

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

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2012**

**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. Identify four ways of improving the industrial development in Africa

- Investment in Infrastructure: One way to improve industrial development in Africa is by investing in infrastructure, such as roads, ports, and electricity. In Tanzania, building reliable transport networks and power grids, like the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, supports manufacturing and attracts industrial investment, boosting economic growth across the continent.
- Skill Development and Education: Enhancing skill development through technical education and vocational training improves industrial capacity. In Tanzania, programs training youth in engineering and technology for industries like textile manufacturing prepare a skilled workforce, driving industrial progress in Africa.
- Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Encouraging FDI in industrial sectors can accelerate development. In Tanzania, policies attracting investors to sectors like mining and agro-processing, such as gold refining, bring capital, technology, and expertise, enhancing industrial output across African countries.
- Regional Integration and Trade: Strengthening regional integration through bodies like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) improves industrial development by expanding markets. In Tanzania, collaboration with East African Community (EAC) members facilitates cross-border trade in manufactured goods, supporting industrial growth in Africa.

2. State four objectives of privatization

- Efficiency Improvement: One objective of privatization is to improve efficiency in public services by transferring ownership to private entities. In Tanzania, privatizing state-owned enterprises like Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL) has aimed to reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies and enhance service delivery, such as faster internet access.
- Revenue Generation: Privatization seeks to generate revenue for the government by selling state assets. In Tanzania, the sale of parastatals, such as hotels and breweries, has provided funds for public investment in infrastructure and social programs, supporting economic stability.
- Reduction of Government Burden: Another objective is to reduce the financial burden on the government by minimizing subsidies and losses from inefficient state enterprises. In Tanzania, privatizing utilities like water supply has lessened government expenditure, allowing focus on core services like education and health.
- Encouraging Competition: Privatization aims to encourage competition, improving quality and innovation. In Tanzania, opening sectors like telecommunications to private companies like Vodacom has fostered competition, lowering prices and improving mobile services for citizens.

3. (a) Give the meaning of naturalization in the context of citizenship

Naturalization refers to the legal process by which a foreign national becomes a citizen of another country, granting them the same rights and responsibilities as native-born citizens. In Tanzania, naturalization allows individuals, such as long-term residents or those married to Tanzanians, to gain citizenship, enhancing their integration into the nation's social and political fabric.

(b) State the procedure to be followed in the process of naturalization

- **Application Submission:** The first step in naturalization in Tanzania is submitting an application to the Immigration Department, providing personal details, proof of residency, and evidence of good character, such as a police clearance certificate, to initiate the process.
- **Residency Requirement:** Applicants must demonstrate continuous residency in Tanzania for a specified period, typically five years, showing their commitment to the country through stable employment or family ties, ensuring they are well-integrated into society.
- **Background Check and Interview:** The Immigration Department conducts a background check and interview to verify the applicant's eligibility, assessing their knowledge of Swahili, Tanzanian culture, and loyalty to the nation, ensuring they meet citizenship criteria.
- **Oath of Allegiance:** Successful applicants take an oath of allegiance, pledging loyalty to Tanzania and its Constitution, formalizing their citizenship in a public ceremony, granting them full rights and responsibilities as Tanzanian citizens.
- **Issuance of Certificate:** Finally, the government issues a naturalization certificate, officially recognizing the individual as a Tanzanian citizen, enabling them to vote, work, and access public services, completing the integration process.

4. Briefly explain the four factors which lead to the mismanagement of resources in Tanzania

- **Corruption:** One factor is corruption, where public officials misuse resources for personal gain, undermining effective management. In Tanzania, cases of embezzlement in mining or land allocation reduce funds for public projects, such as roads or schools, hindering resource use.
- **Lack of Technical Skills:** Insufficient technical skills among resource managers leads to mismanagement. In Tanzania, untrained personnel in the energy sector may fail to maintain power plants efficiently, causing energy shortages and wasting potential from resources like natural gas.
- **Poor Policy Implementation:** Weak policy implementation, due to bureaucratic inefficiencies or lack of enforcement, contributes to mismanagement. In Tanzania, unclear land-use policies or lax mining regulations lead to overexploitation of forests and minerals, depleting resources unsustainably.
- **Political Interference:** Political interference distorts resource allocation, favoring political allies over public interest. In Tanzania, decisions on water or agricultural resources may prioritize political regions, leading to unequal distribution and mismanagement, such as over-irrigation in one area while others face drought.

