

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

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2019

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. Name four types of unemployment according to Clark.

Clark identified four types of unemployment:

Frictional unemployment occurs when individuals are temporarily unemployed while transitioning between jobs or entering the workforce. This is common among graduates seeking employment or workers leaving one job for another.

Structural unemployment arises when there is a mismatch between workers' skills and job requirements. This often results from technological advancements or shifts in the economy that render certain jobs obsolete.

Cyclical unemployment is caused by economic downturns and recessions, where demand for goods and services decreases, leading to job losses. This type of unemployment fluctuates with the economic cycle.

Seasonal unemployment occurs when employment opportunities are available only during certain times of the year. This is common in sectors like agriculture, tourism, and construction, where demand varies by season.

2. List down four ways of avoiding risk behavior that leads to HIV/AIDS infections.

Practicing abstinence helps individuals avoid exposure to HIV by refraining from sexual activities. This is the most effective method of preventing sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

Using protection such as condoms during sexual intercourse significantly reduces the risk of contracting HIV. Proper and consistent use of condoms acts as a barrier against the virus.

Avoiding sharing sharp objects like needles and razors prevents the transmission of HIV through blood contact. Contaminated instruments can transfer infected blood from one person to another.

Getting tested regularly for HIV status and ensuring a partner also gets tested promotes awareness and responsible decision-making in relationships. Early detection can also help in managing the virus effectively.

3. Give one distinction between the following basic concepts related to gender:

(a) Gender equality and gender equity

Gender equality refers to providing equal rights, opportunities, and treatment to all genders without discrimination. It emphasizes fairness in access to resources and decision-making. Gender equity, on the other hand, involves giving specific support or measures to disadvantaged groups to achieve true equality. This may include affirmative actions to balance societal disparities.

(b) Gender and gender issues

Gender refers to the social and cultural roles, behaviors, and attributes associated with being male or female. It is distinct from biological sex. Gender issues, however, refer to challenges and inequalities arising from societal expectations and discrimination based on gender roles, such as wage gaps and limited access to education for women.

4. Enumerate four major efforts which can foster privatization in Tanzania.

Reducing government control in economic activities encourages private sector participation, allowing businesses to operate more freely and efficiently. Privatization reduces bureaucracy and enhances productivity.

Encouraging foreign and local investments provides capital and expertise for the privatization process. By attracting investors, the government can transfer ownership of state-owned enterprises to private entities.

Improving regulatory frameworks ensures a competitive and fair business environment. Clear policies on taxation, trade, and property rights boost investor confidence and smoothen the privatization process.

Enhancing public awareness on the benefits of privatization builds support for economic reforms. Educating citizens on how privatization leads to efficiency, job creation, and better services fosters a positive attitude toward the initiative.

5. Briefly explain four types of Tanzania's international relations.

Bilateral relations involve Tanzania's cooperation with a single country to enhance trade, security, and diplomatic ties. These agreements strengthen mutual benefits between Tanzania and other nations.

Multilateral relations involve Tanzania engaging with multiple countries through organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and the African Union (AU). This cooperation helps in addressing global issues like peacekeeping and economic development.

Economic relations focus on Tanzania's trade and investment with other nations. This includes participation in regional economic blocs like the East African Community (EAC) to promote business growth and economic stability.

Cultural relations involve Tanzania's exchange of cultural heritage, education, and tourism with other nations. Such interactions promote mutual understanding and strengthen diplomatic bonds.

6. Why did Tanzania withdraw from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)? Give four reasons.

Tanzania withdrew due to overlapping memberships in multiple regional economic blocs. Being part of both COMESA and the East African Community (EAC) created conflicts in trade policies and commitments.

High membership costs became a burden on Tanzania's economy. The financial obligations of being in COMESA outweighed the expected benefits, prompting the government to reconsider its participation.

Trade imbalance within COMESA affected Tanzania's economic interests. The country experienced difficulties in competing with stronger economies in the bloc, leading to an unfavorable trade position.

Differences in economic policies made it difficult for Tanzania to align with COMESA's objectives. The country prioritized regional integration within the EAC, which was more aligned with its development strategy.

7. Outline four main categories of crimes in the society.

Personal crimes involve direct harm to individuals, such as murder, assault, and sexual violence. These crimes threaten personal security and well-being.

Property crimes include offenses like theft, burglary, and vandalism, where individuals unlawfully take or damage another person's property. These crimes affect economic stability and security.

White-collar crimes are non-violent offenses committed for financial gain, such as fraud, embezzlement, and corruption. These crimes often occur in corporate settings and harm businesses and economies.

Cybercrimes involve illegal activities carried out using digital technology, such as hacking, identity theft, and online scams. The rise of the internet has made cybercrimes a growing concern worldwide.

8. Point out four roles of government in the democratic process.

Ensuring free and fair elections allows citizens to choose their leaders transparently. The government must create electoral systems that uphold democracy and prevent fraud.

Protecting human rights guarantees that all citizens enjoy fundamental freedoms, such as speech, association, and political participation. A democratic government upholds the rule of law to safeguard these rights.

Enforcing laws and maintaining order ensures democracy functions effectively. The government must create legal frameworks that promote justice, equality, and accountability.

Encouraging public participation allows citizens to engage in governance through debates, voting, and policy-making. A democratic system thrives when the government listens to and represents the people's interests.

9. (a) Define Human Rights.

Human rights are fundamental freedoms and entitlements inherent to all individuals, regardless of nationality, gender, race, or beliefs. They ensure dignity, equality, and protection under the law.

(b) Enumerate three major categories of Human Rights.

