitation and lack of education, prevalent in developing countries like Tanzania.

Family Reunification Programs: One way is implementing family reunification programs to return children to stable homes. In Tanzania, NGOs and government initiatives trace families, provide counseling, and offer financial support, reducing street presence by addressing root causes like poverty.

Education and Vocational Training: Providing free education and vocational training equips street children with skills for employment. In Tanzania, programs like street schools and apprenticeships in carpentry or tailoring empower children, reducing their need to beg or work on streets, fostering long-term stability.

Social Welfare Support: Offering social welfare, such as shelters and food programs, supports street children's basic needs. In Tanzania, government-run shelters and feeding programs in cities like Dar es Salaam provide safety, healthcare, and education, helping children reintegrate into society.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Launching public awareness campaigns educates communities about street children's issues. In Tanzania, media and community outreach highlight child rights, encouraging adoption, donations, and policy support, reducing stigma and societal neglect of street children.

Legal Protection and Enforcement: Strengthening legal protections against child labor and abuse eradicates street children. In Tanzania, enforcing laws against child trafficking and ensuring police protection for vulnerable children deter exploitation, enabling safe environments and reducing street populations.

13. Explain three internal factors and three external factors that led to multipartism in Africa

Multipartism (Definition): Multipartism refers to a political system allowing multiple parties to compete in elections, promoting democracy and diversity, emerging in Africa, including Tanzania, due to internal and external pressures.

Internal Factors:

Demand for Democracy: One internal factor is the growing demand for democracy among citizens frustrated with single-party rule. In Tanzania, post-independence dissatisfaction with CCM's dominance led to calls for multipartism in the 1990s, culminating in constitutional reforms allowing multiple parties like CHADEMA.

Ethnic and Regional Diversity: Africa's ethnic and regional diversity pushed for multipartism to represent varied interests. In Tanzania, over 120 ethnic groups sought political representation through multiple parties, reducing centralization and fostering inclusivity in governance.

Economic Challenges: Internal economic challenges, like poverty and unemployment, fueled multipartism as opposition parties promised solutions. In Tanzania, economic struggles under Ujamaa policies prompted demands for alternative parties to address development, leading to multipartism's adoption.

External Factors:

Global Democratic Trends: The global push for democracy, especially post-Cold War, influenced multipartism in Africa. In Tanzania, international pressure from the U.S. and EU for democratic reforms in the 1990s encouraged the shift from single-party rule to multipartism, aligning with global norms.

Foreign Aid Conditions: External aid from institutions like the IMF and World Bank often required democratic reforms, including multipartism. In Tanzania, aid tied to political liberalization in the 1990s pressured the government to allow multiple parties, linking economic support to democratic changes.

Influence of Western Media: Western media's promotion of democratic ideals influenced African politics. In Tanzania, exposure to global broadcasts advocating multipartism shaped public opinion, pressuring the government to adopt multiparty systems, reflecting external cultural and political influences.

14. Elaborate five advantages of Political pluralism

Political Pluralism (Definition): Political pluralism refers to a system where multiple political parties coexist and compete, fostering diversity, competition, and democratic participation, as seen in Tanzania since the 1990s.

Enhanced Political Participation: Political pluralism increases citizen participation by offering diverse party options. In Tanzania, parties like CCM and CHADEMA allow more people to engage in elections, strengthening democracy and representation for national development.

Promotion of Freedom of Expression: It supports freedom of expression, enabling varied political voices. In Tanzania, pluralism allows opposition parties and civil society to critique government policies, fostering debate and innovation in governance, essential for progress.

Policy Innovation: Multiple parties bring innovative policy solutions, improving governance. In Tanzania, opposition proposals on economic diversification or education reform push CCM to adopt better strategies, enhancing national development through competitive ideas.

Checks and Balances: Pluralism provides checks and balances, preventing power concentration. In Tanzania, opposition parties monitor CCM's actions, reducing corruption and ensuring accountability, which supports stable and effective governance for development.

Social Cohesion through Diversity: It promotes social cohesion by accommodating diverse political views. In Tanzania, pluralism allows ethnic and regional groups to feel represented, reducing tensions and building national unity, crucial for sustainable development.

15. Examine four “pros” and three “cons” of the religious activities in the societies

Religious Activities (Definition): Religious activities refer to practices, rituals, and gatherings associated with faith, such as prayers, festivals, and charity, influencing social, moral, and cultural life in societies like Tanzania.

Pros:

Moral Guidance: Religious activities provide moral guidance, promoting values like honesty and compassion. In Tanzania, Christian, Muslim, and indigenous teachings guide behavior, reducing crime and fostering community trust, essential for social stability.

Community Cohesion: They foster community cohesion through shared rituals and events. In Tanzania, Idd celebrations and church services bring people together, strengthening social bonds and national unity, supporting peaceful coexistence.

Charitable Works: Religious activities often involve charity, aiding the needy. In Tanzania, mosques, churches, and temples support food drives and education for orphans, reducing poverty and enhancing social welfare in communities.

Cultural Preservation: They preserve cultural heritage through traditions and festivals. In Tanzania, religious practices like Swahili Islamic rituals maintain cultural identity, enriching society and boosting tourism, contributing to economic development.

