

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

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2021

Instructions.

1. This paper consists of sections A and B with a total of **Fourteen (14)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions from section A and **four (4)** questions from section B.
3. Section A carries **forty (40)** marks and section B Carries **sixty (60)** marks.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section. Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Differentiate the terms:

(a) Customs and Norms

Customs are traditional practices or behaviors that are consistently followed by members of a society over time. They reflect a community's way of life, such as marriage ceremonies, initiation rites, or burial rituals.

Norms, on the other hand, are the accepted standards or rules of behavior in a society. They guide how individuals are expected to act in particular situations. For example, greeting elders respectfully or queuing when receiving services are societal norms.

(b) Axiology and Logic

Axiology is a branch of philosophy that deals with the study of values, particularly those related to ethics and aesthetics. It concerns questions about what is good, bad, beautiful, or valuable in human life.

Logic is a branch of philosophy concerned with reasoning. It provides rules and principles for distinguishing valid from invalid arguments and for ensuring clear, consistent, and rational thinking.

2. Identify four indicators of development.

One indicator is **an increase in per capita income**. It shows the average income earned per person, reflecting improved economic wellbeing.

Second is **a rise in literacy rates and education levels**. Higher literacy and better access to education signal social progress and human development.

Third is **improved healthcare services**. Lower mortality rates and increased life expectancy indicate better public health and welfare.

Fourth is **expanded infrastructure** such as roads, electricity, and communication networks, which enable economic activities and enhance living standards.

3. Briefly explain four duties of ambassadors when they represent Tanzania abroad.

First, **ambassadors promote and protect Tanzania's national interests**. They work to strengthen diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations with the host country.

Second, they **represent the Tanzanian government in official ceremonies and international meetings** held in the host nation.

Third, ambassadors **assist Tanzanian citizens living or traveling abroad** by offering services like issuing travel documents or providing legal and emergency support.

Fourth, they **negotiate treaties, agreements, and partnerships** between Tanzania and the host country to foster cooperation in areas like trade, education, and security.

4. Outline four objectives of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

First, **to promote regional economic integration** through trade liberalization and cooperation among member states.

Second, **to improve the living standards of people** by expanding economic activities and employment opportunities.

Third, **to strengthen relations among member countries** through policies that encourage trade, investment, and technology sharing.

Fourth, **to create a common customs union and a unified market** where goods, services, labor, and capital can move freely across borders.

5. List eight organs of the African Union (AU).

- The Assembly
- The Executive Council
- The Permanent Representatives' Committee
- The African Union Commission
- The Pan-African Parliament
- The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
- The African Central Bank
- The African Monetary Fund

6. Show four similarities between the government and political parties.

First, both are **organized institutions with leadership structures**. They have officials responsible for directing activities and making decisions.

Second, both **aim to serve public interests**. Governments provide public services, while political parties seek to address citizens' needs through policy-making.

Third, both **operate within legal frameworks**. They are established and guided by constitutions or laws to maintain order and legitimacy.

Fourth, both **influence national governance and policy decisions**. Political parties propose ideas and contest for power, while governments implement policies and manage public affairs.

7. Briefly explain four relationships between development and environment.

First, **economic development often depends on natural resources** like minerals, forests, and water, making the environment a foundation for growth.

Second, **industrialization and urbanization can cause environmental degradation** through pollution and deforestation, showing that unchecked development harms nature.

Third, **environmental conservation supports sustainable development** by ensuring resources are available for future generations.

Fourth, **climate change and environmental disasters affect development efforts** by destroying infrastructure, reducing agricultural yields, and displacing communities.

8. (a) Define the term ‘citizenship’.

Citizenship is **the legal status of being a recognized member of a country**, entitled to its rights, protections, and responsibilities.

(b) Differentiate between citizenship by registration and citizenship by birth as applied in Tanzania.

Citizenship by birth is automatically granted to a person born within Tanzania’s territory to Tanzanian parents or under conditions provided by law.

Citizenship by registration is obtained through a legal process where a person, such as a foreign spouse of a Tanzanian or a long-term resident, formally applies and is accepted as a citizen by the government.

