

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hours.

ANSWERS

Year: 2020

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B with total of **sixteen (16)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions from Section A and any **four (4)** questions from section B.
3. Section A carries **40** marks, Section B carries **60** marks.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed inside the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section

1. Use four points to show the way corruption undermines development in Tanzania.

Corruption leads to misallocation of resources, where public funds intended for schools, hospitals, and infrastructure are diverted for personal gain. This reduces the quality and availability of essential services.

It discourages investment because both local and foreign investors fear unfair practices and bribery, slowing economic growth and job creation.

Corruption weakens government institutions by promoting inefficiency and reducing accountability, which limits the state's ability to implement development programs effectively.

It increases inequality as wealth is concentrated among a few individuals, leaving the majority of the population without access to basic services and opportunities.

2. Briefly explain two strengths of Marxist theory on social development.

Marxist theory promotes social and economic equality, emphasizing the redistribution of resources to reduce class disparities and ensure that all citizens have access to basic needs.

It stresses collective ownership and state control over production, which can mobilize resources for public welfare, infrastructure, and social services, fostering development for the larger population rather than just a wealthy elite.

3. List down four challenges facing the public sector in Tanzania.

Limited financial resources prevent the public sector from fully implementing programs, maintaining infrastructure, and paying staff adequately.

Bureaucratic inefficiency slows down decision-making and project implementation, reducing effectiveness and responsiveness to public needs.

Corruption and mismanagement of funds reduce public trust and lead to poor service delivery.

Shortage of skilled personnel limits the ability to provide quality services in areas like health, education, and administration.

4. Briefly describe four skills needed when giving care and support to people infected with HIV/AIDS.

Effective communication skills are essential to explain treatments, provide counseling, and motivate adherence to medical advice.

Empathy is needed to understand patients' physical and emotional experiences, helping them feel supported and respected.

Knowledge of medical procedures and infection prevention ensures that care is delivered safely, reducing the risk of disease transmission.

Problem-solving skills enable caregivers to address challenges patients face, such as accessing medication, dealing with stigma, or managing side effects.

5. Mention four measures which have to be undertaken in bringing gender balance in Tanzania.

Promoting equal access to education for boys and girls ensures that both genders have the opportunity to develop skills and knowledge for future careers.

Encouraging women to participate in political leadership and decision-making helps balance representation in governance.

Implementing policies for equal pay and employment opportunities addresses economic disparities between men and women.

Raising public awareness about gender equality challenges discriminatory cultural norms and promotes fair treatment of women in society.

6. Elaborate the functions of the following United Nations organs:

a) ILO – Sets international labor standards, promotes workers' rights, encourages safe and fair working conditions, and supports social protection systems.

b) UNESCO – Promotes education, science, and culture, supports literacy programs, preserves heritage sites, encourages international cooperation, and fosters knowledge sharing to improve global development.

7. Outline four principles governing the African Union (AU).

Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity ensures that member states' borders and political independence are upheld.

Promotion of peace, security, and stability across the continent reduces conflicts and enables development.

Encouragement of democratic principles, human rights, and good governance ensures that leaders are accountable and citizens can participate in decision-making.

Promotion of regional integration and cooperation in economic, social, and political matters strengthens collective growth and shared benefits among African countries.

8. Use four points to show the way political pluralism is practiced in Tanzania.

Multiple political parties allow citizens to choose representatives that reflect their beliefs and priorities, promoting democratic choice.

Freedom to form political associations and participate in political activities ensures citizens can organize and express opinions.

Regular competitive elections provide a platform for different parties to contest for power, ensuring leadership is accountable to the people.

Respect for differing opinions and debate encourages tolerance, dialogue, and informed decision-making in political life.

9. Identify four characteristics of the dictatorship government.

Power is concentrated in the hands of a single individual or small group, limiting checks and balances.

Political freedoms are restricted, with suppression of opposition, media, and dissenting voices.

Decisions are made unilaterally without public consultation, reducing transparency and accountability.

Force, intimidation, or fear is often used to maintain control over the population.

10. Use four points to show the impact of negative cultural values in Tanzanian societies.

Gender discrimination limits opportunities for women in education, employment, and leadership, perpetuating inequality.

