

## **G.P MARKING SCHEME 2015**

### **SECTION A**

**1. Analyze the causes and effects of recent political instabilities in African countries**

**Political instabilities refer to political problems such as civil wars, military coups, terrorism, demonstration, insurgency, etc.**

**The causes and effects of recent political instabilities in African countries are analyzed below:**

#### **A) Causes of recent political instabilities in African countries:**

- **Inequality in society that increases the prospect of violent conflicts**
- **Inefficient government characterized by coercion, corruption and lack of legitimacy**
- **Economic crisis**
- **Historical background of some African countries**
- **Failure to share natural resources equally**
- **Unemployment**
- **Poor educational system**
- **Population pressure**
- **Discrimination among groups (ethnic, religious,..)**
- **Illegal possession and misuse of arms**
- **Regional and interlocking conflicts and conflict cycle**
- **Failure of peace talks and misuse of arms**
- **Regional and interlocking conflicts and conflicts cycle**
- **Corruption**
- **Violation of human right**
- **Election legging**

- **Suppression of political parties**
- **Inconsistency and and bureaucracy in some countries**
- **Lack of freedom of expression**
- **Hatred among people**
- **Overstaying on power of some African presidents**
- **Undemocratic change of the constitution**
- **Betrayal among top political leaders**
- **Lack of patriotism**
- **Neocolonialism**
- **Greed of power**
- **Revenge**
- **Dictatorship**
- **Nepotism**
- **Grievance in the army/discontent**
- **Prestige (esteem, respect, honour)**

**B) Effects of political instabilities in African countries**

- **Displacement of people**
- **Death of people**
- **Causalities**
- **Environmental destruction**
- **Violence**
- **Child soldiers**
- **National impact on production and livelihood**
- **Distraction of infrastructures**
- **Decline of service delivery**
- **Inefficient governance**
- **Poor investment**

- **Insecurity**
- **Increase of crime rates and moral decay**
- **Increase of debt burden**
- **Decline in regional economy**
- **The image of the country is destroyed, tarnished, undermined,**
- **Terrorism**
- **War**
- **Social conflicts**
- **Humana trafficking**
- **Diseases**
- **Etc.**

➤ **Conclusion: open**

**2. Discuss the major achievements that Rwandan government has registered since 1994 to 2015**

**Achievements refer to things that that somebody has done successfully especially using his own effort and skills.**

**Achievements of Rwandan government refer to the realization action in economic, social cultural and political aspects that have been successfully registered by the government of national unity since July 19<sup>th</sup> 1994 up to 2015**

**These achievement are discussed below according to the four pillars of the government**

**A. Good government**

- **Implementation of good governance: decentralization and involvement of population in decision making.**
- **Democracy (referendum, implementation of national electoral commission)**

- **Zero tolerance to corruption**
- **Security and sovereignty**
- **Foreign relations and cooperation**
- **Regional international**
- **Vision 2020**
- **Implementation of MDG'S**
- **Repartition and reintegration of ex-combatants**

#### **B. Economic development**

- **Achieving poverty reduction and economic growth (EDPRS)**
- **Sustainable growth for jobs and exports.**
- **Vision 2020 Umurenge Program**
- **Positioning Rwanda as a top touristic destination**
- **Etc.**
- **Fiber optic**
- **Wireless broad band**
- **Private sector support**
- **Development of infrastructures**
- **Environment management of sustainable development**
- **Rural electrification for rural development**
- **Land use consolidation**
- **Modernization of agriculture**
- **One dollar compain**
- **Agaciro development fund**
- **Ubudehe**

### **C. Social welfare**

- **Promoting gender equality**
- **Implementation of family policy with greater greater emphasis on children rights**
- **Support programs which seek to eradicate the feminization of poverty, e.g the woman guarantee fund**
- **Repeal laws which are not gender sensitive**
- **Increase opportunities for woman to take up decision in both the public and private sectors**
- **One cow per family**
- **Quality health care for all (mutuelle de santé, RAMA, MMI,...)**
- **Free education (9-12 year basic education)**
- **Ndi umunyarwanda program**
- **Itorero**

### **D. Fair justice**

- **Putting in place a well established justice**
- **Fighting against genocide & genocide ideology**
- **Encouraging home grown solution stimulate development (Gacaca, abunzi,..)**
- **Reformation of judicial system**
- **Collaboration with ICTR**
- **Putting in place TIG**

➤ **Conclusion: open**

### **3. Assess the economic viability of wet lands in your country**

A wetland is a land/area that is saturated with water either permanently or seasonally, such that it takes on the characteristics of a distinct ecosystem.

**Wetlands include swamps, marshes, shrubs ( bush of swamps)**

The economic viability of wetlands in my country can be assessed in both positive and negative sides as shown below.