Civil and political rights protect individuals' freedoms, such as the right to life, freedom of speech, and the right to vote. These rights ensure political participation and personal security.

Economic, social, and cultural rights guarantee access to necessities like education, healthcare, and fair working conditions. They promote well-being and economic security.

Collective rights apply to groups rather than individuals, such as the right to self-determination and environmental protection. These rights support communities and global sustainability.

10. Define the following epistemological terms:

(a) Empirical Knowledge

Empirical knowledge is gained through observation and experience. It relies on practical evidence rather than theory or belief.

(b) Revealed Knowledge

Revealed knowledge comes from divine or supernatural sources, such as religious texts or spiritual insights. It is accepted through faith rather than human discovery.

(c) Authoritative Knowledge

Authoritative knowledge is derived from credible sources such as experts, institutions, or historical records. It is trusted due to the reliability of the source.

(d) Rational Knowledge

Rational knowledge is acquired through reasoning and logic. It involves critical thinking and systematic analysis rather than sensory experience.

11. Elaborate five factors which hinder promotion of national culture in Tanzania.

Western influence has significantly impacted traditional Tanzanian culture. The increasing popularity of foreign music, fashion, and lifestyles has led to the erosion of indigenous cultural practices and values.

Urbanization and modernization have contributed to the decline of traditional customs. As people migrate to cities, they adopt new ways of life that often replace traditional practices and languages.

Lack of government support for cultural programs limits efforts to promote and preserve national heritage. Insufficient funding for cultural activities, museums, and traditional festivals weakens cultural identity.

Influence of mass media and technology exposes Tanzanians to global trends that overshadow local traditions. Foreign entertainment and social media reduce interest in preserving native languages and customs.

Education system prioritization of foreign cultures over local traditions leads to cultural neglect. School curricula focus more on global knowledge, reducing awareness and appreciation of Tanzanian heritage.

12. Analyse five principles that guide the United Nations (UN) Members.

Sovereign equality of all member states ensures that each country, regardless of size or economic power, has equal rights and responsibilities within the UN. This promotes fairness in international decision-making.

Peaceful settlement of disputes encourages diplomacy and dialogue among nations to resolve conflicts without resorting to war. The UN mediates disputes to maintain global stability.

Non-interference in domestic affairs prevents member states from interfering in the internal matters of other nations. This respects national sovereignty while promoting mutual cooperation.

Collective security requires UN members to work together to prevent threats to international peace. Countries contribute to peacekeeping missions and sanctions against aggressors.

Promotion of human rights ensures that all nations uphold fundamental freedoms, such as the right to life, education, and equality. The UN enforces these rights through treaties and international monitoring.

13. Describe five merits of political pluralism in Tanzania.

Encourages democratic governance by allowing multiple political parties to participate in elections, ensuring that citizens have a choice in leadership and policies.

Promotes accountability as competing parties check the actions of those in power, preventing dictatorship and corruption through political opposition and public scrutiny.

Enhances representation of diverse interests by giving different groups a voice in government. Political pluralism ensures that policies reflect the needs of all citizens, not just a single ruling party.

Fosters political stability by allowing grievances to be addressed within a structured system. When people can express their views through legal political channels, it reduces the likelihood of civil unrest.

Encourages political awareness and civic engagement by motivating citizens to participate in discussions, campaigns, and elections. This strengthens democracy and governance.

14. Giving five points, explain the importance of citizenship.

Defines national identity by establishing a legal and social connection between individuals and their country. Citizenship provides a sense of belonging and loyalty to a nation.

Grants legal rights and protections, including the right to vote, work, own property, and access government services. Citizens benefit from legal security and national benefits.

Promotes participation in governance by allowing citizens to engage in political processes such as voting, advocacy, and public service. This strengthens democracy and national decision-making.

Encourages national unity by fostering patriotism and shared responsibility. Citizens work together to develop their country and uphold national values.

Obligates citizens to contribute to national development through taxes, community service, and law-abiding behavior. Citizenship comes with responsibilities that support economic and social progress.

15. Evaluate five effects of globalisation to developing countries.

Increases foreign investment, which boosts economic growth by attracting international businesses and creating job opportunities. However, it may also lead to dependency on multinational corporations.

Expands access to technology, improving communication, education, and healthcare. However, rapid technological advancement can widen the digital divide between urban and rural areas.

Enhances cultural exchange, allowing developing countries to learn from global practices. However, this may also lead to the loss of indigenous cultures as Western lifestyles dominate.

Improves trade opportunities by opening international markets for exports. However, unfair trade policies and competition from stronger economies can disadvantage local industries.

Raises environmental concerns as industrial expansion leads to pollution and deforestation. Developing countries may struggle to balance economic growth with environmental conservation.

16. Development is indicated both socially and materially. With reference to Tanzania, provide three points for social indicator and two points for material indicator to show the validity of the statement.

Social indicators:

Improved literacy rates demonstrate social progress, as more people gain access to education. Tanzania has expanded primary and secondary school enrollment, improving national literacy levels.

Better healthcare services reflect social development, as life expectancy and disease control improve. Tanzania's investment in hospitals and vaccination programs enhances public health.

Increased gender equality shows social advancement, as more women participate in education, employment, and leadership. Laws promoting women's rights contribute to national development.

Material indicators:

Infrastructure development, such as roads, bridges, and electricity access, reflects material progress. Tanzania's investment in transportation and energy projects boosts economic activities.

Industrial growth indicates material advancement, as more factories and businesses emerge. Tanzania's expansion in manufacturing and mining demonstrates economic improvement.