

General Paper

Questions and Solutions

1997-2020

First Edition

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INTRODUCTION

General Paper Examination Format

- ❖ One paper is set and answered in 2 hours 40 minutes.
- ❖ Four questions are set in section A and two questions in section B.
- ❖ A candidate must answer one question from each section.
- ❖ Section A is made of questions that require essay writing while section B has one question on logic and one question on passage.
- ❖ Each of the questions in either section scores a maximum of 50 marks and the total mark for the two questions is 100.

SECTION A

Types of Questions

There are questions that are one sided and there are those that are two sided.

The following are one-sided questions:

1. Account for:
2. Justify
3. How
4. Why
5. What
6. Explain
7. Describe

Meaning:

- ☞ Why, Justify, Account for questions all require a candidate to give reasons in support of.
- ☞ How means in which way?
- ☞ Describe means - Give a detailed account of.
- ☞ Explain: means show why any given event is what it is or how it is.

The following are generally two sided questions:

1. Examine
2. Assess
3. Discuss
4. To what extent

Meaning

- ☞ Examine is to carefully look at something and show its good and bad sides or challenges or weaknesses
- ☞ Assess means generally means talk about the good and bad side.

- ☞ Discuss – This means to advance **arguments for and against** or show the **pros and cons** of something.
- ☞ To what extent? It is the degree to which a given factor worked to cause or contribute to a happening or an event. One has to give other factors that also played a part to cause the event.

APPROACH TO ANSWERING QUESTIONS IN SECTION A

STEP 1 SELECTING/ CHOOSING A QUESTION

- (a) By the time candidates sit the examination, they should be conversant and approach with confidence the following types of questions: To what extent, Discuss, Justify, Explain, Why, What, Explain or Describe. Experience shows that these types of questions are attempted by **many more candidates** than those set using expressions.
- (b) Choose a question with **key words that you understand fully**. There are questions bearing key words/ terms that some candidates might not be familiar with. Candidates should not pretend or assume to know the meaning of such terms. Such candidate can misfire and score low marks.

Examples:

- ❖ "Juvenile delinquency in Uganda is primarily a result of parental negligence." Discuss.
- ❖ "Beauty contests degrade women." Discuss.
- ❖ To what extent are independent African states sovereign?
- ❖ What measures should be taken to bring about peace in the Great Lakes region?
- ❖ To what extent have environmental concerns limited development in your country?

(c) Questions that are set in form of expressions

In such questions a candidate must know the meaning of the expression used in the question before they choose to answer it. Candidates who attempt such a question whose meaning they are not sure of will score low marks.

Experience shows that **very few** candidates **answer questions in form of expressions**.

Example 1: "Spare the rod and you will spoil the child".

Example 2: "Power belongs to the people". To what extent is the constitutional provision applicable to the Ugandan situation?

- (d) You should select a question on which you have the **greatest knowledge**. In case you feel you have two questions you can answer equally well, you could make a choice by writing outlines of points for each of the **two questions** and select **one with the highest points**.
- ❖ Noting down the main points to use in answering, apart from assisting you to choose the best question, has the following additional advantages.

- ❖ You will be able to write your essay when you are cool and rather than in panic. You will not mix up ideas in one paragraph. Candidates who don't make outlines can easily mix up ideas write about two or more points in the same paragraph. This confuses the examiner and the candidate will score less.
- ❖ An outline also helps the candidate not to forget the points he/she has to answer the question. In other words it boosts the candidate's memory.
- ❖ An outline also enables the candidate to organize his/ her work and start answering by writing the strongest points first.
- ❖ A candidate is able to save time since he/she already has the main points and does not have spent time scratching the head to try to raise points.
- ❖ It enables the candidate to write well in clear handwriting at a normal speed since she/he already has the points. He/she will be able to write more clearly and will make fewer spelling, punctuation and grammatical mistakes and hence score better in spelling punctuations and in Grammar and Expression

STEP 2 DEFINITION OF KEY WORDS AND PHRASES

After selecting the question, you can start answering by defining the key words. Definitions normally carry 05 marks.

Definition refers to the meaning of the key term(s) used in the question. Relevant examples, (if any), should be used. Two examples are enough. Some questions have one key term while others have two. In case a question has two terms then the candidate should write two definitions.

- ❖ A definition should be concise. There's no need to write a full page. A candidate can comfortably write a definition on 8 – 12 lines of the UNEB answer booklet.
- ❖ You will be able to look at sample definitions that I have provided in Section A

(a) Definitions in Questions that have a *Single Key Word*.

- **Example 1:** Account for the occurrence of defilement in your community.
- In this question the only key term to define is **defilement**.
- **Example 2.** "Colonialism sowed seeds for its own destruction." Discuss
- The key word in this question is **colonialism**.

(b) Definitions in questions that have a *double word (one phrase)*

Example 1: What are the environmental problems in Uganda?

In this question the phrase to define is *environmental problems*. Candidates may be tempted to break up the two words; **environment** and **problems** and then try to define the words separately. Such a candidate will score 0 mark.

One way of defining environmental problems would be; would be: Environmental problems refer to the changes in the physical, chemical and biological characteristics such as air, water or land that are harmful to man and his surroundings.

Note that in all definitions the candidate must never use any of the words in the phrase in question. For example a candidate **should not** define as follows:

Environmental problems refer to **the problems** that affect man and the surrounding that includes water, air, and flora and fauna soil. This is because he/she will have used the word **problems** and yet it is one of the two words in the phrase that is to be defined.

- **Example 2:** Assess the impact of the extended family system on your community.

In this question the key term to define is **extended family system**. Candidates must not use any of the three words in the key term (*extended, family or system*) to write the definition.

A sample definition of extended family system can be written as follows:

An extended family system is a structure in which a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption members lives in a single house hold. It consists of parents, children, and various categories of relatives such as uncles, grandparents, cousins, aunts, nephews and nieces.

- **Example 3:** Assess the impact of the Private Sponsorship Scheme in public universities on Uganda's education system.

The phrase to define in this question is **Private Sponsorship Scheme**. Candidates should not use any of the three words (private, sponsorship and scheme) in the definition.

A sample definition would appear as follows:

Private Sponsorship Scheme is an arrangement of payment of tuition for one's training in higher institutions personally or with the support of an individual or group.

(c) **Definitions in questions with two key words or phrases:**

- **Example 1:** To what extent has industrialization contributed to environmental degradation in Uganda?

The key words to define are: **industrialization** and the phrase is **environmental degradation**.

Example 2: To what extent has information and communication technology (ICT) influenced cultural values in your community.

There are two phrases to define namely: **information and communication technology** and **cultural values**.

Example 3. "Life imprisonment is a better way of punishing criminals than capital punishment."

The phrases to define are **life imprisonment** and **capital punishment**.

- **Example 4:** Assess the contribution of education to the development of Uganda.

In this question there are two words to define namely: **education** and **development**.

(d) Definition in Questions that are set in form of expressions:

In such questions a candidate is supposed to explain the meaning of the expression as a whole.

Example 1: "Spare the rod and you will spoil the child."

The definition in this case is the meaning of the expression. The expression means **if you don't punish a child you will ruin his/her future**.

Example 2: "Power belongs to the people." To what extent is the constitutional provision applicable to the Ugandan situation?

The expression refers to the right or authority given to or possessed by citizens as provided for by the constitution of a given country.

STEP 3: WRITING THE BODY

After the candidate has written the definition, he/she should develop the points outlined into paragraphs and finally come up with an essay. An essay does not have to be too long unless the candidate is not sure and is trying to gamble points. What matters more is quality of essay you have written.

Each point must be stated in one complete opening sentence of every paragraph. This is always what the examiner wants to see first. The candidate should then develop the point through an explanation and then give examples where applicable. A point well stated, explained and demonstrated using relevant examples can carry between 3-6 marks. Mere statement of a point may not earn you more than 01mark.

Candidates should write using short sentences rather than long ones as less grammatical mistakes may be committed. Punctuation marks must be inserted.

A candidate may skip a line after each paragraph to avoid mixing of explanations and confusing the examiners. Clear distinction enables examiners to read and understand the candidate's work better and award the candidate correctly.

Clear handwriting is a must. Writing small letters is part of bad handwriting. Poor and unreadable handwriting will cost the candidate marks.

Grammar and Expression (GE):

Essay writing calls for correct use of grammar and expression. On the part of Grammar the candidate must make appropriate and correct use of tenses, prepositions, conjunctions, paragraphs, adjectives, clauses, adverbs and nouns while on the **part of Expression the candidate should write clear and precise remarks, phrases or statements** that can easily be understood by the examiner. Long, meandering vague or unclear or ambiguous or confusing **statements/ remarks / phrases** will lower the candidates **score for GE**.

Spelling and Punctuation (SP):

Spelling is the process or activity of writing or naming the letters of a word.

Punctuation is the use of symbols such as full stops or periods, commas, or question marks to divide written words into sentences and clauses.

CONCLUSION: Conclusion in General Paper is out fashioned and treated as irrelevant. A candidate who does not write a conclusion loses no mark

Mark Allocation. Definition-05 marks, SP - (05 marks) G E 10 mks Content – 30 marks
Total – 50 marks.

A summary of steps to take to answer section A questions.

Select / choose a question.

Make a summary of the main points

Then begin answering the question by defining the key terms (where applicable)

Develop your main points into paragraphs

Don't write conclusions, they are no longer important in general paper.

SECTION B: LOGIC

A candidate is presented with information that he or she is supposed, to study and answer questions

- Logic questions may be set on graphs such as bar graphs, line graphs, etc. Graphs must bear a title (which must be copied from the question), a scale, a key, and labeled Y and X axes. For a candidate to answer statistical questions, he must have made constant practice before the exam.
- Logic questions may also be set such a way that information is provided. Sometimes the information is provided in form of a table. Candidates must study the information and answer the question.
- If the information in the question set is not tabulated, the candidate should organize the information in a particular order such as assigning numerals, arranging it in ascending or descending order, grouping, drawing tables, etc. Try to find out the best way of organizing the data so as to get solutions.
- Begin by filling in the already provided data/ information in the question.
- This will help you to get the missing data/ information required to answer the question.
- In most logic questions, the last parts of the question don't require figures. (*Check 2015 Number 5 Section C And D*) They require general knowledge just like section A. and can be answered even by a candidate who has failed to answer the first parts of the question. These last parts can carry as up to 15 marks or more. So even those candidates who "have no heads for figures" can pick some marks when they choose to answer the logic question.
- Essays are not necessary in logic questions. (look at sample answers)

Award of marks: SPGE = 10 marks Content = 40 marks Total = 50marks

SPGE stands for spelling, punctuation, grammar and expression

SECTION B: PASSAGE

The candidate is supposed to answer questions set on a passage:

1. The first question is for the candidate to state the **title of the passage.**

The title to the passage can be known after the candidate has read the passage and understood what it is all about. It is advisable that he or she reads the passage at least three times before starting to answer. As one reads each of the paragraphs, the subject or topic the author is talking about will be established. You may come across complicated vocabulary but pay less attention to such vocabulary and focus on the main issue being discussed.

The Summary

The summary can be written by identifying facts that are raised in the passage. They may be found in one of the paragraphs or in more than one paragraph. You do not need to write essays, just read and state facts the way they appear or the way you interpret them. (Check samples).

Meaning of words and phrases:

The meaning of words or phrases is derived from the passage. The words/phrase^s may not carry their dictionary meaning but reflect the circumstances under which the author has used them. This is called contextual meaning. However, some of the words or phrases used may carry the same meaning as their dictionary meanings. While explaining the meanings of words/phrases as used in the passage, the candidates must be replace those words/phrases with other words or sentences which carry the same meaning in the context of the passage. The answer should be short. Answers can be given in two words or a sentence.

For Example: In an exam candidates were required to define the following word/phrases:

- Afternoon engagement.
- Powerful deterrent
- Extreme sophistication.

The correct answers were as follows:

1. Afternoon engagement ---- past-midday activity/arrangement / programme
2. Powerful deterrent ---- strong prohibition/barrier/inhibition/obstacle.
3. Extreme sophistication ----- very complicated / splendid /magnificent/impressive.

Some candidates gave the following answers that were partly correct and partly wrong. They only earned one mark instead of the maximum of two:

1- Afternoon engagement- afternoon activity --- programme or activity in the afternoon.

The words **afternoon** and **engagement** are not supposed to be used in the answer. In this case, a candidate scores 1 mark for replacing **engagement** with **activity** but does not score the second mark because of failing to replace **afternoon**.

2- Powerful deterrent ---powerful obstacle, powerful barrier.

The candidate gets 1 mark for replacing **deterrent** with **obstacle** but misses the 2nd mark because he/she has not replaced word **powerful**.

2- Extreme sophiscation -- **extremely difficult, extremely hard**. A candidate only scores 1 mark for replacing **sophiscation** with **difficult** but misses the other 1 mark because of failing to replace the word **extremely**.

However, if a candidate has failed to understand the contextual meaning of a word or phrase as used in the passage, then he can give the dictionary meaning of the word or phrase. There is a 50% chance of getting the correct meaning using the dictionary meaning

Getting the meaning of word or phrase does not require the candidate to read through the whole passage again. The candidate should locate the word or phrase in question, read the sentence where the word or phrase is located, then read the preceding sentence and the succeeding sentence. He should be able to get the contextual meaning from those three sentences

SECTION A 1997-2020 Questions

1. Explain the problems faced by youths in your community.
2. Assess the impact of industrialization on the environment in Uganda?
3. Describe the measures being taken to control the spread of malaria.
4. To what extent has freedom of speech been promoted in Uganda?

2019

1. "Life Imprisonment is a better way of punishing criminals than the Death Penalty." Discuss.
2. To what extent has Uganda succeeded in achieving the Millennium Development Goals? (MDGs)
3. Explain the significance of a National Population Census.
4. Assess the impact of constructing hydroelectric power stations on the environment in Uganda?

2018

1. Assess the impact of mobile phones on the Uganda society.
2. To what extent have human rights been observed in Uganda?
3. "Uganda would be better off without foreign aid." Discuss.
4. Account for the occurrence of desertification in Uganda.

2017

1. To what extent have economic factors contributed to the problem of brain drain in your country?
2. Explain the challenges faced by Uganda's education system and suggest possible solutions to those challenges.
3. Assess the impact of decentralization on the development of Uganda?
4. "Human beings are responsible for the destruction of the natural environment." Discuss.

2016

1. "The age of consent in Uganda should be reduced to 16 years". Discuss.
2. Justify the need for educational reform in Uganda.
3. To what extent have environmental concerns limited development in Uganda?
4. "A national army should not be involved in politics". Discuss.

2015

1. Assess the impact of extended family system on your community.
2. Examine the causes and effects of interstate conflicts in Africa.
3. Why is it important to eat a balanced diet?
4. To what extent have human activities been responsible for global climate change?

2014

1. Account for the rampant drug abuse among the youth in your community.
2. Examine the merits and demerits of the decentralization policy in Uganda.
(Similar to Q3 2017)
3. How can we ensure food security in Uganda without compromising the quality of the environment?
4. Why is it necessary to improve primary health care?

2013

1. Describe the functions of the parliament in Uganda.
2. Assess the impact of Private Sponsorship Scheme in Public Universities on Uganda's education system.
3. To what extent has the television promoted crime among the youths in Uganda?
4. Explain the causes and effects of environmental pollution in Uganda?

2012

1. "Power belongs to the people". To what extent is this constitutional provision applicable to the Ugandan situation?
2. Should prostitution be legalized in your country?
3. "The promotion of children's rights is primarily responsible for the increased indiscipline in Ugandan schools." Discuss.
4. Explain the importance of wetlands in Uganda. What measures should be taken to protect wetlands?

2011

1. Examine causes and effects of landslides in Uganda.
2. To what extent are African states politically and economically independent?
3. Explain the challenges of teaching Vernacular in Lower classes in Uganda.
4. To what extent has science been beneficial to your society?
5. Explain the role played by local councils in your community.
6. "Beauty contests degrade women." Discuss.