#### **A. Positive side**

- **Erosion control**
- **Fisheries co habitat ( aquatic flora and fauna habitat)**
- **Flood control**
- **Ground water recharge and discharge**
- **Natural filter**
- **Recreation place**
- **Source of income**
- **Education**
- **Culture value**
- **Materials and medicines**
- **A refuge for migrating birds**
- **Wetlands support agriculture**
- **Employment opportunities**
- **Wetland support agriculture**
- **Employment opportunities**
- **Source of energy (coal: Nyiramugengeri)**
- **Sources of building materials**
- **Sources of pasture**
- **Promotion of handcraft industry**

- **Source of water for home use, industrial use, irrigation, power generation,...**
- **Tourism**
- **Etc.**

**B. Negative side**

- **Wetland habitats of diseases vectors especially Malaria, sleeping sickness,**
- **Occupy large areas which could be viable for housing, industrialization, agriculture,...**
- **They are habitats for dangerous animals that threaten human beings**
- **Causes accidents**
- **Causes floods**
- **Hide criminals**
- **Hinder transport and communication**
- **Etc.**

➤ **Conclusion :open**

**4. Examine the causes of flood shortages and suggest the solutions to the problems of food insecurity in African countries**

**Food shortage refer to a situation where there is momentary lack of enough food for a given population in given area**

**The causes of food shortages and the solutions to the problems of food insecurity in African countries are examined below:**

- **Drought and other extreme weather events**

- **Crops pest and animal diseases**
- **Climate change**
- **Military conflicts and wars**
- **Lack of emergency plans**
- **Embezzlement of funds**
- **Lash crops dependence**
- **Sickness and diseases of human nature such as AIDS, Malaria, etc.**
- **Rapid population growth**
- **Poor nature of soil**
- **Neglected pastoralism**
- **Weak knowledge and information system**
- **Narrow livelihood base (small scale)**
- **Weak infrastructure**
- **Lack of sensitization**
- **Weak economy**
- **Lack of foreign aid (flood aid)**
- **Lack of pro-poor policies by some African government**
- **Over centralization of some governments**
- **Need for white color jobs by the youths**
- **Rural-urban migration**
- **Negative attitude towards agriculture**
- **Poor food storage facilities**
- **Lack of capital**
- **Laziness**
- **Poverty**
- **Shortage of land**
- **Etc.**



- **B. Solution to the problems of food insecurity in African countries**
- **Irrigation**
- **Spraying against pest and diseases**
- **Environmental protection/management**
- **Ensure political stability**
- **Disaster preparedness by the government**
- **Fighting against embezzlement of funds**
- **Practicising mixed farming**
- **Disease control especially AIDS control**
- **Population control measures**
- **Use of modern technology**
- **Providing knowledge and information**
- **Establishing infrastructures**
- **Sensitizing the farmers about better farming methods**
- **Applying fertilization**
- **Establishing a strong economy**
- **Formulating pro-poor policies**
- **Decentralization program**
- **Rural development program in order to avoid rural-urban migration**
- **Positive attitude towards agricultural activities**
- **Eradicating poverty**
- **Providing capital to farmers**
- **Investing in agricultural sector**
- **Land use consolidation**
- **Etc**

➤ **Conclusion: open**

**5. Asses the value of preserving traditional culture and customs in your country**

**Culture is the people's way of life. It may refer to the activities such as arts, music, dance, and beliefs, moral and customs, habits. Language and traditional capacities acquired by members of a given society. The value of preserving traditional cultures and customs in my country is assessed below:**

- **To promote a sense of belonging /identity**
- **Promotion of unity among people**
- **To maintain the spirit of patriotism**
- **For cooperation/solidarity**
- **Promotion of brotherhood**
- **To promote peace and reconciliation**
- **Source of income**
- **Tourist attraction**
- **Used as source of home ground solution (for example Gacaca court, Abunzi mediator, umuganda, ubudehe, Agaciro development fund )**
- **Recreation sites**
- **For research and study purposes**
- **Employment opportunity**
- **Promotion of entertainment**
- **Guidance and counseling(umugoroba w'ababyeyi)**
- **Promotion of handcraft industry**
- **Promotion of talents**
- **Promotion of national languages**
- **To know the history of that community**
- **To reduce trauma of individuals**
- **For role model to the young generation**

- **To promote the existence of cultural property (Itorero)**
- **To maintain traditional medicine (traditional midwives)**
- **Promotion of good image of the country ( advertisement)**  
**Eg:traditionl dances, community work, etc**
- **Self reliance (community work) etc.**

➤ **Conclusion :open**

## **6. Discuss the causes and effects of increased corruption in your country**

**Corruption is the form of dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of authority often to acquire personal benefit**

**The following are the causes and effects of corruption in my country:**

### **A) Causes of increased corruption in my country today**

- **Lack of public will to fight against corruption**
- **Lack of transparency in affairs and deals**
- **Lack of accountability**
- **Low pay scales/wages**
- **Low job opportunity/lack of employment**
- **Lack of job security**
- **Lack of strict and fast punishment**
- **Lack of good control and vigilance**
- **Lack of effective management and organization**
- **Lack of values/moral degradation**
- **Lack of patriotism( lack of love for country)**
- **Illiteracy/ignorance**
- **Greed for wealth**
- **Lack of moral criteria in promotion**

- **Lack of moral criteria in promotion**
- **Bureaucratic procedures in procurement of goods**
- **Nepotism**
- **Political patronage**

