

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

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2016**

**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. Give the etymological definition of the term philosophy and mention four divisions of metaphysics.

The term philosophy originates from the Greek words "philo," meaning love, and "sophia," meaning wisdom. Thus, philosophy etymologically means "the love of wisdom."

The four divisions of metaphysics include ontology, which studies the nature of being and existence, cosmology, which examines the origin and structure of the universe, theology, which focuses on the existence and nature of God, and epistemology, which investigates the nature and limits of knowledge.

2. Mention four restraining factors of development according to Leibenstein in the gap approach.

The capital gap refers to the lack of sufficient investment funds needed for economic growth, leading to slow industrialization and development.

The knowledge gap involves the lack of technical skills and education, which limits innovation and economic progress in underdeveloped countries.

The organization gap arises from weak institutional structures, corruption, and inefficiency in managing resources, hindering effective economic planning and implementation.

The motivational gap results from the lack of incentives for individuals and businesses to engage in productive economic activities, leading to low productivity and economic stagnation.

3. State two aims of UNHCR and two aims of UNDP as UN agencies.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) aims to provide international protection and assistance to refugees by ensuring their safety, legal rights, and basic needs. It also seeks durable solutions for displaced persons through voluntary repatriation, resettlement, or local integration. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aims to support sustainable development by promoting poverty eradication, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. It also works to strengthen governance and democratic institutions to ensure effective policy implementation.

4. Identify four importance of census in Tanzania.

Census data helps in national planning by providing accurate population statistics that guide resource allocation and infrastructure development.

It aids in policymaking by offering demographic insights that help the government formulate relevant policies in areas such as education, health, and employment.

Census information is essential for electoral processes as it determines constituency boundaries and voter distribution, ensuring fair representation in governance.

It facilitates economic analysis by assessing population growth trends, labor force distribution, and household income levels, which influence economic policies and investments.

5. Mention four ideas of Adam Smith as a classical economist.

The principle of the invisible hand suggests that free market forces naturally regulate supply and demand, leading to economic efficiency and growth.

The division of labor enhances productivity by allowing workers to specialize in specific tasks, resulting in greater efficiency and higher output.

The laissez-faire policy advocates for minimal government intervention in economic activities, allowing businesses to operate freely and compete in the market.

The importance of self-interest in economic activities argues that individuals pursuing their own gains ultimately contribute to overall economic progress and societal welfare.

6. Give four causes of corruption in African countries.

Weak governance and lack of accountability enable corrupt officials to misuse public resources without facing consequences.

Low salaries for public servants create an incentive for bribery and embezzlement as a means of supplementing income.

Political instability and lack of democratic institutions encourage corrupt practices as leaders prioritize personal gains over national development.

Poor law enforcement and judicial inefficiency make it difficult to prosecute corrupt individuals, allowing corruption to thrive unchecked.

7. Elaborate two relationships between Gender and Development.

Gender equality promotes economic growth by ensuring that both men and women have equal access to education, employment, and business opportunities, increasing overall productivity.

Gender-inclusive policies contribute to sustainable development by addressing social inequalities, improving maternal health, and reducing poverty through women's empowerment.

8. Give four reasons for the separation of power as a principle of democracy.

It prevents the concentration of power by distributing authority among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, reducing the risk of dictatorship.

It enhances accountability by allowing each branch of government to check and balance the others, ensuring transparency in decision-making.

It promotes efficiency by assigning specific roles to different branches, enabling a more effective governance system.

It protects citizens' rights by ensuring that no single entity has absolute control over legal and political processes, safeguarding individual freedoms.

9. Describe four rationales of studying Development Studies.

It provides an understanding of economic and social development by analyzing the factors that contribute to growth and progress.

It helps in policymaking by offering insights into effective strategies for poverty reduction, industrialization, and sustainable development.

It enhances awareness of global issues such as inequality, climate change, and human rights, enabling individuals to contribute to solutions.

It equips students with practical skills in research, planning, and project management, which are essential for careers in development-related fields.

10. Briefly explain the De-linking theory of underdevelopment theory and mention two founders of the theory.

The De-linking theory argues that underdeveloped countries should reduce dependency on developed nations by focusing on self-sufficiency and internal economic development. This approach seeks to break away from exploitative global trade systems that keep poor nations dependent on rich ones.

Two key proponents of the De-linking theory are Samir Amin, who emphasized the need for economic autonomy, and André Gunder Frank, who criticized the dependency of developing nations on Western economies.

11. With vivid examples explain six efforts made by the Tanzanian government to develop its human resource since independence.

The government has expanded access to education by establishing public schools, universities, and vocational training institutions to equip citizens with essential skills. For example, the establishment of the University of Dar es Salaam in 1961 has contributed to higher education development.

Free primary and secondary education policies have been implemented to ensure that more children, especially from poor backgrounds, can access education without financial barriers. This policy has increased enrollment rates across the country.

Technical and vocational training programs have been promoted through institutions such as VETA (Vocational Education and Training Authority), enabling youth to acquire practical skills that enhance employability in various industries.

Health sector improvements, including training more medical personnel and expanding health facilities, have strengthened human resource development by ensuring a healthier workforce. Programs such as the Community Health Fund (CHF) have improved healthcare access.