2010

1. To what extent has political pluralism promoted democratic governance in Uganda?
2. Examine the causes and effects of cross generational sex in your community.
3. Assess the contribution of private educational institutions in the development of Uganda.
4. To what extent is the low level of science and technology responsible for Uganda's current underdevelopment?
5. "Alcohol is primary responsible for juvenile delinquency." Discuss.
6. How best can we utilize the available natural resources sustainably?

2009

1. Account for the occurrence of defilement in your community and suggest remedies for this problem?
2. "The production and use of plastic material should be banned". Discuss.
3. To what extent has poverty contributed to domestic violence in your society?
5. Explain the causes of abortion and suggest ways of addressing the problem?
6. Examine the merits and demerits of privatizing public enterprises in Uganda.

2008

1. Examine the causes of Terrorism in the world today. What steps can be taken to reduce this problem?
2. "The struggle for gender equality has not improved the status of women in Uganda". Discuss.
3. To what extent is the government policy of making science subjects compulsory viable?
4. Account for the negative attitude towards taxation in Uganda.
5. "Money is the root cause of evil". Discuss.

6. To what extent has industrialization contributed to environmental degradation in Uganda?

2007

1. Account for the occurrence of Military Coups in Africa. Suggest measures that should be taken to minimize coups in Africa.
2. Explain the benefits and challenges of adopting Kiswahili as a national language in Uganda.
3. Discuss the factors that have undermined the girl child education in Uganda. How can this problem be addressed?
4. Explain the causes of brain drain in Uganda. How can the problem be solved?
5. "Abstinence is the most effective method of curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS in Uganda". Discuss.
6. Should wildlife in Uganda be conserved?

2006

1. Examine the factors that have undermined the adoption of a national language in Uganda.
2. "Foreign Aid is a necessary evil developing countries". Discuss.
3. To what extent is environmental degradation in Uganda, a result of human activities?
4. What measures has the United National Organization (UNO) taken to resolve under national conflicts?
5. To what extent has the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) influenced cultural values in your community?
6. Should wild life in Uganda be conserved?

2005

1. To what extent have military governments satisfied the aspirations of the masses in post independent Africa?
2. "Sex education should be introduced in Uganda schools". Discuss.
3. Assess the contribution of the youth to the development of your county.
4. To what extent is language a unifying factor?
5. Account for the increase in the level of employment in Uganda.
6. Assess the impact of swamp reclamation on the environment in Uganda.

2004

1. Explain the causes of domestic violence in your community and suggest ways that can be used to control the problem.

2. Assess the contribution of education to national development.
3. Examine the benefits and challenges of regional integration.
4. Polygamous marriages should be abolished. Discuss.
5. To what extent has the decentralization policy in Uganda been successful?
6. What are the environmental problems in Uganda and how can they be solved?

2003

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of liberalizing the mass media in Uganda.
2. "Juvenile delinquency in Uganda today is primarily a result of parental negligence". Discuss.
3. Assess the impact of modernized farming on the environment.
4. "Girls who become pregnant should be discontinued from school". Discuss.
5. What measures should be taken to bring about peace in the Great Lakes region?
6. "Justice delayed is justice denied." Discuss.

2002

1. "Convicted robbers and murders should be subjected to capital punishment". Discuss.
2. Explain the role of women in the development of your community.
3. To what extent are independent African states sovereign?
4. Examine the causes of global warming and suggest ways in which it could be reduced.
5. Students in institutions of higher learning should not be sponsored by government". Discuss.
6. Justify the need for environmental conservation in Uganda.

2001

1. Assess the role of private schools in providing education in Uganda.
2. Examine the causes and effects of the problem of street children in Uganda.
3. "Beauty contests in Uganda should be abolished". Discuss.
4. Suggest measures that should be taken to preserve wetlands in Uganda.
5. Suggest measures that any east African country could take to ensure food security.
6. Dialogue other than militarism is the best way of resolving political conflicts. Discuss.

2000

1. "Mob justice is a fair way of punishing criminals." Discuss.

2. Examine the merits and demerits of political pluralism.
3. Assess the role of the judiciary in Uganda.
4. To what extent are poor farming methods responsible for environmental degradation in Uganda?

1998

1. Assess the role played by healers in your community.
2. "The use of narcotic drugs should not be rest recited." Discuss.
3. "Lack of a national language is the major cause of disunity in Uganda." Discuss.
4. What is the justification for including practical subjects in your education system?
5. "Moral rehabilitation is the surest way of curbing the aids scourge". Discuss.
6. "Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder." Discuss.

1997

1. Examine the causes and effects of the refugee problem in Uganda.
2. "Female circumcision (genital mutilation) a practice abolished". Discuss.
3. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of foreign aid to your country.
4. To what extent has the mass media influenced morals in Uganda?
5. Examine the merits and demerits of the decentralization.
6. "The current socio – economic problems in Uganda are a result of lack of national language".

SAMPLE ESSAYS

2020

1. Explain the problems faced by youths in your community.

Definition: Youths refer to all those persons or people between eighteen (18) years and thirty-five (35) years. At this age, people become entitled to all the privileges and freedoms of acquisition of national identity card, employment, voting etc.

The problems faced by the youth in Uganda are numerous as will be explained below;

Most of them are not formally employed and are still dependent on their parents or guardians. So they cannot adequately provide for their own needs.

Many of them are averse to work or they have a negative attitude to work. Some end up not being able to contribute adequately to national development.

Many of the youth are excited about sexual relations and engage in multiple relations with the opposite sex to satisfy their ego; this has had a lot of ramifications including diseases and unwanted pregnancy.

Due to unemployment, the girl child may engage in prostitution in order to get money to satisfy her needs. This may result in unwanted pregnancy.

Some of the youth are involved in drug abuse or drug addiction in order to make them sexually strong or to obtain energy to perform tasks that require a lot of energy such as cultivation and digging pit latrines where they can be able to raise money to spend on their personal needs.

Many of the youth face the problem of inadequate education or are school dropouts. Consequently, they lack skills that can enable them to get employment. Many of the youth end up getting involved in immoral activities such as stealing in order to earn a living.

In a bid to raise money to afford necessities of life, some girls engage in prostitution or multiple sexual relations with men. In the process, they end up acquiring sexually transmitted diseases.

The youth are also tempted to join destructive groups. They join groups such as alcoholics, drug addicts, gang fighters and thieves. They sometimes end up losing their lives or being imprisoned.

Youths are also victims of unstable families and marriages. The main reason is lack of stable source of income arising from unemployment. Struggle over limited resources such as food and sugar, medication results into conflict and break up of families and marriages.

The youth also lack self-esteem and suffer from inferiority complex. They fail to approach and explain challenges that they go through to resourceful persons and end up not being assisted.

Measures that can be taken to minimize the problems are as follows.

The youth should be encouraged to join clubs for various activities such as Red Cross, Farmers' clubs, Human Rights clubs etc. It is easier to be recognized and assisted as a group by politicians, government or non-governmental organizations who can always extend financial assistance.

The public should be sensitized on the problems of the youth and encouraged to offer solutions. For example, the youth need to be educated about the effects of drugs so that a positive change can be made.

↓ The youth should be encouraged to be tolerant and not rush to get money and remain at school so that they acquire skills required for the job market.

The government should carry out curriculum reform so that it becomes more practical and holistic. This will enable the child to come out with skills for self-employment and he will also be able to use the brain and at the same time the hand to enable him/her earn a living.

Government should encourage vocational training to enable the youth acquire skills for the job market. Such vocational subjects include carpentry, metal work, tailoring, pottery, brick laying, electric installation, plumbing etc.

Government should provide loans for the youth to set up projects such as poultry, piggery, welding, brick making etc. to enable the youth earn a living.

Government should make laws and enforce them to fight crime amongst the youth such as sacrifice, trafficking, sexual abuse and drug abuse. This will protect the youth so that they can live safely and get involved in gainful activities.

Sex education should be conducted in homes, the school and the community so that the youth don't get involved in multiple sexual relations and learn how to guard themselves against rape, defilement, pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

Rehabilitation centres should be set up for the youth who are already astray so that they can be guided and counseled.

2. Assess the impact of industrialization on the environment in Uganda?

Definition 1: Industrialization is the establishment of extraction, processing, assembling and manufacturing plants in the country for example Kinyara Sugar Works, Kampala Pharmaceutical Industries, Mukwano soap factory etc.

Definition 2: Environment refers to the man and his surroundings such as land, air and water.

Industrialization has the following effects on the environment;

Trees have been cut to create space to set up industries. Trees are important because they pick water from the soil and send it in form of vapour into the atmosphere to form clouds and rainfall which supports plant and animal life. Cutting down of the trees, therefore, causes a reduction in the amount of rainfall leading to reduced plant and animal productivity that adversely affects man.

Industrial machinery is also used in the destruction of wetlands to grow crops such as rice. It means that the acreage of wetlands which send off water vapour that condenses to form rainfall will reduce. This will lead to reduced animal and plant productivity.

Industrial products such as tractors and graders are used to clear forests. This means that part of the beautiful scenery that forests represent is destroyed and this reduces revenue from the tourist industry.

Industrial products such as used plastic bottles, buvera and straws are thrown into water channels. They end up blocking the passage of water and this result into flooding especially in low lying areas such as Bwaise in Kampala. Floods can result into destruction of property and death.

Industries, when operational, emit gases into the atmosphere. These gases are responsible for destruction of the ozone layer which is supposed to reduce the high temperature ultra violet rays reaching the earth. The high temperature rays destroy vegetation which is necessary for rain formation. Reduced rainfall leads to aridity and low agricultural productivity.

Industrialization also leads to land pollution. Industrial products such as plastic, tins and buvera are sometimes thrown around premises in homes, towns, markets and other public places where they make the scenery unattractive (eye sore- sight).

During the construction of roads, soil is excavated to get marram. The deep pits that are made in the process, lead to the deformation of the landscape hence environmental degradation. This is also true in areas where mining takes place.

Industrial products such as insecticides for killing mosquitoes, bedbugs and cockroaches and herbicides when inhaled by human beings, birds and animals pose a health risk.

Establishing of the mining industry for example, the mining of the oil and gas in Hoima district has led to the displacement of a large population. People have been resettled in other places which are less fertile and less productive in terms of agriculture.

The use of industrial products such as poor fishing gears and fish poison has resulted into depletion of resources and put the lives of the future generation in danger.

3. Describe the measures being taken to control the spread of malaria.

Definition: Malaria is an infectious disease caused by the female anopheles mosquito which picks the plasmodium parasite from the blood of an infected person when it bites him or her.

Malaria can be controlled using the following measures;

People should be educated and sensitized about malaria to know its causes, symptoms, control, treatment and effects so that they make informed decisions on how to handle the disease.

All containers that are empty and not being used in the home should be kept away or perforated so that they do not hold water and become breeding places for mosquitoes.

All stagnant water wherever found and whenever possible, should be drained or oil should be poured onto it to suffocate mosquito larvae

All domestic containers should be covered so that mosquitoes don't hide in them or use them for breeding in case they contain water.

Fish ponds should be established so that fish can feed on the mosquito larvae.

Mosquitoes should be prevented from entering the house by installing a wire mesh in the windows and closing doors early before darkness

Clearing bushes around homesteads because they harbour mosquitoes.

4. To what extent has freedom of speech been promoted in Uganda?

Definition: Freedom of speech is the expression of one's belief and opinions through writing, gestures, actions, oration, drawing and singing without hindrance by authority or individuals.

Freedom of speech in Uganda has been promoted through the liberalization of the press leading to the establishment of several media houses such as Bunyoro TV, Spice FM and Voice of Toro. These media houses provide platforms for public debates, lectures, music and where ideas, views and criticisms are made.

In Uganda, there exists freedom of the press; print media such as newspapers publish articles with information regarding abuse of human rights or purported injustices by government against its people, cartoons of public officers like the president are published and there is no restriction or censorship by government.

There's freedom of association in Uganda. There is freedom of worship; many religious organizations and places of worship have been set up through and people practice their religious beliefs from Monday to Sunday both during the day and night without government restrictions.

Peaceful demonstrations and protests have been allowed for example in June 2020, teachers of arts subjects went on strike against discriminative salary increments.

People do elect their leaders through elections every five years, they go through political campaigns. The most convincing candidate may win elections.

There are several political parties such as NRM, DP, and NUP and people are free to belong to any. Through these political parties, people can express their views, and choose the leaders of their choice. Ideas, criticisms of the parties are entertained

Government has set up institutions such as the courts of law, the Human Rights Commission and the Association of Uganda Women Lawyers to address issues of women rights violation. There are several political parties such as NRM, DP, and NUP and people are free to belong to any. Through these political parties, people can express their views, and choose the leaders of their choice. Ideas, criticisms of the parties are entertained.

At local level, freedom of speech is promoted through local council meetings at village, parish, and sub county and district levels while the speaker chairs meetings at the LC3 and LC5 meetings.

However, freedom of speech in Uganda has been violated in the following ways;

There has been denial by government of public access to information through switching off the internet.

There has been closure of media houses; for example, in Sept 2009 government closed down four radio stations including CBS, Cuba FM and Radio 2 and suspended their trading licenses for "flouting rules by inciting people mainly Buganda against the President and other tribes".

There has been a practice of blacking out or muzzling of the press from attending and reporting on some activities such as court proceedings, arrests and riots.

There have been arrests and detentions of opposition politicians; for example, Bobi wine was in December, 2021 put under house arrest to stop him from going to a central Uganda district of Kayunga to campaign for a candidate representing the opposition in a bi-election.

In case one wants to carry out a demonstration to express a grievance, he has to first seek police permission

There has been arrests and harassment of journalists and news editors for offensive communication for example in March 2022 nine journalists of al Tentative Digital TV were arrested in Kampala as part of the investigation into alleged offensive communication. The director of the TV station was supposed to launch a book "liars and complies" which was apparently critical of the president.

There exists ungazetted Safe Houses in Uganda where it is reported there is illegal detention

2019

- 1. "Life Imprisonment is a better way of punishing criminals than the Death Penalty."
Discuss.**

Definition 1: Life imprisonment is a court sentence whereby a convicted criminal is incarcerated and spends the rest of his time in jail.

Definition 2: Death penalty is a court sentence whereby the person found guilty will be eliminated from society by hanging, lethal injection or firing squad.

Life imprisonment is better than death penalty for the following reasons.

The death penalty provides justice to the relatives of the deceased person, since the criminal has in most cases killed. The only equivalent punishment to a murderer is the death penalty.

Death penalty ensures that the perpetrators of crime are eliminated from society and will never commit a similar offence again.

The death penalty is the best deterrent in discouraging people from carrying out the worst crimes like murder and treason. Common sense tells us that the most frightening thing for a human being is to lose their life.

The death penalty is quick, painless and humane. This is especially true when it involves the use of lethal injection. One does not remain in prison to be constantly flogged and be subjected to servitude or slavery and suffer from hunger, misery and psychological torture.

The death penalty is cost effective. After a suspect has been convicted, sentenced and executed, the government does not spend money on feeding and treating him/her any more.

The death penalty is gratifying to the offended person or persons. It is retributive and the family and the friends of the victim feel that justice has been served since the person who murdered their relative has also been executed and eliminated from society.

On the other hand, life imprisonment is a better way of punishing criminals than the death penalty because of the following reasons;

It saves the life of a suspected criminal who might be wrongfully convicted and sentenced to death due to lack of legal support and representation. This is especially true of a suspect coming from the poor segments of society.

There is no evidence that the death penalty works as a deterrent. Despite the use of the death penalty, there are more cases of murder taking place today than ever before, it is therefore better to save life than eliminate it.

Life imprisonment is better than death penalty in as far as punishing of criminals is concerned because it is less cruel and observes basic standards of human dignity, compared to the death penalty where people might be killed by hanging, beheading, firing squad, poison, stoning to death, strangulation, lethal injection.

Life imprisonment is in line with religious teachings which emphasize that man should not take away the life of a fellow man. It is God who gives and takes life. So, when a human being decides to kill a fellow human being, it is a sign of disrespect to God and failure to observe the religious teachings.

