

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

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2018**

**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. Mention four strategies for human resource development in Tanzania.

Improving education and training enhances the skills and knowledge of the workforce. Expanding access to quality education, vocational training, and higher learning institutions ensures a well-prepared labor force.

Investing in healthcare ensures a healthy workforce capable of contributing effectively to economic activities. Better healthcare services reduce absenteeism and increase productivity.

Encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation equips individuals with skills to create jobs instead of relying solely on formal employment. Government programs supporting small businesses foster economic growth.

Enhancing labor policies ensures fair wages, job security, and favorable working conditions. Proper labor laws protect employees and promote a motivated workforce.

2. Enumerate four causes of crimes.

Unemployment leads to financial difficulties, forcing some individuals to engage in criminal activities such as theft and fraud to survive.

Poverty increases desperation and crime rates, as individuals struggle to meet their basic needs. Economic hardships push some people into illegal activities.

Lack of education contributes to criminal behavior, as uneducated individuals have fewer job opportunities and may resort to unlawful means of earning income.

Family breakdowns and poor upbringing can lead individuals to crime. Lack of parental guidance and unstable home environments encourage delinquency and lawlessness.

3. Identify four strategies of empowering the youths and disabled in Tanzania.

Providing inclusive education ensures that both youth and disabled individuals receive quality education tailored to their needs. This enhances their employability and self-reliance.

Offering financial support and loans for youth and disabled entrepreneurs promotes self-employment. Access to capital enables them to start and grow businesses.

Enhancing accessibility and infrastructure ensures that disabled individuals can move freely and access opportunities. Building ramps, specialized transport, and inclusive workplaces promote their integration.

Encouraging skills training and vocational education equips them with practical knowledge to engage in income-generating activities, reducing dependency.

4. Giving four points, show how Adam Smith's economic ideas are applicable in the Tanzanian economy.

Promotion of free markets aligns with Adam Smith's idea that economies function best with minimal government intervention. Tanzania has embraced private sector participation to enhance competition and efficiency.

Encouragement of specialization follows Smith's theory of division of labor. Tanzania supports industrial and agricultural specialization to boost productivity and economic growth.

Taxation policies reflect Smith's views on fair taxation. The Tanzanian government implements progressive taxes to ensure fairness and economic stability.

Infrastructure investment supports Smith's idea that governments should provide public goods. Tanzania has invested in roads, electricity, and education to create a conducive business environment.

5. List down four challenges facing the United Nations Organization (UNO).

Political conflicts among member states hinder decision-making. Disagreements between powerful nations weaken the UN's ability to enforce resolutions.

Funding shortages limit the UN's ability to carry out its missions effectively. Many countries fail to contribute their required financial support.

Ineffectiveness in handling global crises, such as wars and humanitarian disasters, reduces trust in the UN. The organization often struggles to enforce peace in conflict zones.

Bureaucracy and slow decision-making delay urgent responses to global issues. Complex procedures reduce efficiency in addressing international challenges.

6. Outline four problems facing the Current East African Community.

Trade barriers among member states hinder economic integration. Tariffs and regulatory differences affect smooth business operations.

Political instability in some member countries disrupts regional cooperation and development initiatives. Conflicts weaken unity and trust among nations.

Infrastructure gaps limit economic progress. Poor roads, unreliable electricity, and weak transport networks hinder trade and investment.

Currency differences create financial difficulties. The absence of a single currency complicates trade transactions among EAC members.

7. (a) Define the term government.

Government is the system or institution that governs a country, ensuring law enforcement, policy implementation, and national development. It maintains order and provides essential services to citizens.

(b) Mention any three functions of the government.

Maintaining law and order ensures safety and stability through security agencies and legal frameworks.

Providing public services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure supports national development and well-being.

Regulating the economy through policies and taxation ensures balanced growth and resource allocation.

8. State four benefits of Civic education to the Tanzanian citizens.

Promotes political awareness by educating citizens on their rights and responsibilities in governance. This enhances participation in elections and decision-making.

