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

711 **DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

Time: 3 Hours **Monday, 05th May 2014 a.m.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and **four** (4) questions from section B.
3. Section A carries 40 marks and section B carries 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.

1. Briefly explain two components of culture.
2. (a) Define the term epistemology.
   (b) Mention four sources of knowledge.
3. State two objectives of Arusha declaration of 1967.
4. Enumerate four principles of Tanzanian foreign policy.
5. Mention four forms of democratic government.
6. Briefly describe four aspects of development.
7. (a) Differentiate globalization from Neo-colonialism.
   (b) List four driving forces of globalization.
8. Mention four negative impacts of dependence of third world countries to developed nations.
9. Describe four effects of drug abuse to the youth in Tanzania.
10. Mention four functions of the executive as an organ of the government.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer **four** (4) questions from this section.

11. Rostows' theory of economic growth does not provide answers to Tanzania's underdevelopment problems. Discuss.
12. Elaborate three achievements of COMESA and give three reasons on why in 2000 Tanzanian government decided to withdraw from COMESA.
13. Explain six advantages of cultural elements in Tanzania.

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14. Analyze six factors which contribute to discrimination and exploitation of women in Tanzanian society.

15. Evaluate six responsibilities of a Tanzanian citizen.

16. Analyze six advantages of political pluralism in Tanzania.

17. Examine six benefits of attending voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers.

18. Explain six reasons for the formulation of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) as modality of globalization in Africa.

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