Life imprisonment is a more modern way of punishing criminals. It is being practiced in two thirds of the countries in the world. Only a few countries still carry out the death penalty.

Life imprisonment is a better way of punishing criminals than the death penalty because it observes the most fundamental human right; the right to life. It is enshrined in the United Nations Human Rights Charter, the African Charter on Human Rights and the 1995 Uganda Constitution.

Life imprisonment is a better way of punishing criminals than the death penalty because the former attracts less revenge or retaliation by the family and friends of the criminal than the latter.

Life imprisonment is also a better way of punishing criminals than the death penalty because it gives chance to the person sentenced to engage in productive work while in prison. Such work could include carpentry. This will enable the convict to cater for his personal and well as family welfare.

2. To what extent has Uganda succeeded in achieving the Millennium Development Goals? (MDGs)

3. Explain the significance of a National Population Census.

Definition: A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining to a specific time to all persons in a country or delimited part of a country.

The reasons for conducting a population census are as follows;

Population census is to enable the government to plan; for example, the size of the population in a given administrative unit will guide government to plan for how much medicine will be required in the hospitals and health centers in the country.

Population census provides information on the age- sex distribution, household composition and size, all of which are vital in determining the needs of different segments of the society.

Population census helps to determine the quality of the population e.g. housing and related facilities, literacy, skills etc. such knowledge will be used by government when planning in future.

Through population census the location of residence and place of prior residence helps to assess changes in rural and urban areas. Place of prior residence helps to identify communities that are experiencing in or out migration.

A population census helps to provide insight into the labour force for example the rate of unemployment. This information can be used by government to develop economic development strategies.

A population census is used to determine the per capital income of the people living in a country. It is on this basis that government appraises the strategic plans it made earlier and makes appropriate adjustments where necessary.

A population census is used to determine how much foreign aid should be borrowed. Agencies which give aid such as World Bank, IMF will also need census information in order to extend credit to a given country.

4. Assess the impact of constructing hydroelectric power stations on the environment in Uganda?

Definition 1: A hydroelectric power station is a plant that produces electricity by using water to propel turbines, which in turn drive generators.

Definition 2: Environment refers to man and his surroundings such as air, water and land.

The construction of hydroelectric power stations has led to the production of cheap energy. This is because it uses water, which is a renewable natural resource; does not run out and is found everywhere. It is therefore prudent to use HEP and conserve the limited non-renewable resources such as coal, gas, nuclear power for other uses.

The construction of hydroelectric power stations has led to the production of clean energy which doesn't give off smoke or coal premises. Fossil fuels like coal, bio gas are dirty sources of energy.

The construction of hydroelectric power stations has saved the environment from emission of carbon dioxide which is a greenhouse gas that drives global climate change. The non-renewable counter parts like coal and natural gas do emit carbon dioxide and have contributed to global warming.

The construction of HEP stations has also led to the production of a safe form of power. No sickness causing pollution is emitted during energy generation and there is zero chance of oil spills or gas pipe breaking since the only fuel used to power a hydro power plant is water.

The construction of HEP stations has reduced environmental destruction. The use of HEP saves the cutting of millions of trees to provide charcoal and wood for cooking among families in Uganda.

The construction of HEP stations has led to improvement in nutritional levels. For example, the construction of Bujagali power station has led to the increase in fish species in Bujagali Dam.

The construction of HEP stations has promoted tourism. Dams such as Karuma and Bujagali have brought on board internal and external visitors who want to satisfy their curiosities by looking at the wonderful projects.

The construction of HEP stations has led to community development such as construction of health, education and skill training facilities, water and power supply. Thus the standard of living of people who live in proximity to the power stations has improved.

More employment opportunities such as hoteliers, drivers, shopkeepers, BodaBoda riders, lodgers have been created around HEP projects.

However, construction of HEP stations also has a negative impact on the environment as explained below;

In the course of construction of HEP stations, some natural and manmade features have been destroyed. For example, after the construction of Bujagali HEP station, Bujagali falls disappeared under water, Bujagali shrine, an important Busoga cultural and traditional and religious sight disappeared. This means the future generation in Uganda will never see the extinct features hence a negative environmental impact.

Construction of HEP stations has led to the displacement and resettlement of people. But this has not gone on well for some people. For example, the people displaced by the Bujagali power station were resettled in an unsuitable location called Naminya where women and children suffered gender violence and sexual abuse while on long journeys to collect fire wood and water. Moreover, the soils in Naminya were poor with low productivity compared to their farm lands they were made to leave at Bujagali.

There is a decline in the quality of air around the power station during and after construction of the dam due to the emission of gases from engines of the machinery.

In the course of construction of HEP stations there is noise pollution from heavy engines that carry out excavation and transportation of soil and concrete mixing. This noise can be very disturbing and irritating to the local population.

2018

1. Assess the impact of mobile phones on the Uganda society.

Definition: Mobile phones are portable electric devices used by individuals to receive and retrieve/store information which may be verbal, written or pictorial. There are smart phones and ordinary phones.

Communication between persons has been eased. People send messages and receive feedback instantly.

Phones have promoted business. For example, money can be transferred using mobile money services, business transactions can be discussed and concluded over phones and delivery of goods and services made in a short time.

Mobile phones have enabled people to enjoy a variety of entertainment in form of music, videos, games, speeches etc.

Mobile phones have increased access to information. Research can be made on the internet services that can be accessed on mobile phones. Information on all subjects-social, economic, political is all available.

Possession of mobile phones raises one's the social status or prestige. This is particularly true when one owns a smart phone.

Companies operating the selling of phones and their accessories are taxed and revenue realized by the government. The revenue can be used to pay for goods and services that people need. Many people are employed by companies that manufacture and sell phones. They work as salesmen, drivers, accountants, Chief Executive Officers of such companies, etc.

The presence of mobile phones in Uganda has enabled people to save money that they would spend on buying items such as radios, televisions, text books etc. because all these can be accessed on the phone

The use of mobile phones has enhanced security in the country. Phones can be used to track thieves and other criminals in and outside the country.

Despite the positive impacts of mobile phones, they also have a negative impact on the society.

Criminals can use phones to coordinate and carry out acts like theft, murder, rape etc.

Phones can cause disruption to the public. For example, when they ring during meetings, teaching or prayers during worship, etc.

Phones can become dangerous to one's health. They are believed to cause cancer.

They can contribute towards instabilities in families. If a girl friend to a married man calls and the wife happens to hear the contents of the conversation, domestic violence or divorce can take place.

Many people have become addictive and commit too much time on the phone at the expense of productive work.

The use of phones has led to the distortion of languages. People normally write messages in abbreviations. Sometimes this is transferred to official communication. Some people's applications for jobs have been rejected because of using distorted vocabulary.

Phones can destruct attention and concentration. This can result into accidents. For example, driving while talking on phone.

Phones have also promoted anti-social behavior particularly those holding public offices. People tend to pay more attention to the phone than to a person physically present. They spend a lot of time talking on phone when there is a long que of people waiting outside office to be attended to.

They impoverish owners as they spend a lot of money paying for airtime and data to read messages, watch videos and hold conversations on social platforms at the expense of doing productive work.

Phones undermine a person's right to privacy. A phone can be used to record a video, a speech, an activity or voice and transmit to another person or persons hence undermining the privacy of individuals who may not want exposure.

2. To what extent have human rights been observed in Uganda?

Definition: Human rights are basic entitlements that are bestowed upon individuals for the very reason that they exist irrespective of colour, race, gender, nationality etc. e.g. freedom of speech, association, right to life etc.

Human rights have been observed in Uganda through the following ways:

The right to life is the most fundamental right. It has been observed through the use of the courts of law where suspected murderers have been arrested and tried and those found guilty have been sentenced.

Government has provided relief food to victims of starvation and suffering in Karamoja, Bududa and other disaster affected areas and saved lives.

Government has afforded Ugandans the right to educational opportunities through UPE and USE programmes. It has built many schools and introduced free primary and secondary education. It has also allowed the operationalization of private schools and institutions to absorb the excess number of children that government cannot afford to pay for.

Government has allowed freedom of association or assembly to flourish through trade unions, political parties and civic organizations.

Freedom of speech and expression has been promoted through liberalization of the mass media. There are so many media houses that have sprung up in form of television and radio stations. Print media such as text books, newspapers and magazines/journals also freely circulate in the country largely without censorship. People speak freely through talk shows including criticizing the president, the police and army without fear of arrest.

Government has permitted freedom of worship. Many religious organizations have been set up and allowed to worship from Monday to Sunday day and night.

Government has also protected people against servitude or slavery by subjecting labour organizations that export Ugandans as labourers to work abroad to serious scrutiny; some Ugandans who have attempted to carry out human trafficking have been arrested and prosecuted.

The right to live in a clean and healthy environment has been guaranteed by government through the setting up of health centers, renovating the hospitals, stocking drugs, treating patients and carrying out immunization.

The right to fair trial has been catered for through recruitment of more judicial staff and improving their conditions of service. More courts have also been set up so that court cases are resolved faster to reduce congestion in prisons.

However, human rights in Uganda have been violated in the following ways;

Many girls carry out abortion with impunity. Many people have also carried out murder but have not been apprehended by the government. This violates people's right to life.

The freedom of expression has not been fully observed. Some journalists have been arrested and media houses closed for broadcasting information deemed to be harmful to the state and its people.

There have been arrests of persons suspected to be subversives or terrorists to the government. Stories have come up about torture of suspects in "safe houses". Yet, in some cases those detained have been found innocent and released.

There has been abuse of workers' rights through payment of lower salaries and allowances by the personnel officers. Of recent, government has decided to pay discriminative salary to civil servants with same qualifications and same job.

There has been restriction of freedom of assembly to opposition political party leaders who are not allowed to hold public rallies without police permission.

The right to fair hearing and judgment has been violated through delays in concluding investigation of cases. Government has even lost some cases implying improved justice and of the right to equality.

Uganda still has the death penalty in her Penal Code yet most countries in the world abolished it because it violates the most important human right; the right to life.

The electro process has been accused of violating people's democratic rights by accepting results that are controversial and declaring winners.

There has been a violation of the right to own property for example land grabbing by some unscrupulous persons. Some of them have not been stopped.

3. "Uganda would be better off without foreign aid." Discuss.

Definition: Foreign aid is any form of assistance received by a country in need from outside in form of grants, loans, technical assistance etc. Examples of aid include military hardware, medical equipment, relief etc.

To some extent, Uganda would be better off without foreign aid for the following reasons:

Foreign aid in form of cash money is sometimes misappropriated or embezzled. The money does not serve all Ugandans but goes to an individual or a group of individuals. Yet the government has to pay back with interest. In such a circumstance, Uganda would be better off without foreign aid.

Foreign aid always has conditions attached which don't favour development. For example, the recipient country may be forced to use technical man power from the donor country even when she can obtain labour more cheaply from home. Recently, the World Bank cut aid to Uganda following the passing of a law prohibiting homosexuality in the country.

Foreign aid encourages dumping hence promotes consumption of less quality goods and services in the recipient country. This affects the standard of living. Uganda would thus be better off without foreign aid.

Foreign aid from specific countries damages diplomatic relations between Uganda and other countries that are not friendly to the donor countries. It would be better for Uganda not to accept to receive such aid, so that she can remain friendly and benefit from having relations with all nations.

Foreign aid encourages colonialism which conditions Uganda to remain in a position of perpetual dependence. A country may be required to practice multi-party politics which is not favourable for a poor nation.

Foreign aid has worsened the unemployment problem through the use of expatriates and machines that have come as a condition for aid. Uganda would therefore be better off without foreign aid.

Foreign aid increases a country's indebtedness. This means that the country must always have a budget for paying back with interest to the donor country. This impoverishes the nation. Uganda would therefore be better off without foreign aid.

Foreign aid is sometimes not relevant to the local needs of the people. At one time, Uganda needed aid to plant trees in Karamoja, but the World Bank instead opted to provide valley dams.

To some extent, Uganda cannot afford to do without foreign aid because of the following reasons:

She is still one of the poorest nations in the world with low savings and low investments to facilitate resource exploitation and would rather continue receiving aid to enable her acquire capital. Foreign aid is still needed to avert disasters such as landslides and floods in eastern Uganda and Kassel, hunger in Karamoja, etc.

Uganda still has low level of skills and technology. Therefore, there's still need for her to continue receiving aid to cover the technological and skills gap.

Uganda's economy still depends on agricultural production which fetches little foreign exchange. This cannot adequately cover the costs for provision of goods and services such as education, health, roads and investment. She must, therefore, continue to rely on foreign aid.

Foreign aid in terms of military hard ware is needed to ensure peace and stability which are a pre requisite for development.

Uganda's level of infrastructure development is still low; for example, roads, dams, railways, electricity. A lot of funds are needed and the only way we can get money is through foreign aid. It is that infrastructure that supports agriculture and industrial development.

In order to industrialize, we need capital which the country still critically lacks. We must borrow funds to enable the government to support industrialization to produce goods, spare parts, auto mobile agricultural equipment, fertilizers, food items, etc.

Most Ugandans are poor, the government needs to borrow money which can in turn be advanced to the people in form of soft loans to enable them start money generating projects such as piggery, poultry-keeping, etc.

4. Account for the occurrence of desertification in Uganda.

Definition: Desertification refers to the process by which large parts of a country become arid and persistently lose vegetation e.g. Karamoja, Ankole-Masaka Corridor, Sembabule, Kyankwanzi etc.

Desertification in Uganda is caused by deforestation where large tracts of forests are cleared to get timber, charcoal and to create space for cultivation. Many trees have been cut but not replaced, yet they are the ones that facilitate the transpiration process and rainfall formation. Human beings are therefore responsible for desertification.

Industrial and automobile pollution is also to blame for desertification in Uganda. Some of the gases emitted into the atmosphere destroy the ozone layer which is supposed to regulate the intensity of the heat from the sun. Hot ultra violet rays therefore reach the earth and cause the trees and grass to wither and dry, hence desertification.

Vermin such as locusts and diseases destroy vegetation and in turn the rainfall formation process is affected, hence leading to desertification.

Mining and stone quarrying over large areas in the country leaves the area devoid of grass and trees which are supposed to send moisture into the atmosphere through evaporation to result into rainfall. Mining and quarrying has therefore caused desertification in Uganda.

Dry winds which sometimes sweep across the nation bring about dryness that leads to the death of vegetation and trees that are crucial in the rainfall formation process. Desertification becomes the end product.

In many parts of Uganda, bush burning or wild fires that are normally set to enable the generation of fresh pasture for livestock, burn down vegetation and trees which are supposed to promote

evaporation and rainfall formation. The reduction in the number of trees therefore means desertification.

Reclamation of swamps which pick water from the soil and send it into the atmosphere through evaporation means a reduction the amount of rainfall that will be formed hence desertification. Swamps are cleared to create space for growing of crops such as yams, rice and sugar cane.

Landslides destroy the vegetation in areas where they occur. Reduced vegetation cover results into less rainfall being formed hence accelerating desertification. In Uganda landslides have occurred in the districts like Bududa, and Bundibugyo.

2017

1. To what extent have economic factors contributed to the problem of brain drain in your country?

Definition: Brain drain is the immigration or exodus or massive outflow of highly skilled man power/professionals from one country to another.

Economic factors have contributed to the problem of brain drain in Uganda in the following ways;

The economy of Uganda such as manufacturing industries, sectors such as education, health, tourism and industry only have a limited capacity and cannot absorb all available qualified staff. So, the excess labour goes to other countries where opportunities exist.

Low pay and poor conditions of service also explain the problem of brain drain in Uganda. So many professionals leave the country to go and seek employment in other countries where payment and other conditions of service are better. For example, Ugandan doctors in South Africa earn better than their counterparts in Uganda.

Corruption also explains the problem of brain drain. In order to get government contracts, to build schools, hospitals, roads, power plants, etc. contractors have to pay kickbacks and bribes. This reduces their net profit. When such contractors get a chance to cross borders to go to other less corrupt countries, they leave Uganda, hence the problem of brain drain.

