

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

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

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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. Differentiate a government from a state

- **Government:** A government refers to the group of people or institutions that hold the authority to make and enforce laws, manage public affairs, and administer the state's policies. In Tanzania, the government consists of elected officials, such as the President, parliament, and ministries, which operate under the Constitution to govern the country's day-to-day activities and implement policies like education and healthcare.
- **State:** A state, on the other hand, is a political entity with a defined territory, population, and sovereignty, recognized internationally as a legal entity. In Tanzania, the state encompasses the entire nation, including its geographical boundaries, 63 million citizens, and its sovereign status within East Africa, distinct from the temporary leadership of any specific government.

2. Give four demerits of scientific advances and technological change

- **Unemployment:** Scientific advances and technological change can lead to unemployment by automating jobs, reducing the need for human labor. In Tanzania, the introduction of automated machinery in agriculture or manufacturing might displace rural farmers or factory workers, increasing joblessness if new skills training is not provided.
- **Environmental Degradation:** Technological advancements, such as industrialization, can cause environmental degradation through pollution and resource depletion. In Tanzania, mining technologies for gold or natural gas can lead to deforestation, water contamination, and loss of biodiversity, threatening ecosystems like the Serengeti.
- **Social Inequality:** Scientific progress can exacerbate social inequality, as access to new technologies is often limited to the wealthy or urban populations. In Tanzania, rural communities may lack access to advanced healthcare technologies, widening the gap between urban and rural health outcomes and economic opportunities.
- **Ethical Concerns:** Technological changes raise ethical concerns, such as privacy invasion or misuse of artificial intelligence. In Tanzania, the rapid adoption of digital technologies for surveillance or data collection could infringe on citizens' privacy rights, creating public distrust and ethical dilemmas in governance and business.

3. Identify four problems which hinder progress of women's organizations

- **Limited Funding:** One problem is limited funding, as women's organizations in Tanzania often struggle to secure financial resources for programs addressing gender equality, education, and economic empowerment. This restricts their ability to scale initiatives and advocate effectively for women's rights.
- **Cultural Barriers:** Cultural norms and patriarchal attitudes hinder progress by discouraging women's participation in leadership roles within organizations. In Tanzania, traditional beliefs that prioritize men's roles can limit women's involvement in decision-making, undermining the effectiveness of women's groups.
- **Lack of Education:** Many women in Tanzania lack access to education, which hinders their ability to lead or participate in women's organizations. Illiteracy or low educational attainment can prevent

women from understanding legal rights, developing skills, or advocating for policy changes, stalling organizational growth.

- **Political Marginalization:** Women's organizations face political marginalization, as they may lack influence in policy-making circles dominated by men. In Tanzania, this can result in women's issues, such as gender-based violence or reproductive rights, being overlooked in national agendas, limiting organizational impact.

4. Describe four branches of philosophy

- **Metaphysics:** Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy that explores the nature of reality, existence, and the universe. It addresses questions like "What is real?" and "What is the nature of being?" In Tanzania, metaphysical inquiries might include debates about the spiritual beliefs of indigenous cultures versus modern scientific views.
- **Epistemology:** Epistemology focuses on the nature, sources, and limits of knowledge, asking "How do we know what we know?" In Tanzania, this could involve studying how traditional knowledge, such as herbal medicine, is validated alongside scientific methods in education and healthcare.
- **Ethics:** Ethics deals with moral principles, values, and what constitutes right and wrong behavior. In Tanzania, ethical philosophy might explore issues like corruption, land rights, or gender equality, guiding societal norms and governance policies.
- **Aesthetics:** Aesthetics examines the nature of beauty, art, and taste. In Tanzania, this branch could analyze the cultural significance of traditional art forms, such as Maasai beadwork or Swahili poetry, and their role in expressing national identity and creativity.

5. Briefly explain four aspects of globalization

- **Economic Integration:** One aspect of globalization is economic integration, where countries connect through trade, investment, and financial markets. In Tanzania, this is seen in its participation in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), allowing exports like coffee and tourism services to reach global markets, fostering economic growth but also increasing competition.
- **Cultural Exchange:** Cultural exchange is another aspect, involving the spread of ideas, values, and practices across borders. In Tanzania, globalization brings Western music, fashion, and media, influencing local cultures, such as urban youth adopting global hip-hop styles, while also promoting Tanzanian culture internationally through tourism.
- **Technological Advancements:** Globalization is driven by technological advancements, such as the internet and mobile phones, connecting people worldwide. In Tanzania, mobile technology has revolutionized banking, education, and communication, enabling rural farmers to access market prices but also exposing them to digital divides and cyber risks.
- **Political Interdependence:** Political interdependence is an aspect where nations collaborate on global issues like climate change and security. In Tanzania, this is evident in its membership in the United Nations and African Union, aligning with international policies on human rights and sustainable development, though it may face pressure from global powers.

