

Form SIX

GENERAL

STUDIES

2024

MARKING

SCHEME

MARKING SCHEME

NO 1. Nyerere's Ideas on education for self-reliance

Introduction.

Education for self reliance, refers to the education policy introduced by Julius Nyerere in 1967, aimed to impart a learner with skills, knowledge, experiences and values in order to liberate his/her self and surrounding society.

1 Mark

Points

- (i) Education that must prepare young people for the realities and needs of Tanzania.
- (ii) Education that has to determine the skills a person ought to acquire and the values he or she ought to cherish if or he or she is to live happily and well in a rural society and contribute to the improvement of life there.
- (iii) Post-primary education that must provide knowledge, skills and attitudes which will serve the students who live and work in a developing or changing society.
- (iv) All secondary schools and other forms of higher education must be a combination of classroom work and farm work.
- (v) Education that must enable secondary school students to undertake many activities that were being undertaken for them.

101 (vi) Education that must aim at making -
students to be part of the Community by -
having responsibilities to the Community, and -
having community involved in school activities.

(vii) Examination should combine teacher and
student assessment of work done for the
school and community, rather than being -
based on the things teachers teach only.

(viii) At post-secondary level students should
use part of their vocations contributing to the
society in a manner related to their studies
since they have to understand that they have
a debt for the community.

Introduction 1 mark
Main body 3 marks @ = 18 marks
Conclusion 1 mark
Total - 20 marks.

Qn no 2

Personal and Interpersonal skills

Introduction

Life skills, refers to a set of human skills acquired through teaching or direct experiences that are used to handle problems and questions commonly encountered in daily human life.

(i) Personal skills, are is a ability of an individual to control his/her self in the environment

(ii) Interpersonal skills, refers to the social life skills which give an individual knowledge and ability to deal competently with other people in every day life.

Points

Personal Skills

- (i) Self-awareness skills
- (ii) Assertiveness skills
- (iii) Self-esteem skills
- (iv) Coping with emotion skills
- (v) Critical thinking skills
- (vi) Creative thinking skills
- (vii) Decision Making skills

Ans: 2

Inter Personal skills

- (i) Empathy
- (ii) Peer resistance
- (iii) Negotiation skills
- (iv) Decision making skills
- (v) Effective communication skills
- (vi) Friendship formation skills
- (vii) Forming positive relationship with ~~others~~
others.

Conditions for free and fair election

Introduction.

Free and fair election - refers to the democratic election that held in an atmosphere in which - participants are tolerant or willing to listen to the political views of their opponents and when the electoral laws and rules are fair and equal for all contestants.

Key points

- (i) A well developed system of many political parties
- (ii) Equal opportunities to all political parties
- (iii) Presence of an Independent and Impartial electoral board.
- (iv) Free and fair Campaign
- (v) Presence of Independent judiciary to - Interpret electoral laws.
- (vi) Campaign should focus on political and Social-economic issues instead of personal attack.
- (vii) Equal access to the Mass Media for all political parties.
- (viii) Abiding by agreed Code of Conduct.

Introduction

HIV/AIDS,
HIV, means Human Immunodeficiency Virus,
this virus is a member of viruses called -
retroviruses and cause AIDS.
AIDS, means Acquired Immunodeficiency -
Syndrome

Points

- (i) To avoid promiscuous sexual intercourse
- (ii) To abstain from sexual intercourse before marriage.
- (iii) To avoid transfusion of unscreened blood for HIV.
- (iv) To avoid sharing surgical and piercing instruments
- (v) To avoid drunkenness and other forms of drug abuse.
- (vi) To have regular medical check-up in Counselling and voluntary testing centres for HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted infections.
- (vii) To abandon bad cultural practices like female genital mutilation, forced marriage, inheritance of widows and polygamy.
- (viii) For pregnant women, it is important to test for HIV/AIDS so as to avoid transmitting the virus to the fetus after birth.

Functions of Security Council

Introduction.

Security Council, is the Permanent decision making organ of the United Nations (UN). It has both permanent and temporary members of the Councils are five namely USA, Russia, Britain, China and France, who have ~~veto~~ VETO Power, the remaining are temporary members, whose Membership to the Security Council is for two years.

Points

- (i) To maintain International Peace and Security
- (ii) To examine any world disputes or situations that might lead to the International Conflicts.
- (iii) To deal on armament regulations, for example - It formulate policy on the production of weapons and kind of weapon to be produced.
- (iv) To identify the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression.
- (v) To take Military action against aggressors
- (vi) To recommend to the General Assembly appointment of the Secretary General and Judges of the International Court.
- (vii) To make recommendation about new countries which wish to join in the United Nation organisation.

6 Advantages of Tanzania's bilateral relations with Cuba.

Introduction

Bilateral relations, refers to the friendly relations between two countries like Tanzania and Cuba.

Points

- (i) Tanzania gets aid and loans from Cuba
- (ii) Promotion of both internal and external peace.
- (iii) Improvement of transport and communication.
- (iv) Economic development through investment from Cuba
- (v) Tanzania has promoted international repute.
- (vi) Development of industrial sector.
- (vii) Tanzania has consolidated diplomatic relation with Cuba.

07 How developed countries use the transfer of technology to undermine developing countries.

Introduction.

Transfer of technology, refers to the movement of scientific knowledge and method of production from one country to another, where that knowledge or method did not exist before.

→ There are two types of transfer of technology which are internal or domestic transfer of technology and international transfer of technology. Transfer of technology can be either horizontal transfer of technology, which involves transfer from one operational environment to another or vertical transfer of technology which involves transfer of technology from their generation during research and development activities.

Points.

- (i) Putting conditionalities in the transfer of technology.
- (ii) Selling science and technology expensively to poor countries.
- (iii) Developing countries being turned a market of poor goods from developed countries.
- (iv) Developed countries have been using their superior science and technology to intervene developing countries in political, social and economic matters.

07 (v) Environmental pollution,

(vi) Developed Countries have been using Science and technology to undermine and destroy African Culture.