

## **DS SEMINAR QUESTION 2012/2013**

### ***1. Discuss the contribution of agriculture to the nation development process and show how many African countries are persistently faced with food insecurity.***

Task: **what is agriculture?** Is the systematic and controlled use of the living organisms and the environment to improve the human conditional. This involves both the cultivation and animal keeping. The mainly agricultural can be protected in the small agriculture and the large scale agriculture.

#### **National development**

**The following are the contribution of agriculture in our nation development**

- Food supply
- Provision of employments
- Improve the living standards of the people
- Development of the domestic market
- Source of the raw material to industries
- Facilitate the development of the infrastructure
- Encourage the trade interrelation
- Create the linkage between rural and urban area
- Promote the tourism sector.
- Reduce dependence on fossil fuel
- Slowing down the rural to urban immigration
- Promoting the peace and wealth in a particular countries

Apart from the contribution of the agriculture sector in the development there are many reasons for food insecurity in most of the African countries. The following are the reasons for food insecurity in most of the African countries.

- Problem of draught
- Social and political un-rest
- Natural hazards
- Population growth
- Poor distribution networks and weak infrastructure
- Low standard of education
- Low productivity in agriculture
- Fragile ecosystem
- Low science and technology

- Increase in food prices

### **CONCLUSION**

Apart from the contribution of the agriculture sector in the economical development in Tanzania the agriculture have the several negative effect on the issue of the environment. The following are the few effect of the agriculture sector in Tanzania.

- Environmental degradation
- Arise the social conflicts between the farmers and livestock keepers
- Environmental pollution
- Over population in the same area
- Fail of sources of water.

## ***2. A good number of African countries fail to develop because of the poor linkage between the rural and urban area, by taking any African country in your choice discuss the situation and state how the problem can be alleviated.***

The few meaning of development

**Development** - Is the gradual process of growth or advancing, from the lower stage to the higher stage which is better than the previous one. this including development in the issues of investments, market, infrastructure, and manufacturing industries.

**Development-** is the process of eradicating ignorance, diseases and poverty which termed as the enemy of the development

**By j, k nyerere (1966)**

**Poor linkage** between rural and urban area – is the miss-connection or disparities between the rural and urban areas in term of all aspect of human life which are socially, politically, and economically

**The following are the different features which indicate the poor linkage between the rural area and urban area.**

- **Infrastructure network-** the pattern and layout of physical infrastructure are quite differ in rural and urban area (tarmac to weather roads )
- **Un- equal provision of social services.** The services are not actual distributed over the whole country, eg water, hospitals, and electricity.
- **Industrial location.** More industries in urban compare to rural areas
- **Trade system.** lack of market center and transportation in Rural areas
- **Political issues**
- **Poor implementation of the policy to the rural area compare to the urban**
- **Telecommunication system**
- **Power and electricity**
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**The following are the way to alleviate the problem in order to improve the situation**

- Impose technology in rural areas (to ensure communication)
- Modify infrastructures
- Stimulate the investment to the rural area
- Ensure social services to rural areas,
- Create recreative centers in rural areas
- Provision of good policy.
- Development of the institutions in the rural areas.
- Equalize the industrial location between rural and urban area
- Investment in agriculture sector
- Markets
- Banks

3. ***Critically analyze the science and technology education and training in Tanzania and its implication to the national developments.***

**Introduction**

**What is science?** Is the systematic and the objective search for the understanding of the nature and human world.

Or **science** is the body of knowledge that is formed through the continuous inquiry. This body of knowledge is developed by the culture that provides the method or means of controlling the environmental, services, resources and improves the quality of the life

**What is technology?** Is the application of the scientific knowledge to solve the particular problem and then achieving the human goals.

**Training** is the

National development is the achieving of the national in term of economic and political issues

**Level of the education and the training in Tanzania**

- Primary level
- Secondary level
- Technical college level
- Teachers college level
- College/universities level

The main body

The implication of the science and technology to the national development

- Improvement in the agricultural sector
- Reduce the technological dependence
- Increase in the case of production
- Creates the employment opportunities
- Transportation and telecommunication improvement
- Health services improved
- Trade performance improve
- Encourage the environment conservation

4. ***Discuss the contention that the international technology transfer is the best approach for bridging the existing gap between the developed and the developing countries***

Introduction

**Technology** is an application of scientific findings or knowledge to solve practical problems and achieve human goals. It is knowhow and it is helpful in production of wealth development by using knowledge produced scientific findings. Technology involves both the system application of scientific and other organized knowledge of practical task and the social and economical atmosphere within which application has to take place.

**Technology transfer** can be defined as the process of movement of technology from one entity to another.

**Technology transfer** has also refers to the movement of technology from the laboratory to the industry, developed to developing countries or from one application to another.

**International technology transfer** is the process of sharing skills, knowledge, and technological method of manufacturing facilities among institution or countries in the word to ensure that scientific and technological development are accessible to wider range of users who can then develop and exploit into new products and it is application in materials or services

There are many ways in which technology can be transferred like; sending scholars /personnel to be trained abroad, imitating, and joint ventures and industrial espionage. In most case technological transfer to developing countries takes form of direct investment.

