4. GENERAL STUDIES &CMSKL

**SECTION A: Attempt one question**

**1**. Discuss the contributions of transport sector to economic development of your country. **(25marks**)

**2.** Examine the role of democracy in enhancing good governance in Africa. (**25marks**)

**3.** Assess the measures being put in place in Rwanda to achieve self-reliance. **(25marks)**

**SECTIOB B :**

**Read the passage and answer the following Questions:-(5mark**)

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| When the early white settlers noticed the Native Americans puffing away on pipes filled with tobacco, they saw a great **novelty** indeed. But then the Native Americans did not smoke as crazily as we to today. To them smoking was part of a ritual. The early white settlers must have tried it and liked it. So together with potato and rubber - two really useful items - the use of tobacco spread to other parts of the world. Some chewed it while others smoked it. When they saw a demand, the **economists** jumped at the chance. A whole new **industry** sprang up. Huge plantations were planted with tobacco and all sorts of tobacco products spread all over the world.  Even at the outset, a few great minds - including some rulers - began to see that the new habit that was spreading like wildfire could not be good for the people. There are records of there being anti-smoking and anti-tobacco campaigns centuries ago. Obviously they were not effective.  Today, smoking has been linked to several illnesses and to the most dreadful of them all, cancer. Many governments the world over are spending millions on educating people on the dangers of smoking. Yet the grip that the leaf has on people is so strong that cigarette companies are still **thriving**. In more enlightened countries, cigarette advertisements are banned. Moreover laws have been passed to stop the sales of cigarettes to minors. However the measures taken are not enough. Young people are beginning on the **dreaded** habit every day.  Can cigarette companies be blamed? They claim that they are making a living and point to the millions of workers in the industry who will lose their means of livelihood if the industry were stopped. The companies have turned their attentions to developing countries. Here they find that the people, **frustrated** with hard lives, seek some simple relief. With heavy advertisements, the idea is touted that smoking is a cure all to a lot of life's problems. Probably because of the large **revenue** that the sales of cigarettes bring in, the governments allow the sales of cigarettes - even though they know that they are harming their people.  Not surprisingly, the dangers of smoking are being ignored by smokers. They point at many smokers who do not get cancer even though statistics show many who do. Anyway, it is known that it is very difficult to give up smoking. The reason being that it is both a physical and a psychological addiction. Therefore, the fight against smoking is led by non-smokers. Latest discoveries show that non-smokers are even more affected by passive smoking than are smokers through direct smoking. Armed with this knowledge, non-smokers are fighting for their rights to have clean air. More 'No Smoking' areas are being set up, to meet the demands of non-smokers. In many countries smoking is prohibited in cinema halls, public buses and trains, government buildings and offices. This has effectively cut down on smoking, as far as the numbers of cigarettes go, but not on the number of smokers.  Many of them still puff away. Their attitude is **fatalistic** and they feel that if they were fated to die then they would. All the heroism, however, seems to disappear like smoke when the doctor reveals that the smoker has contacted the dreaded cancer. Then in retrospect they realize that they could have stopped any time they wanted, but didn't. |

**Marking scheme**

**1. QN** .Transport lowers the average cost of a unit product. The lower the transport cost, the lower the cost of producing a unit of a product. It also lowers the cost of doing business in an economy Hence promoting economic growth and development.

* Quality transportation results in quick delivery of products to the market. Th is facilitates internal and external trade and contributes significantly to industrial

development.

* Transport contributes to the general growth of industries through increased

production of different products.

* . Improved transport network systems increase competition among business

enterprises producing similar products or off ering similar services. As a

result, goods and services are available to consumers cheaply and the welfare

of citizens in a country is improved.

* Provision of modern transport infrastructure enables corporations to enjoy

the economies of large-scale production. Corporations are likely to specialize

in production of specific goods and services in a market.

* Improved transport infrastructure results in the agglomeration of

businesses. This means businesses are likely to be located close

to one another. Industries or businesses located in the same

area have access to power, water, transport and labour.

* Good transport attracts direct foreign investment. More foreign industries will be set up because of improved transport infrastructure and this accelerates economic development.

**2. QN** Democracy is crucial in promoting good governance in a state. The following are

ways in which democracy promotes good governance.

**. Allows for checks and balances in administration of the state**

The three powers of government ensure there are checks and balances in their

Administrative duties. Through these measures, abuse of power and misuse

of public resources is minimal. Therefore, those in power will exercise their

responsibilities with the interest of their citizens at heart.

**. Promotes transparency and accountability**

Democracy ensures that those entrusted with responsibilities observe high

levels of transparency and accountability. Consequently, good governance is

greatly improved.

**. Encourages efficiency in service delivery**

Democracy ensures those entrusted with various responsibilities do their best

in service delivery. Failure to do so means citizens will hold them accountable.

Therefore, every effort is made to accomplish the set tasks

**Respect for the rule of law**

Democracy is founded on the rule of law. No individual is above the law. This

promotes development in a country as members of the society adhere to the

laws of a country.

**. Involvement of citizens in decision-making processes**

Democracy ensures that people are directly involved in decision-making on

issues that affect them. Where elected leaders underperform in a country,

democracy grants citizens an opportunity to remove such leaders through free

and fair elections.

**Encouragement of private initiative**

Democracy encourages private initiative. Th is enables an individual to exploit

his or her potential to the optimum. Consequently, it improves the lives of

citizens by eradicating poverty and promoting growth and development.

