

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. Briefly explain two components of culture

- Knowledge: One component of culture is knowledge, which refers to the shared information, skills, and understanding that a group of people possess and pass down through generations. In Tanzania, this includes traditional knowledge about agriculture, such as crop rotation techniques used by local farmers, which has been handed down orally for centuries. Knowledge shapes how individuals interact with their environment and each other, forming a crucial part of cultural identity.
- Beliefs: Another component of culture is beliefs, which encompass the values, norms, and spiritual or religious convictions held by a community. In Tanzania, beliefs are evident in the widespread practice of various religions, such as Christianity, Islam, and indigenous spiritual traditions, which influence social behaviors, rituals, and moral standards. These beliefs guide daily life and foster a sense of unity and shared purpose among people.

2. (a) Define the term epistemology

Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature, sources, and limits of knowledge. It explores questions about how we know what we know, what constitutes justified belief, and the reliability of different types of knowledge, such as empirical, rational, or intuitive. In a Tanzanian context, epistemology might be studied to understand how traditional knowledge systems coexist with modern scientific knowledge in education and decision-making.

(b) Mention four sources of knowledge

- Sensory Experience: One source of knowledge is sensory experience, where individuals gain understanding through their senses—sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. For example, Tanzanian farmers learn about soil quality and weather patterns by observing and feeling the land, which informs their agricultural practices.
- Reasoning: Reasoning involves using logic and critical thinking to derive knowledge. In Tanzania, reasoning is used in academic institutions and governance to analyze problems, such as economic policies, and develop solutions based on logical deduction.
- Authority: Knowledge can also come from authority figures, such as teachers, religious leaders, or government officials. In Tanzania, traditional leaders often pass down cultural knowledge, while modern authorities like educators provide scientific and historical knowledge to students.
- Intuition: Intuition is another source of knowledge, involving instinctive understanding without conscious reasoning. In Tanzanian society, intuition might guide elders in resolving community disputes or individuals in making quick decisions during emergencies, based on cultural instincts and experience.

3. State two objectives of Tanzanian foreign policy

Promotion of Peace and Security: One objective of Tanzanian foreign policy is to promote peace and security, both regionally and internationally. Tanzania actively participates in peacekeeping missions, such as those under the United Nations, and supports regional stability in East Africa through its membership in the East African Community (EAC) and the African Union (AU), aiming to prevent conflicts and foster cooperation.

Economic Development through Cooperation: Another objective is to enhance economic development through international cooperation and trade partnerships. Tanzania seeks to attract foreign investment, secure development aid, and expand markets for its exports, such as coffee and tea, by maintaining diplomatic relations with countries like China, the United States, and European nations.

4. Enumerate four principles of democratic government

- Rule of Law: One principle of democratic government is the rule of law, where all individuals and institutions, including the government, are accountable to laws that are publicly known, consistently applied, and fairly enforced. In Tanzania, this ensures that citizens' rights are protected, and no one is above the law, fostering trust in the legal system.
- Participation: Participation is a key principle, allowing citizens to engage in the political process through voting, running for office, or joining civil society organizations. In Tanzania, this is evident in regular elections and the involvement of citizens in local governance, promoting inclusivity and representation.
- Equality: Equality ensures that all citizens have equal rights and opportunities, regardless of race, gender, or religion. In Tanzania, this principle is upheld through policies aimed at gender equality and anti-discrimination laws, ensuring fair access to education, healthcare, and employment.
- Transparency: Transparency requires that government actions and decisions are open and accessible to the public. In Tanzania, this principle is supported by initiatives like public audits and freedom of information laws, enabling citizens to hold leaders accountable and reduce corruption.