5. Identify four risky behaviours which facilitate transmission of HIV/AIDS

- **Unprotected Sexual Intercourse:** One risky behavior is unprotected sexual intercourse, increasing HIV/AIDS transmission through bodily fluid exchange. In Tanzania, lack of condom use, especially in high-risk groups like sex workers or youth, heightens the spread, necessitating education campaigns.
- **Sharing Needles:** Sharing needles, common among drug users, facilitates HIV transmission by transferring infected blood. In Tanzania, intravenous drug use in urban areas like Dar es Salaam poses a significant risk, requiring needle exchange programs to reduce transmission.

- Multiple Sexual Partners: Having multiple sexual partners without testing or protection increases transmission risks. In Tanzania, cultural practices or economic pressures may lead to concurrent partnerships, spreading HIV unless preventive measures like counseling are adopted.
- Mother-to-Child Transmission: Risky behaviors during pregnancy, such as not accessing antenatal care or antiretroviral therapy, facilitate mother-to-child HIV transmission. In Tanzania, lack of awareness or healthcare access in rural areas can result in perinatal transmission, highlighting the need for VCT services.

6. Besides the Attorney General, name four other members of the Parliament of Tanzania

- Speaker of the National Assembly: The Speaker, currently Job Ndugai (as of recent knowledge), leads parliamentary proceedings, ensuring order and facilitating debates, representing a key legislative role in Tanzania's Parliament.
- Deputy Speaker: The Deputy Speaker, such as Tulia Ackson in recent terms, assists the Speaker in managing parliamentary sessions, stepping in during the Speaker's absence to maintain legislative continuity in Tanzania.
- Leader of the Opposition: The Leader of the Opposition, often from parties like CHADEMA, represents the main opposition party in Parliament, voicing alternative policies and holding the government accountable, such as Freeman Mbowe in past terms.
- Ministers in the Cabinet: Ministers, such as the Minister of Finance or Education, are members of Parliament appointed by the President, participating in legislative debates while implementing government policies, like Simba Mwita in recent cabinets, ensuring executive-legislative coordination.

7. Differentiate between federal and unitary systems of the government

- Federal System: A federal system divides power between a central government and regional or state governments, each with significant autonomy. In countries like the United States, states have their own constitutions and laws, such as on education, coexisting with federal authority, but Tanzania operates a unitary system, not federal, with centralized power.
- Unitary System: A unitary system concentrates power in a central government, with regional authorities subordinate to it. In Tanzania, the central government in Dodoma holds primary authority, and regional administrations, like those in Dar es Salaam, follow national directives, lacking the independent powers seen in federal systems.

8. List four factors which hinder smooth functioning of Regional Organizations in African countries

- Political Instability: One factor is political instability, where conflicts or coups disrupt regional cooperation. In East Africa, tensions in South Sudan affect the East African Community (EAC), including Tanzania, slowing joint projects like infrastructure development.
- Economic Disparities: Economic disparities among member states hinder smooth functioning, as richer nations may dominate poorer ones. In the African Union (AU), Tanzania's economic challenges compared to South Africa create imbalances, complicating equitable decision-making and resource sharing.

- **Bureaucratic Inefficiencies:** Bureaucratic inefficiencies, such as slow decision-making and corruption, obstruct regional organizations. In the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Tanzania faces delays in implementing trade agreements due to administrative bottlenecks, undermining regional goals.
- **Overlapping Memberships:** Overlapping memberships in multiple regional bodies create confusion and competition. Tanzania's participation in EAC, SADC, and AU simultaneously leads to conflicting obligations, resource strain, and prioritization challenges, hindering effective regional integration.

#### 9. Enumerate four negative consequences of importing technology

- **Job Displacement:** One negative consequence is job displacement, as imported technology automates tasks, reducing the need for human labor. In Tanzania, importing advanced machinery for manufacturing may replace manual workers, increasing unemployment and economic inequality if retraining is unavailable.
- **Cultural Erosion:** Importing technology can lead to cultural erosion by introducing foreign values and practices. In Tanzania, Western technologies like smartphones and social media may overshadow traditional practices, such as oral storytelling, diluting cultural identity among youth.
- **Environmental Impact:** Imported technology, such as heavy machinery or electronics, can harm the environment through pollution and resource depletion. In Tanzania, importing mining equipment for gold extraction may cause deforestation and water contamination, threatening ecosystems like the Serengeti.
- **Economic Dependence:** Reliance on imported technology creates economic dependence, draining foreign exchange reserves. In Tanzania, importing telecommunications equipment or industrial machinery increases trade deficits, reducing self-sufficiency and making the economy vulnerable to global price fluctuations.