The **following are the process** of technological transfer or mapping

- Searching
- Accessing and evaluating
- Negotiating and bargaining
- Actual transfer or relocation

Technological transfer may bridge the gap between developing and developed countries through the following ways. (Advantage of the technology transfer)

- Increase the competitiveness in developing nations
- Improvement of the social services
- Encourage the economic development
- Creates the new jobs
- Global market
- Increase the productivity
- Managerial and technical expert are well improved
- Development of the industries
- Environmental conservations
- Development of the research centers
- Political stability

***5. Discuss how the Tanzania can reap the benefit of globalization by tapping into knowledge developed by the other countries.***

**Globalization-** is the process of the international economic integration. Which means that the greater interdependent among the countries in the term of trade, economic, socially and politically.

**General globalization** is the process of increasing the inter connections and interdependence among the countries in the world in all aspect of life which is political, economic, social, and cultural.

The term globalization can be characterized in the term of free trade. Privatization issues, investments, and technological advancement.

The aspect of globalization include free movement of technology, relationship, goods, culture, and free movement of culture

### **The following are the benefit of the globalization**

- To increase the training and offer scholarships
- To Increase the investment/ attraction of the foreign investors
- Learn from international organization
- Importation of modern goods
- Improved technology
- Spaying. Send some people to acquire their knowledge and then come back to teach us and modify our technology.
- International trade
- Transportation
- Communication
- Product quality
- Education
- reformulation of the policies examples Vodacom
- it encourage the investment for both domestic and foreigner
- encourage privatization
- formulation of the difference science and technology institution
- diversification of the economy

**6. *Discuss the contention that the future of the African industries depend on the adoption and effective implementation of the export oriented strategy as opposed to import substitution energy.***

### **Challenges**

- Poor technology
- Low quality of goods
- Technological transfers
- Poor implementation of policies
- Economic factor particularly

Solution/strategies

- Financial tools
- Stabilization of exchange
- Enhance of the productivity
- Managerial skills
- Marketing skills

**7. *How the import are improvements in the productivity of the agricultural sector relatively too effort to increase the productivity in the industrial sector***

Agriculture sector

Industrial sector

Productivity

Productivity is the rate of which the agricultural sector produced good and the amount of good compare to the time or cost used.

The **term productivity** means the ratio between the outputs over the input

Main body

- Improvement in the agricultural sector
- Provides raw material to the industrial sector
- Development of the infrastructure
- Creates the market for the industrial products
- Create employments
- The expansion of the towns
- Diversification of the economy
- Stimulates linkage between two sectors

**8. *I the context of the ongoing globalization identify and discuss the main obstacles to the sustainable industrial development in Africa country of your choice***

Main body

- Competition
- Technology level
- Brain drain



- Puppet leader
- Corruption
- Low level of skills
- Climatic changes
- Environmental and cultural factor
- Insufficient source of power
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Dumping effects
- Policy adoption from the foreign countries

The remedial

- Employments
- Advancement of infrastructure
- Good management of the resources
- Control of import from the outside
- Development of innovation skills
- Good formation
- patriotism

***9. There are many unexploited business opportunities in Tanzania and yet lot universities and the college graduates are unemployed. Why are they not choosing the entrepreneurial option?***

***10. Many African countries have witnessed explosion of micro and small enterprises during the late 1980s and the early 1990s. Provide the analysis of the phenomena showing the implication of the poverty reduction strategies.***

**Micro and small enterprises** are the enterprises which employ the small amount or number of people, less than 50 peoples. This is from the Europe.

**Poverty** is the process of having a little or no money.

**Poverty resolution.** Means that the act of the redwing of the poverty.

Why explosion in the end 1980 and 1990

- Rapid population
- Market availability
- Availability of the industries
- Increase in the level of the education
- The good government support.
- Development of the science and technology
- Power advancement

The main body

Poverty reduction strategies

- It increase per capital income
- Creation of the employment
- Export increase
- Urbanization
- Advance science and technology
- Industrialization process
- Saving and the investments
- Utilization of the resources

***11. Privatization of the social services has led to un-equal system of the services provision with the responsive private providers serving the wealthy and unresponsive public providers serving the poor's. using the examples from either the education or the health sector substantiate the statements.***

**Privatization** means the process of moving from the government controlled system to private run for the prompt system.

Or

Means diversion of the public sector enterprises owned and operated by the state to the private sector or ownership.

### **Social services**

The main body of the question

- Working environment
- Incentives to work
- Profit orientation
- Cost of the profit provided
- Competition
- Supervision
- Taxation
- The allocation of the social services
- Brain drain

### ***12. Explain how the public private partnership (PPP) has effect social services delivery system in Tanzania***

The following are the advantage of the PPT in Tanzania

- Improvement in education delivery
- Good government support
- Scholarship in the education sector are well improved

- Improvement in the water social services
- Improvement in the infrastructure system
- Improvement in the telecommunication system
- Health sector improvement
- Availability of the social services

**13. *Citing the relevant examples from any region integration of your choice, critically examine the regional integration can contribute to the social economic development of the given region***

The contribution of the regional integration

- Reduction of poverty
- Reduction in diseases spreading
- Encourage the freedom of movement
- Encourage the development of the social economic
- Environmental conservation measure
- Promote gender equality and balance
- The women empowerment
- Protection and preventing the human right
- Promotion of peace, security and religion
- Maintaining the external common tariff/taxes
- Transfer of the technology from one country to another

**14. *With the examples discuss the south-south cooperation are numerous but also most inefficient***

Those cooperation include

SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA, Arabic masreb union, etc

Main body

- Lack of the commitment among the leaders

- They tend to forget the role of the civil society
- Conflict
- Lack of the stability
- Multiplicity of the membership
- Sharing of the cost and benefits
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