The ageing population in Western Europe and America has also attracted professionals from other nations such as Uganda whose population is more youthful and still has energy to work.

Professionals also migrate to other countries with better education systems so that they can have their children enroll in institutions in such countries and reap the benefits of good education systems such as employment opportunities.

Professionals go to other countries with a hope of enjoying better standards of living and quality life and access to advanced technology which is still missing in Uganda; for example the use of robots.

Professionals also move to other countries especially developed ones where they can pursue higher studies given the fact that such countries have better research facilities. There are scholarships that are extended to developing countries to undertake higher degree studies.

However, apart from economic factors, there are other reasons as to why the problem of brain drain exists in Uganda.

Many professionals leave Uganda to go and stay in other countries where the political conditions are more stable. In such countries, criticism of the government, freedom to strike, freedom of press and other forms of freedom and rights are more tolerated than in Uganda.

The influence of social ties drives people to leave Uganda for other countries. People in Uganda go and work in other countries where they live with partners, friends or relatives.

Lack of patriotism has also caused the problem of brain drain. Many professionals, including those that have been sponsored in their higher education by government, leave Uganda as soon as they get the opportunity. This includes those in critical sectors such as doctors. They leave to advance their personal social and economic welfare and don't care to work to promote their country.

Personal conflicts also explain the problem of brain drain in Uganda. There are people who may have serious disputes with their relatives over issues such as land or hatred arising from income inequality. This may force one to leave his home so that he can live at peace.

2. Explain the challenges faced by Uganda's education system and suggest possible solutions to those challenges.

Definition: An education system refers to an arrangement by the government to facilitate the imparting of knowledge or skills and attitudes to learners in an institution. It takes account of human resources, physical infrastructure like buildings, books, computers, funding, curriculum etc.

Uganda's education system faces a number of challenges as follows;

The funding is limited and affects the system in a number of ways; for example, some science teachers are paid more salary than the arts teachers. This lowers morale of the latter and undermines their productivity. Inspection of schools, construction of laboratories, and accessibility to schools are all affected by low funding.

The education system is examination oriented or only after acquisition of certificates. It is also based on cram work and one's knowledge after getting the certificate continuously diminishes with time. He or she, therefore, becomes less productive as he forgets a good part of what he or she learnt while at school.

There are few well facilitated or quality tertiary institutions in the different regions of the country. So many S6 leavers have failed to access tertiary education which has created a man power gap in the country.

The education system only caters for pupils who pass PLE in Social Studies, Science, Mathematics and English and does not cater for individual learner's talent. For example, students who have a talent in speech, games, hospitality, mobilization, leadership etc. cannot be allowed to join secondary schools if they do not pass P7 with a minimum of grade IV in the subjects stated. This means the future of such children is not catered for and they may live a miserable future.

The education system in Uganda employs English as the language of instruction. This limits or hinders the learning or understanding of some educational concepts. It may lead to failure of students to qualify past certain levels of education like S4 and therefore put the future of such students in jeopardy.

The education system in Uganda is more theoretical than practical. Many graduates are knowledgeable in theory but cannot put the knowledge to practical use where they can produce tangible products that can be converted to money to cater for their personal welfare.

Some of the content that is studied is not relevant to the society's needs. This is partly because it was not designed for the development of Uganda but to serve the interest of its designers.

The education system has brought about the overproduction of man power in some sectors such as education, nursing and business. This has brought about many unemployed graduates who are living in misery.

The education system does not favour the use of local materials or resources. For example, many of the textbooks, chemicals and equipment are imported from outside the country. This promotes foreign business firms rather than domestic ones. This reduces national development.

The education system produces people who have a negative attitude towards practical work. There are very few graduates in the agriculture sector, which is one of the biggest sectors in the economy. So the skills acquired from institutions of higher learning are not put to practical use. This retards natural development.

The following are the possible solutions to the challenges faced by Uganda's education system;

There should be a reform in the subject content so that only that which caters for society needs is left. For example, problems facing fishing in Norway should be deleted in favor of the problems facing fishing in Uganda.

The government should halt admission of students for courses that are still producing manpower for overcrowded sectors such as Development Studies, Business Administration etc.

Government should emphasize the use of local materials such as text books and construction materials so that more funds are retained in Uganda than being spent in foreign countries.

Government should do more investment in various sectors such as agriculture, industry so that more funds are realized to provide the money required to promote education.

The education curriculum should be reformed so that it also caters for individual talents such as leadership, music, debate, games and sports, mobilization etc.

The government should prioritize construction of tertiary institutions in all parts of the country so that more students completing secondary education can be absorbed to provide them with skills to enable them live a resourceful life in future.

The education system should be reformed so that it caters for real life experience. The knowledge acquired through education should be retainable and not just used to pass examination as is currently the case and forgotten once somebody has passed the examination

The methodology and personnel of teaching should be adjusted so that they match the current trends in technological advancement. The use of teaching methods such as talk and chalk, guided discovery, lecture, and assignment should be enriched with the use of computers, projectors etc.

The education system should be more inclusive. It should not disfavor girls. More effort should be made to ensure girls attain education. For example, girls who become pregnant should be

allowed to continue with education. Materials such as sanitary pads should be provided to girls so that their retention rate in school remains at par with that of boys.

There should be educational reform so that the current curriculum is more practical. This will enable learners to have skills that can enable them to have their own jobs or attract firms to employ them.

3. Assess the impact of decentralization on the development of Uganda.

Definition: Decentralization means giving of some powers by the central government to the districts to manage their own affairs for faster development.

Decentralization has had a positive impact on the development of Uganda as discussed below;

Some services have been brought nearer to the people. For example, the District Service Commission which handles the recruitment of staff such as primary school teachers.

Revenue collected in the districts has been retained for development.

Employment opportunities have been availed at the district level, for example the District Service Commission members.

It becomes easier for people within the district to identify their priorities or immediate needs.

The local people have been able to monitor/ supervise projects that has resulted into quality work e.g. in construction of schools, hospitals etc.

Decentralization has made it possible for government to identify local talents such as contractors, and other human resources. This promotes the welfare of the local people when their children are identified and employed.

Since both human and material resources are locally available, mobilization is easier and therefore implementation of programs and delivery of services will be faster for the welfare of the public. For example, if local government wants to recruit staff, it will be easier since most applicants will be local and will not need to travel long distances to reach recruitment offices.

Decision making is quicker at district level given the fact that it is a smaller administrative unit than a nation; so citizens' welfare will also be handled faster.

Decentralization has promoted democracy; for example, every district has a chance to appoint its own staff in some sectors such as local government workers, can advertise, procure and carry out construction of workers such as schools, hospitals, roads.

Since districts are given money to implement some projects and employ staff, there is a competitive spirit that is promoted as each district will try to become the best performing district. This spirit will bring about development at the district and national level.

However, the implementation of the decentralization policy in Uganda has several drawbacks as discussed below:

Decentralization has led to the intensification of corruption. There have been reports of District Service Commissions soliciting and receiving bribes from applicants for the advertised jobs in the

country. So it means the more districts are created, the more corruption gets entrenched. This, alongside other factors, results into low quality personnel and poor service delivery.

Some districts lack appropriate skilled personnel. So service delivery may be interrupted where a position falls vacant but no one in the district qualifies to sit interviews and get appointed.

In some districts, there has been misinterpretation of the law resulting into wrong decisions such as interdiction. When a victim of such decisions goes to court and wins the case, local governments are made to pay heavily in compensation, hence loss of funds that could have been used for service delivery.

Differences in priorities lead to disparities in development at both local and national level. For example, you will have some districts with better roads and better facilitation of agriculture production than others.

Some districts do not raise enough revenue because they are less endowed with resources and disadvantaged. Such districts will lag behind those districts with more resources.

Decentralization promotes nepotism or parochialism as each district only wants to recruit indigenous people yet there could be a person from another district or region with better qualities to take up an advertised job. This retards development of the district and the nation at large.

There is lack of commitment or apathy in some districts. For example, many local government employees report late for duty. This stifles service delivery.

Some districts have tribal, religious or political conflicts. For example, the chairperson LC5 may suffocate the sub county where he received the least votes and deny it projects such as boreholes, or education programmes like construction of schools. He/ she will prioritize other sub counties hence promoting imbalance in the development of the district.

There is duplication of work. For example, Ministry of Works and Uganda National Roads Authority both concerned with road works in the districts and having staff paid by the government. This leads to wastage of resources and retards economic development

4. "Human beings are responsible for the destruction of the natural environment." Discuss.

Definition: Natural environment refers to the non-human made surroundings and conditions in which all living and non-living things exist on earth; examples are soil, vegetation, air and water.

To a great extent, human beings are responsible for the destruction of the natural environment as explained below;

Settlement on wetlands and other lands for housing, setting up of factories and cultivation results into the depletion of such areas. Wetlands are responsible for the modification of climate. They give off water vapour through evaporation which results in the formation of clouds and rainfall that supports plant and animal life.

The setting up of factories by human beings comes with the emission of gases into the atmosphere. When industrial gases mix up with water vapour in the atmosphere, acid rains are formed and this leads to corrosion of house roofs. They are also destructive to plants.

Industrial pollutants such as oil that may be poured into water sources. This makes the water unsafe for human consumption.

The cutting down of trees (deforestation) by man to carry out activities such as lumbering, construction of industries, agriculture and charcoal burning, means the destruction of habitats for some creatures such as birds, gorillas, monkeys etc. hence destruction of natural environment.

Human beings are also a cause for destruction of the natural environment because of their burial practices such as cementing of graves and use of tiles. This reduces the amount of land available for farming hence environmental degradation.

Poor waste disposal such as human excreta and garbage poses a health risk because vectors such as house flies can pick germs and deposit them on human food resulting into diseases such as diarrhea and dysentery. Broken glass and metal also pose a health hazard. They cause injury to persons when stepped upon.

Poor disposal of wastes such as plastics, straws and buvera, construction materials such as sand, soil and wooden materials from sites can cause blockage of water channels leading to flooding in towns and making roads impassable.

Human beings have also caused environmental destruction through the depletion of water resources due to over fishing and fish poisoning. Human beings have destroyed the environment through carrying out poaching in game reserves. This has reduced the population of some species such as rhinos. Some people who may want to have a glance at the rhino as a leisure activity will have their chances reduced as a result.

Human beings have caused destruction of the natural environment through poor farming methods such as over stocking, overgrazing, and overuse of land and land fragmentation which reduces on (animal and plant) productivity.

Man has been responsible for transfer of flora and fauna into new geographical areas. For example, the water hyacinth is believed to have been brought to Rwanda as an ornamental plant for garden ponds. Then, the water hyacinth entered Lake Victoria from Rwanda via River Kagera probably in the 1980s. Suffice it to note that, the presence of the water hyacinth reduces the quantity of fish caught as fishermen are cut off from fishing activities in waters where the weed grows. It also reduces on the amount of dissolved oxygen that supports fish life. This means a reduction on fish productivity hence environmental destruction.

However, it is not only human beings that are responsible for environmental destruction; there are other factors at play.

Natural hazards such as earth quakes, landslides and heavy storms are also responsible. Many people have been killed in Bududa district in Uganda due to landslides. Heavy rocks and mud often block the Fort Portal-Bundibugyo road after heavy rains. Some people have also been reported dead due to starvation arising from food shortage in Karamoja region due to arid conditions.

Pests and diseases have also caused environmental destruction; for example, anthrax that killed about 300 hippos in Kazinga channel in 2004.

2016

1. "The age of consent in Uganda should be reduced to 16 years". Discuss.

Definition: Age of consent is the minimum level in life at which girls take decisions that are legal and acceptable by society such as marriage and starting sexual relationships.

The age of consent in Uganda should be reduced for the following reasons;

It will enable girls to produce at an early age when they still have strength and time and can work and provide for the needs of their children like payment of school fees, provision clothes and other requirements.

More lives will be saved. When girls get pregnant before 18 years, the current age of consent, their boyfriends encourage them to abort for fear of being arrested. The problem will now be reduced if the age is reduced to 16 years.

There are many cases of defilement being registered as per the current age of consent of 18 years. Such cases will reduce if the age of consent is reduced to 16 years.

Reduction of the age of consent will reduce social conflicts in the society. When a boy falls in sexual relationship with a girl, the parents of the latter can approach the police to get the defiler apprehended which results into conflict between the families affected. This problem will reduce with the reduction in age of consent for girls to 16 years.

It will help those girls who are already sixteen but are not attending school due to lack of school fees to get men ready and capable to marry them.

By the time girls are sixteen years, some of them have already engaged in sex. So reducing the age of consent will legalize a practice already entrenched.

On the other hand, the age of consent for girls in Uganda should not be reduced for the reasons explained below;

At sixteen, the girls have not yet fully physically matured and in the event that they become pregnant at that age, they could get complications while giving birth.

At the same time, the exposure to sexually transmitted infections to children (both boys and girls) will be increased. The effects of such infection will be increased.

At sixteen, some girls cannot make realistic decisions. They might make wrong choices for partners because they can easily be influenced or deceived. The families they make may therefore not be stable. So it would be better to maintain the current age of consent and give such girls time to mature mentally.

At the age of 16 years, fewer girls may be employed. In case they marry, it will mean the family will have financial constraints and live in misery.

More girls particularly those from poor backgrounds will be targeted by men who do not have plans to marry them. Such girls will increase the problem of dependency because they may become pregnant and produce children at the home of their parents.

More girls will be tempted to drop out of school so that they can get married and get support from their husbands.

The level of immorality will increase because such girls might get involved in prostitution since they have legal protection. The vices of prostitution will also be on the increase.

2. Justify the need for educational reform in Uganda.

Definition: Educational reform refers to the making of desirable or appropriate or suitable or positive changes in the process of imparting knowledge or skills and attitude to learners in institutions.

Education reform in Uganda is necessary because of the following reasons;
The current curriculum is theoretical. It does not equip the learner with practical skills necessary for employment. After completing the education ladder, graduates start moving from place to place seeking to be employed but find the jobs not available, hence the need for educational reform in Uganda.

There are only a handful of well facilitated or quality tertiary institutions providing practical skills in different regions in the country. So only a few people can acquire the skills for job market. There is therefore a need for educational reform in Uganda.

The education system does not cater for the development of individual learner's talent. For example, there are no training institutions for games and sports. Educational reform will address this problem.

The education system is examination oriented or it prepares learners for the acquisition of certificates to enable them get jobs. Peoples forget most of what they learnt as soon as they have left schools. To remedy this problem, educational reform is necessary.

Some of the content in the subjects taught is irrelevant to the needs of the society. It is meant to be for people in other parts of the world. Through educational reform, such content will be discarded.

There is little funding to the education sector. For example, the government program of constructing a technical school in every parish has not yet been realized reasonably well. There is also selective increment of salaries for teachers which have lowered the morale of non-science teachers in service delivery. A new educational policy therefore needs to be put in place to address the anomalies above.

The products of the education system have a negative attitude towards practical work. Even persons who have studied practical subjects like agriculture do not own gardens. Educational reform is therefore necessary to change such attitude.

The methods and personnel of teaching are not matching with the current trends in technological development. Most of the teachers are computer illiterate and continue to use the chalk board and outdated text books. Some changes, therefore, need to be made in the methods of teaching.

The language of instruction is English. It cannot be understood fully by some learners. Therefore, the learners cannot understand some of the educational concepts which are written in English.

3. To what extent have environmental concerns limited development in Uganda?

Definition 1: Environmental concerns are contentious issues, challenges, worries or fears that arise out of the use of air, water, and land by man.

Definition 2: Development refers to the qualitative and quantitative improvement of human life.

Environmental concerns have limited development in Uganda in the following ways:

Construction of industries has been retarded because some of the most strategic places where the industries would be set up are covered by swamps. NEMA laws are against destruction of marginal lands.

Some of the protected animals such as elephants, buffalos, hippos etc. are vermin and eat and destroy crops and kill human beings.