Cons:

Religious Conflicts: Religious activities can lead to conflicts if tolerance is lacking. In Tanzania, occasional tensions between Christian and Muslim groups over practices or resources can disrupt social harmony, challenging peace and development.

Extremism Risks: They risk fostering extremism, as rigid interpretations may radicalize individuals. In Tanzania, isolated cases of religious extremism, though rare, threaten security and destabilize communities, requiring careful management.

Resource Misallocation: Religious activities may misallocate resources if prioritized over secular needs. In Tanzania, excessive funding for religious buildings or events might divert resources from education or health, hindering national development.

16. Analyse seven roles of public and private sectors to the development of a nation

Public and Private Sectors (Definition): The public sector includes government entities providing services like education and healthcare, while the private sector comprises businesses and individuals driving economic activity, both critical for national development in Tanzania.

Public Sector Roles:

Infrastructure Development: The public sector builds infrastructure like roads and schools, supporting economic growth. In Tanzania, government projects like the Standard Gauge Railway enhance trade and connectivity, fostering national development.

Healthcare Provision: It provides healthcare services, improving public health. In Tanzania, public hospitals and clinics offer free or subsidized care, reducing disease burdens and boosting workforce productivity for development.

Education Access: The public sector ensures education access, building human capital. In Tanzania, free primary education and university funding develop skilled citizens, driving economic progress and national stability.

Regulatory Oversight: It regulates markets, ensuring fair competition and safety. In Tanzania, public bodies like the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority oversee product standards, supporting industrial growth and consumer welfare for development.

Private Sector Roles:

Job Creation: The private sector creates jobs through businesses, reducing unemployment. In Tanzania, companies like Vodacom and mining firms employ thousands, boosting income and economic growth for national development.

Innovation and Investment: It drives innovation and investment in new technologies. In Tanzania, private firms in tech and agriculture introduce innovations like mobile banking, enhancing productivity and economic diversification for development.

Tax Revenue: Private enterprises generate tax revenue, funding public services. In Tanzania, corporate taxes from businesses support government initiatives in health and education, sustaining infrastructure and social programs for national progress.

Export Growth: The private sector boosts exports, strengthening the economy. In Tanzania, private companies exporting coffee, gold, and tourism services earn foreign exchange, improving balance of payments and supporting long-term development.

17. Elaborate six HIV preventive measures which are advocated by Tanzania government

HIV (Definition): HIV, or Human Immunodeficiency Virus, is a virus that attacks the immune system, leading to AIDS if untreated, with preventive measures crucial in Tanzania to reduce transmission and improve public health.

Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT): The government promotes VCT centers for HIV testing and counseling. In Tanzania, free VCT services in urban and rural areas, like Dar es Salaam and Arusha, enable early detection, treatment access, and prevention education, reducing transmission rates.

Condom Distribution and Education: Distributing condoms and educating on their use prevents HIV transmission. In Tanzania, the government partners with NGOs to provide free condoms and awareness campaigns, targeting high-risk groups like youth, lowering infection rates.

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART): Promoting ART for HIV-positive individuals prevents transmission to others. In Tanzania, free ART programs reduce viral loads, minimizing mother-to-child transmission and sexual transmission, supporting public health and development.

Behavioral Change Campaigns: The government runs campaigns to change risky behaviors, like multiple partners. In Tanzania, media and community programs promote abstinence, fidelity, and safe sex, reducing HIV prevalence, especially in rural areas.

Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT): Advocating PMTCT programs prevents HIV transmission during pregnancy. In Tanzania, antenatal care includes HIV testing and ART for pregnant women, ensuring healthy births and reducing new infections, enhancing child and maternal health.

Safe Blood Transfusion Practices: Ensuring safe blood transfusions prevents HIV spread. In Tanzania, the National Blood Transfusion Service screens all donations, eliminating infected blood in hospitals, protecting patients and reducing transmission risks nationwide.

18. Explain six characteristics of mixed economy

Mixed Economy (Definition): A mixed economy combines elements of capitalism and socialism, featuring both private enterprise and government intervention, balancing market freedom with public control, as seen in Tanzania's economic system.

Private Ownership: One characteristic is private ownership of businesses, allowing individuals and companies to operate freely. In Tanzania, private firms like Vodacom and mining companies own and manage industries, driving innovation and economic growth within the mixed economy.

Government Regulation: Governments regulate markets to ensure fairness and protect public interest. In Tanzania, laws on labor rights, environmental standards, and taxation oversee private sectors, preventing monopolies and ensuring social welfare in the mixed economy.

Public Ownership: Public ownership of key industries, like healthcare and education, is another feature. In Tanzania, state-run hospitals and schools coexist with private ones, providing essential services and reducing inequality, a hallmark of the mixed economy.

Market Competition: Mixed economies feature market competition, where private firms vie for profit. In Tanzania, competition in telecommunications and agriculture drives efficiency and innovation, benefiting consumers while balanced by government policies to prevent exploitation.

Social Welfare Programs: They include social welfare programs to address inequality. In Tanzania, government initiatives like free primary education and health insurance complement private sector activities, ensuring basic needs are met, reflecting the mixed economy's dual approach.

Economic Planning: Governments engage in economic planning to guide development. In Tanzania, the government's Five-Year Development Plans coordinate public and private efforts in sectors like tourism, ensuring balanced growth and stability within the mixed economy framework.