

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 meaning of development according to the following philosophers:

(a) Walter Rodney defined development as the ability of a society to increase its capacity to control its environment, improve living standards, and achieve economic and social progress. He emphasized that underdevelopment results from historical exploitation by colonial powers.

(b) Julius K. Nyerere viewed development as the process of improving people's welfare through self-reliance, equitable resource distribution, and social justice. He stressed that true development must focus on human dignity and communal cooperation.

2. Enumerate four roles of the state in developing a market economy in a country like Tanzania.

- Regulating the economy ensures fair competition and prevents monopolies that could exploit consumers.
- Investing in infrastructure such as roads and electricity supports business growth and market expansion.
- Providing legal frameworks establishes rules that protect businesses and consumers.
- Encouraging entrepreneurship through incentives and financial support promotes business development.

3. With examples, differentiate gender roles from sex roles.

Gender roles are socially constructed expectations, such as women being caregivers and men being providers, which vary across cultures. For example, in some societies, women are expected to handle domestic chores while men work outside.

Sex roles are biologically determined, such as childbirth being exclusive to women and sperm production being exclusive to men.

4. Show four ways on how drug abuse undermines development in Tanzania.

- Reduces workforce productivity as addicted individuals become unreliable and inefficient.
- Increases healthcare costs due to the treatment of drug-related illnesses and rehabilitation.
- Promotes crime as addicts engage in illegal activities to sustain their habits.
- Weakens family structures, leading to social instability and child neglect.

5. Describe four problems facing SADC as a regional integration organization.

- Political instability in some member states weakens cooperation and development efforts.
- Trade barriers, including tariffs and import restrictions, hinder economic integration.
- Infrastructure challenges, such as poor roads and electricity shortages, limit business operations.
- Financial constraints reduce the organization's ability to implement development programs.

6. Examine four roles of citizens in national development.

- Paying taxes funds government services and development projects.
- Participating in democratic processes ensures accountable governance and policy-making.
- Engaging in productive activities contributes to economic growth and job creation.
- Promoting peace and unity fosters a stable environment for progress.

7. Mention four factors influencing cultural change.

- Technological advancements introduce new ways of communication and lifestyles.
- Globalization facilitates cultural exchange and adaptation of foreign practices.
- Education broadens perspectives and encourages modern values.
- Urbanization exposes people to diverse cultures, leading to changes in traditions.

8. List down four major efforts taken by Tanzania to foster children's rights.

Implementing laws such as the Law of the Child Act to protect children's welfare.

Expanding access to education through free primary and secondary schooling.

Establishing child protection services to prevent abuse and exploitation.

Running public awareness campaigns to educate society on children's rights.

9. Briefly explain two central roles of Epistemology in our daily life.

Enhances critical thinking by helping individuals analyze and verify information.

Improves decision-making by providing logical methods to evaluate knowledge and beliefs.

10. Examine four reasons for globalization.

Technological advancements improve global communication and trade.

Economic interdependence encourages international cooperation and investment.

Political agreements promote free trade and economic partnerships.

Transportation improvements facilitate faster movement of goods and people.

11. Analyze five roles of the United Nations Organization in preventing internal conflicts in Africa.

Deploying peacekeeping missions helps stabilize conflict-prone areas by maintaining security and protecting civilians. These missions act as neutral forces to prevent further violence and provide humanitarian aid to affected populations.

Providing diplomatic mediation allows conflicting parties to engage in peaceful dialogue instead of resorting to war. The UN sends special envoys and organizes peace talks to resolve disputes through negotiation.

Supporting economic programs helps reduce poverty, which is a major cause of internal conflicts. By funding development projects, the UN strengthens local economies and minimizes social tensions that lead to violence.

Promoting human rights ensures that governments respect the freedoms and dignity of all citizens. The UN monitors violations, provides legal assistance, and pressures governments to uphold international human rights standards.

Assisting in rebuilding post-conflict nations helps restore governance, infrastructure, and basic services after conflicts end. The UN works with governments to establish democratic institutions and prevent future instability.

12. “The identity of any society depends much on its culture.” Substantiate the statement by giving six points.

Culture preserves history by passing down traditions, stories, and values from one generation to another. This helps a society maintain its uniqueness and continuity over time.

It shapes social norms and values that define acceptable behaviors and interactions within a community. These norms guide individuals on how to live harmoniously with others.

Language, as a key component of culture, facilitates communication and strengthens unity among people who share a common tongue. It also carries unique expressions and meanings that define a society’s identity.

Artistic expressions, such as music, dance, and literature, reflect a society's cultural heritage. These creative forms help preserve cultural identity and distinguish one community from another.

Religion influences moral conduct and societal beliefs, providing guidance on ethical behavior and life principles. Different cultures have their own religious practices that shape their way of life.

Traditional knowledge contributes to problem-solving by providing indigenous solutions to social and environmental challenges. Many societies rely on traditional medicine, farming techniques, and governance systems for survival.

13. "HIV/AIDS can be transmitted in a variety of ways." Explain by giving five ways in which the disease is transmitted.