The prevention of swamp reclamation by the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) has hindered the production of food crops that thrive best in swamps. Such crops include yams and rice.

Gazetting land for game parks and reserves has led to the eviction of people thus reducing the acreage of land for economic activities such as farming, hunting, charcoal production and setting up of industries.

The water hyacinth that suffocates fish production and hinders water transport cannot be effectively eliminated using chemical methods because environmentalists do not allow use of such a method.

Spraying to kill mosquitoes using one of the best chemicals, DDT was discouraged because it would be dangerous to human life. Thus malaria has remained one of the biggest killer diseases in Uganda.

Environmental concerns have discouraged industrialization because some of its products pollute the air, land and water. For example, the ban on the manufacture of polythene bags (buvera), means that the industries that have been manufacturing polythene bags will close. This will result into unemployment and crime hence limiting development in Uganda.

However, much as environmental concerns have limited development in Uganda, there is other factors at play and includes the following.

Political instability arising from dissatisfied persons who staged wars against the government has caused underdevelopment in Uganda. For example, the Lord's Resistance Army war against the government resulted into the death of the youth who are the most productive group of the population. It also meant that the government spent funds to purchase weapons. So the financial and human resource lost during the war contributed a lot to the limited development in Uganda.

Poor infrastructure such as roads, railways, shortage and power stations that affect agriculture and industrial production has also limited development. The roads and railways are needed to transport products to markets, power stations produce electricity needed to run the industries.

Corruption has also limited development. Funds budgeted and disbursed for some development programmes have been swindled by the officers responsible. Such programs include road construction, construction of schools, and facilitation of the health department. In many cases, contractors connive with the procurement department to perform shoddy work e.g. poorly constructed roads.

Cultural rigidities or back ward practices in some parts of the country have also limited development in Uganda. For example, the Karamojong who are stuck on raising poor quality cattle in big numbers instead of a few but of improved breeds. This reduces productivity and promotes poverty hence limiting development.

The population growth rate does not much with the economic growth rate. This means that the number of job opportunities is smaller than the employable population. Most of the population, therefore, remains dependent and this reduces the rate of development. The high population rate also means less land available for agriculture. This has resulted into the destruction of forests and swamps which are necessary for rain formation. Reduced rainfall totals mean reduced productivity and limited development.

Poor or bad governance has also contributed to limited development. For example, the expulsion of Asians by Idi Amin in 1972 left Uganda without investors, breakdown of industries and shortage of commodities, skyrocketing prices and low revenue collection. Uganda would have been at a higher level of development today if that decision had not been made.

Natural disasters such as floods in Buganda and Kasese and drought affect agricultural production and reduce income on the part of farmers. There is little investment and therefore limited development.

Poverty or lack of capital has also limited development in Uganda. The majority of Ugandans have very little money to invest. They cannot afford to make meaningful commercial investment. They can only afford subsistence investment to get basic necessities like food, clothes, charcoal, uniform for children in schools, hence the limited development.

High level of illiteracy and ignorance also explains the limited development in Uganda. This means that most Ugandans cannot be employed in either private or government sectors such as medical department, industries as skilled labourers so that get well remunerated. They can only be recruited as unskilled labourers where the remuneration is low. This means that there will be little development.

It is also important to note that high levels of illiteracy and ignorance means that high mortality levels. People who are uneducated cannot take their children for immunization; give birth to children in rural areas and this results in death of a productive population. Productivity reduces and there will be limited development.

The high level dependence on foreign aid also explains the low level of development in Uganda. When money is borrowed, it is paid back with high interests and yet most times part of the aid is tied aid where the donor country conditions the recipient country to spend part of the aid (cash) to purchase items from the donor country.

The inappropriate or unsuitable education system has also limited development in Uganda. The system produces graduates with skills but cannot enable them to find jobs in Uganda. It means that such graduates will remain unemployed or take up jobs where they will be paid poorly as unskilled labourers. This results in low development.

4. "A national army should not be involved in politics". Discuss.

Definition 1: A national army is a military force composed of natives or citizens organized and equipped to defend a country against attack from within or outside the country.

Definition 2: Active politics is indirect involvement in matters of management of society.

A national army should not be involved in active politics for the following reasons;

The work of the army is to defend the country. Politics is supposed to be the work of the executive and legislative arm of government. Performance of an extra role will promote inefficiency on its part. In a multiparty democracy, the army which is equipped with weapons can be dangerous because it will force its ideas to be implemented failure of which will result into staging of military coups.

By the nature of their training, the army may not exercise tolerance; for example, Court Martials which sit and convict suspects to death in a very limited time

Armies in developing countries are, to a big extent, not professional. The army may lack the competent and skilled personnel to manage the various sectors. For example, President Idi Amin and his army mismanaged the economy of Uganda between 1971 and 1979 especially after expelling the Asians who had heavily invested in Uganda.

In the event of a military takeover, the army is usually reluctant to relinquish power. So where wrong and unsuitable decisions are made, there is no chance of replacing military governments. This retards development. For example, Sudan under President Omar Ahmad Al-Bashir (1989-2019) who remained in power as the economy continued to decline.

In developing countries, the army has been prone to sectarian tendencies; for example, when Amin was President of Uganda, he killed many Acholi soldiers accusing them of being disloyal to his regime. Again he appointed Muslims including Sudanese as Ministers, Governors and District Commissioners. Even after expulsion of Asians, most of their businesses were given to Muslims.

Most military governments, especially in Africa, can only be removed by the army. They don't hand over power peacefully. This has sometimes resulted in the death of civilians and looting of property during coup d'états. Therefore, the army should keep away from politics.

The army can, however, be allowed to take part in active politics for the following reasons;

Some military governments have taken over power and restored economic, social and security order in the country. For example, Uganda has experienced peace, social and economic development under General Museveni since taking over power in 1986.

Involvement of the army in politics can help to avert military coups and prepare ground for democracy. For example, President Flight Lt. J.J. Rawlings (1981-2001) transformed Ghana from a county formerly characterized by coups to democracy with elections starting in 1992. Power even changed hands from the ruling to the opposition party without any friction after he had the introduced multi-party politics.

The army can be involved in politics so as to represent her interests directly; for example, having MPs as their representatives in parliament. This promotes democracy and stability in the country.

Where there is a state of emergency and government or authority introduces special measures such as increased powers for the police or army, usually because of civil disorder or natural disaster such as earth quake, the army may be justified to get involved in active politics.

The army is part of the population. It has professionals such as engineers, doctors, political scientists, etc. It also has youthful and energetic personnel. So they can be assigned tasks in the management of society.

The army can be justified to take part in active politics where bad leaders even when they are civilians cling to power. The army can afford to remove such leaders instantly by force.

2015

1. Assess the impact of extended family system on your community.

Definition: An extended family system is a structure in which a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption of members live in a single household. It consists of parents, children and various categories of relatives such as uncles, grandparents, cousins, aunts, nephews and nieces.

The extended family system has a lot of implications on society as explained below;

An extended family system enables the family to share economic responsibilities. Families move to prepare gardens together, plant, weed and harvest crops. Grand parents can help take care of the young grandchildren. Older children fetch water and tender livestock. Shared responsibilities are an affordable option in Uganda where poverty levels are high and cash to pay for labour is very limited.

Extended family system gives children advantage of growing up with multiple family members. This is important in several ways such as children learning to care for elders and to take orders and guidance from the several relatives.

Extended family system facilitates adult care giving. Many families find it easier and simpler to care for and support the elderly, disabled or sick adult family members when they live in the same house hold. For example, it is easier to notice signs of ill health and take quicker measures to address the problem.

Extended family system helps in building strong family bonds. Extended family living naturally encourages family members to spend their free time together and interact and share issues on several economic, social, religious, political issues. They grief and face similar challenges. All this promotes unity. The unity helps the family members to uplift their welfare.

In an extended family house hold, the adults can share their worries, stresses and responsibilities with other family members like their parents who support their wellbeing. This forms a close family support structure which increases individual support and promotes happiness.

An extended family system promotes companionship as family members can frequently spend time with their loved ones. Family members especially elderly parents may become lonely and isolated when they live alone. Living closely with family and just knowing that they are nearby usually cures any thoughts of loneliness, among elders.

An extended family system enhances the defense or security of the home. Since there are several members, the home always has some people who remain to guard the property of the family. Even

at night, thieves fear to attack a home and steal property because of the presence of many people at the home stead who can arrest or cause harm to such thieves.

The extended family system has several challenges;

Indiscipline may crop up because of the big size of the family. Children with bad habits may spread them to others who stay with them. Such vices include smoking, sexual immorality etc.

Extended family system will compromise privacy since there are too many people around all the time. One may receive a visitor and may wish to share with him or her conversation privately but may not feel free, children may end up sharing living rooms with elders. All this violates the right to privacy.

Extended family systems have limitation of independence. Some interests of members of the family might not be fulfilled. They may have to depend on members who have money to make choices for them for example some family members may not be interested in watching some programmes on television. Children may prefer entertainment while the elders may want to listen to news. The children's interests may therefore be suppressed hence loss of independence on the part of the children.

Some members of the extended family system tend to exhibit lazy attitudes towards life. Some members think that since uncles and aunties are there to give support, they can sit down and don't work.

Quarrels may result after the death of a member concerning who gets what part of his or her estate. Alternatively, while a rich member is still a live; some family members begin to target particular properties they will snatch when he/she (the rich) will eventually die. This will breed conflict.

In extended family systems, people live together in family houses. So people have the opportunity to pass comments on the good or bad behaviors of other members. This may sometimes lead to quarrels.

There is open interference in the marriages of couples living within the family compound. Some are openly encouraged to get a divorce. This may affect negatively a marriage that could have been successful.

In an extended family system, there is always an unwritten code (rules) that the well to do members must take care of the less fortunate. It is almost a crime for a rich member of the family to refuse to help another member of the family. This puts a lot of financial pressure on the rich members of the family. It sometimes even leads some family members to engage in corrupt practices in order to be able to continue to support their own.

Extended family system has a challenge of misplacing leadership. Leadership in family matters is entrusted to members who are rich while natural leaders are denied the chance and even not respected.

2. Examine the causes and effects of interstate conflicts in Africa.

Interstate conflicts are misunderstandings among sovereign nations and arise due to factors that might be political, social or economic.

The causes of interstate conflicts in Africa can be explained as follows:

Unmarked borders are one of the causes of water state conflicts. In 2008-2009, for example, Migingo, a 2000 square meter island on Lake Victoria was a low level territorial dispute between Kenya and Uganda. Migingo Island is found in an area which both Uganda and Kenya claims.

Irredenta or a region that is under the political jurisdiction of one nation but is related to another by cultural, historical or ethnic ties. For example, in 1976, February, Idi Amin infuriated Kenyans when he claimed that a large part of Kenya belonged to Uganda. For several days in February 1976 President Amin threatened to annex parts of Kenya. The two countries teetered to a brink of war.

Interstate conflicts are caused by a struggle over resource distribution; for example, in 1977 Libya provided weapons to Queddel a leader of insurgency in Chad trying to topple the President of Chad called Felix Malloum who did not recognize Libyan annexation of the Aouzu oil rich strip of land at the Libya- Chad border that Chad claimed belonged to her.

Sometimes conflicts are started by leaders as a means of diverting the population from the social-economic problems they are facing to thinking about war. For example, it is believed that by 1978, Amin of Uganda was facing a lot of challenges including dissent within the army. So he invaded the Kagera Salient (a territory of Tanzania near the Uganda border) so that he diverts Ugandans from thinking and plotting against him to concentrating on war efforts.

Conflicts have also arisen due to accusations of support for rebels in African states. For example, the DRC government has accused Rwanda of aiding the M23 rebel group that was formed in DRC in 2012 to fight for the interests of Congolese Tutsi. This group shares ethnicity of Rwanda's President Paul Kagame. Meanwhile, Rwanda accuses the DRC of aiding Hutu rebel groups such as the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) based in DRC and viewed by Rwanda as a threat to her security.

Interstate conflicts in Africa have also occurred over some countrys' support for liberation movements. For example, there was a conflict between Zimbabwe and South Africa because the former supported the latter's struggle for independence between 1980 and 1994; the African National Congress spearheaded the African struggle to achieve independence from the White Minority rule in South Africa. South Africa (under the Apartheid regime) maintained unofficial relations with Zimbabwe through its Trade Office in Harare. But following the independence of South Africa bilateral relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe were normalized

Interstate conflicts in Africa have had a lot of implications as discussed below;

Interstate conflicts have led to the ouster of regimes in Africa. For example, following Amin's invasion of the Kagera Salient in October 1978, President Nyerere ordered for war against Uganda. The war was conducted by the joint Tanganyika Peoples Defense Forces (TPDF) and the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) and Amin was officially defeated on 11th April 1979.

Interstate conflicts have resulted into disruption of trade and movement of people across the borders. For example, following accusations that both Uganda and Rwanda were seeking to destabilize each other through support of rebel groups and mistreatment of citizens, the Uganda -

Rwanda border was closed in February 2019. This resulted into enormous disruptions to cross border trade and movement of people.

Interstate wars have resulted into destruction of property and death of people. For example, during the invasion of Kagera by Idi Amin in 1978, the Ugandan army pillaged land and stole cattle, automobiles and personal property. Approximately 1500 civilians were shot dead and killed and thousands fled south of Kagera region.

Interstate conflicts in Africa have caused a refugee crisis in Africa. For example, on May 22nd, 2022 a joint operation around Rushuru, north Kivu province, by the DRC government soldiers and the UN Peace Keeping Mission (MONUSCO) against the Rwanda backed M23 rebels, prompted hundreds of people to flee into Uganda. The refugees flocked towards Bunagana border crossing point.

Interstate conflicts perpetuate neo-colonialism as poor African states have turned to western powers for military aid. For example, French aid to war efforts in the Libya -Chad crisis over the disputed oil rich Auzou stip. Foreign aid is always tied aid. Western capitalist aid has for example tied African states to multiparty democracy which is expensive for the poor African states.

3. Why is it important to eat a balanced diet?

Definition: A balanced diet means eating a variety of food groups especially vitamins, proteins, fats and carbohydrates in the right proportions.

It is important to eat a balanced diet because it helps to prevent diseases and infections. This is achieved when one eats a full range of vitamins such as meat, fish, eggs, beans, and soya, dairy products which include low fat milk, cheese and yogurt. Consumption of vitamins improves the immune system and prevents such diseases as cancer, heart disease, diabetes and stroke.

Eating a balanced diet helps one to control weight and maintain it over time. It also controls oversize which may be detrimental as one may have to look for rare big size garments, may fail to run in case of danger etc.

A balanced diet is crucial for children and adolescents. As the body grows, it is essential to receive the right nutrients so that cells are built and maintained and the body grows at the right place.

A balanced diet helps to improve one's mental health. Getting the right mix of nutrients can help ease tensions, symptoms of depression and anxiety. Cognitive decline and dementia can also be prevented, through eating foods rich in vitamin D, vitamin C, vitamin E, omega-3, fatty acids and fish.

A balanced diet helps to maintain better skin and hair and generally improves one's looks. It makes one look younger and pleasant or attractive.

A balanced diet helps provide the energy the body needs. It helps fuel the brain, kidneys, heart muscles and central nervous system. Fiber is a carbohydrate that aids in digestion. Excess carbohydrates that are consumed can store extra carbohydrates in the muscles and liver for use when you are not getting enough carbohydrates in the diet.

4. To what extent has human activities been responsible for global climate change?

Definition: Global climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns in the world. These shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels (like coal, oil and gas), which produces heat-trapping gases.

Human activities contribute to global climate change in a number of ways as explained below;

When human beings cut forests and the wood is burned or left to rot, carbon absorption ceases and the carbon stored in the trees is released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide forms a blanket in the atmosphere and traps the radiated sun heat from the earth causing global warming.

Further when man burns fossil fuels namely coal, oil and gas, they release large amounts of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases trap radiated sun heat from the earth causing global warming.