**B) Effects of increased corruption**

- **Leads to poor quality in services delivery**
- **Leads to income inequality**
- **Leads to employment of incompetent and insufficient staff**
- **Increase of debt burden to country**
- **Immorality in the society**
- **Affects development of a country**
- **Lack of justice**
- **Leads to unemployment**
- **It may tarnish the image of the country internationally**
- **Loss of tax payer's money**
- **Inflation**
- **Lack of national wealth**
- **May lead to backwardness**
- **Poverty**
- **Brain drain**
- **Creation of agencies and bodies to fight against corruption(ombudsman, transparency Rwanda,etc,)**
- **Etc**

➤ **Conclusion: open**

7. Study the table below showing Africa's population growth between 1950 and 2000, and answer the questions that follow:

a) Calculate the percentage change in population between:

I. 1950 and 1960: formular:  $\frac{P1-P0*100}{P0}$   

$$= \frac{270.000.000-199.000.000*100}{199.000.000} = 35.7\%$$

II. 1960 and 1970 =  $\frac{244.000.000-199.000.000*100}{270.000.000} = -9.6\%$  or 9.6 decrease

III. 1970 and 1980 =  $\frac{456.000.000-244.000.000*100}{244.000.000} = 85.7\%$

IV. 1980 and 1990 =  $\frac{616.000.000-453.000.000*100}{453.000.000} = 36\%$

V. 1990 and 2000 =  $\frac{818.000.000-616.000.000*100}{616.000.000} = 32.8\%$

7. b) Account for high population growth in African urban areas:

Causes of high population are:

- Decline of the death rate
- Better medical facilities
- Technology advancement in fertility treatment
- Immigration/rural urban migration
- Lack of appreciation to family planning
- Prostitution
- Slums
- Early marriage
- Traditional

- **Employment opportunity**
- **Polygamy**
- **Traditional beliefs**
- **Religious belief**
- **Sexual abuse**
- **School drop out**
- **Cross generation sex( ex: sugar daddies, sugar mummies)**
- **Parental irresponsibility**
- **Lack of sex education idleness ( lack of occupation)**
- **Pressure at work**
- **Promiscuity**

**c) Problems of high population:**

- **Depletion of natural resources**
- **Conflicts and wars**
- **High cost of living**
- **Rise in unemployment**
- **Environmental degradation**
- **Increase of crime rate**
- **Slum development**
- **Shortage of land**
- **Easy spread of diseases**
- **Congestion of people**
- **Increase of people**
- **Increase of poverty**
- **Escalates dependence of foreign aid**
- **Leads to rural-urban migration**
- **Increases government expenditure**
- **Inability of children care**

- **High level of prostitution**
- **Etc.**

**d) Measures to control high population growth**

- **Better education**
- **Making people aware to family planning**
- **Strict laws against polygamy, early marriage and irresponsible sex**
- **Free education for all**
- **Sensitization of people about the dangerous of high population**
- **Creation of employment opportunities**
- **Responsible parenthood**
- **Control of immigration**
- **Ensure political stability in Africa countries**
- **Etc.**

**e) Reasons for conducting population census.**

- **To know the total number of population**
- **To know the structure of population (age,sex,..)**
- **Planning for the future economic needs( e.g.: housing, food)**
- **Helping the government in determination of taxable citizens.**
- **Provision of statistics**
- **Determination of the standards of living of the people**
- **Determination of the number of immigrants in the country**
- **Determination of population distribution**
- **It reveals the level of manpower**
- **Assists international investors in making investment decisions**
- **To know changes in population growth over a given period**

- **Etc.**

**8. a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.**

**The suitable title for this passage:**

- **“Human development potentialities and activities”**
- **“Factors affecting human development and behavior”**
- **“The diverse human potentialities”**
- **“Human biological process”**

**b) Summary of factors that influence human development and behavior according to the passage:**

- **The individual's family/culture to which one is born**
- **Time which is one direct is limited and runs out/time's arrow**
- **Selection dictated by environment and internal desires of individuals**
- **Stimulus responses which influences the patterns of human activities/ motivation**
- **Involuntary uncontrolled actions/spontaneous activity**
- **The existing organized structures**
- **The emergence from matters to life and then mind or from conception, conception to maturity evolution of person in various stages**

**c) What the author means by “transformation of large number of potentialities into a limited number of actualities.”**

**It means that human being have numerous possibilities that they can become. These are however reduced to few rural/ observable ones as individuals grow**



**d) The meaning of words and phrases as used in passage**

- i. Spontaneous: Involuntary actions/action without control**
- ii. Motivation stimulus: observable excitement**
- iii. Evolutionary : a gradual process in which something changes into a different and usually more complex or better form**
- iv. Identifiable stimulus: observable excitement**
- v. Tentative :provisional/temporary**
- vi. Act of conception: The process of becoming pregnant involving fertilization of Implementation or4 the state of being conceived or refers to fertilization the fusion of gametes to produce a new organism.**

**Award of marks.**

**a) Title: 3 marks**

**b) Summary : -factors: 6 factors\*2=12 marks**

**-Prose: 2 marks**

**c) Meaning of statement: 2 marks**

**d) Meaning of words: 6 marks**