

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

**711**

**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2024**

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**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)

1. Briefly explain four sustainable strategies of dealing with the effects of globalization in Tanzania.
  - improving science and technology,
  - improving the agricultural sector,
  - improving infrastructure and
  - combating fake products.
  - enacting strict laws,
  - providing mass education on the effects of globalisation,
  - encouraging the use of local materials
  - giving punishment to those who dress inappropriately.
2. Explain briefly four situations under which by-elections can be conducted in Tanzania.
  - when a leader dies,
  - when a leader is eliminated from the work,
  - when a leader shifts from one political party to another
  - when a leader resigns.
  - when a leader dies, when a leader resigns,
  - when leaders do not perform their duties
  - when parliament dissolves.
3. Briefly describe four principles that guide Tanzania in her international relations.
  - promoting her independence and security,
  - promoting international cooperation,
  - practicing mediation with other countries
  - upholding her freedom and human rights.
  - safeguarding sovereignty,
  - promoting African unity,
  - promoting human rights
  - ensuring positive cooperation with the United Nations.
4. Suggest four measures that can be adopted to address political instability in most African countries.
  - maintaining a free and fair election,
  - leaders must be transparent,
  - the parliament should amend the constitution
  - adherence to the Bill of Rights.
  - the promotion of good leadership styles,
  - providing employment,
  - providing social services
  - promoting human rights
5. Outline four objectives of the United Nations (UN).
  - to make resolutions of disputes,
  - to maintain cooperation among its members,
  - to maintain peace and security
  - to eliminate all forms of political instabilities.
  - to promote and protect human rights
  - to bring cooperation

- to solve conflicts and to promote peace and harmony
6. Provide four points to classify unemployment in Tanzania.
    - friction unemployment,
    - seasonal unemployment,
    - structural unemployment
    - hidden unemployment.
  7. Suggest four ways to eliminate challenges for people with disabilities.
    - to provide them with capital,
    - give them opportunities in various sectors,
    - provide a conducive environment to work better
    - give them skills and knowledge and understanding.
    - educating the community,
    - providing good policies,
    - providing for basic needs
    - enacting laws.
  8. Briefly explain four measures they would recommend to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Tanzania.
    - the establishment of the National AIDS Control Program
    - (NACP),
    - the establishment of the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS),
    - the establishment of the Tanzania Policy on AIDS and the care of HIV/AIDS victims.
    - the establishment of the National AIDS Control Program (NACP),
    - the establishment of the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS),
    - the establishment of the Tanzania Policy on AIDS
    - the provision of guidance and counseling.
  9. Briefly describe four effects of desertification in Tanzania.
    - drought, economic depression,
    - death of living organisms
    - loss of soil fertility.
    - the occurrence of poverty,
    - unemployment,
    - famine and hunger
    - underdevelopment.
  10. Describe four contributions of education to human resource development.
    - it enhances creativity at work,
    - enhances effectiveness in problem solving,
    - promotes moral values
    - promotes cooperation, love and respect in the workplace.
    - it helps to provide knowledge and understanding and skills,
    - promotes good morals,
    - promotes creativity
    - ensures effective use of individual rights and responsibilities.

## SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions from this section. Each question carries **Fifteen (15)** marks.

11. By using five points, describe the rationale for protecting and respecting human rights in Tanzania.

Firstly, protecting human rights ensures dignity and freedom for every individual. It guarantees that all people in Tanzania can live without fear of oppression, discrimination, or unfair treatment, allowing them to participate fully in society.

Secondly, respecting human rights promotes peace and national stability. When people's rights are upheld, it reduces the chances of conflicts, unrest, and social divisions, creating a harmonious environment where different groups coexist peacefully.

Thirdly, safeguarding human rights fosters democratic governance. It allows citizens to freely express their opinions, vote, and participate in decision-making processes, thereby strengthening accountability and transparency in leadership.

Fourthly, human rights protection contributes to social justice by ensuring equality before the law. It prevents abuses such as forced labor, gender-based violence, and unlawful detentions, promoting fairness and equal opportunities for all.

Lastly, upholding human rights attracts international support and cooperation. A nation that respects rights gains a positive reputation globally, encouraging foreign investment, tourism, and partnerships in development projects.

12. Explain five contributions of cultural practices to the economic development in Tanzania.

Firstly, cultural practices promote tourism, one of Tanzania's major sources of national income. Traditional dances, arts, and heritage sites attract both local and international tourists, generating revenue and creating employment opportunities.

Secondly, cultural festivals and events encourage local entrepreneurship. During ceremonies like weddings, initiation rites, or harvest festivals, people engage in selling food, clothing, decorations, and crafts, supporting small businesses.

Thirdly, traditional farming practices and indigenous knowledge contribute to food security and sustainable agriculture. Many communities have effective land management and crop rotation methods passed down through generations, reducing environmental degradation.

Fourthly, traditional handcraft industries such as weaving, pottery, and carvings contribute to household incomes and export earnings. These products are sold in local markets and tourist centers, supporting artisans and their families.

Lastly, cultural values like communal cooperation promote collective economic activities. Practices such as communal farming and joint savings groups help communities mobilize resources and implement development projects together.

13. Explain five roles played by the local government authorities in empowering and spearheading the development of the local community in Tanzania.

Firstly, local government authorities provide essential public services such as education, healthcare, and water supply. By ensuring these services reach the grassroots, they improve living standards and promote social development.

Secondly, they mobilize and manage resources for community development projects. Local governments collect taxes and levies and use these funds to build infrastructure like roads, schools, and dispensaries.

Thirdly, they coordinate and supervise development initiatives by partnering with non-governmental organizations, religious groups, and community-based organizations to implement projects that benefit the community.

Fourthly, local government authorities promote good governance and accountability by enforcing laws and regulations at the village, ward, and district levels, ensuring peace, order, and justice within their areas.

Lastly, they empower local people by involving them in decision-making processes. Through village meetings and council sessions, citizens voice their needs and participate in planning and managing community projects.

14. Analyse five key features of take-off stage as per Rostow's five stages of development model.

Firstly, in the take-off stage, there is a significant increase in industrial investment. Sectors such as manufacturing and construction expand rapidly, leading to increased production and job opportunities.

Secondly, this stage is marked by the emergence of a strong entrepreneurial class. Individuals and groups invest in business ventures, innovate, and take risks, driving economic growth and diversifying the economy.

Thirdly, agricultural productivity improves due to the adoption of modern techniques, better tools, and improved crop varieties. Surpluses are generated to support urban populations and industrial needs.

Fourthly, infrastructure development accelerates. The government invests heavily in transport, energy, and communication systems to support industrial growth and connect different parts of the country.

Lastly, socio-political institutions become stronger and more supportive of economic development. Policies are made to encourage trade, protect investments, and create a favorable environment for business and innovation.