**Promotion of equity and equality**

In most places, affirmative action has been accepted as a feature of democracy.

It’s meant to achieve uniform development by targeting the vulnerable members of the society. Their voices are heard and their interests are catered for during the allocation of development resources. This reduces marginalization in a Society.

Human beings, regardless of the diff erences in them, are all the same.

This is because they are equal and possess the same rights and social status.

This demands that all people be treated similarly at all times. Democracy does not

encourage segregation of persons. It advocates that we should all treat people

uniformly despite the diff erences in us.

**Creation of an enabling environment for development**

Democracy creates an enabling environment for development which positively

influences good governance. Such an environment is useful in stimulating

various programmes that ultimately promote growth and development.

**. Facilitation of open communication**

Democracy encourages open communication. As people express their views

freely and exchange information, they are bound to be actively involved in the

governance process. They articulate their interests, mediate their diff erences

and freely exercise their rights and obligations

**3. QN** Self-reliance is crucial in the socio-political and economic development of acountry. As individuals, we should support government eff orts aimed at attainingthese crucial aims. The Rwandan government is keen to promote self-reliance inthe country. Towards this, it has come up with various measures. Some of theseinclude the following:

**Sensitization of the community to the importance of self-reliance**

Self-reliance has empowered communities to provide for themselves

without relying on external assistance. In an effort to achieve self-reliance,

the government has geared its efforts towards creating awareness of the

importance of self-reliance. This has been done through its inclusion in the

curriculum and campaigns to raise awareness to the population through

publicity and advocacy measures.

**Introduction of policies aimed at building inclusion and**

**social cohesion**

Th e government has introduced policies geared towards building inclusion

and social cohesion in the population such as deepening the decentralization

process, citizen involvement and increasing local community empowerment

**Poverty reduction initiatives**

The government has introduced policies to help address poverty in

the country. Partnership programmes have been initiated between the

government and development partners to help in poverty reduction.

Many strategies and programmes have thus been introduced to further

alleviate poverty in the country such as Vision 2020 Umurenge Program

*(VUP)*, *Ubudehe* and *Girink*

***Urugerero***

*Urugerero* has changed the attitude of young people towards assisting the

government in carrying out its development activities. Th is has enabled the

country to reduce its expenses to some extent. Th e money saved is used for

other development activities.

***Ubukorerabushake* (volunteering)**

Members of the community, guided by their leaders, have come up with

solutions to their problems. This is done with little or no assistance from the

government and other external partners. Pursuance of community development

approaches promotes self-reliance among the citizenry.

**Promotion of the culture of Ubutore**

Th e government has gone out of its way to promote the culture of *Ubutore*

among the population. Through this, it has helped promote and entrench

people’s dignity. This has enabled leaders to promote cultural values among its

citizens. It has also been able to train *Intore* mentors and establish structures

of the same in government institutions and the population as a whole *'Intore*

*Ntiganya-Ishaka Ibisubizo'*.

**Promotion of health insurance scheme**

People can only be self-reliant if they are in good health. Th is is the reason

behind the government’s promotion of a health insurance scheme for its

citizens. Various strategies have been undertaken towards this goal, for

example, the change of government policy on health coverage. By 2013, over

90% of Rwandans had benefitted from the *Mutuelle de Sante* health insurance

policy. Th e same initiative has over 45,000 health workers trained to reach out

to the rural communities who are in dire need of health services.

**Establishment of the Agaciro**

**Development Fund**

Th e Agaciro Development Fund has been greatly instrumental in promoting self-reliance among Rwandans. As a home-grown solution, many people have found it useful in addressing their day to-day needs. Through this initiative, the people of Rwanda help raise money for the fund annually. Money raised through the Agaciro Development Fund helps the country to finance some of its own development programmes.Th is minimizes the rate of government

borrowing from other countries

**Formation of cooperative societies**

Cooperative societies are crucial in promoting a culture of self-reliance among

the people. Rwandans have formed these societies in various areas and different parts of the country. The e government has facilitated these initiatives by creating an enabling environment for their formation and operation. People have pooledtheir resources together hence enabling them to develop economically. Peopleare able to access finances through the cooperatives enabling them to makeinvestments.

**Q4**

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| 1. | **Answers for the passage** |
|  | Q1. The suitable title to this passage is: |
|  | -The importance of internet in our life |
|  | -Advantages of internet to mankind |
| 2. | Q2. This statement means that without the use of internet life is more complicated/ life becomes hard |
|  | Q3. i ) The era of 21st century is under your finger. This means that internet has made the world a global village. |
|  | * Internet has simplified work and life |
|  | * The world is controlled by the internet |
| 3. | * -Without the use of internet life would be hard |
|  | 1. Intelligence processed by machines especially computer system |
|  |  |
| 4. | Q4. Vocabulary |
|  | 1. **Reputation:** a positive / negative belief about someone or something |
|  | 1. **Amazing:** fascinating, incredible, marvelous, wonderful, surprising |
|  | 1. **Lonely:** homeless, isolated, bored |
|  | 1. **Restriction:** limiting condition, constraint, measure |
|  | 1. **Accessories:** equipment, fittings, spare parts |
|  | Q5. Summary of the importance of internet: |
|  | -It is helping in education domain |
|  | -Very crucial in business |
| 5. |

**Provides direction**