Public sector reforms, including civil service training programs, have been introduced to enhance professionalism and efficiency among government employees, ensuring better service delivery.

International collaborations and scholarships have been facilitated to allow Tanzanians to study abroad and bring back knowledge and expertise, contributing to national development. Examples include government-funded scholarships for students studying in China and Russia.

12. “A country is poor because it is poor.” Verify this statement according to Nurkse’s vicious circle of poverty. Give five points.

Low income levels result in low savings, making it difficult for individuals and businesses to invest in productive economic activities, thus sustaining poverty.

Limited investment leads to low capital accumulation, reducing the ability to establish industries, create jobs, and stimulate economic growth.

Poor infrastructure and weak institutions discourage economic development, making it hard to attract investors who could contribute to national prosperity.

Inadequate education and skill development limit human capital, reducing innovation and productivity, thereby perpetuating poverty.

Dependence on subsistence agriculture with low productivity traps people in poverty, as they struggle to produce enough for survival without surplus for market trade.

13. With examples from member states, explain three achievements and three problems facing SADC.

One achievement is the promotion of regional trade through the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Area, which has increased economic integration among member states like Tanzania, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

Infrastructure development projects, such as the improvement of roads and railways connecting member states, have enhanced transportation and trade efficiency. For example, the North-South Corridor Project aims to improve road networks between Tanzania and Zambia.

Political stability and conflict resolution efforts within SADC have contributed to peace in the region. The organization has played a role in mediating political conflicts, such as in Zimbabwe during its political crisis in the 2000s.

One problem facing SADC is economic disparity among member states, where stronger economies like South Africa dominate trade while weaker economies struggle to compete.

Political instability in some member countries, such as the ongoing security challenges in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), has affected regional cooperation and economic development.

Slow implementation of agreements and policies due to bureaucratic inefficiencies and lack of commitment from some member states hinders the effectiveness of SADC's initiatives.

14. Analyze six importance of a constitution to a country like Tanzania.

The constitution provides the legal framework for governance by defining the roles and powers of different branches of government, ensuring a structured political system.

It protects fundamental human rights and freedoms, guaranteeing citizens' rights to speech, association, and political participation, among others.

It establishes the rule of law by ensuring that all individuals, including government officials, operate within legal boundaries and face consequences for violations.

It promotes national unity and stability by outlining the principles that guide the nation, helping to maintain order and social harmony.

It facilitates economic development by providing legal certainty and investor confidence, as businesses operate under a stable and predictable legal environment.

It serves as a reference for resolving legal and political disputes, ensuring that conflicts are handled through lawful means rather than through violence or instability.

15. According to Walter Rodney in "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa," explain five historical causes which led to the underdevelopment of the African continent.

The transatlantic slave trade significantly weakened African societies by depopulating the continent and depriving it of its strongest and most productive individuals.

Colonial exploitation resulted in the extraction of Africa's natural resources for European benefit, leaving African economies dependent on raw material exports rather than industrial development.

The imposition of artificial borders by colonial powers disrupted traditional political and economic systems, leading to long-term conflicts and instability.

European dominance in trade ensured that Africa remained economically dependent, as colonial economies were structured to serve European interests rather than local development.

Missionary education and cultural indoctrination promoted European superiority while discouraging African self-reliance and innovation, further hindering development.

16. Evaluate four effects of violating human rights in Tanzania and suggest two solutions to address such effects.

Human rights violations lead to political instability, as oppressed groups may resort to protests, strikes, or even violence to demand their rights.

They discourage foreign investment, as investors prefer stable and democratic environments where the rule of law is respected.

They contribute to social inequalities, where marginalized groups, such as women and people with disabilities, suffer from discrimination and limited access to opportunities.

They reduce trust in government institutions, leading to low civic engagement and voter turnout due to disillusionment with leadership.

To address these effects, the government should strengthen legal institutions to ensure justice and accountability for human rights violations.

Civic education programs should be enhanced to raise awareness among citizens about their rights and the importance of democratic participation.

17. Evaluate six importance of democracy in Tanzania.

Democracy promotes political stability by ensuring that leadership transitions occur through peaceful elections rather than through violence or coups.

It guarantees human rights and freedoms, allowing citizens to express their opinions, participate in governance, and hold leaders accountable.

It enhances economic development by fostering transparency and good governance, which attract investors and ensure efficient resource allocation.

It encourages public participation in decision-making, making governance more inclusive and responsive to the needs of the people.

It promotes equality and social justice by ensuring that all citizens, regardless of background, have equal opportunities and protection under the law.

It strengthens international relations, as democratic nations are more likely to engage in cooperative global partnerships and receive development support.

18. Liberal economy is practical to be the main positive guide to economic development in Africa.  
Examine six gains of liberal economy.

A liberal economy encourages competition, which leads to improved efficiency and innovation in various industries, benefiting consumers.

It attracts foreign direct investment, as investors are drawn to free-market environments where businesses can operate with minimal restrictions.

It promotes entrepreneurship by allowing individuals to establish and grow businesses without excessive government interference.

It enhances consumer choice by enabling a variety of goods and services to be available in the market, driven by supply and demand.

It reduces government burden by shifting economic activities to the private sector, allowing the government to focus on essential services like security and infrastructure.

It facilitates economic integration with global markets, enabling African economies to participate in international trade and benefit from global economic trends.