

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

711

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2023

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. Briefly explain four ways of acquiring citizenship in Tanzania.

One way to acquire citizenship in Tanzania is by birth. A person born in Tanzania to parents who are Tanzanian citizens automatically qualifies for citizenship, provided at least one parent holds Tanzanian nationality at the time of birth.

Another way is through descent. An individual born outside Tanzania can acquire citizenship if at least one of their parents is a Tanzanian citizen, thereby maintaining a link to the country through bloodline. Citizenship can also be obtained through naturalization. This applies to foreign nationals who have lived in Tanzania for a prescribed period, demonstrated good conduct, and expressed a desire to become Tanzanian citizens, subject to fulfilling legal conditions.

Lastly, citizenship may be acquired through registration. This applies to specific cases such as women married to Tanzanian citizens, children adopted by Tanzanian citizens, and long-term residents meeting legal criteria who wish to formalize their status.

2. Use four points to explain how ethical knowledge can be used to enhance development in the community.

Ethical knowledge promotes integrity and accountability among leaders and citizens. When people understand and practice honesty and responsibility, public resources are managed effectively, reducing corruption and wastage, which benefits community development.

It helps in fostering peaceful coexistence by guiding people to respect others' rights, beliefs, and property. A peaceful and cooperative community environment creates favorable conditions for social, economic, and infrastructural development.

Ethical knowledge encourages hard work and fairness in economic activities. When business practices and employment are based on merit, equality, and respect for labor rights, productivity and economic growth increase, benefiting the whole community.

It nurtures a culture of justice and social equality. Ethical values promote fair treatment, inclusion of marginalized groups, and equitable distribution of resources, ensuring that development benefits reach all sections of the community.

3. Briefly analyse two positive impacts of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) on the economies of developing countries.

One positive impact of SAPs was the promotion of economic liberalization. Many developing countries opened up their markets to competition, reduced trade barriers, and encouraged private sector participation, leading to improved efficiency and economic diversification.

Another positive outcome was fiscal discipline and public sector reforms. SAPs pressured governments to reduce excessive spending, privatize non-performing state enterprises, and focus resources on essential services like health and education, contributing to more stable economic management.

4. Give four examples of how a government in modern societies guarantees the wellbeing of its citizens.

Governments provide access to quality healthcare services through public hospitals, vaccination programs, and health education, ensuring the population remains healthy and productive.

They guarantee education by establishing free or subsidized schooling systems, offering scholarships, and building schools and universities to equip citizens with knowledge and skills.

Modern governments implement social security schemes such as pensions, disability benefits, and food relief programs to support vulnerable groups and safeguard their welfare.

They also maintain public infrastructure like roads, clean water, electricity, and communication services, which are essential for improving living standards and economic opportunities for citizens.

5. Briefly explain four benefits of the World Health Organization (WHO) to developing nations like Tanzania.

WHO provides technical assistance in health planning and disease control programs. It helps countries like Tanzania in setting health policies, training medical personnel, and implementing strategies to combat health challenges.

It supplies vaccines, essential medicines, and medical equipment during health emergencies such as disease outbreaks, ensuring rapid and effective responses to public health threats.

WHO supports health research and information sharing. It conducts and funds studies on diseases affecting developing countries, helping governments design evidence-based health interventions.

It also promotes international collaboration in health, allowing Tanzania to benefit from global expertise, partnerships, and resources to improve its healthcare services and disease prevention systems.

6. Briefly explain four ways on how Tanzania benefits from international relations.

International relations enable Tanzania to receive financial aid, grants, and technical support from donor countries and international organizations, helping the country address development challenges in sectors like health, education, and infrastructure.

Tanzania benefits from trade opportunities created through diplomatic ties and membership in regional and international economic blocs. This access to larger markets boosts exports and economic growth. International relations also promote cultural exchange programs and education scholarships, allowing Tanzanian students and professionals to study abroad, acquire new skills, and contribute to national development upon their return.

They help strengthen national security through cooperation in peacekeeping missions, intelligence sharing, and combating cross-border crimes such as terrorism, human trafficking, and illegal trade.

7. Contrast the terms associated with corruption.

Bribery involves offering or accepting money or favors to influence a person in authority to perform or omit an official duty, while embezzlement refers to the misappropriation of public funds or property entrusted to someone's care.

Fraud involves deliberate deception for personal gain, such as falsifying records or identity, whereas nepotism is favoritism shown to relatives or friends in awarding jobs, contracts, or privileges without merit.

Extortion is the act of obtaining money or favors through threats, coercion, or abuse of authority, while favoritism is unfairly giving special treatment to certain individuals or groups at the expense of others.

8. Propose four measures that could be used to conserve natural resources in Tanzania.

Promoting public awareness campaigns on the importance of conserving forests, water bodies, and wildlife can encourage responsible behavior and reduce environmental destruction.

Enforcing environmental laws and penalties against illegal logging, poaching, and mining ensures that natural resources are exploited sustainably and that violators are held accountable.

Introducing community-based conservation programs empowers local people to manage resources around them, promoting sustainable use and creating economic benefits through eco-tourism and sustainable agriculture.

Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind reduces overdependence on wood fuel, helping to conserve forests and reduce environmental pollution.

