**S 4 GENERAL STUDIES & COMMUNICATION SKILLSMARKING SCHEME**

**QN1**.For a government, the following are possible sources of income:

* Foreign exchange
* Taxes (property tax, income tax, import duty etc)
* Fines and penalties charged on those whom have broken the law
* Fees charged on services rendered by the government
* Interest from loans given to individuals and institutions
* Grants and donations from international donors
* Loans from international lenders
* Leases and rents on public property
* Income from government-owned corporations
* Sale of government assets such as houses
* Property trustee – where privately owned property reverts back to the government if the owner dies.

**QN2.** Roles of education in economic development are discussed below:

* Education is very significant in the economic development of a given society. This is because education reduces poverty and social inequality by providing the underprivileged with resources and opportunities for upward social mobility and social inclusion. This is because education to all people ensures that all regardless of social background have equal opportunities in the skilled labour market. It reduces poverty in the sense that the more educated an individual is, the greater income he/she is likely to have and consequently, the higher the standard of living.
* ii) An increase in the number of people who acquire knowledge and skills means an increase in the number of people who can play a meaningful role in society. However, when young people drop out of school, they are deprived of such skills. This creates social exclusion at individual and societal levels. Such children experience poverty and unemployment. They engage in criminal activities such as theft, drug trafficking, robbery and burglary due to frustration and poverty. This destroys the harmony of the society and derails economic development as policies are consequently more focused on curbing crime other than economic development.
* Since the process of education is aimed at producing intellectually and technically skilled people, it is then a fact that it is through education that the human capital of a country is acquired. Without a productive workforce, there would be no economic development. Human capital is an integral part of the resources a country needs in order to drive economic growth.
* through income tax deductions to the government treasury, and the more the spending on commodities especially consumables.
* (v) Education enriches the people’s understanding of themselves and the world. This improves the quality of people’s lives which leads to social benefits both to the individual and society.
* (vi) Educated people are productive and creative. They make good entrepreneurs and advance technology. In this way, there is economic development arising from education.
* (vii) Education also helps to secure social progress which improves income distribution. It empowers people and strengthens nations. It does so by equalising all people and by so doing creates a level ground for all to maximise their potential, abilities and overcome poverty.
* Promotion of the advancement of the millennium development goals through universal education and gender equality ensures that education systems are not discriminative.
* (ix) Education promotes democracy which gives power to the people. This is because it enables people to participate in matters of national development by being involved in decision making at a national level. Educated people are knowledgeable and among other things, they are aware of their rights and responsibilities in the society. As such, they are able to take part in national activities at the community level and determine their living conditions.
* (x) Education increases the overall productivity and intellectual flexibility of the labour force. Therefore, it positions the country at a more competitive level in the world market, which is characterised by changing technologies and production methods.
* (xi) Through social interaction with people from different social or ethnic groups, education contributes significantly to nation building and interpersonal tolerance.

**QN3. Causes and effects of environmental degradation**

* High population growth
* Deforestation
* Wetlands encroachment
* Overstocking
* Monoculture
* Pollution
* Landfills
* Natural causes

**Effects of environmental degradation**

* Ill health
* Global warming
* Loss of biodiversity
* Ozone layer depletion
* Desertification
* Decreased earnings from tourism
* Drought

**Qn.7** (a) Women, v1 for the passage says “the galloping increase in rural poverty is hitting women hardest. /sixty percent of poor are women.

(b) By 20 percent, v1 for they have jumped by 50 percent, as opposed to a 30 percent increase for men.

(c) Although women produce half the developing world food supply, they have for less access to paranormal/prime land and the vital resources.v Although they are the prime producers, they have difficulties obtaining plots./ Although their share of land is mandated by the law, land reform programmes are still unfavorable for them. -Any one irony, 3 marks -The contrast MUST be home art for it to score.

(d) Enable small farmers to drastically increase the production of stable crops.v2

(e) For the economic and political conditions that ignited rapid expansion in those Asian countries were too unique to apply in Africa today.v2

(f) That such programmes only offer short term solutions/ (focus on the non-poor and they only give welfare support...).v The long-term economic future of the poor can only come from development of their own productive resources.v1

(g) More women should access land and other vital resources. Land reform programmes should be in their favour as mandated by land. More women to be in Agricultural extensions. Small farmers should be empowered in production of stable crops. Long –term adjustment programmes favour to the poor are welcome. (47 words)

(h) (i) galloping – spreading/rapid
(ii) barren - unproductive /infertile
(iii) sparked – caused/led to