

2023

GENERAL STUDIES

MARKING GUIDE (SCHEME).

e1

What are the main principles, obstacles and failures of Education for Self-reliance as advocated by Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere on Education in Tanzania? Six (6) points.

### Introduction

Education for Self-reliance according to J.K. Nyerere is education which must set people free in order to encourage the citizen to rely upon their development and realize their full potentials. (1 mark)

### Main body

(a) Principles of education for self-reliance.

- i It was rural based oriented
- ii It cater the needs and the interest of the people (@ 3 marks)
- iii Both students and teacher must engage in production activities
- iv Students must start the school at the age of 7 years.

(b) Obstacles

- i Lack of enough fund to finance the program.
- ii Little knowledge.
- iii Remoteness of some areas.
- iv Reaction of parents and students (Society) (@ 3 marks)

(c) Failure of Ujamaa

- i Collapse of USSR.
- ii Pressure from the capitalist nations like USA. (@ 3 marks)
- iii Lack of knowledge (Ignorance).
- iv Poor base of Ujamaa ideology.

Any conclusion which is relevant 01 mark

Many youth in Tanzania have positive development ideas but are still faced by poverty due to lack of empowerment. How can youth be empowered to overcome poverty? Six (6) points

- Introduction (01 mark)

- body (18 marks @)

- Conclusion (01 mark)

Empowerment is a means/ways of enabling a person to perform his/her duties effectively and efficiently (or any relevant introduction)

- Strategies for youth empowerment.

- (a) Providing different capacities building training in micro credit business plans
- (b) Forming collaborative governance:
  - (i) provide them with leadership skills/education
- (c) Provide technical assistance to enable them get capital and technical knowhow
  - (i) Provide them with entrepreneurship education skills
- (d) Developing organisations/allies and network for youth to advance their economic interest  
(N.G.Os/Government organisations)
- (e) Providing policy and social challenges that improve youth/young people's livelihood.
- (f) Provisional of loans with low interest rate to youth so that they can undertake different projects

- Conclusion - To sum up, the with the above strategies, the youth will be able to fulfill their dreams to social, political and economic devpt. Therefore, it is the gov't duty to work for it or any relevant introduction.

Principles of Democracy can be used as a tool for managing conflicts in the society. With reference from African Countries, show the validity of this statement. (Six points)

ANSWERS:

Introduction (01 Mark)

- Democracy is defined as the system of government in which supreme power belongs to the people.

MAIN BODY: (18 Marks. 3 Marks @)

- Six principles of democracy and how each one can be used to manage conflicts:

(a) Multipartyism

(b) Free and fair election

(c) Observation of Human rights  
(Rule of Law)

(d) Control of abuse of power  
(good governance)

(e) Economic freedoms - Equal rights to our properties

(f) Political tolerance

(g) Bill of rights

CONCLUSION: (01 Mark)

Q17. Examine six (6) challenges that weaken the effort of the government of Tanzania to control corruption.

Introduction.

Corruption refers to the use of public or private sector resources by government officials or private sector workers for illegitimate private gains.  
(01. Mark)

Main body.  
Challenges that weaken the government of Tanzania's efforts to control corruption.

- (a) Longtime to investigate, prosecute and judge corruption cases.
  - (b) Inadequate punishment for those who found guilty.
  - (c) Lack of coordination of institution that deal with corruption such as PCCB, Commission of human rights and good governance.
  - (d) Lack of information of government issues.  
Eg Treaty signing are based on secret and public confidentially, yet treat use English language.
  - (e) Fund problem
  - (f) Judiciary is faced with no clear separation of power. Eg. It fails to stand on its activities.
  - (g) Some people lack patriotism
- 6 point @ 3 marks

Conclusion.

Any relevant conclusion (01 mark).

Technology transfer is a movement of Scientific knowledge and methods of production from one country to another, where that knowledge or methods did not exist before. In six (6) points explain how this can be achieved in Tanzania.

Introduction (01 mark)

Technology transfer is a movement of scientific knowledge and methods of production from one country to another where that knowledge or methods did not exist before.

Main body:

Methods of transferring technology.

- a. Through training
- b. Through Importing foreign experts.
- c. Through Industrial espionage
- d. Through Turnkey operation
- e. Through licensing of technology and agreement which allow receipts to employ technology acquired from abroad.
- f. Through privatization policy  
(3 marks @)

Conclusion - (01 mark)

Terrorism has become a serious problem worldwide. With reference from African countries show the factors leading to the growing of Terrorism six (6) points

Terrorism refers to the acts of violence committed by groups that see themselves as a victimized by some notable historical ways.

or is defined as unlawful use of force or violence against individual to intimidate government or society, often to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives

main body.  
Factors leading to the growth of Terrorism in Africa.

- 1) Ethnicity
- 2) Presence of charismatic ideological leaders
- 3) Unemployment.
- 4) Social stratification
- 5) Non-democracy.
- 6) Violation of human rights.
- 7) Religious difference.

Globalization is a threat to the African cultural development. With six (6) points substantiate this statement.

## Introduction (01 mark)

Globalization is the increasing process of interdependence and interconnectedness between social, political and economic components of the world.

Main body.

Negative effects of Globalization on Africa culture (3 marks. 3 marks @ )

- Destruction of culture.
- Increase violence and prostitution
- Terrorism.

Example (Kiswahili) Undermining of Africa native lge.

- Moral erosion.
- Collapse of local technology.
- Spread of disease.
- Laziness.
- Unemployment.
- Environmental pollution.

Conclusion (01 mark)