

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

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2022

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 **note** 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. Explain in brief “Why Tanzania government is a democratic”

Tanzania’s government is democratic because it allows its citizens to participate in choosing their leaders through regular, free, and fair elections. These elections are conducted every five years where people vote for the president, members of parliament, and local government leaders.

The government of Tanzania operates under the principle of the rule of law. This means that both leaders and ordinary citizens are governed by a set of laws that protect the rights and freedoms of individuals while ensuring justice for all.

Another reason is that the Tanzanian government is made up of three independent organs which are the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary. These organs check and balance each other’s powers to avoid misuse of authority.

Lastly, the government respects and upholds fundamental human rights and freedoms. Citizens are allowed freedom of expression, association, religion, and the right to be treated fairly by public institutions.

2. Examine briefly four responsibilities of a Tanzanian citizen as a legal member of a nation

A Tanzanian citizen has the responsibility to obey the laws of the country. This means respecting traffic rules, avoiding crimes like theft and corruption, and following regulations that govern social and economic activities.

Secondly, every citizen is responsible for paying taxes to the government. These taxes are essential for funding public services like hospitals, schools, roads, and security operations.

Another responsibility is for citizens to participate in national development activities. This involves voting during elections, taking part in community projects like road construction or cleaning, and supporting government initiatives for the betterment of the nation.

Lastly, Tanzanians have the duty to protect the country's natural resources. This includes avoiding illegal logging, poaching, and pollution, while promoting sustainable use of land, forests, and wildlife for future generations.

3. Elaborate briefly four importance of culture to development

Culture plays an important role in shaping people’s beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. This creates a disciplined and respectful society, which is necessary for peace and stability, creating a good environment for development.

It promotes unity and cooperation among people. Through shared traditions, language, and customs, communities work together in activities such as farming, construction, and celebrations, which strengthens social bonds.

Culture preserves indigenous knowledge and skills. Practices like traditional medicine, craft making, and farming techniques passed from generation to generation contribute to national identity and local economies. Lastly, culture attracts tourism. Tourists visit Tanzania to experience its music, dances, traditional food, and festivals, which generates income and employment opportunities for local people.

4. Analyse four driving forces for the development of globalization

Technological advancement is a major driving force behind globalization. Improvements in communication, internet, and transport systems have made it easier for people, goods, and information to move quickly across borders.

Trade liberalization has opened up national economies to international markets. Reduction of trade barriers, taxes, and import restrictions allows countries to exchange goods and services freely, increasing business opportunities worldwide.

Political agreements and international organizations like the United Nations and African Union promote cooperation among countries. These bodies create policies that encourage international trade, peacekeeping, and resource sharing.

Finally, the expansion of multinational companies plays a big part. Large firms like Coca-Cola, Samsung, and Airtel operate in many countries, spreading products, services, and employment opportunities while connecting economies globally.

5. Show four advantages of Tanzania in being a member of the African Union (AU)

Tanzania benefits from regional peace and security efforts through the African Union. The AU organizes peacekeeping missions and mediates in conflicts within African countries, creating a stable environment for development.

The country also enjoys trade opportunities with other African countries. Through agreements like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), Tanzanian businesses can access larger markets and increase exports.

Being an AU member allows Tanzania to participate in joint programs for health, education, and infrastructure development. This leads to shared resources, ideas, and funding for projects that improve people's lives.

Lastly, the AU offers Tanzania a platform to present its concerns and contribute to decisions affecting Africa. This strengthens the country's voice in continental affairs and international diplomacy.

6. Explain four reasons that led to the collapse of the former EAC

The collapse of the former East African Community (EAC) was partly caused by ideological and political mistrust among member states. Tanzania adopted socialism while Kenya remained capitalist, leading to different views on economic management.

Secondly, there was an unequal distribution of benefits. Kenya was seen to gain more from the Community's trade and industries, while Tanzania and Uganda felt left behind, creating tension and dissatisfaction.

Leadership conflicts among the heads of state also contributed to the breakdown. The leaders often disagreed on policy decisions and future plans for the Community, weakening cooperation.

Lastly, the EAC suffered from poor management and financial difficulties. Member states failed to contribute funds on time, causing delays and failures in running projects and services.

7. Explain four characteristics of underdevelopment

Underdeveloped countries rely heavily on agriculture and the export of raw materials such as minerals, coffee, and cotton. They produce few manufactured goods, leading to weak industrial sectors.

These countries also experience widespread poverty and low living standards. Many people lack access to basic services like clean water, healthcare, education, and proper housing.

Another feature is high unemployment and underemployment. There are not enough formal jobs for the growing population, forcing many people into low-paying, informal work.

Lastly, underdeveloped nations depend on developed countries for technology, capital, and expertise. This dependency limits their ability to make independent economic and political decisions.

8. Describe how entrepreneurship and capital as factors of production can be used to reduce the problem of unemployment in Tanzania

Entrepreneurship encourages individuals to start businesses, which creates jobs for themselves and others. This reduces unemployment by providing new sources of income in various sectors like trade, transport, and services.

Entrepreneurs introduce new ideas, products, and services that expand the market and create demand for labor. For example, a new mobile money business would require agents, marketers, and technicians.