5. Mention four forms of democratic government

- Presidential Democracy: One form of democratic government is presidential democracy, where an elected president serves as both head of state and head of government, with a separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. An example is the United States, but Tanzania, while having a president, operates more as a hybrid system with parliamentary elements.
- Parliamentary Democracy: Parliamentary democracy is another form, where the executive branch derives its legitimacy from the legislature, and the head of government (prime minister) is typically the leader of the majority party in parliament. Countries like the United Kingdom follow this model, though Tanzania has a semi-presidential system with a strong presidential role.
- Federal Democracy: Federal democracy involves a system where power is divided between a central government and regional or state governments, allowing for local autonomy within a unified nation. Examples include Canada and Germany, but Tanzania operates as a unitary state with centralized governance, not a federal system.
- Direct Democracy: Direct democracy allows citizens to vote directly on laws and policies, rather than through elected representatives. While rare on a large scale, Switzerland uses referendums extensively; in Tanzania, direct democracy is limited to local referendums or community decision-making, not nationwide governance.

6. Briefly describe four aspects of development

- **Economic Growth:** One aspect of development is economic growth, which refers to the increase in a country's production of goods and services, typically measured by GDP. In Tanzania, economic growth is pursued through industrialization, agriculture modernization, and tourism, aiming to improve living standards and reduce poverty.
- **Social Progress:** Social progress is another aspect, focusing on improvements in education, healthcare, and social welfare. In Tanzania, this includes expanding access to primary education and reducing child mortality rates, which enhance the quality of life and social cohesion.
- **Political Stability:** Political stability is crucial for development, ensuring a peaceful environment for governance and policy implementation. In Tanzania, maintaining political stability through democratic elections and conflict resolution supports long-term development projects and foreign investment.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Environmental sustainability is an essential aspect, involving the responsible use of natural resources to meet current needs without compromising future generations. In Tanzania, efforts like conservation of the Serengeti and sustainable fishing practices reflect this commitment to balancing development with environmental protection.

7. (a) Differentiate globalization from Neo-colonialism

- **Globalization:** Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and integration of economies, cultures, and societies worldwide through trade, technology, and communication. In Tanzania, globalization is seen in the adoption of mobile technology, international trade partnerships, and cultural exchanges, such as the influence of global music and fashion. It generally promotes mutual benefits but can also lead to cultural homogenization.
- **Neo-colonialism:** Neo-colonialism describes the continued economic and political dominance of former colonial powers or other powerful nations over less developed countries, often through economic exploitation or cultural imposition. In Tanzania, neo-colonialism might be observed in the influence of multinational corporations in resource extraction, such as mining, where profits often benefit foreign entities more than local communities, perpetuating dependency.

(b) List four driving forces of globalization

- **Technological Advancements:** One driving force of globalization is technological advancements, particularly in communication and transportation, such as the internet and air travel. In Tanzania, mobile phones and internet connectivity have enabled businesses to reach global markets and facilitated cultural exchanges.
- **Trade Liberalization:** Trade liberalization, involving the reduction of tariffs and trade barriers, is another force. Tanzania's participation in international trade agreements, like those with the East African Community (EAC), has opened markets for its exports, driving economic globalization.
- **Cultural Exchange:** Cultural exchange, through media, tourism, and migration, drives globalization by spreading ideas and practices worldwide. In Tanzania, the popularity of global music genres like hip-hop and the influx of tourists to sites like Zanzibar illustrate this cultural integration.

Economic Integration: Economic integration, such as regional blocs and multinational corporations, is a key force. Tanzania's involvement in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) promotes economic ties with other African nations, enhancing global economic connectivity.

8. Mention four negative impacts of dependence on foreign nations

- Economic Dependence: One negative impact is economic dependence, where a country relies heavily on foreign aid or investment, undermining self-sufficiency. In Tanzania, reliance on foreign loans for development projects can lead to debt burdens and loss of economic autonomy.
- Loss of Cultural Identity: Dependence can result in the loss of cultural identity as foreign influences dominate local traditions. In Tanzania, the influx of Western media and consumer goods might erode traditional practices, such as local languages or dances, in favor of global trends.
- Political Interference: Another impact is political interference, where foreign nations exert influence over domestic policies, potentially undermining sovereignty. In Tanzania, foreign donors might pressure the government on policy decisions, such as economic reforms, to align with their interests.
- Environmental Degradation: Dependence on foreign nations for resources or industries can lead to environmental degradation. In Tanzania, foreign mining companies might exploit natural resources like gold, causing deforestation and pollution, which harms local ecosystems and communities.