9. Use four points to support the statement that HIV/AIDS is a human right agenda.

Access to accurate information about HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care is a basic human right, essential for protecting individuals' health and enabling them to make informed decisions about their wellbeing.

Discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS in workplaces, schools, or communities violates their human rights to equality, dignity, and social participation, making anti-stigma efforts a human rights concern.

Ensuring affordable and accessible HIV/AIDS treatment and healthcare services upholds the right to health, allowing affected individuals to live healthier and more productive lives.

Protecting the confidentiality of HIV/AIDS test results and personal health information respects individuals' rights to privacy and prevents social exclusion and abuse.

10. Briefly explain four measures the government could take to promote the informal sector.

The government can simplify business registration processes and reduce licensing fees, enabling more informal sector operators to legalize their businesses and access formal markets.

Providing financial support through small business loans, grants, and cooperative credit schemes helps informal sector entrepreneurs expand their businesses and improve incomes.

Investing in infrastructure such as market spaces, roads, and affordable energy supply makes it easier for informal sector businesses to operate efficiently and reach more customers.

Offering training programs on entrepreneurship, financial management, and technical skills equips informal sector workers with knowledge to improve product quality, business practices, and competitiveness.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

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

11. Analyse five indicators of good governance in Tanzania.

The first indicator of good governance is accountability. In Tanzania, public leaders and government institutions are expected to account for their actions, decisions, and the use of public resources. Accountability ensures that leaders serve citizens honestly and transparently, reducing corruption and misuse of authority.

Another indicator is rule of law. Good governance is evident when laws are fairly and consistently applied to all individuals, regardless of their status. In Tanzania, this includes protecting human rights, enforcing contracts, and ensuring legal processes are followed without favoritism or discrimination.

Participation is also a key indicator of good governance. This means that citizens have the right and opportunity to take part in decision-making processes, either directly or through elected representatives. In Tanzania, mechanisms such as elections, public consultations, and community meetings promote citizen involvement in governance.

Transparency is another important indicator. In a well-governed society, information about government policies, budgets, and programs is made accessible to the public. This allows citizens in Tanzania to monitor government activities and demand answers when public resources are mismanaged.

Lastly, responsiveness is a vital indicator of good governance. This means that government institutions and leaders act promptly and effectively to address the needs, concerns, and problems of citizens. In Tanzania, responsiveness involves providing timely public services, responding to disasters, and ensuring public complaints are resolved.

12. Examine five challenges that face the African Union in the implementation of its objectives.

One major challenge is political instability within member states. Frequent coups, conflicts, and governance crises in several African countries undermine the African Union's efforts to maintain peace, security, and cooperation across the continent.

Another challenge is inadequate financial resources. Many African Union activities rely heavily on external donor funding due to limited contributions from member countries. This financial dependence weakens the organization's autonomy and delays the execution of important programs.

Differences in national interests among member states also hinder the effective implementation of AU objectives. Countries often prioritize their domestic concerns over collective African goals, making it difficult to reach consensus on critical regional matters.

Limited institutional capacity is another obstacle. The African Union lacks sufficient technical expertise, modern technology, and skilled personnel needed to implement complex programs, such as regional infrastructure projects, conflict resolution, and economic integration.

Lastly, external influence from powerful non-African countries and international organizations often interferes with the African Union's independence. This makes it challenging to pursue purely African-driven solutions to continental problems without outside pressure.

13. Propose five solutions that can be applied by various institutions in the society to combat gender discrimination.

Institutions should promote awareness and education campaigns to challenge harmful cultural beliefs and stereotypes that justify discrimination against women and girls. Public seminars, school programs, and media campaigns can play a key role in changing societal attitudes.

Enforcing anti-discrimination laws and policies is crucial. Institutions must ensure that laws protecting the rights of women and marginalized groups are strictly applied, with offenders punished accordingly to deter unfair practices.

Institutions should also implement gender-sensitive recruitment and promotion policies to ensure equal opportunities in employment, leadership, and decision-making positions. This fosters gender balance and recognizes the abilities of both men and women.

Establishing support programs for victims of gender discrimination, including counseling, legal aid, and safe spaces, is another practical solution. Such services help affected individuals recover, seek justice, and rebuild confidence.

Lastly, integrating gender issues into school curricula ensures that young people grow up understanding the importance of gender equality. Schools can teach values of respect, fairness, and equal treatment from an early age, helping to build a more inclusive society.

14. Describe five possible socio-economic consequences of unemployment to Tanzania.

One consequence is increased poverty. When large numbers of Tanzanians are jobless, they lack a stable source of income to meet basic needs such as food, healthcare, shelter, and education, leading to widespread poverty.

Another impact is a rise in crime and social unrest. High unemployment levels, particularly among the youth, can lead to frustration and engagement in criminal activities such as theft, drug abuse, and violent protests as a means of survival or expression of discontent.

Unemployment also limits economic growth. When a significant portion of the population is not contributing productively to the economy, the country misses out on potential labor, skills, and taxes that could fuel development.

The psychological effects of unemployment are another consequence. Joblessness often leads to stress, hopelessness, and low self-esteem, contributing to mental health problems and weakening the social fabric of families and communities.

Lastly, unemployment places pressure on public resources. As more citizens depend on government assistance, social welfare programs, and healthcare services without contributing taxes, the national budget becomes strained, limiting funds for other development projects.