The disposal and treatment of waste by man can produce emissions of several greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change. The most significant gas produced by waste is methane. It is produced during the breakdown of organic matter in landfills. Other forms of waste disposal also produce greenhouse gases but mainly carbon dioxide, a less powerful greenhouse gas. Methane contributes to at least 25% of today's global warming hence climate change.

Excavation of land for the extraction of minerals by man has caused global climate change. This includes the construction of roads, facilities for mining and use of heavy equipment which leads to the destruction of large amounts of vegetation. This means a lot of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere by the equipment will trap heat from the sun and cause rising temperature and hence global climate change.

Human activities such as use of auto mobiles that release greenhouse gases mostly in the form of carbon dioxide contribute to global climate change. In the USA, 1.4 billion tons of greenhouse gases are released into the atmosphere each year.

Agriculture as a human activity is a major part of the climate problem. It currently generates 19-29% of the total greenhouse gas emissions. Before reaching our plates, our food is produced, stored, processed, packaged, transported prepared and served. At every stage, food provisioning releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Farming in particular releases significant amounts of methane and nitrous oxide; two powerful greenhouse gases. Methane is produced by livestock during digestion due to enteric fermentation and released via belches. It can also escape from stored manure and organic waste in landfills. The application of nitrogen based fertilizers in a bid to increase food production, leads to the release of nitrous oxide emissions and contributes to climate change.

Bush burning or wild fires destroy vegetation including forests. The stored carbon is released into the atmosphere to form carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide forms a blanket and traps radiated sun heat from the earth causing a high temperature environment hence global warming.

Encroachment on swamps for farming also increases global climate change. Swamps absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and therefore reduce on the temperature in the atmosphere where they are located. This means that the cooling effect will be destroyed whenever swamps are cut hence promoting global climate change.

However, apart from human activities, there are other factors that cause global climate changes as explained below;

Volcanic eruption releases gases and dust particles into the atmosphere. The gases include Sulphur dioxide and greenhouse gases like water vapour and carbon dioxide. The volcanic ash released into the atmosphere during the eruption shades sunlight and causes temporary cooling. The smallest particles of dust get into the stratosphere and are able to travel vast distances, often worldwide. These tiny particles are so light that they can stay in the stratosphere for months, blocking sunlight and causing cooling over large areas of the earth.

The erupting volcanoes emit Sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere. The Sulphur dioxide moves into the stratosphere and combines with water to form sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid makes a haze of tiny droplets in the stratosphere that reflects the incoming solar radiation causing cooling on the earth's surface. The aerosols can stay in the stratosphere for up to three years moved around by winds, and causing significant cooling worldwide. Volcanoes release large amounts of greenhouse gases such as water vapor and carbon dioxide and causes global climate change.

2014

1. Account for the rampant drug abuse among the youth in your community.

Definition: Drug abuse is the use of certain chemicals for the purpose of creating pleasurable effects on the brain; they include anabolic steroids used by athletes to accelerate muscular development and increase strength, psychotropic substances that affect the user's mental state and produce changes in mood, feeling and perception. Psychotropic substances include cocaine, cannabis, and alcohol.

Youths are involved in drug abuse to respond to tastes of their peers or age mates. They can only impress friends when they share common interests such as drug abuse.

Curiosity drives the youth into drug abuse. They see their parents and other adults drinking alcohol, smoking or vaping. So they also try out to discover the hidden treasure behind taking drugs.

The media also promotes drug abuse among the youth. Movies and TV shows make the use of drugs look acceptable. Sometimes adverts are run on TV and radio advertising certain brands of alcohol. Some music presentations also advertise alcohol as something good.

When the youth are unhappy and can't find a healthy outlet for their frustration or a trusted confidant, they may turn to chemicals for solace. Having taken the substance, they may feel wonderfully happy or energized or confident. Examples of frustration would be having failed to get employment, having lost someone of close relation or having failed an examination.

Drug abuse among the youth is also a means of killing boredom. Many youths who cannot tolerate being alone; have trouble keeping themselves occupied or crave excitement, are candidates for drug abuse. Drugs like alcohol and marijuana give them something to do. As they take these substances, they interact with fellow teens and they get relieved of boredom.

Some youths have abused drugs as a means to portray their personality. Alcohol is the drug of choice for the angry and aggressive teenager because it frees him to behave aggressively.

Some youths take drugs because they enjoy the taste of drugs. They feel good just like one feels when eat takes a meal that he enjoys best.

Drug abuse among youths is reported to promote confidence. Many shy teenagers report that they will do things under the influence of alcohol or drugs that they might not otherwise do. For example, a youth can have the courage to dance even when he/she knows she or he is a bad dancer or sing at the top of your lungs even if you have a terrible voice or kiss the girl you are attracted to. There is a mentality that when you do or say anything stupid, everyone will think you had too many drinks or smoked too much weed.

Misinformation also causes drug abuse among the youth. Many youths get inaccurate information about drugs and alcohol. Nearly every teenager has friends who claim to be experts on various substances. They assure their colleagues that the risks of taking a particular substance are minimal. This makes the teenager to get involved in drug abuse.

2. Examine the merits and demerits of the decentralization policy in Uganda.
(Similar to Q3 2017)
3. **How can we ensure food security in Uganda without compromising the quality of the environment?**

Definition: Food security is a measure taken to guarantee that the population will have enough to eat throughout the year/ always/ all the time.

Several interventions can be made to ensure food security in Uganda without compromising the quality of the environment as explained below;

In the application of fertilizers, organic fertilizers have an upper hand as far as addressing environmental quality is concerned. They are ecologically and environmentally safe and non-toxic in nature. Their regular usage does not lead to pollution and contributes to a better tomorrow. Conversely, when inorganic fertilizers are applied, they can easily be washed away into water sources. Given that they are toxic, this will pose a health threat to human life. Equally, inorganic fertilizers are less ideal for plants in that, they contain salts that are not used by plants; the salts remain in the soil, build up and alter the chemistry of the soil so that it becomes unsuitable for plant growth.

In a bid to improve food security we should use swamps for alternative farming rather than growing of crops such as yams, rice, and sugar cane. If we must use swamps, the alternative can be fish farming which does not need a lot of land and yet has higher returns per unit area.

Trees can be cut to provide timber for construction and other uses. However, every tree cut must be replaced by growing five new trees and serious care taken to raise them especially at an early age lest they will be destroyed by fire or vermin. Trees are important in that they form part of the process of rain formation which is important for plants and animals.

Agro based industries like rice mills, coffee hullers, maize mills that process agriculture products should be gazzetted in specific places so that the noise pollution that they present can be controlled.

In preparation of seed gardens, the grass that is cut should be dried and used as hay to feed livestock. Alternatively, it should be used for mulching or making of organic manure. In this way the soil will be maintained and the fertility of the soil will be boosted. The slash and burn system should be discouraged because it does not bring the benefits stated above.

In cattle farming an optimum number of animals should be kept so that overgrazing does not occur. This will enable the grass to regenerate and keep the soil covered and stop erosion due to water or wind. This will enable the animals to have a steady supply of pasture and the aesthetic value of the environment will be maintained.

In the control of weeds, we should deploy the physical or biological methods to avoid environmental pollution that is caused through the use of herbicides.

We should also use proper types of fishing gear that is only appropriate for mature fish so that the young immature fish are reserved for the future. Equally, poisoning as a method should be discouraged because of the health hazard it poses to human beings who consume fish.

There should be sensitization of the public, so that as they work to increase food production. They should remember to protect the environment for example the use of inorganic fertilizers can be preferred to organic fertilizers because the former improves soil structure, allows multiplication of living organisms and does not cause water pollution.

The construction of storage houses for agriculture products such as grains should be done with the environment in the mind. After construction materials such as sand, wood cuttings, empty bags of cement, excavated soil left behind should be cleared so that they are not swept into water channels during rains, to cause blockage of water. This will prevent flooding and destruction of property.

Delivery of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and marketing of agriculture produce requires good roads. Traffic especially heavy trucks destroy roads. Therefore, as persons invest in agriculture, government should spend money to keep the roads in good conditions.

Population control is also necessary so that the population does not grow to exceed the available acreage of cultivable land. This will enable the population to have a sizeable piece of land where it can produce enough food items. As a result, swamps, marginal lands and forests will be left intact hence a balance between food security and quality of the environment.

Political stability is essential to enable people to engage in production and ensure food security. When political crisis happens in the country, people may be displaced from their original home land and be forced to encroach on swamps and forests.

3 Why is it necessary to improve primary health care?

2013

1. Describe the functions of the parliament in Uganda.

Definition: Parliament is the national legislative body where elected and appointed members from all over the country meet to draft, debate and pass laws and guide various institutions of government to ensure good service delivery.

The parliament in Uganda performs the following roles.

The primary aim/function of parliament is to pass laws for the good governance of Uganda. Parliament can also amend the laws to reflect the current needs of society; government can also repeal laws or stop the operationalization of the law that may be deemed no longer applicable

Parliament discusses the budget proposed by the minister of finance, makes amendments before it is passed out for implementation.

Parliament decides on how national wealth of the state should be distributed in various ministries. It scrutinizes and authorizes the various objects of expenditure and amount of money to be spent on any government obligations.

It authorizes taxation, acquisition of loans, certain types of taxation can be introduced or removed based on its authorization.

It ensures transparency and accountability of government funds and can query expenditures and make recommendations for action where it feels discrepancy has been committed.

It monitors the implementation of government programmes. For example, time frame and quality of road construction works.

Parliament approves or disapproves presidential appointment of public officers such as ministers to ensure that the right persons in terms of qualification, integrity and experience are in place for good public delivery.

↓ Parliament monitors the performance of ministers, members of parliament so that they act and deliver services. A vote of no confidence can be passed for under performance or unethical conduct of such officers.

Parliament is also responsible for discussing relationship of Uganda with foreign countries so that it remains friendly with all countries for purposes of trade, aid and any form of assistance in times of natural calamities such as famine, drought etc.

2. Assess the impact of Private Sponsorship Scheme in Public Universities on Uganda's education system.

Definition: Private Sponsorship Scheme is an arrangement of payment of tuition for one's education or training in higher institutions personally or with the support of an individual or a group of individuals.

Private sponsorship scheme has led to an increase in the human resource capacity in form of qualified doctors, lawyers, teachers etc. necessary for the nation building.

Since Uganda is still a developing country, private sponsorship scheme enables the government to save some funds and concentrate on improving the quality of education in secondary and primary schools by providing more teaching materials, equipment and staff.

Private sponsorship scheme leads to creation of more employment opportunities for educational professionals such as medical staff, teachers, accountants and secretarial staff to serve the increased number of students.

The scheme enables a good number of students who cannot join universities on government sponsorship to join on private terms. An educated population has a number of advantages such as embracing government programmes like immunization, patriotism, scientific methods of farming etc.

However, the private sponsorship scheme has some challenges as explained below;

The quality of graduates from the universities has declined. The resources necessary for provision of quality education such as professors, lecturer rooms, computers, library facilities are not adequate.

The graduates from universities are less patriotic, they may decide to go and serve in other countries where qualified staff is required for better working conditions.

Some of the graduates do not have ready market. They will still remain dependents with no earning, no savings and no investment and they will live a miserable life.

Private sponsorship scheme only favours students from rich families. The majority of Ugandans are poor and cannot afford to educate their children in higher institutions on private sponsorship.

Private Sponsorship Scheme has led to increased strikes in universities. This can partly be explained by the increased number of students that have joined without a corresponding improvement of facilities such as reading space, lecturers and furniture.

3. To what extent has the television promoted crime among the youths in Uganda?

Definition: The youth refer to all those persons or people between eighteen years and thirty-five years. At this age, people become entitled to all privileges and freedoms of acquisition of the identity cards, they are employable, can vote, open bank accounts etc.

Television has promoted crime among the youth in several ways;

The youth who watch pornographic films such as sexual immorality try to put what they have seen in practice; they end up looking for opposite sex to practice what they have seen.

Youth who watch films where people shoot and kill one another may end up joining the army so that in war time they can also shoot and kill.

Programmes such as music presentations come to terms with dress codes that are deemed immoral. Some musicians may sing while partly nude. Some youths have copied the dress code of musicians such as miniskirts. This indecent dressing may tempt men to rape girls hence a crime.

The youths especially boys enjoy videos on fighting, kicking and wrestling. They get motivated to fight their enemies using the skills they have watched on television hence committing crime.

The youth who get addicted to watching televisions end up failing to get time for productive work such as farming; they become lazy and can only get money by begging or stealing hence crime.

Television halls are also safe havens for criminals majority of whom are youths. They steal people's property and keep watching television in halls where they may not easily be found. It is also the television halls where the youths consume drugs, and take alcohol.

It is also around entertainment places such as video halls that prostitutes who are mainly youths masquerade when waiting for potential customers. Hence television has promoted crime in Uganda.

Televisions are also found in bars where drunkards may pick arguments and start fighting over programmes to watch. They may end up destroying property as a consequence.

During weekends, many men leave their homes to go and watch football especially English Premier League. They come back late forcing their wives to open. This is usually accompanied by quarreling and exchange of abuses hence crime.

Much as television has promoted crime in Uganda, there are other factors responsible for crime among the youth.

The desire to get wealth in a short time makes young girls to get involved in crimes such as prostitution, gambling, and killing and stealing.

Poverty in homes where by people lack basic necessities such as food, clothes and money for medication forces some of the youth to steal language in prostitution in order to raise money to pay for such necessities.

Drug abuse or drug addiction such as consumption of marijuana and alcohol, makes the youth to make impaired judgment and end up in crimes such as rape, fighting and killing.

Most of the youth have a negative attitude towards work. They are involved in gambling, betting and stealing in order to earn a living.

Girls get involved in prostitution due to peer pressure. Fellow girls who are already in the trade and can afford basic needs such as food, medication and fees encourage their colleagues to join them and equally benefit, hence crime.

Lack of self-esteem and inferiority complex also leads to crime among the youth. They cannot open up to their colleagues or people who can be in position to help them. So they end up unhelped and resort to stealing in order earn a living.

Inadequate education or drop out of school also means that one does not have skills for the job market yet needs to survive; the alternative is to get involved in crime such as stealing, gambling and prostitution to get money to support his/her survival.

Many of the youths lack guidance and counseling. They may acquire a job but mishandle it by reporting late, being rude to supervisors or employers or they may be in school but fail to concentrate due to boy- girl relationships. Due to lack of guidance and counseling, on proper conduct, such youths will lose their jobs or fall out of school. They end up in criminal acts as a means to earn a living.

Permissiveness of parents also explains the existence of crime among the youth. Permissiveness means that parents are willing to see their children commit crime but don't want to advise or punish them. So children grow up and become youths when they are thieves, use abusive languages and lack respect authority.

4. Explain are the causes and effects of environmental pollution in Uganda?

Definition: Environmental pollution refers to the contamination of land, air and water so that it becomes harmful to animal, plants and people's life.

One of the causes of environmental pollution is poor disposal of wastes such as used plastic bottles and polythene paper which are thrown everywhere. Such materials block the penetration of water into the soil. This denies plants uptake of nutrients from those parts affected.

Water pollution also occurs as a result of dumping plastic materials like plastic straws and polythene paper; such materials when dropped in water channels block the flow of water which results into flooding, low laying areas such as Bwaise in Kampala experience such a problem and persons get displaced.

Sometimes industrial wastes such as used oil are deposited into water where they may be consumed by marine life such as fish. Solid waste such as plastics and electronic waste break down and leak harmful chemicals into water which makes it dangerous for human and animal life.

When industries or automobile compounds like Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide are released into the air, they can rise very high into the atmosphere where they mix and react with water, oxygen and other chemicals to form acid rains. Acid rain lands on and damages buildings, corrodes metal and causes paints on buildings to deteriorate.

Carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions from manufacturing and construction of industries have a detrimental impact on man when inhaled.

Industrial emission of nitrogen dioxide into the atmosphere leads to the destruction of the ozone layer, a thin part of the earth's atmosphere that absorbs almost all the sun's harmful ultra-violet light. Its destruction poses a threat to ecosystems and human health as the ultra violet rays heat the animal and plant life at full temperature.