9. Describe four effects of drug abuse to the youth in Tanzania

- Health Deterioration: One effect of drug abuse among Tanzanian youth is health deterioration, including mental health issues like depression, physical ailments like liver damage, and increased risk of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS. This impacts their ability to contribute to society and their overall well-being.
- Educational Decline: Drug abuse leads to a decline in educational performance, as youth may skip school, fail exams, or drop out altogether due to addiction. In Tanzania, this is a significant concern in urban areas where drug use is more prevalent, reducing the future workforce's skills and productivity.
- Increased Crime Rates: Drug abuse contributes to increased crime rates, as youth may engage in theft, violence, or drug trafficking to fund their addiction. In Tanzanian cities like Dar es Salaam, drug-related crimes strain law enforcement and destabilize communities.
- Social Isolation: Youth involved in drug abuse often face social isolation, as family and friends may reject them, and they withdraw from community activities. In Tanzania, this can lead to a loss of cultural and social ties, exacerbating mental health issues and reducing community cohesion.

10. Mention four functions of the executive as an organ of the government

- Policy Formulation: One function of the executive is policy formulation, where it develops and proposes laws and regulations to address national issues. In Tanzania, the president and cabinet

create policies like those for economic development or education, which are then debated in parliament.

- **Implementation of Laws:** The executive implements laws passed by the legislature, ensuring they are enforced across the country. In Tanzania, this includes the president and ministries executing policies, such as health programs or infrastructure projects, to meet national goals.
- **Foreign Relations:** The executive manages foreign relations, negotiating treaties and representing the country internationally. In Tanzania, the president and foreign affairs ministry engage with other nations, such as through the United Nations or African Union, to secure partnerships and aid.
- **National Defense:** Another function is national defense, where the executive oversees the military and security forces to protect the country. In Tanzania, the president, as commander-in-chief, ensures the Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF) maintain security and respond to threats, both internal and external.

11. Rostow's theory of economic growth does not provide answers to Tanzania's underdevelopment problems. Discuss

- **Lack of Historical Context:** Rostow's theory of economic growth, which outlines stages from traditional society to high mass consumption, assumes a linear and universal path to development that may not apply to Tanzania's unique historical context. Tanzania's colonial history, characterized by extractive economic policies under British rule, left it with a legacy of underdevelopment, including limited industrial infrastructure, which Rostow's model does not adequately address as it focuses on Western industrialization patterns.
- **Overemphasis on Capital Accumulation:** Rostow's theory heavily emphasizes capital accumulation and investment as drivers of growth, but Tanzania faces challenges like insufficient domestic capital, reliance on foreign aid, and a predominantly agrarian economy. The model fails to account for structural barriers such as low savings rates, poor access to credit for rural farmers, and the need for social infrastructure, which are critical to Tanzania's development but not prioritized in Rostow's framework.
- **Neglect of Social and Cultural Factors:** The theory does not consider social and cultural factors that hinder development in Tanzania, such as traditional land tenure systems, gender inequality, and cultural resistance to rapid modernization. For instance, Tanzania's efforts to modernize agriculture often face resistance due to cultural practices around land ownership, which Rostow's model overlooks, rendering it less relevant to Tanzania's underdevelopment challenges.
- **Inadequate Focus on External Dependencies:** Rostow's theory assumes internal factors drive growth, but Tanzania's underdevelopment is heavily influenced by external dependencies, such as reliance on commodity exports, foreign debt, and neo-colonial economic relationships. The theory does not address how global trade imbalances, fluctuating commodity prices (e.g., coffee and tea), and foreign exploitation of resources like gold mining perpetuate Tanzania's underdevelopment, making it an incomplete tool for analysis.