Early marriage affects girls' health, reduces their educational attainment, and restricts their social development.

Corruption may be justified through cultural norms of favoritism, nepotism, or loyalty to family over public interest, harming governance.

Resistance to modern practices, such as innovations in health or technology, slows economic and social development.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer any four (4) questions in this section

11. Analyse six factors which cause underdevelopment in Tanzania.

Poor infrastructure such as inadequate roads, unreliable electricity, and limited water supply hinders business operations, trade, and access to markets, reducing economic growth.

Low levels of education and limited vocational training restrict the development of human capital, resulting in a workforce that lacks the skills needed for modern industries.

Corruption and weak governance divert public resources away from development projects, reducing efficiency and the quality of public services.

Dependence on agriculture with low levels of industrialization makes the economy vulnerable to climate shocks and limits diversification into higher-value sectors.

Political instability and ineffective policy implementation create uncertainty, discouraging investment and slowing development initiatives.

Inequality in resource distribution leaves certain groups marginalized, limiting social cohesion and the ability of all citizens to contribute fully to national development.

12. Examine the role of education in promoting human resource development in Tanzania since 1970s.

Education has increased literacy rates, equipping citizens with essential skills for employment, civic participation, and personal development.

Technical and vocational education has trained skilled workers who support industries, construction, health services, and other sectors vital to development.

Higher education institutions have produced professionals such as doctors, engineers, and managers, strengthening the country's human resource capacity.

Adult and continuing education programs have enhanced knowledge among previously disadvantaged groups, promoting lifelong learning and inclusion.

Education has raised awareness on social issues, including health, hygiene, gender equality, and civic responsibility, empowering citizens to participate meaningfully in society.

Government reforms and investments since the 1970s have expanded access to education, reducing disparities between urban and rural populations.

13. Explain six challenges facing Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) towards achieving its objectives.

Poor transport and communication infrastructure increases trade costs and delays the movement of goods and services among member states.

Non-tariff barriers, such as complicated customs procedures and regulations, hinder free trade and reduce economic integration.

Political instability in some member states disrupts cooperation and undermines regional development projects.

Divergent economic policies and priorities among member countries make harmonization of regulations and standards difficult.

Limited industrial capacity in some member states restricts the production of goods for intra-regional trade, reducing the effectiveness of the common market.

Insufficient financial and technical resources prevent the implementation of key regional programs and infrastructure projects.

14. Use six points to show the way women are oppressed in Tanzania.

Girls face limited access to education due to cultural expectations, early marriage, or financial constraints, restricting their future opportunities.

Women are underrepresented in political and decision-making positions, limiting their influence on policies that affect their lives.

Unequal pay and limited employment opportunities result in economic dependence on men and reduced financial autonomy.

Cultural practices favor men in property ownership, inheritance, and family decision-making, leaving women marginalized.

Domestic violence and inadequate legal protection in some areas expose women to harm and reinforce inequality.

Social norms and traditional expectations restrict women's participation in public life, leadership, and economic activities.

15. Use six points to explain the importance of rule of law in a Democratic country like Tanzania.

It ensures that all citizens, including leaders, are subject to the same laws, promoting equality and fairness in society.

Rule of law provides a framework for maintaining peace, security, and order, reducing conflicts and protecting citizens' rights.

It holds public officials accountable, preventing abuse of power and corruption, and ensuring transparency in governance.

It safeguards fundamental human rights and freedoms, protecting citizens from arbitrary actions or discrimination.

It creates a predictable legal environment that encourages investment, business development, and economic growth.

By reinforcing trust in legal institutions, rule of law strengthens democracy and citizen confidence in government processes.

16. Propose five sustainable strategies for dealing with the effects of globalization in Tanzania.

Invest in education, vocational training, and skill development to prepare citizens for global economic competition.

Support local industries and entrepreneurship to reduce dependence on imports and create employment opportunities.

Implement policies that attract foreign investment while protecting domestic businesses and ensuring equitable benefits.

Encourage technology transfer and innovation to improve productivity and competitiveness in the global market.

Strengthen regional economic cooperation and trade agreements to enhance resilience and maximize opportunities from globalization.