9. Write four major efforts taken by Tanzania to foster women’s rights.

First, **enacting laws protecting women against discrimination and violence**, such as the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act.

Second, **promoting women’s participation in politics and leadership** by reserving parliamentary seats and encouraging their involvement in decision-making.

Third, **introducing girl-child education campaigns** to improve school enrolment, retention, and completion rates for girls.

Fourth, **supporting women’s economic empowerment programs** by offering credit schemes, training, and entrepreneurial opportunities.

10. Explain four aspects of relevance of philosophy to man’s life.

First, **philosophy shapes moral and ethical behavior** by offering principles that guide decisions about right and wrong.

Second, it **promotes critical and reflective thinking**, helping individuals analyze problems and make reasoned judgments in daily life.

Third, **philosophy aids in understanding human purpose and existence** by addressing questions about life’s meaning, values, and the nature of reality.

Fourth, it **influences laws, politics, and education systems** by providing ideas that underpin social justice, governance structures, and teaching philosophies.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section. Each question carries 15 marks.

11. Explain five different institutions that perpetuate cultural discrimination in Tanzania.

First is **the family**. In some families, boys are valued more than girls, receiving better education opportunities and decision-making roles, while girls are expected to focus on domestic work and early marriage.

Second is **the school system**. Though formal policies promote equality, some schools may reinforce stereotypes through textbooks, classroom roles, or unequal encouragement in subjects like science and leadership.

Third is **religious institutions**. Certain religious practices may limit women's participation in leadership or restrict the rights of particular groups based on gender, age, or social status.

Fourth is **mass media**. Newspapers, radio, and television sometimes portray certain ethnic groups, women, or marginalized communities in negative or limited roles, influencing public perception and maintaining cultural biases.

Fifth is **legal and traditional leadership structures**. Customary laws and local leadership systems may favor men in land inheritance, political leadership, and conflict resolution, excluding women and minority groups from important decision-making positions.

12. Examine five cultural practices that lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania.

First, **female genital mutilation (FGM)** often involves using unsterilized instruments on multiple girls, increasing the risk of bloodborne infections including HIV.

Second, **widow inheritance** is a practice where a man marries the widow of his deceased brother without knowing either partner's HIV status, possibly transmitting the virus.

Third, **polygamy** increases the number of sexual partners within a family unit. If one partner is infected, the risk of spreading HIV to others rises.

Fourth, **early and forced marriages** expose young girls to older partners who may have had multiple partners, increasing their vulnerability to HIV infection.

Fifth, **traditional healing rituals** involving scarification, shared razor blades, or blood rituals without sterilization contribute to the risk of transmitting HIV within communities.

13. Elaborate five achievements of the United Nations (UN) since its formation.

First, the UN has successfully **maintained international peace and security** by mediating conflicts, deploying peacekeeping forces, and preventing wars in different parts of the world.

Second, it has **promoted human rights globally** through declarations like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by monitoring abuses, encouraging reforms in member states.

Third, the UN has played a key role in **fighting diseases and improving healthcare** through agencies like WHO, which combat epidemics, promote vaccinations, and support global health initiatives.

Fourth, the organization has **supported decolonization efforts** by helping former colonies, including Tanzania, achieve independence and providing guidance during transitions to self-rule.

Fifth, the UN has **promoted education and development** through initiatives by UNESCO and UNICEF, which support literacy programs, child protection, and sustainable development projects in developing countries.

14. Explain five principles of democracy using Tanzania as an example.

First is **free and fair elections**. In Tanzania, periodic multi-party general elections allow citizens to choose their leaders at national and local levels.

Second is **rule of law**. Democratic governance in Tanzania is guided by the Constitution and legal systems, where all citizens, including leaders, are subject to the law.

Third is **freedom of speech and expression**. Although with some limitations, Tanzanians have the right to express opinions through media, public gatherings, and political debates.

Fourth is **separation of powers**. The Tanzanian government operates with an independent legislature, executive, and judiciary to avoid the concentration of power in one branch.

Fifth is **protection of human rights**. Democracy in Tanzania ensures that citizens have rights to education, healthcare, freedom of worship, and protection against discrimination, as enshrined in the country's Constitution.