#### 10. Explain four qualities of a good citizen

- **Responsibility:** A good citizen demonstrates responsibility by obeying laws, paying taxes, and participating in community activities. In Tanzania, a responsible citizen votes in elections, maintains public cleanliness, and supports local development projects, contributing to national stability.
- **Patriotism:** Patriotism involves love and loyalty to the nation, shown through respect for national symbols and defense of the country. In Tanzania, a patriotic citizen honors the flag, participates in national celebrations like Independence Day, and supports unity among diverse ethnic groups.
- **Respect for Others:** A good citizen respects others, regardless of differences in ethnicity, religion, or gender. In Tanzania, this means valuing Swahili unity, respecting tribal traditions, and promoting harmony, ensuring peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.
- **Active Participation:** Active participation in democratic processes, such as voting or joining civil society, is a quality of a good citizen. In Tanzania, engaging in local governance, attending public meetings, or advocating for issues like education reflects a commitment to national progress and development.

## 11. Describe six measures which developing countries have to take in order to fight against poverty

Poverty refers to the state of being extremely poor, characterized by a lack of basic necessities like food, shelter, and healthcare, often measured by income levels below a certain threshold, such as living on less than \$1.90 a day globally.

**Economic Diversification:** One measure is economic diversification to reduce reliance on a single sector, like agriculture, and create jobs. In Tanzania, developing industries like tourism and manufacturing alongside farming can provide income sources, lifting people out of poverty and boosting national development.

**Education and Skills Training:** Enhancing education and vocational training equips individuals with skills for employment. In Tanzania, free primary education and programs for technical skills in carpentry or IT help rural and urban poor gain jobs, reducing poverty through human capital development.

**Social Safety Nets:** Implementing social safety nets, such as cash transfers and food subsidies, supports the poorest. In Tanzania, programs like the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) provide financial aid to vulnerable households, improving food security and health, combating poverty effectively.

**Infrastructure Development:** Investing in infrastructure, such as roads and electricity, facilitates economic activity. In Tanzania, building rural roads and connecting villages to power grids enables farmers to access markets, increasing income and reducing poverty in remote areas.

**Foreign Investment and Aid:** Attracting foreign investment and aid for poverty alleviation programs is crucial. In Tanzania, partnerships with international bodies like the World Bank fund projects like water supply and health clinics, directly addressing poverty by improving living standards and economic opportunities.

**Empowerment of Women:** Empowering women through education, microfinance, and leadership roles reduces poverty. In Tanzania, initiatives like microcredit for women in agriculture or political representation in local councils enhance gender equality, boosting household incomes and community development to fight poverty.

## 12. Explain six human rights according to the universal declaration of 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) adopted in 1948 to protect dignity and freedom globally.

**Right to Life:** Article 3 of the UDHR guarantees the right to life, liberty, and security of person. In Tanzania, this means the government must protect citizens from violence, ensure healthcare access, and prevent extrajudicial killings, fostering a safe environment for development.

**Right to Education:** Article 26 ensures the right to education, free at the elementary level, to promote understanding and human dignity. In Tanzania, this right supports free primary education policies, empowering children, especially girls, to escape poverty and contribute to national progress.

**Right to Freedom of Expression:** Article 19 grants the right to freedom of opinion and expression. In Tanzania, this allows citizens to voice political opinions, access media, and criticize policies, strengthening democracy and enabling social change for development.

**Right to Work and Fair Wages:** Article 23 ensures the right to work, fair wages, and safe working conditions. In Tanzania, this right supports labor laws protecting workers in industries like agriculture, ensuring decent livelihoods and reducing economic inequality, key for national growth.

**Right to Health:** While not explicitly stated as a single article, the UDHR implies the right to health through the right to a standard of living adequate for health (Article 25). In Tanzania, this drives healthcare initiatives like free maternal care, reducing disease burdens and improving quality of life for development.

**Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination:** Article 2 ensures equality and freedom from discrimination based on race, sex, or religion. In Tanzania, this right underpins policies against gender discrimination and tribalism, promoting social cohesion and economic opportunities for all, essential for national progress.

### 13. Elaborate six indicators of development in any country

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

**Economic Growth (GDP):** One indicator is economic growth, measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), reflecting a country's economic output. In Tanzania, rising GDP from sectors like tourism and mining signifies industrial and agricultural progress, indicating national development.