Noise pollution from industry, welding plants, busy places like shopping centers, and markets where people make irritating noise.

Poor disposal of wastes such as human wastes, littering of used containers, polythene material, and food remains makes the environment dirty and unattractive to look at. This is called eye sore-sight.

Use of wood for fuel leads to the emission of gases such as carbon dioxide which traps radiated sun heat from the earth leading to climate change, food supply disruptions increased wild fires etc.

The effects of environmental pollution are as follows;

It leads to flooding as a result of deposition of waste such as plastics, straws and debris from construction of sights into water channels. When the waste is too much, it blocks water passage through the water channels and this results in flooding. Examples of such places are Bwaise along the northern by pass in Kampala.

Environmental pollution in form of noise pollution results into irritation of the public. Noise pollution occurs in places such as churches, welding plants, markets, industries, shopping centers, bus and tax parks etc.

Environmental pollution can also result into health problems. Examples are diseases arising from the emission of gases like carbon dioxide and nitrogen dioxide by industries, drinking water that is contaminated and cancer that arises due to the depletion of the ozone layer.

Environmental pollution also leads to climate change and its associated problems like disruption of food supply, increased wildfire, flooding and human discomfort due to too much heat in the atmosphere.

Environmental pollution promotes the eye-sore sight or unpleasant scenery. This is as a result of poor disposal of waste such as garbage around markets, littering of polythene bags, plastic bottles and oil spills in motor vehicle garages.

Environmental pollution leads to reduced plant and animal productivity. This arises when plastic material is thrown on cultivable land or gardens. Such material hinders penetration of water into the soil. Food crops will have less access to water hence reduced output. This will also affect animals and humans that consume the plants.

Environmental pollution results into formation of acid rains which land on and damage buildings, corrode metal and cause paints on buildings to deteriorate.

2012

1. "Power belongs to the people." To what extent is this constitutional provision applicable to the Ugandan situation?

Definition: The expression, "Power belongs to the people" refers to the right or authority given to or possessed by the citizens as provided for by the constitution of a given country.

This expression is applicable to Uganda in the following ways;

There is freedom of expression and speech as people can write and express themselves through print and media houses on all issues political, economic and social largely without interference from government.

The right to life and property is being observed. The government has provided security, law and order. Anyone who causes death to other persons is imprisoned or executed as the courts may decide.

People elect leaders through periodical elections. Every five years people elect a president, members of parliament and other leaders at local council levels.

At local levels, they elect chairpersons, LC5, and councilors to the district council. Representatives who fail to perform can have their contracts terminated through a vote of no confidence or at the end of five years.

There is freedom of association and people can choose to belong to any political party such as the National Unity Party, the National Resistance Movement. People also have freedom to belong to any religious organization they like.

Workers through their trade unions like the Uganda Teachers' Union, the Uganda Medical Workers' Association can stage strikes as a means to demand for better working conditions.

In case of disputes, where people feel there has been political, economic or social injustice, the courts of law are in place and have been able to deliver justice.

To some extent, however, the principle may not be applicable to the Ugandan situation as explained below;

There have been reports of rigging elections through voter intimidation, changing results of elections in favour of those candidates belonging to the ruling party.

Persons belonging to the opposition side have not been given full freedom. They have been stopped from addressing public gatherings or organizing demonstrations in protest against poor economic conditions.

There have been reports of torture of those arrested on suspicion of subversive activities such as poet and writer Rukirabasaija.

The court system takes long to conclude trial of cases, delays the granting of bail to those who qualify. All these inadequacies deny citizens justice.

Sensitization of the majority of the population has not been done to educate it on its rights and freedoms. For example, people think that they have to pay police money to receive services such as police bond. Yet such services are free.

The majority of Ugandans are poor. They cannot afford legal fees to pay lawyers who can fight for their rights social, economic or political.

The right to fair standard of living through government provision of social services is affected by corruption where those entrusted with the public offices steal the funds and use them for personal gains.

People don't vote right members of parliament to represent them but vote those who give them small thing such as sugar, salt, hoes etc. They end up failing to get services such as schools, medicine or roads because of unserious members of parliament

2. Should prostitution be legalized in your country?

Definition: Prostitution is the practice of involvement of females in sexual relations or intercourse for the purpose of getting material or financial benefit. Prostitution in Uganda should be legalized because it is a recreational activity to and some people enjoy it.

Persons that are engaged in it, receive income that they use to buy food, medicine, pay school fees and other personal and family needs.

When it is legalized, the government will tax it as a business; get revenue to provide essential services to the citizens.

Their business will be officially known, their location will be established, and facilities such as condoms will be provided by the government and NGOS so that spread of sexually transmitted diseases is controlled.

Once prostitution is legalized, clients who try to cheat, harm or harass the prostitutes will be prosecuted and therefore justice will be observed.

Prostitution is a practice that is already recognized in other countries and revenue is being realized. It is therefore normal for the practice to be legalized in Uganda as well so that Uganda also enjoys its benefits.

The prostitutes are already in place and acting informally and, apparently, cannot be stopped. So it would be better to formally recognize their activities.

On the other hand, prostitution should not be legalized because of the following reasons; -

It can result into unplanned pregnancies and the resulting high rates of child neglect. Persons who engage in it do not have an intention of marrying and bearing children. They can only produce accidentally.

Those persons who engage in it lose respect in the society. They are regarded as immoral and irresponsible people.

It is associated with criminality because girls who get pregnant carry out abortion, the girls in the trade can rob male customers, can kill or get killed by their customers.

It contravenes religious teachings where sex is sacred and is meant for persons that are married.

It is an anti-social act because most of the people in Uganda look it as against culture and whoever involves in it is an outcast.

It is wasteful for men to spend money on women they might meet once in their lifetime and never again yet the children, wives and relatives of the men involved may be living in poverty and suffering.

3. "The promotion of children's rights is primarily responsible for the increased indiscipline in Ugandan schools." Discuss.

Definition: Children rights are fundamental claims or entitlements to all persons below the age of 18 years (or the minor).

They are granted by the 1995 Constitution of Uganda. They include protection from abuse, education, food etc.

Provision of certain kinds of entertainment such as video shows in schools exposes children to immorality as they watch immoral literature. For example, boy-girl relationships are promoted which can result into sexual morality.

In a bid to promote protection of children from in humane treatment, corporal punishment was banned. It was a type of punishment feared most by students. Following the ban of canning, indiscipline has increased.

Many children report to schools with phones because they have a right to education. Phones promote indiscipline in schools as they are used by students to coordinate with community members to steal school property while some students may dodge lessons and concentrate on phones.

Students in schools exercise their freedom of speech when they are allowed to platforms like reading news during assemblies. Some students even make fun of their teachers thus promoting disrespect of authority Parents especially in government primary schools send their children to school when they are not dressed in uniform. This is because they have been told that children have a right to education regardless of whether they wear uniform or not. It becomes a problem to monitor the discipline of such children because identifying them may be hard.

Sometimes girls mix up with boys for unhealthy relationships. It becomes difficult to monitor their discipline because of their "right to associate."

Children in secondary schools believe they have a right to strike in order to achieve their needs. For example, strikes have taken place as a result of children not being allowed not being allowed to watch English premier league football.

However, it is not only the promotion of children's rights responsible for the increased indiscipline in Uganda schools, there are other factors as well as explained below;

A great number of children come from poor backgrounds. They cannot afford basic things like sugar, jelly and soap so they resort to stealing.

Some children are in disciplined because of peer pressure. They escape in groups to go to attend discos take alcohol, marijuana and so on.

In some schools, the school authorities suppress students by providing poor meals, do not provide entertainment. This has resulted in cases such as strikes.

Some schools are still administering punishments such as caning and manual work. This can result into strikes and dodging of lessons.

Parental negligence also explains the increased indiscipline in schools. Many parents do not provide a good back ground for their children. They are too busy to guide and counsel their children. They leave all the responsibility of moral upbringing to the school.

Many children, especially in day schools, come to school when they are drunk or have consumed other drugs. Such children can end up in cases of indiscipline such as fighting, reacting arrogantly or refusing to take orders from school administration.

The role of the mass media can also be crucial in promoting indiscipline. When children watch television presenting news on strikes that have happened in other schools, they can be influenced to also rise up against school administration.

4. Explain the importance of wetlands in Uganda. What measures should be taken to protect wetlands?

Definition: Wetlands are parts of the earth that are soaked or saturated with water either for part of the year or for the whole year.

Wetlands are important in that they act as a home for some creatures like insects, snakes.

There are some plants that grow in swamps and can be used to provide medicine for both humans and animals.

Wetlands store or act as reservoirs of rain water which would otherwise flood neighboring areas and cause disasters.

Wetlands perform the role of purification of water. Water from swamps comes out clean.

Swamps, through evaporation, provide water vapour which goes into the atmosphere, condenses and results into rainfall which supports plants and animal life.

Wetlands are source of food for example fish.

Wetlands are beautiful to look at; in other words, they have aesthetic value and can thus form a tourist attraction that will earn foreign exchange to the nation.

Wetlands provide materials for making crafts such as mats, clay for pots.

Wetlands can be used to plant food crops such as yams, rice etc.

The following are the measures that should be taken to protect wetlands.

The population should be educated on the value of wetlands such as storage of water and modification of climate so that they don't destroy them.

The geographical location of the wetlands should be demarcated, or gazetted so that the population does not encroach on the excuse that they cannot identify the wetlands.

The wetlands can be used for less destructive practices such as fish farming.

The government should resettle surplus population in areas with less population so that encroachment on wetlands can be stopped.

All persons that encroach on wetlands should be apprehended and prosecuted to halt the practice. Government should enforce international laws that have been put in place to protect the wetlands.

2011

1. **Examine causes and effects of landslides in Uganda.**

2. **To what extent are African states politically and economically independent?**

Definition: Independent states are countries that govern themselves so that they don't depend on other countries to decide their affairs.

To a great extent African states are politically and economically independent as explained below;

The African states elect their own leaders. Some elected leaders include President Bola Tinubu of Nigeria, Nana Adukufof Ghana and William Ruto of Kenya.

The African states have national parliaments that make laws, approve national budgets, public officers nominated by the president such as ministers, approve expenditures and can pass a vote of no confidence against public officers for actions, decisions deemed to be unconstitutional.

African states have national armies whose function is to defend their countries against external enemies and quell internal rebellions such as the Allied Democratic Forces against the government of Uganda.

They can forge alliances to guarantee peace for people on the continent. For example, ECOMOG, a West African peace keeping force with troops from the ECOWAS countries of Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Mali. It was formed in 1981 and was able to intervene in conflicts in several West African states through peace keeping and enforcement e.g. the Liberian civil war of 1989 – 96.

African countries have also been able to solve regional conflicts using political means. For example, President Laurence Joao of Angola who was appointed by the African Union to mediate in Peace Talks between DRC's President Tshiekedi and his counterpart Paul Kagame of Rwanda. The former accused the latter of fueling insecurity by supporting the M23 rebel group in eastern DRC. African states have their own judicial systems where justice is administered. This includes setting disputes or disagreements over national election results and over violations of the citizens' rights.

They also have symbols of identity like the national flag, to show the uniqueness of each state. For example, the Uganda flag has black yellow and red colours. Black symbolizes the colour of Africans, yellow the abundant sunshine, while red signifies brother hood among Africans.

African states also have political boundaries. These are lines that demarcate recognized geographical limits of states. They separate one nation from another. They are important because they prevent cross border problems such as smuggling of arms and illegal immigrants. Boundaries allow governments to monitor such illegal activities and act on them.

Economically, African states are independent in that they have their own national currencies that they use to carry out transactions. These include payments for construction of infrastructure such as schools, roads and power projects.

African states have national banks that, among others, extend credit facilities to nationals and regulate the amount of money for economic stability. They have the African Development Bank which has financed a number of projects such as power, road construction, health and education. This has been achieved through extension of loans.

African countries have formed economic blocks such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAs) that have enhanced social- economic progress. For example, ECOWAS set up a peace fund; this fund was given as humanitarian assistance and to facilitate the socio-economic recovery of refugees and returnees after the Liberian, civil/wars of 1989 -1997.

Some African states have agreement to undertake barter trade so that there is exchange of goods for goods and services for services to bypass the global banking system which mainly uses the US dollar. Suffice it to note that most counties are poor and don't have enough of the foreign currency in which international business is conducted. For example, Iran exchanging, pharmaceuticals for fresh products in the food items from Uganda. This was therefore a good step in the promotion of economic independence.

To some extent African states are not independent politically or economically.

African states still rely on aid from developed nations. This aid is given in form of money and in kind such as weapons. It is paid back at high interest rates; for example, Uganda receives aid a worth one billion dollars annually from USA.

We are also not independent because we use international currency such as the United States dollars and the British pound to conduct international trade. So African currency has to be converted to foreign currency which makes imports expensive and exports cheaper. This dependence on foreign currencies retards rate of development.

Africans also depend more on the consumption of foreign goods and services regarded to be of superior quality to our local goods.

African countries still depend on foreign countries to get employment. There are more Africans seeking employment in developed countries such as Saudi Arabia, Jordan, United Arab Emirates and Europe. This is mainly because our level of investment in agriculture and industry is too low and therefore jobs are very few.

Africans are still dependent on foreign investors who have the capital and technology. Companies such as Mukwano, Coca Cola, Nile Breweries, Colgate and Airtel are all foreign. They make a lot of profits and employ foreign technicians and Uganda only benefits from the taxes such as companies pay to government and the lower cadre jobs that require unskilled labour.

Politically, Africans depend on political systems of countries that give aid. For example, the aid from USA and Britain is tied to multi-party politics. Any country which rejects this political system will suffer a cut in foreign aid.

Attempts to avoid using international currency and use of barter system by the Uganda government and Cuban in 1988 failed because the USA and Britain which provide most of the aid to Uganda were against the policy.

3. To what extent has science been beneficial to your society?

Definition: Science is the systematic study and application of knowledge about the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world obtained by observation, experimentation, and measurement, analysis of phenomenon and testing of findings.

Science has been beneficial to Uganda in a number of ways;

The scientific study and research about disease causing organisms has enabled experts with curative and preventive means to fight the vectors. For example, of recent, a vaccine for malaria has been developed and the disease will soon become history.

Science has also enabled us to control early pregnancies which interfere with the education process of the girl child. For example, science has come up with pills, injectable drugs, condoms, etc. which can be administered to girls to prevent pregnancy.

Knowledge and practices of scientific methods of farming such as use of fertilizers, timely planting and cross breeding has resulted into increased output and quality of plant and animal products. Farmers have realized high incomes and their lifestyle has improved.

Man has also made improvement in the transport sector; the knowledge and research that he has carried out has enabled him to come up with a car, train and aero plane. He can now move over long distances in a short time and in comfort. In the absence of science, some parts of the world would be inaccessible.

Science has also enabled man to communicate faster. In the past, communication was through letter writing and this would cause delays and delivery of information. But today the use of phones has made communication faster and convenient.

Science has also enabled easy storage and retrieval of information. Information worth billions of hard copy pages can now be stored on the internet, flash, CD, Hard Disc and memory card. It would require big space to store volumes of information in text books. Lost computer information can also be recovered.

Science has also led to faster exploitation of resources. The invention of the combine harvester means high tonnage harvests of crops such as maize and rice can be done in a very short time compared to harvesting using human labour.

Science has also led to the creation of more employment opportunities. Scientific research that led to the invention of computers. This has created employment to teachers of information and communication technology, computer engineers and manufacturers and salesmen of computers and their accessories.

Science has led to improved entertainment. People are exposed to a variety such as video, games, music on radio, television, phones etc.

Waste disposal can also be done better through the use of bio digesters. A bio digester is a mechanized toilet that uses decomposition and sedimentation as its mode of operation. The human waste decomposes in a digestive tank using certain high graded bacteria and further decomposes the waste into biogas or water. A bio-digester is cheap to maintain and doesn't require a sewage system.

