PRESIDENT’S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SAME AND MWANGA SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SYNDICATE (SAMWASSES)



PRE-MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Code: 111 GENERAL STUDIES

MARKING SCHEME

1. ***Introduction 1 mark***

Meaning of Education for self – reliance v.s education based on passing examinations self – reliance education as was introduced by J.K Nyerere (1980)in order to equip learners with knowledge, skill and altitude for tacking societal problems.

***Main body 6 Points marks @***

1. The importance of examinations should be downgraded – Nyerere argued that education based on passing examinations alone is inadequate since it only serves to limit nepotism and tribalism in employment opportunities.
2. Productive work. All secondary schools and other forms of higher education must have a combination of classroom work, farm work and economic work as well as social work.
3. Children should began school at age 7 so that would be old enough and sufficiently mature to engage in self – reliant and productive work when they leave school.
4. Primary education should be complete in itself rather than merely serving as a means to higher education.
5. Students should become self – confident and co – operative and develop critical and inquiring minds.
6. At post secondary levels students should use part of their vocations contributions to the society in a manner related to their studies because they have
7. Education should be oriented to rural life.

***Conclusion 1 mark***

***Any relevant one.***

1. ***Introduction 1 mark***

Meaning of Entrepreneurship: is the ability of setting up a business, taking a financial risk in hope of making profit.

***Main body (6) points 3 marks @***

1. Employment opportunities
2. Promotion of international Trade: by selling his / her product abroad.
3. Contribute to gross national income. Entrepreneur makes much contribution to the national income and to the national economy as a whole.
4. Enhancing standard of living. Standards of living will increase amount of consumption of variety goods and services.
5. Investment: an entrepreneur has to invest in what is required for the economy. Any entrepreneur will invest in products and service which the people need.
6. Diversity in products and services. Can provide various types of goods and services to consumer.

***Conclusion 1 mark***

***Any relevant conclusion***

1. *Meaning of economic integration – 1 mark*

*Main body*

Limitation of economic integration in LDCs – 3 @

*Conclusion*

Any relevant conclusion 1 mark

**Economic integration** – refers to the unification of economic policies between different states through the partial or full abolition of tariffs and non – tariffs. Restrictions on trade.

Examples of economic integration in LDCs arc SADC, EAC, ECOWAS, COMESA etc.

***Main body. Limitations***

1. Poor transport and communication example in EAC.
2. Environmental calamities example drought, flood etc
3. Prevalence of diseases example HIV, Ebola etc.
4. Dependence in economic especially depend on the international financial institution. World Bank etc
5. Nationalism. The member states give priority to their member state rather than their organization eg ECOWAS.
6. Differences in Economic level. Eg in SADC south Africa is most developed compared to other members of the state hence benefit more in terms of trade than others.

***Any other relevant points***

***Conclusion***

***Any relevant conclusion***

1. ***Introduction***

Meaning of Terrorism – ***1mark***

***Main body***

The effects of terrorism to the developing countries like Tanzania – 3marks @

***Conclusion***

Any relevant conclusion ***1 mark***

Terrorism is the unlawful use of or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or society, often to achieve political, religion or ideologies objectives.

***Main body***

* Decline of tourism. The world terrorism impose fear to tourist who visit Tanzania, this can lead to low number of tourist. Hence decline of economy.
* Economic retardation. This result of low production and decrease in private investment due fear of been attached eg US embassies in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi during 1998.
* Destruction of infrastructure.
* Death of people. This may lead to decline of economy because terrorism may cause the loss of man power.
* Impose burden to government. Some money are given by the government to fight against terrorism which otherwise could be used in other development activities.

***Conclusion***

***Any relevant conclusion***

1. ***Introduction 1 mark***

***Democratic election*** – are election held in an atmosphere in which participants are tolerant and willing to listen to the political views of their opponents and the electoral law and rules are fair and equal for all contestants.

***Main body***

Factors which make election democratic 3 marks@

1. Equal – opportunities to all parties. All candidates and political parties that are contesting in the election should treat equally.
2. Widely accepted rules of the game within the struggle for power takes place.
3. Presence of an - indepent and impartial electoral body
4. The existence of an independent judiciary to interpret the electoral law.
5. Free and fair campaigns. Candidates present their views, promise and programmers and voters ask questions.
6. Abinding by agreed code of conduct
7. Equal access to the mass media for all political party.

***Conclusion 1 mark***

***Any relevant conclusion***.

1. ***Introduction 1 mark***

Transfer of Technology: is the movement of scientific knowledge and methods of production from one country to another where that knowledge or method did not exist before.

***Main body 6 points 3marks@***

1. Technological dependence. Due to lack of capital we continue producing what we do not consume
2. Tied and conditional technology. This can be in term of supervision of official international Monetary Fund (IMF and World Bank Conditionality.
3. It leads to creation of market for foreign goods at the expense of local googs
4. Technology may out of date. It may be simple technology or even inadequate for the needs of the recipient.
5. Foreign technology is expensive. A poor country has to spend little foreign currency available to buy the machines or pay experts.

***Conclusion 1 mark***

***Any relevant conclusion***.

1. ***Introduction 1 mark***

*Meaning of Natural resources*

***Main body***

*Mismanagement of natural resources in sub – Saharan African countries – 03 @*

***Conclusion 1 mark***

*Any relevant conclusion****.***

Natural resource. Is the material or substances occurring in natural which can be exploited for the economic gain example fish, forest, water, minerals etc

***Main body – mismanagement***

* Deforestation – this is due to great demand of resources originated from forest eg Timber, Charcoal, Firewood etc
* Water pollution. Due to human activities eg bad Agriculture
* Air pollution. Due to various human activities eg bush fire
* Soil erosion. Due to various human activities such as poor method of cultivation
* Dynamite fishing
* Poaching example hunting wild animals

***Conclusion 1 mark***

***Any relevant conclusion***.