6. Suggest four ways of combating environmental degradation

- **Reforestation and Afforestation:** One way to combat environmental degradation is through reforestation and afforestation, planting trees to restore forests and prevent soil erosion. In Tanzania, initiatives like the National Forest Programme plant millions of trees annually in areas like the Eastern Arc Mountains to combat deforestation caused by agriculture and logging.
- **Sustainable Agriculture:** Promoting sustainable agriculture practices, such as crop rotation and organic farming, can reduce environmental degradation. In Tanzania, encouraging farmers to use eco-friendly methods instead of chemical fertilizers helps preserve soil fertility and reduce water pollution in regions like the Kilimanjaro area.
- **Pollution Control Measures:** Implementing pollution control measures, such as stricter industrial emission standards and waste management, can combat degradation. In Tanzania, regulations on mining operations and urban waste disposal in cities like Dar es Salaam aim to reduce air and water pollution, protecting ecosystems and public health.
- **Conservation Education:** Raising awareness through conservation education can encourage community participation in protecting the environment. In Tanzania, programs educating citizens about wildlife conservation in national parks like the Serengeti and reducing plastic use in coastal areas foster sustainable behaviors and reduce environmental harm.

7. Identify four measures which Tanzania has taken to enhance privatization

- **Liberalization of Markets:** One measure is the liberalization of markets, reducing state control over industries to encourage private sector participation. In Tanzania, since the 1980s, the government has deregulated sectors like telecommunications, allowing companies like Vodacom to operate, boosting competition and investment.
- **Privatization of State-Owned Enterprises:** Tanzania has privatized state-owned enterprises, such as the Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO) and parastatals in agriculture and manufacturing. This has attracted private investors, improved efficiency, and reduced government financial burdens, as seen in the sale of hotels and breweries in the 1990s and 2000s.
- **Legal and Regulatory Reforms:** The government has introduced legal and regulatory reforms to support privatization, such as the Investment Act of 1997. These laws provide incentives for private investors, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and protect property rights, encouraging private sector growth in industries like mining and tourism.
- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Tanzania has promoted public-private partnerships to enhance privatization, collaborating with private entities on infrastructure projects. Examples include PPPs in road construction and water supply, where private companies manage utilities, improving service delivery and attracting foreign investment.

8. Give four roles of national constitution

Establishing Governance Structure: One role of the national constitution is to establish the structure of governance, defining the roles of the executive, legislature, and judiciary. In Tanzania, the Constitution of the United Republic (1977, amended) outlines the presidency, parliament, and courts, ensuring a clear separation of powers for effective governance.

- **Protecting Citizens' Rights:** The constitution protects citizens' rights, such as freedom of speech, assembly, and equality before the law. In Tanzania, it guarantees rights like education and healthcare, serving as a legal framework to safeguard individuals from discrimination and abuse, as seen in cases addressing gender equality.
- **Providing Legal Authority:** It provides legal authority for laws and policies, ensuring they align with constitutional principles. In Tanzania, all legislation, such as the Land Act or Education Act, must conform to the constitution, maintaining legal consistency and stability in governance and development initiatives.
- **Promoting National Unity:** The constitution promotes national unity by recognizing cultural diversity and establishing a unified legal framework. In Tanzania, it includes provisions for Swahili as the national language and recognizes the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, fostering cohesion among diverse ethnic groups and regions.