**Life Expectancy:** Life expectancy, the average number of years a person is expected to live, indicates health and development. In Tanzania, improvements from 50 to over 65 years (as of recent data) due to better healthcare show human development and reduced poverty-related mortality.

**Education Levels:** Literacy rates and school enrollment rates are key indicators of development. In Tanzania, high primary school attendance and adult literacy programs demonstrate progress in human capital, supporting economic growth and social mobility.

**Infant Mortality Rate:** The infant mortality rate, deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live births, indicates health and development. In Tanzania, declining rates from over 100 to around 38 per 1,000 (recent estimates) reflect better healthcare and nutrition, signaling development.



**Access to Basic Services:** Access to clean water, electricity, and sanitation is a development indicator. In Tanzania, increasing rural electrification and water supply projects show infrastructural progress, improving living standards and economic productivity for national development.

**Gender Equality:** Gender equality, measured by women's participation in education, employment, and politics, indicates social development. In Tanzania, rising female representation in parliament and access to education for girls reflect progress toward equality, essential for holistic national development.

#### 14. Analyse five socio-cultural attitudes which are against the rights of women in Tanzania

Socio-cultural attitudes are shared beliefs, values, and practices within a society that influence behavior and norms, often rooted in tradition, religion, or history, shaping gender roles and rights perceptions in Tanzania.

**Patriarchal Norms:** One attitude is patriarchal norms that prioritize male dominance, limiting women's rights. In Tanzania, beliefs that men should be household heads restrict women's access to land, education, and leadership, perpetuating discrimination and undermining equality.

**Early Marriage Practices:** The cultural acceptance of early marriage, especially in rural areas, violates women's rights to education and bodily autonomy. In Tanzania, girls as young as 14 may be married off, reducing their opportunities for personal development and exposing them to exploitation.

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):** The practice of FGM, rooted in some cultural traditions, violates women's rights to health and bodily integrity. In Tanzania, despite legal bans, FGM persists in certain communities, causing physical and psychological harm and denying women equal rights.

**Gender Stereotypes:** Stereotypes that women are primarily caregivers restrict their rights to work and leadership. In Tanzania, societal expectations that women belong in the home limit their participation in politics or high-paying jobs, reinforcing inequality and economic dependence.

**Inheritance Discrimination:** Cultural attitudes favoring male inheritance deny women property rights. In Tanzania, customary laws in some regions prevent widows or daughters from inheriting land, leaving them economically vulnerable and violating their rights to equality and security.

#### 15. Explain six efforts which Tanzania has taken to fight against corruption

Corruption refers to the abuse of power or position for personal gain, such as bribery, embezzlement, or nepotism, undermining governance, economic growth, and public trust in Tanzania.

**Establishment of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB):** Tanzania created the PCCB to investigate and prevent corruption, enhancing transparency. The bureau prosecutes cases like public tender fraud, deterring corrupt practices and improving governance, as seen in high-profile cases against officials.



**Anti-Corruption Legislation:** Enacting laws like the Anti-Corruption Act of 2007 strengthens anti-corruption efforts. In Tanzania, this legislation imposes strict penalties for bribery and embezzlement, creating a legal framework to hold public officials accountable and reduce corruption in sectors like healthcare.

**Public Awareness Campaigns:** The government conducts public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about corruption's harms. In Tanzania, initiatives through media and schools encourage reporting corrupt practices, fostering a culture of accountability and reducing corruption in local governance and business.

**E-Governance Initiatives:** Implementing e-governance reduces corruption by digitizing services, minimizing human interaction. In Tanzania, online tax filing and public procurement systems limit opportunities for bribery, enhancing efficiency and transparency in government operations.

**International Cooperation:** Tanzania collaborates with international bodies like the United Nations and World Bank to fight corruption. Through agreements, Tanzania receives technical assistance and funding for anti-corruption programs, such as asset recovery, strengthening efforts to combat global financial crimes.

**Strengthening Judicial Systems:** Improving the judiciary's independence and efficiency targets corruption. In Tanzania, training judges, reducing case backlogs, and ensuring fair trials for corruption cases, like those involving public officials, enhance legal accountability and deter corrupt practices.

#### 16. Evaluate six efforts that Tanzania government has made in promoting science and technology

Science and technology refer to the systematic study of the natural world and the application of knowledge to create tools, processes, and innovations, driving economic growth, healthcare, and education in Tanzania.

**Investment in Research Institutions:** The government invests in research institutions like the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) to advance scientific knowledge. Funding studies on agriculture, such as drought-resistant crops, supports food security and economic development in Tanzania.