12. Elaborate three achievements of COMESA and give three reasons on why in 2000 Tanzanian government decided to withdraw from COMESA

Achievement: Trade Facilitation: One achievement of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is the facilitation of trade among member states through reduced tariffs and trade barriers. This has enabled Tanzania, during its membership, to access larger markets for its agricultural products, such as coffee and cashews, boosting regional trade and economic integration before its withdrawal in 2000.

Achievement: Infrastructure Development: COMESA has supported infrastructure development, such as transport and communication networks, to enhance regional connectivity. For Tanzania, this included projects like road improvements linking it to other member states, facilitating easier movement of goods and people, which was a significant benefit during its time in COMESA.

Achievement: Regional Peace and Security: Another achievement is promoting regional peace and security through cooperation on conflict resolution and economic stability. COMESA's initiatives helped Tanzania collaborate with neighboring countries to address regional conflicts, such as those in the Great Lakes region, fostering a stable environment for trade and development during its membership.

Reason for Withdrawal: Overlapping Memberships: One reason Tanzania withdrew from COMESA in 2000 was the challenge of overlapping memberships with other regional organizations, notably the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC). Managing multiple memberships created administrative and financial burdens, as well as conflicting obligations, prompting Tanzania to prioritize the EAC for regional integration.

Reason for Withdrawal: Trade Competition: Tanzania faced intense trade competition within COMESA, particularly from larger economies like Kenya and Uganda, which had more developed industrial bases. This competition disadvantaged Tanzanian industries, as they struggled to compete in the regional market, leading the government to withdraw to focus on more favorable trade arrangements within the EAC.

Reason for Withdrawal: Strategic Realignment: The decision also reflected a strategic realignment to strengthen ties within the EAC, which Tanzania deemed more relevant for its economic and political interests. The EAC offered a smaller, more cohesive bloc with historical ties, making it a better fit for Tanzania's development goals compared to the broader and more complex COMESA framework.

13. Explain six advantages of cultural elements in Tanzania

Promotion of National Identity: Cultural elements in Tanzania, such as Swahili language, traditional dances like the Ngoma, and national festivals, promote a strong sense of national identity. This unity helps bridge ethnic divides among the 120+ ethnic groups, fostering social cohesion and pride, which is essential for national stability and development.

Tourism Attraction: Tanzania's rich cultural heritage, including the Maasai's traditional practices and the historical Stone Town in Zanzibar, attracts tourists, boosting the economy. Cultural tourism generates revenue, creates jobs, and enhances Tanzania's global visibility, as visitors seek authentic cultural experiences, supporting local communities economically.

Preservation of History: Cultural elements preserve Tanzania's history, such as oral traditions, artifacts, and archaeological sites like Olduvai Gorge. This historical continuity educates current and future generations about their roots, maintaining a connection to the past and informing national policies on heritage conservation.

Social Cohesion: Cultural practices, such as communal ceremonies and music, foster social cohesion by bringing communities together. In Tanzania, events like the Bagamoyo Arts Festival encourage participation across tribes, reducing social tensions and building a shared cultural framework that supports peaceful coexistence.

Economic Opportunities: Cultural elements provide economic opportunities through crafts, music, and art. Tanzanian artisans create traditional items like Maasai beadwork and sisal baskets for sale locally and internationally, while musicians and dancers perform at events, contributing to livelihoods and local economies.

Educational Value: Cultural elements offer educational value by teaching values, ethics, and skills through storytelling, proverbs, and rituals. In Tanzania, elders pass down knowledge about agriculture, medicine, and governance through cultural practices, enriching education systems and fostering intergenerational learning.