9. Explain four strategies of dealing with globalization challenges in Tanzania

- **Economic Diversification:** One strategy is economic diversification to reduce reliance on a few commodities, mitigating globalization's risks like fluctuating prices. In Tanzania, the government promotes industries like tourism, manufacturing, and technology alongside traditional exports like coffee, enhancing economic resilience against global market volatility.
- **Strengthening Local Industries:** Strengthening local industries through subsidies, training, and infrastructure development helps compete in global markets. In Tanzania, supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in agriculture and crafts enables them to meet international standards, reducing dependence on foreign imports and protecting local jobs.
- **Enhancing Education and Skills:** Improving education and skills training prepares Tanzanians for global competition. The government invests in STEM education, vocational training, and digital literacy, equipping youth to adapt to technological changes driven by globalization, such as in the tech sector or multinational companies operating in Tanzania.
- **Regional Cooperation:** Engaging in regional cooperation, such as through the East African Community (EAC), helps address globalization challenges collectively. Tanzania collaborates with neighboring countries on trade, security, and infrastructure, amplifying its voice in global negotiations and cushioning against external economic pressures.

10. Suggest four strategies to be employed for Tanzania to harness power and energy resources

- **Investing in Renewable Energy:** One strategy is investing in renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, to harness sustainable power. In Tanzania, projects like the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project on the Rufiji River and solar farms in rural areas aim to increase clean energy access, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and addressing energy shortages.
- **Improving Energy Infrastructure:** Enhancing energy infrastructure, including transmission lines and distribution networks, ensures efficient power utilization. In Tanzania, upgrading the national grid and rural electrification programs connect remote areas to power, supporting industrial growth and improving living standards.

- Promoting Public-Private Partnerships: Encouraging public-private partnerships (PPPs) in energy development attracts investment for power projects. In Tanzania, collaborations with companies for geothermal energy in the Rift Valley or gas projects in Mtwara leverage private expertise and funding, boosting energy capacity and reliability.
- Energy Conservation Campaigns: Launching energy conservation campaigns educates citizens and businesses on efficient use of power. In Tanzania, initiatives promoting energy-saving appliances, solar cooking, and reducing industrial waste help manage demand, extend resource availability, and support sustainable energy use across urban and rural areas.

11. Elaborate five ways of promoting sustainable positive cultural values in Tanzania

- Education and Awareness Campaigns: One way is through education and awareness campaigns that teach the importance of cultural values like respect, unity, and hospitality. In Tanzania, schools and community programs use Swahili literature, traditional dances, and history lessons to instill values, ensuring they are passed to younger generations sustainably.
- Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Preserving cultural heritage, such as historical sites, oral traditions, and artifacts, promotes positive values. In Tanzania, protecting places like Stone Town in Zanzibar and promoting Maasai cultural festivals maintains identity and pride, encouraging sustainable appreciation among locals and tourists.
- Community Engagement: Engaging communities in cultural activities, such as festivals and rituals, fosters positive values like cooperation and respect. In Tanzania, events like the Bagamoyo Arts Festival bring together diverse groups, reinforcing unity and cultural pride, ensuring sustainability through active participation.
- Integration with Modern Practices: Integrating cultural values with modern practices ensures their relevance and sustainability. In Tanzania, blending traditional leadership roles with democratic governance or incorporating Swahili proverbs into business ethics maintains cultural values while adapting to globalization, promoting long-term positivity.
- Legislation and Policy Support: Enacting laws and policies that protect cultural values supports their sustainability. In Tanzania, the government's cultural heritage policies and laws against cultural erosion, such as banning harmful practices while promoting traditional arts, ensure positive values like equality and respect endure across generations.

12. Learning Philosophy is very important for development of oneself and the nation. Give six points to support the argument.

- Critical Thinking Skills: Philosophy teaches critical thinking, enabling individuals to analyze problems deeply and make informed decisions. In Tanzania, this skill helps citizens and leaders address challenges like poverty or corruption, fostering personal and national development through reasoned solutions.
- Moral and Ethical Guidance: Philosophy provides moral and ethical frameworks, guiding individuals and societies toward just actions. In Tanzania, studying ethics can help combat corruption, promote gender equality, and build a moral foundation for national progress, enhancing societal development.

- **Self-Understanding:** Learning philosophy fosters self-understanding, helping individuals reflect on their values and purpose. In Tanzania, this personal growth enables citizens to contribute meaningfully to community initiatives, such as education or health, driving individual and national development.
- **Cultural Preservation:** Philosophy supports the preservation of cultural values by exploring their meanings and histories. In Tanzania, studying indigenous philosophies alongside Western thought preserves Swahili and tribal wisdom, strengthening national identity and cohesion, which are vital for development.
- **Policy Formulation:** Philosophical knowledge aids in formulating effective policies by addressing fundamental questions about justice, freedom, and equality. In Tanzania, philosophers can advise on policies for education, healthcare, and governance, ensuring they align with national aspirations and promote sustainable development.
- **Global Competitiveness:** Understanding philosophy enhances global competitiveness by preparing Tanzanians to engage with international ideas and challenges. By studying global philosophical traditions, Tanzanian leaders and scholars can negotiate better in international forums, driving economic and cultural development on a global stage.