**Development of STEM Education:** Promoting Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education in schools and universities builds a skilled workforce. In Tanzania, initiatives like the Big Results Now in Education program equip youth with tech skills, fostering innovation and industrial growth.

**Technological Infrastructure Projects:** Building technological infrastructure, such as broadband networks and ICT hubs, promotes science and technology. In Tanzania, projects like the National ICT Broadband Backbone expand internet access, supporting e-learning, e-governance, and tech startups for national development.

**Partnerships with International Organizations:** Collaborating with bodies like UNESCO and Microsoft enhances science and technology. In Tanzania, partnerships provide funding and expertise for projects like solar energy research, improving energy access and positioning Tanzania as a tech leader in Africa.

Innovation Hubs and Incubators: Establishing innovation hubs and incubators supports tech startups. In Tanzania, hubs in Dar es Salaam and Arusha nurture entrepreneurs in mobile apps and renewable energy, driving job creation and economic growth through science and technology.

Health Technology Initiatives: Promoting health technologies, such as telemedicine and vaccine development, advances science. In Tanzania, the government's support for mHealth programs and COVID-19 response research improves healthcare delivery, reducing disease burdens and enhancing national development.

17. Elaborate three importance and three problems of multipartism in developing countries like Tanzania

Multipartism refers to a political system allowing multiple political parties to compete in elections, fostering democracy, competition, and diverse representation, as seen in Tanzania since the 1990s.

Importance: Enhanced Democracy:

Multipartism strengthens democracy by ensuring political competition and accountability. In Tanzania, parties like Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA) challenge the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), encouraging transparent governance and voter engagement, vital for national development.

Importance: Diverse Representation:

It provides diverse representation, reflecting varied regional and ethnic interests. In Tanzania, multipartism allows minority groups and regions to voice concerns through opposition parties, promoting inclusivity and reducing marginalization for balanced development.

Importance: Policy Innovation:

Multipartism fosters policy innovation through competing ideas. In Tanzania, opposition proposals on economic reforms or education push CCM to adopt creative solutions, enhancing governance and addressing development challenges effectively.

Problems: Political Instability:

Multipartism can lead to political instability through frequent conflicts or protests. In Tanzania, electoral competition has occasionally resulted in tensions, such as post-election disputes, straining governance and diverting resources from development projects.

Problems: Fragmentation of Resources:

It may fragment resources as parties compete for support, reducing efficiency. In Tanzania, multiple parties' campaigns and parallel programs can drain public funds, undermining infrastructure or health initiatives critical for development.

Problems: Ethnic or Regional Divisions:

Multipartism risks exacerbating ethnic or regional divisions, as parties may exploit tribal loyalties. In Tanzania, some opposition parties have been accused of regional bias, potentially deepening social tensions and hindering national unity needed for development.

#### 18. Explain three benefits and three challenges of globalization in developing countries

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and societies through trade, technology, and communication, impacting developing countries like Tanzania by integrating them into the global economy.

##### Benefits: Economic Growth:

Globalization drives economic growth by opening markets for exports and attracting investment. In Tanzania, trade agreements with the European Union and China for coffee and tourism boost GDP, create jobs, and improve living standards, enhancing national development.

##### Benefits: Technological Advancement:

It brings technological advancements, improving productivity and infrastructure. In Tanzania, mobile banking and internet access from global tech firms enhance financial inclusion and education, supporting economic and social development across developing countries.

##### Benefits: Cultural Exchange:

Globalization fosters cultural exchange, enriching societies through diverse ideas. In Tanzania, exposure to global music, education, and tourism promotes cultural pride and economic opportunities, such as through cultural festivals attracting international visitors.

##### Challenges: Economic Dependence:

Globalization can create economic dependence on foreign markets, risking instability. In Tanzania, reliance on commodity exports like gold, with fluctuating global prices, makes the economy vulnerable to external shocks, hindering sustainable development.

##### Challenges: Cultural Erosion:

It may cause cultural erosion by overshadowing local traditions with Western influences. In Tanzania, the dominance of global media and consumer goods can dilute Swahili or tribal cultures, challenging national identity and social cohesion in developing countries.

##### Challenges: Inequality and Exploitation:

Globalization can exacerbate inequality and exploitation, as multinational corporations prioritize profits over local welfare. In Tanzania, foreign mining companies may exploit resources with minimal benefit to locals, widening income gaps and undermining equitable development in developing nations.