

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
DS 113: Development Perspectives II
Seminar Questions for 2020/2021 Academic Year

Module 1: Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for Development

1. Discuss the contention that the existing development gap between developed countries on one hand and less developed countries on the other can be explained by differences in levels of scientific and technological development.
2. Failure to properly manage technology transfer process has contributed to widening technological gap between developed and developing countries. Discuss the relevance of this observation.
3. Innovation can be a product, method, process, marketing or organizational. With examples from any developing country of your choice explain how each of these can promote national development.

Module 2: Rural and Urban Development

4. Although cities are considered to be engines of economic growth, the experience in Africa is different where cities are growing but they are not engines of economic growth. Discuss this statement with examples from any African country of your choice.
5. Although agriculture is a sector that offers many opportunities to families both in the urban and rural Tanzania, still young people are running away from the sector. Why is this the case?
6. Rural Development is central to sustainable development of African countries. However, ineffective implementation of the available policies and strategies has led many countries to fail in realizing such a reality. Discuss in relation to the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) related policies and strategies.

Module 3: Industrialization and Development

7. Tanzania's current industrialization drive needs to be informed by failures of past policies and lessons of successes in other countries, East and Southeast Asian countries in particular. With examples discuss the validity of this statement.
8. Sustainable Industrial Development Policy of 1996 was basically launched to ensure balance between import substitution and export-oriented industrialization. To what extent has the policy strategy contributed to push Tanzania towards the direction of industrial economy.
9. Africa is endowed with both natural and human resources but it is the least industrialized region in the world. Discuss the underlying factors for such a poor industrial growth using examples from any sub-Saharan country.

Module 4: Population and Development

10. "The natural consequences of rapid population growth, according to Malthus, are misery and poverty because of the tendency for populations to grow faster than the food supply." Evaluate the relevance of this argument.
11. 'Attaining socio-economic development does not solely depend on population size the country has, but the quality of the population'. Elaborate.
12. Using relevant theories and drawing examples from Tanzania, critically evaluate how population increase can be made beneficial to development.

Module 5: HIV/AIDS and its Implications to Development

13. With reference to any African country of your choice, assess the available HIV/AIDS and youth policies and show how they are influential in addressing the socio-cultural and economic challenges facing youth in HIV/AIDS mitigation.
14. With reference to any African country of your choice, explain the major socio-economic and cultural factors that perpetuate women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS infections.
15. HIV/AIDS is a global disease but its prevalence is higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region in the world. Discuss the reasons and the measures to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the region.

Module 6: Entrepreneurship and Development

16. Analyze the internal and external factors that motivate entrepreneurial behaviour and discuss which of the two has much influence.
17. Discuss how effective are the roles of the state and non-state actors discharged in promoting entrepreneurship development by making reference to any country of your choice.
18. Whenever there are debates on youth unemployment in Africa, policy makers, legislators and development practitioners have been blaming the youth for not opting entrepreneurial paths. In your opinion as a development studies student, what are the issues with regard to youth unemployment and entrepreneurial options in Africa?