13. Elaborate seven ways in which good governance boosts national development in African countries.

- **Economic Growth:** Good governance fosters economic growth by ensuring transparent and efficient management of resources. In Tanzania, policies reducing corruption and improving public financial management, like those under the Public Procurement Act, attract investment, boost industries, and enhance national development.
- **Political Stability:** Good governance promotes political stability by upholding the rule of law and democratic principles. In African countries like Tanzania, stable governments reduce conflict, enabling long-term planning for infrastructure, education, and health, which are crucial for national development.
- **Social Equity:** Effective governance ensures social equity by addressing poverty and inequality through inclusive policies. In Tanzania, initiatives like free primary education and health insurance for the poor, supported by good governance, reduce disparities, fostering social cohesion and development.
- **Institutional Strengthening:** Good governance strengthens institutions, such as the judiciary and civil service, ensuring they function effectively. In Tanzania, an independent judiciary and efficient bureaucracy support legal enforcement and service delivery, driving national progress in areas like trade and agriculture.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Governance that prioritizes environmental protection boosts development sustainably. In Tanzania, policies regulating mining and conserving national parks like the Serengeti ensure resource use aligns with long-term ecological health, supporting tourism and economic stability.
- **Public Participation:** Encouraging public participation in decision-making enhances development outcomes. In Tanzania, good governance involves citizens in local governance, such as through village councils, ensuring policies reflect community needs, like water access or rural electrification, promoting inclusive growth.

- Foreign Investment: Good governance attracts foreign investment by creating a predictable and fair business environment. In Tanzania, anti-corruption measures, property rights protection, and stable policies draw investors in sectors like mining and tourism, fueling economic development across Africa.

14. Explain five importance of good communication

- Effective Decision-Making: Good communication ensures effective decision-making by facilitating clear exchange of information among stakeholders. In Tanzania, when government officials, businesses, and communities communicate well, policies like agricultural reforms are better understood and implemented, enhancing development outcomes.
- Building Trust: It builds trust between individuals, organizations, and governments. In Tanzania, transparent communication about public projects, such as road construction, fosters trust between citizens and leaders, reducing misunderstandings and promoting cooperation for national progress.
- Conflict Resolution: Good communication aids in resolving conflicts by enabling dialogue and understanding. In Tanzania, effective communication in tribal or political disputes, such as those in rural areas, prevents escalation, ensuring peace and stability essential for development.
- Enhancing Productivity: It enhances productivity by ensuring instructions and goals are clearly conveyed. In Tanzanian workplaces, such as factories or schools, clear communication between managers and employees or teachers and students improves efficiency, supporting economic and educational growth.
- Promoting Cultural Understanding: Good communication promotes cultural understanding by bridging linguistic and cultural divides. In Tanzania, using Swahili alongside English in official settings or community programs fosters unity among diverse ethnic groups, strengthening social cohesion and national development.

15. Give six points to justify the reason for Tanzania to cooperate with other countries

- Economic Growth: Cooperation with other countries boosts Tanzania's economic growth through trade and investment. Partnerships with nations like China for infrastructure projects or the European Union for agricultural exports enhance Tanzania's economy, creating jobs and increasing GDP.
- Technological Advancement: Collaborating internationally brings technological advancements to Tanzania. Working with countries like Japan or the United States on renewable energy or digital infrastructure helps Tanzania adopt innovations, improving sectors like healthcare and education for national development.
- Regional Stability: Cooperation ensures regional stability by addressing shared security challenges. Tanzania's collaboration with East African Community (EAC) members and the African Union on peacekeeping and border security maintains peace, enabling development in the region and beyond.
- Access to Resources: Partnering with other nations provides access to resources like expertise, funding, and technology. Tanzania benefits from international aid for health programs, such as HIV/AIDS initiatives from the U.S., and climate funding from global bodies, supporting sustainable development.