Availability of capital enables people to invest in small and medium enterprises. Access to loans and business grants allows individuals to set up businesses and hire workers, thereby reducing joblessness.

Capital investment in industries such as construction, manufacturing, and tourism increases production activities and employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor.

9. Provide evidence that proves the existence of efforts that promote human resource development in Tanzania

The Tanzanian government has made education more accessible through the provision of free primary and secondary education. This ensures that more children complete school and acquire knowledge for future jobs.

Vocational and technical training centers have been established across the country. These institutions equip young people with practical skills in carpentry, plumbing, mechanics, and ICT, making them employable.

Adult education and literacy campaigns have helped reduce illiteracy rates, especially in rural areas. This enables adults to participate in development activities and secure better job opportunities.

The government has also expanded health services through the construction of dispensaries and health centers. A healthy population is productive and able to contribute to national development.

10. Explain four arguments of the dependency theory

Dependency theory argues that poor countries remain underdeveloped because of their reliance on wealthy nations for markets, technology, and capital. This relationship keeps poor nations in a disadvantaged position.

It claims that the global trade system is designed to favor developed countries. Rich nations buy raw materials cheaply from poor countries and sell finished goods at high prices, increasing inequality.

The theory also states that colonial history created unequal relationships between the colonizers and the colonized. These relationships continue today in the form of foreign ownership of resources and businesses.

Lastly, it argues that foreign aid and investment often benefit the donor countries more than the recipients. Aid programs are sometimes used to maintain political and economic control over poor countries.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

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

11. Describe five structures of the executive organ in Tanzania

The first structure of the Executive organ in Tanzania is the **President of the United Republic of Tanzania**. The President is both the Head of State, Head of Government, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The President has the authority to appoint ministers, ambassadors, and heads of public institutions.

The second structure is the **Vice President**. The Vice President assists the President in carrying out government functions and acts as the principal assistant to the President. In the event that the President is unable to perform duties due to absence or other reasons, the Vice President temporarily assumes those responsibilities.

Another important structure is the **Prime Minister**, who is the leader of government business in the National Assembly. The Prime Minister coordinates the activities of all government ministries and ensures that the government policies are implemented effectively.

The fourth structure is the **Council of Ministers (Cabinet)**. This includes ministers, deputy ministers, and the Attorney General, all appointed by the President. They are responsible for managing various government ministries and implementing government policies and laws.

Lastly, the **Regional and Local Government Authorities** form part of the Executive structure. These include Regional Commissioners, District Commissioners, and local council leaders who supervise government operations at regional, district, and community levels, ensuring the implementation of national policies and development plans.

12. Analyse in five points the contributions of Tanzania in promoting peace and security in East and Central Africa

Tanzania has participated actively in **regional peacekeeping missions** under the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN). Tanzanian soldiers have been sent to countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, and Burundi to maintain peace and protect civilians.

The country has also played a key role in **hosting peace negotiations and dialogues**. Tanzania has hosted peace talks for conflicting groups from Burundi, Rwanda, and the DRC, offering a neutral ground for resolving disputes peacefully.

Tanzania has **offered asylum and shelter to refugees** fleeing from war and conflict in neighboring countries. Camps such as Nyarugusu and Nduta in Kigoma region accommodate thousands of refugees from Burundi and the DRC, ensuring their safety.

The Tanzanian government has contributed by **promoting regional cooperation through organizations like the East African Community (EAC) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)**. These platforms help member states to collectively address issues of security and political stability.

Lastly, Tanzania has **maintained good diplomatic relations with its neighbors** and has avoided involvement in regional conflicts. Through peaceful foreign policies and mediation roles, Tanzania has encouraged dialogue and peaceful resolution of disputes among East and Central African states.

13. Propose five strategies to address the problem of poverty in Tanzania

One effective strategy is to **improve access to quality education and vocational training**. Educating people equips them with skills that increase their chances of employment or starting income-generating activities, breaking the cycle of poverty.

Another strategy is to **promote entrepreneurship and support small businesses**. Providing soft loans, training, and business advisory services will empower people to start and expand businesses, creating jobs and incomes.

The government should also **invest in agriculture modernization**. Since most Tanzanians depend on farming, providing better seeds, tools, irrigation systems, and market access can increase productivity and rural incomes.

Another approach is to **expand access to healthcare services**. A healthy population is productive and less burdened by disease-related expenses, allowing families to focus on economic activities and savings.

Lastly, **strengthening social protection programs such as cash transfers for the poor, elderly, and disabled** can reduce extreme poverty. These programs ensure basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare are met for the most vulnerable.

14. Give five ways used to prevent crimes in the community

The first way is through **community policing programs**. This involves cooperation between the police and local residents in preventing crimes, identifying suspects, and reporting criminal activities early.

Another method is by **improving public education and awareness on crime prevention**. Educating people about the dangers of crime, drug abuse, and violence discourages involvement in illegal activities.

Establishing youth employment and training opportunities can also prevent crimes. When young people are busy with productive work or skills training, they are less likely to engage in criminal behavior.

The government and communities can **install street lights and security cameras in crime-prone areas**. Well-lit and monitored places discourage criminal activities, especially at night.

Lastly, **enforcing strict laws and quick legal action against criminals** serves as a warning to others. When offenders are punished according to the law, it reduces the tendency for others to commit similar crimes.