14. Analyze six factors which contribute to discrimination and exploitation of women in Tanzanian society

Gender Norms and Stereotypes: Deep-rooted gender norms and stereotypes, such as the belief that women are primarily caregivers, contribute to discrimination in Tanzania. These norms limit women's access to education and employment, reinforcing their exploitation in roles like unpaid domestic work or low-wage labor in agriculture.

Economic Dependence: Economic dependence on men or families often leads to women's exploitation, as many lack independent income sources. In rural Tanzania, women working in subsistence farming may face exploitation by landowners or husbands, with limited legal or financial recourse due to poverty and lack of resources.

Lack of Education: Limited access to education for women, particularly in rural areas, fuels discrimination by restricting their opportunities for economic empowerment and decision-making. In Tanzania, girls are sometimes pulled out of school for marriage or domestic duties, making them vulnerable to exploitation in later life, such as in abusive relationships.

Legal and Policy Gaps: Despite progress, gaps in legal enforcement and policies perpetuate discrimination. In Tanzania, some customary laws conflict with national laws, allowing practices like early marriage or female genital mutilation (FGM) to continue, exploiting women and denying them equal rights under the law.

Cultural Practices: Certain cultural practices, such as dowry systems and traditional inheritance laws, discriminate against women by prioritizing male heirs. In Tanzanian societies, women may lose land or property rights upon divorce or a husband's death, leading to economic exploitation and dependency.

Social Attitudes and Patriarchy: Patriarchal social attitudes that view men as superior reinforce discrimination and exploitation. In Tanzania, these attitudes manifest in workplace harassment, domestic violence, and political underrepresentation, where women face barriers to leadership roles and are often exploited in both private and public spheres.

15. Evaluate six responsibilities of a Tanzanian citizen

Obedying the Law: One responsibility of a Tanzanian citizen is to obey the law, ensuring social order and stability. This includes adhering to national laws, such as traffic regulations and tax obligations, which support governance and public welfare, contributing to a peaceful society.

Participating in Elections: Citizens have the responsibility to participate in elections, exercising their democratic right to vote and choose leaders. In Tanzania, voting in national and local elections, like those for the President and Members of Parliament, ensures representation and accountability in governance.

Paying Taxes: Paying taxes is a key responsibility, as it funds public services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. In Tanzania, citizens are expected to fulfill tax duties, such as income or property taxes, to support national development and economic stability.

Protecting the Environment: Tanzanian citizens are responsible for protecting the environment, such as conserving natural resources like forests and wildlife in areas like the Serengeti. This involves sustainable practices, like reducing deforestation and pollution, to ensure environmental sustainability for future generations.

Promoting National Unity: Citizens have a responsibility to promote national unity by respecting cultural diversity and avoiding tribalism. In Tanzania, this means participating in national events, speaking Swahili as a unifying language, and fostering peaceful coexistence among the country's 120+ ethnic groups.

Engaging in Community Development: Another responsibility is engaging in community development, such as volunteering or participating in local initiatives. In Tanzanian villages, citizens might contribute to building schools, maintaining roads, or supporting health campaigns, enhancing community well-being and national progress.

16. Analyze six advantages of political pluralism in Tanzania

Enhanced Political Participation: Political pluralism allows for greater participation by diverse political parties and citizens, giving Tanzanians more opportunities to engage in governance. This fosters inclusivity, as parties like Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA) and others compete in elections, encouraging voter turnout and diverse representation.

Promotion of Freedom of Expression: Pluralism supports freedom of expression, enabling citizens to voice opinions and critique government policies without fear. In Tanzania, this has led to a vibrant media landscape and civil society, where individuals and groups advocate for issues like human rights and economic reforms.

Policy Innovation: Multiple parties bring different ideologies and solutions, leading to policy innovation. In Tanzania, opposition parties have proposed alternative economic strategies, such as agricultural subsidies or youth employment programs, pushing the ruling party (CCM) to adopt more effective policies to address national challenges.