- Cultural Exchange: Cooperation fosters cultural exchange, enriching Tanzania's cultural landscape. Engaging with countries like India or Brazil through education exchanges or tourism promotes mutual understanding, boosting Tanzania's global image and supporting cultural tourism for economic growth.
- Climate Change Mitigation: International cooperation is vital for addressing climate change, a global challenge. Tanzania works with nations and organizations like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to adopt sustainable practices, protecting resources like the Serengeti and coastal areas, ensuring long-term development.

16. Analyze five contributions of science and technology to development

- Economic Growth: Science and technology drive economic growth by improving productivity and innovation. In Tanzania, advancements like mobile banking (M-Pesa) and agricultural technologies, such as drought-resistant crops, boost industries, create jobs, and enhance GDP, supporting national development.
- Healthcare Improvements: They contribute to healthcare by developing new treatments and diagnostics. In Tanzania, science has introduced vaccines, telemedicine, and mosquito nets to combat malaria, improving life expectancy and reducing disease burdens, which are critical for human development.
- Education Enhancement: Science and technology enhance education through digital learning tools and access to information. In Tanzania, e-learning platforms and computer labs in schools expand educational opportunities, equipping youth with skills for global competition and national progress.
- Infrastructure Development: Technological innovations improve infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and water systems. In Tanzania, science-based engineering for hydroelectric dams and solar panels supports reliable energy and transport, facilitating trade and urban growth for development.
- Environmental Management: Science and technology aid environmental management through sustainable practices. In Tanzania, remote sensing for wildlife conservation in the Serengeti and clean energy solutions reduce environmental degradation, ensuring resources for future generations and supporting sustainable development.

17. Explain three roles of UNICEF and three roles of UNESCO

UNICEF Roles:

- Child Health and Nutrition: UNICEF focuses on improving child health and nutrition, providing vaccines, nutritional supplements, and healthcare services. In Tanzania, UNICEF supports programs like immunization campaigns and maternal health initiatives, reducing child mortality and enhancing well-being.
- Education Access: It promotes access to quality education for children, especially in underserved areas. In Tanzania, UNICEF funds school-building projects and teacher training, ensuring children, particularly girls, attend school, fostering human development.

- **Child Protection:** UNICEF works to protect children from violence, exploitation, and abuse. In Tanzania, it addresses issues like child labor and trafficking through awareness campaigns and legal support, safeguarding children's rights for long-term societal development.

UNESCO Roles:

- **Education for All:** UNESCO promotes education for all, focusing on literacy and inclusive learning. In Tanzania, it supports initiatives like adult literacy programs and vocational training, enhancing human capital and national development through education.
- **Cultural Preservation:** It preserves cultural heritage and promotes cultural diversity. In Tanzania, UNESCO aids in conserving sites like Stone Town and supports cultural festivals, maintaining national identity and boosting tourism for economic growth.
- **Scientific Research:** UNESCO fosters scientific research and collaboration for sustainable development. In Tanzania, it supports studies on climate change and biodiversity in areas like the Serengeti, contributing to environmental sustainability and global knowledge.

18. Analyze six effects of unemployment to the developing countries

- **Poverty Increase:** Unemployment increases poverty by reducing household incomes, making it difficult for families to meet basic needs. In Tanzania, unemployed individuals, particularly in rural areas, struggle with food security and healthcare, perpetuating a cycle of poverty that hinders national development.
- **Social Instability:** High unemployment can lead to social instability, including crime and unrest. In Tanzania, unemployed youth in urban centers like Dar es Salaam may engage in theft or join gangs, straining law enforcement and undermining community safety and national stability.
- **Reduced Economic Growth:** Unemployment hampers economic growth by decreasing consumer spending and productivity. In Tanzania, a large unemployed population limits demand for goods and services, slowing industrial growth and reducing tax revenues needed for public services, stunting development.
- **Health Deterioration:** Unemployment negatively affects health, as individuals lack resources for proper nutrition and medical care. In Tanzania, unemployed people face higher rates of malnutrition and stress-related illnesses, reducing overall health outcomes and placing burdens on the healthcare system.
- **Educational Decline:** Unemployment can lead to a decline in education, as families prioritize immediate income over schooling. In Tanzania, children from unemployed households may drop out to work or beg, limiting human capital development and long-term economic potential for the country.
- **Brain Drain:** Unemployment contributes to brain drain, as skilled individuals emigrate for better opportunities. In Tanzania, educated professionals, such as doctors and engineers, may leave for countries with higher job prospects, depleting the nation of talent needed for development and exacerbating economic challenges.