Unprotected sexual intercourse with an infected person increases the risk of HIV transmission. The virus is present in sexual fluids and can enter the bloodstream through small tears in the genital area.

Sharing contaminated needles or syringes exposes individuals to direct blood-to-blood contact. Drug users who share needles are at a high risk of contracting the virus.

Transmission from mother to child occurs during childbirth or breastfeeding. If a mother is infected, the virus can pass to the baby unless preventive measures such as antiretroviral drugs are taken.

Blood transfusions using infected blood can spread HIV if proper screening is not conducted. Many countries have strict blood donation procedures to prevent such risks.

Contact with infected bodily fluids through open wounds or cuts can also result in transmission. Although rare, healthcare workers handling contaminated blood are at risk without proper protective measures.

14. Examine six areas where Tanzania has benefitted by being a member of the East African Community (EAC) since 2000.

Increased trade opportunities have allowed Tanzanian businesses to access a larger market within the region. The elimination of trade barriers has boosted exports and improved economic growth.

Improved transport infrastructure has resulted from regional collaborations, making it easier to move goods and people between member states. Projects like the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) have enhanced connectivity.

Enhanced education exchange programs have enabled students to study in other EAC countries without major restrictions. This has promoted regional integration and the sharing of academic resources.

Strengthened regional security cooperation has helped Tanzania combat cross-border crimes, terrorism, and human trafficking. Joint efforts among EAC nations have improved law enforcement strategies.

Access to larger investment opportunities has attracted more foreign and regional investors to Tanzania. The EAC framework provides incentives for businesses to expand within the member states.

Greater political collaboration has fostered peace and stability by promoting diplomatic discussions and resolving conflicts peacefully. The EAC serves as a platform for dialogue on governance and regional affairs.

15. With examples, explain the importance of the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania to the people of Tanzania. Give five points.

The constitution provides legal protection by ensuring fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, assembly, and equality before the law. For example, it guarantees that no citizen can be unlawfully detained without due process.

It establishes governance structures by defining the roles of the executive, legislature, and judiciary. This separation of powers ensures a balanced system that prevents dictatorship and promotes accountability.

It guarantees national unity by promoting democracy, justice, and equal opportunities for all citizens. The constitution supports peaceful coexistence by recognizing diverse ethnic, religious, and political groups.

It guides economic policies by ensuring fair resource distribution and economic management. For instance, land ownership laws and public financial regulations are based on constitutional principles.

It ensures checks and balances by setting legal limits on government power. Independent bodies such as the judiciary and anti-corruption agencies operate within the framework of the constitution to prevent abuse of authority.

16. Street children is a dominant problem in poor countries like Tanzania. Analyze six problems facing street children in Tanzania.

Lack of education is a major issue as most street children cannot attend school due to financial difficulties and lack of support. Without education, their chances of escaping poverty are minimal.

Poor health is common among street children because they lack access to proper nutrition, medical care, and hygiene facilities. Many suffer from malnutrition and untreated illnesses.

Exposure to crime is a significant challenge, as street children are vulnerable to exploitation by criminals who may involve them in drug dealing, theft, or other illegal activities.

Social stigma leads to discrimination and exclusion from mainstream society. Many people view street children as troublemakers, making it difficult for them to find help or employment.

Lack of shelter forces street children to live in unsafe conditions, exposing them to harsh weather, violence, and exploitation. Many sleep in abandoned buildings, markets, or streets.

Drug abuse becomes common among street children as they use substances like glue and marijuana to escape hunger, cold, and emotional distress. This worsens their mental and physical health.

17. Analyze six advantages of the private sector in Tanzania.

The private sector creates employment opportunities by providing jobs in various industries such as manufacturing, services, and agriculture. This helps reduce unemployment rates in the country.

It promotes economic growth by attracting investments and increasing productivity. Businesses contribute to national income through taxes and trade.

It increases efficiency as private businesses compete to provide quality goods and services. Unlike government institutions, private companies focus on innovation and customer satisfaction.

It expands tax revenue for government projects, as businesses pay corporate taxes, VAT, and other levies. This revenue funds infrastructure, healthcare, and education services.

It enhances innovation by introducing new products, services, and technologies. Many private companies invest in research and development to stay competitive in the market.

It reduces government burden in providing services, allowing better resource allocation. Private companies contribute to sectors like healthcare and education, reducing dependency on state-funded programs.

18. Examine five reasons for unemployment in many developing countries.

Limited industrialization reduces job opportunities as economies rely heavily on agriculture and small-scale businesses. Without factories and large industries, employment remains scarce.

Rapid population growth outpaces employment creation, leading to more job seekers than available positions. Many young graduates struggle to find work in an overcrowded labor market.

Poor education systems fail to equip people with marketable skills required by employers. Many graduates lack technical and professional expertise, making them unemployable in competitive industries.

Political instability discourages investments and business expansion. Frequent changes in government policies and conflicts create uncertainty, causing investors to withdraw or avoid starting businesses.

Technological advancements replace manual labor, reducing job demand. Automation and artificial intelligence have taken over many jobs that previously required human workers, leading to fewer employment opportunities.