Checks and Balances: Political pluralism provides checks and balances, preventing any single party from monopolizing power. In Tanzania, opposition parties scrutinize government actions, such as budget allocations or corruption cases, ensuring accountability and reducing authoritarian tendencies.

Strengthened Democracy: Pluralism strengthens democratic institutions by fostering competition and accountability. In Tanzania, regular multiparty elections since the 1990s have deepened democratic practices, with parties competing to improve governance, education, and healthcare, enhancing democratic culture.

Social Cohesion through Diversity: By accommodating diverse political views, pluralism promotes social cohesion. In Tanzania, this allows ethnic and regional groups to feel represented through different parties, reducing tensions and building a unified national identity despite political differences.

17. Examine six benefits of attending voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers

Early HIV Detection: One benefit of attending Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers is early detection of HIV, which allows for timely medical intervention. In Tanzania, individuals can learn their status, access antiretroviral therapy (ART), and manage the virus effectively, improving health outcomes and longevity.

Prevention Education: VCT centers provide education on HIV prevention, teaching safe practices like condom use and abstinence. In Tanzania, counselors educate clients on reducing risk behaviors, helping to lower transmission rates and promote public health awareness in communities.

Emotional Support: Attending VCT centers offers emotional support through counseling, helping individuals cope with the psychological impact of a positive or negative result. In Tanzania, this support is crucial for those living with HIV, reducing stigma and providing a safe space to discuss fears and challenges.

Access to Treatment and Care: VCT centers link individuals to treatment and care services, such as free ART and healthcare programs. In Tanzania, this ensures that those diagnosed with HIV or other conditions receive ongoing medical care, improving quality of life and reducing disease progression.

Community Awareness: Participation in VCT increases community awareness about HIV/AIDS, encouraging others to get tested. In Tanzania, individuals who attend VCT often share their experiences, reducing stigma and promoting a culture of testing and transparency in villages and urban areas.

Empowerment through Knowledge: VCT empowers individuals with knowledge about their health status, enabling informed decision-making. In Tanzania, knowing one's HIV status allows people to plan their lives, protect partners, and engage in preventive measures, fostering personal and community health security.

18. Explain six reasons for the formulation of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) as modality of globalization in Africa

Economic Stabilization: One reason for the formulation of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in Africa was to stabilize economies facing high inflation, debt, and balance-of-payment crises. In Tanzania, SAPs were introduced in the 1980s by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to address economic instability caused by post-colonial policies and global oil shocks, aiming to restore fiscal discipline.

Debt Reduction: SAPs aimed to reduce Africa's mounting foreign debt, which threatened economic sovereignty. In Tanzania, high debt levels from the 1970s, due to investments in social programs and infrastructure, prompted SAP adoption to restructure loans, secure debt relief, and manage repayment through austerity measures and privatization.

Promotion of Free Market Policies: Another reason was to promote free market policies, aligning African economies with global capitalism. In Tanzania, SAPs encouraged liberalization, such as reducing state control over industries and opening markets to foreign investment, reflecting globalization's push for market-driven development.

Enhancing Export Competitiveness: SAPs sought to enhance export competitiveness by restructuring economies to focus on cash crops and primary commodities. In Tanzania, this involved shifting agricultural policies to prioritize exports like coffee and cotton, aiming to integrate into the global economy and earn foreign exchange to service debts.

Reduction of Government Spending: A key reason was to reduce government spending and subsidies, deemed inefficient by international lenders. In Tanzania, SAPs required cuts in public sector wages, subsidies for agriculture, and social services, aiming to create fiscal space for debt repayment and align with neoliberal globalization principles.

Pressure from International Financial Institutions: The formulation of SAPs was heavily influenced by pressure from international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank, which tied loans and aid to structural reforms. In Tanzania, this external pressure, part of globalization's financial architecture, forced the adoption of SAPs to access critical funding and integrate into the global economic system, despite domestic resistance.