Encourages patriotism by fostering love for the country and national values. Citizens become committed to national progress and unity.

Empowers individuals with knowledge about laws and human rights, ensuring they can defend themselves against injustice and discrimination.

Strengthens democracy by encouraging accountability and transparency in governance. Informed citizens demand good leadership and ethical governance.

9. Identify four challenges facing human rights practices in Tanzania.

Weak enforcement of human rights laws leads to violations, as authorities fail to uphold legal protections effectively.

Corruption undermines justice, as some individuals and institutions use bribery to escape accountability for human rights abuses.

Cultural beliefs and traditions sometimes conflict with human rights principles, particularly in gender equality and child rights issues.

Limited public awareness results in individuals not knowing their rights, making them vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination.

10. Enumerate four characteristics of globalization.

Increased international trade allows goods and services to move freely across borders, enhancing global economic integration.

Technological advancements facilitate communication and information sharing, reducing geographical barriers.

Cultural exchange promotes diversity as people adopt foreign lifestyles, languages, and traditions.

Interdependence among nations increases, making economies and policies interconnected through global networks.

11. Analyze three challenges facing Tanzania in achieving sustainable development and suggest three ways to overcome such challenges.

Environmental degradation from deforestation and pollution threatens sustainability. Implementing strict conservation laws and promoting tree planting can mitigate this problem.

Limited industrialization slows economic growth. Encouraging investment in manufacturing and processing industries creates jobs and reduces dependency on raw material exports.

Poor infrastructure affects productivity and service delivery. Expanding roads, energy, and transport networks enhances economic activities and development.

12. Propose six strategies which can be used to solve the problem of unemployment in Tanzania.

- Expanding vocational training equips individuals with skills for self-employment and industrial work.
- Supporting small businesses through financial aid and market access encourages entrepreneurship.
- Attracting foreign investments creates more job opportunities in industries and services.
- Enhancing agricultural modernization increases productivity and employment in rural areas.
- Encouraging industrial development diversifies job opportunities beyond agriculture and informal sectors.
- Promoting public-private partnerships fosters innovation and job creation in various economic sectors.

13. Explain six roles of public sector in bringing development in Tanzania.

- Providing infrastructure such as roads and electricity supports economic activities and connectivity.

- Delivering public services like healthcare and education improves citizens' quality of life.
- Regulating the economy ensures stability through policies that balance market forces.
- Creating employment opportunities through public institutions reduces unemployment.
- Ensuring national security protects investments and promotes business confidence.
- Managing natural resources prevents exploitation and ensures sustainable utilization for future generations.

14. Examine six motives for the transformation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the African Union (AU).

- Enhancing economic integration aimed to promote intra-African trade and development.
- Strengthening political cooperation was necessary for addressing continental challenges more effectively.
- Improving peace and security mechanisms helped in conflict resolution and crisis management.
- Adopting a modern structure allowed more efficiency in decision-making.
- Promoting human rights ensured better governance and development.
- Increasing Africa's global influence enabled stronger representation in international affairs.

15. Explain six importance of good governance in National economic development.

- Enhances transparency, reducing corruption and improving resource allocation.
- Promotes accountability, ensuring leaders and institutions act responsibly.
- Encourages investment by providing a stable and predictable business environment.
- Strengthens public trust in government, fostering cooperation and national progress.
- Ensures equitable distribution of resources, reducing poverty and social inequality.
- Improves service delivery, making government functions more effective.

16. Elaborate six efforts undertaken to promote and preserve our culture.

- Encouraging use of indigenous languages ensures cultural preservation in education and media.
- Promoting traditional arts and music fosters cultural heritage through festivals and exhibitions.
- Supporting historical sites and museums safeguards national history and traditions.
- Incorporating culture in education increases awareness among younger generations.
- Regulating media content prevents excessive foreign influence and promotes local traditions.
- Providing financial support for cultural activities sustains traditional practices and community engagements.