Science has led to facilitation of the teaching and learning process. For example, through E-learning lessons can be conducted on radio, television, and internet. Lessons can be delivered using a projector.

Science has led to the invention of technology to carry out exploration of minerals. In Uganda, oil has been discovered, the process of extraction is ongoing and at the end of it all, the country will earn revenue and afford its citizens improved standards of living.

Science and technology has led to the invention of cameras which have been placed at strategic positions in towns. They have also been installed in business centers and homes. Thieves can now be arrested more easily. Security has therefore been enhanced in the society.

However, science has not benefited the society in the following ways;

The invention of industries has come with pollution where gases such as carbon dioxide resulting from the burning of fossil fuels, are emitted into the atmosphere leading to global warming by trapping heat from the sun.

The combination of some industrial emitted gases like carbon dioxide with water in the atmosphere has resulted into acid rains that fall and remove paints from buildings, corrode houses and affect plants.

Still some gases from industries destroy the ozone layer which is supposed to control the intensity of ultra violet ray temperature. High temperature ultra violet rays are dangerous to human health.

Gases such as Sulphur dioxide from factories when inhaled by man also pose a health hazard.

Industrialization produces plastic materials such as bottles, polythene paper which, if not well disposed litters and make the environment unattractive to look at. They thus cause eye sore sight.

Science has led to invention of machinery such as bull dozers which clear large tracts of land as they fell trees. Trees are important as they provide timber for construction. There is a shortage of timber arising from the destruction on forests.

They monitor and report on the performance of various government sectors such as education, construction of roads, health, elections, immunization etc.

They make by laws that are supposed to be applied to address matters peculiar to their location and working environment for example, in some rural areas people may be required to have time tables of monitoring and guarding against vermin that are destructive to crops.

Local councils preside over functions as government representatives; examples of such functions are: wedding ceremonies, burial, and graduation.

However, local councils have limitations in execution of their roles as discussed below;

Local councils, especially at village levels, are not paid by government. Consequently, they devise corrupt methods of getting money such as requiring a person to pay for the local council executive sitting to handle a land dispute or asking for money to endorse application forms for somebody who wishes to process a bank loan.

There is no clear boundary between work that is supposed to be done by LC1 and LC3 chairpersons. LC2 chairperson has been rendered almost useless.

Local councils sometimes take on cases that may be beyond their jurisdiction. Such causes include defilement (arson) burning of houses and road accidents.

Local councils have a challenge of revenge by criminals. Some people, after losing cases such as land disputes, decide to harm the chairperson instead of appealing or accepting the loss of the case.

Local councils, especially at village level, take a long time in office. Apparently, government does not prioritize elections for this level. This denies other interested persons the right to stand to be voted. At the same time leaders who become unpopular among the masses remain in office and can't be voted out in time.

Since the local councils at village level remains in office for a longtime, in some cases they become inefficient in supervising such as cleaning of wells. They only become serious in activities where they can demand for payments such as during sale of land.

Most local council leaders, especially at village level, have low levels of education. They may not understand technical issues such as language used on bank loan forms and may endorse the forms whose content they don't understand. Communication in English may also not be possible so mobilization of people who can only use English will be difficult.

5. "Beauty contests degrade women." Discuss.

Definition: Beauty contests are competitions in which judges decide on the most pleasant candidate in terms of physical attraction, knowledge, intellectual capacity, morals, eloquence, talent, charitable involvement etc. It involves private interviews with judges and to public on stage questions.

To some extent beauty contests degrade women as explained below;

The sponsors of the contestants degrade women to mere objects. The women are required to wear specific attire, they are paraded and judged as though they are physical objects. This is indeed degrading to women.

Although there are several qualities such as knowledge, morals, eloquence, talent, intellectual capacity, and charitable involvement considered when awarding marks to decide on the most pleasant candidate, judges mainly rely on the women's physical appearance to decide. This is an insufficient yardstick.

Among Muslims, beauty contests violate some religious or cultural practices. The western style beauty contests are immoral because the female participants are typically not dressed modestly. This degrades women in the eyes of a conservative society.

When the winner wears a crown and reigns for a year, she is exploited to do cheap promotion of the sponsors and boost sale of their products until they see it fit to replace her with some other beauties.

Every woman is beautiful in her own right, they do not have to take part in a beauty contest to make others appreciate them and tell them that they are beautiful based on their own standards. So beauty contests degrade women.

↓ Many girls acquire artificial beauty and get plastic surgery to look beautiful, wear fake teeth (flippers), wear teased hair styles and have twitched face expressions. This degrades women.

Beauty contests degrade to women because many young girls who are intelligent have joined beauty contest, won awards and other gifts and dropped out of school. But winning cannot be delivered every year, yet remaining in school is building life skills and career which will guarantee permanent welfare for girls.

Girls who lose the competitions develop depression and self-esteem. This is because they invest too much time and other resources on hairstyles, sophisticated customer's clouds of hairspray. They also risk their health through cosmetic surgery, taking medicine and sacrifice their religions, families and cutlers.

Beauty contests degrade women because they are a foreign culture which is associated with unfamiliar practices such as plastic surgery, wearing of swim apparels which leaves girls practically naked.

However, to some extent, beauty contests do not degrade women and have positive aspects,

They offer a chance to connect to personal spiritual practices. All beauty contestants read the bible for ideas about character qualities that are worthy. They also read on how people derived success and influences that helped them to get there.

Participants win prizes such as titles, crowns, sashes, bouquets, scepters, savings, bonds prize, money, sponsorship opportunities, career building opportunities etc.

An ordinary girl gets a celebrity status or famous a superstar, celeb or heavy weight. A celebrity is a person who is well known and gets lots of public attention. A person may be highly placed in government but is not a celebrity. Celebrities are generally actors, actresses, musical artists and sports stars. Often celebrities gain fame through receiving a well-known award; examples of celebrities are Madonna, Beyoncé, Michael Jordan. The current Miss World is Karolina Bielawska of Poland crowned in March 2022.

Beauty contests encourage self-esteem or self-confidence or self-assurance or morale. They discover their real abilities which helps them in life whether they win the competition or not. Participants think more about success than failure when undertaking any investment.

Beauty contests bring prestige to the winners or regions where winners come from. They are respected or admired and attract public attention. When they appear on media such as television, they attract public attention. Manushi, Chiller, Miss World 2017 has a lot of fans

Participants in beauty contests promote their own charitable causes. Miss America 1999, the first winner suffering from diabetes, published the use of insulin pump as a means to treat diabetes. She advocates for diabetic research, education and treatment. She earned a doctorate degree in public health.

Beauty contests do not degrade women because they promote local economic opportunities to the community which host the event. They have to take care of each visitor in form stocking of food, dress, drinks, and transport. Sponsors also promote their business through adverts and spending a little to meet participant's costumes, hairsprays etc.

Beauty contests bring together people; they build bridges between cultures. They enjoy watching the competition and learn about one another.

Beauty contests promote talents such as public speaking, dedication, courage, competition which are all necessary for forging the futures of the participants.

2010

1. To what extent has political pluralism promoted democratic governance in Uganda?

Definition 1: Political pluralism is the principle that people of different political beliefs about managing the society through periodic competition can live peacefully in the same country or society.

Definition 2: Democratic governance is a political system that is based on the supremacy of the will of the people. People decide on their leaders through a majority vote. They participate in the affairs of their society through their elected representatives in the local councils and parliament. There is consultation by the elected leaders with the subjects on all matters, elections take place periodically, there is freedom to choose and join any political party, human rights, and criticism of leadership is tolerated by the leader, and there is separation of powers by government organs.

Political pluralism has some extent promoted democratic governance in Uganda as explained below;

There is a number of political parties that have been formed including the National Resistance Movement, the Forum for Democratic Change, the National Unity Platform, the Uganda People's Congress and others. People have freely joined any of the parties without restriction. These parties have participated in presidential and parliamentary elections and all of them have representatives in the parliament.

Political pluralism has promoted democratic governance in Uganda through government accepting open criticism. Quite often talk shows have been held over media houses where opposition party leaders or sympathizers have freely attacked government on matters such as corruption,

unemployment, insecurity. But government has absorbed the criticism rather than arresting or taking to task those who have spoken out against government.

Political pluralism has promoted democratic governance because the opposition parties have exposed to the public through the media what the government would have concealed from the public. An example, is police brutality while arresting suspects. This has promoted the rule of law.

Political pluralism has promoted democratic governance by providing vital information which the government may need to run the government and therefore, ensure the welfare of its people for example inadequate social services in the areas that opposition party leaders represent. This has promoted democracy because government provision of social services is a human right.

Political pluralism has promoted democratic governance in Uganda in such a way that criticism of government undemocratic acts such as incarceration of political opponents and torture has been aired out on radio and TV stations. This has attracted the intervention of donor countries leading to the freedom or improvement in conditions of political detainees. Suffice it to note that freedom from torture or detention without trial is a democratic virtue.

Political pluralism has promoted democratic governance in Uganda in such a way that the political parties in place have been able to give corrective advice to the government where it had gone wrong. For example, government is now more stringent on firms that wish to export human labour to countries in the Middle East. In the past, many house maids suffered physical torture, sexual exploitation and deportation because the exporting firms were not and strictly monitored.

Political pluralism has promoted democratic governance in that it has encouraged government to work for regional balance in terms of appointment of ministers and other public officials and distribution of social infrastructure which promotes peoples' right to enjoy a fair standard of living. However, to some extent political pluralism has not led to the promotion of democratic governance in Uganda as explained below;

The opposition party members constitute a small number in parliament. In many cases the interests of the people that they represent are suppressed as they are outnumbered when a matter is put to vote, in parliament.

The platform for political activities in Uganda is not leveled. Opposition party leaders have got to seek police permission before they can assemble the public to share views or ideas. During election time, some radio or TV stations are not permitted to host opposition party members. Therefore, freedom of assembly is seriously restricted.

There have also been arrest of opposition politicians who have tried to organize demonstrations as a means of improving service delivery in Uganda. For example, Kiiza Besigye who was arrested during the walk to work programme organized to force government to ensure reduced price of fuel.

There have also been reports of manipulation of the electoral process through making wrong records, intimidation of voters, inflating number of voters etc.

There has been arrest of journalists and closure of media houses on allegation of broadcasting defamatory or divisive information that is meant to promote tribalism and hatred of the government therefore, the freedom of the press as a democratic right has been violated.

The opposition party members have sometimes been pre-occupied with unconstructive criticisms instead of objective criticism. This has polarized the opposition and ruling party which does not promote the value of service delivery.

Political pluralism has not been able to promote democratic governance because it is based on tribalism and religion thus violating unity which is an important virtue of democracy for example DP has been traditionally a Catholic party while UPC has been mainly dominated by Protestants.

Political pluralism as not promoted democratic governance because most of the population is still poor when it comes to voting they don't vote for someone who is going to deliberate and pass laws, but they vote someone who has bought sugar, soap and other small items for subsistence or somebody who has always been with them for burials. So a wrong person may be voted who cannot work to promote democratic governance bases on the rule of law.

2. Examine the causes and effects of cross generational sex in your community.

Definition: Cross generation sex is defined as an intimate relationship between an adolescent girl and partner who is older, usually 10 years or more.

The causes of cross generational sex in Uganda are as follows;

Parents or guardians are too busy to guide their children on matters concerning sex. They are always leaving the homes early and reporting back late. This is true of parents who run businesses such as shop keeping, market vending etc. Without guidance, their daughters are deceived and tempted to engage in sexual relations.

Another cause of cross generational sex is that young girls believe old men have more money than the young boys. Consequently, there is more dating and relationships resulting into sexual relations between young girls and old men.

Another cause of cross generational sex is the belief among men that young girls are generally free of HIV/AIDs. This is because they believe the young girls have been exposed to very few men and therefore the chances of picking HIV are minimal.

Another cause of cross generational sex is that parents are shy to talk to their children. This is especially true between fathers and daughters and between mothers and their sons. They feel it is a taboo. Parents look to the school and churches to guide the children. Yet these institutions concentrate of delivering the curriculum and preaching respectively. Thus, children end up victims of cross generation sex.

The environment where children are raised is critical in as far as cross generational sex is concerned. Children who grow up in urban areas are more likely to become victims of cross generational sex than those in villages. This is because life in town has a lot of attractions such as luxurious clothes, shoes, hair styles, entertainment. Thus girls will be forced into cross generational sex to get money to pay for the luxurious goods and services.

Another cause of cross generational sex is the instability of relations between the youth. Relationships last for a short time because the youth want to do a lot of experimentations. They pick on one partner, drop and then pick on another. So, many girls have decided to have sexual relationships with older men who are more stable.

Peer influence is also a cause for cross generation sex. Once a girl has had a sexual encounter with an old man who in turn starts providing her with basic needs, she will share her experience with a friend. The friend will also start looking for an elderly person with whom she can have sexual relations and hope fully be given material and financial resources.

Orphans, as a result of loss of parents or due to war, have also engaged in cross generational sex. After loss of parents, the older girls lack care or support and may have to engage in sex with older men who can provide money to complete their education and pay for other needs.

Alcoholism or the influence of drugs has also promoted cross generational sex. Most of the girls who work in bars and lodges are youths. When men get drunk, the motivation for sex increases and they end up spending and enticing the youthful bar maids into sex.

Men also engage in cross generational sex because of sexual greed or infidelity. There are men who are never sexually satisfied even when they have more than one wife. They will still have a strong urge for sex with young girls hence cross generational sex.

Age may have an influence on cross generational sex. When one grows older, he or she may have reduced interest in sex. He or she may also become less attractive to the partner. This may force the younger partner to engage in extra-marital sex with a younger person hence cross generational sex.

There are several effects of cross generational sex in Uganda as discussed below:

Cross generational sex has resulted into instability and family break ups. Once one of the married partners learns that his or her companion in having an extra marital affair, she or he may start having frequent quarrels with the partner of may decide to part ways.

Cross generational sex has also resulted into loss of lives or injuries. Many girls have been attacked and beaten and sustained injuries. Some have been defaced through acid attacks. Others have been killed due to having sexual relations with married men.

Some men have been arrested, charged with defilement and imprisoned. This has meant suffering of the imprisoned victims and their families where they have been bread winners.

Cross generational sex has resulted into contracting of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. This has lowered the standards of living of the affected persons as they have to spend a lot of money paying for medical services at the expense of other needs such as food, transport fees etc.

Cross generational sex has resulted into unwanted pregnancies that have increased the dependency burden. Many of the men drop and do not care for their girlfriends after they have become pregnant and given birth. So the parents of the girls end up shouldering the responsibility of providing for their daughters and the baby that she has produced.

Cross generational sex has also resulted into abortions. In many cases the girls are not interested in getting pregnant or are let down by the sugar daddies. They feel giving birth will create a burden since they don't have money to raise up a child.

Cross generational sex has increased the rate of school dropout. Many of the girls who become pregnant drop out of the school and many of the parents are not keen on taking such girls back to

school. This could be because the girls feel shy about it while the parents may feel their daughters might become pregnant again and cause more financial loss.

Cross generational sex has resulted into early marriage. This is particularly true when the parents of the impregnated girl get annoyed and do not want to shoulder the responsibility of looking after their daughter and the grand child and end up forcing her to go and get married hence promoting early or unwanted marriage.

Private educational institutions provide quality education through equipping the library with adequate and relevant textbooks, deployment of quality staff such as professors and accountants, adequate a reading space and providing marketable courses. In order to remain in business private enterprises, have to remain competitive by ensuring quality services.

Private educational institutions especially those set up by the religious organizations ensure that morals are maintained. They do this by encouraging attendance to services in churches and mosques and some don't permit pregnant students to remain studying in their institutions.

Private educational institutions provide education in remote areas to increase accessibility. There are some areas in Uganda still lacking government institutions like universities but private ones have already been set up for example Bunyoro region which only has private university compasses such as TEAM, Gulu (Private branch) and Uganda Christian University and African Rural University.

The existence of private educational institutions means that the government is able to get additional revenue in form of taxes. Taxes are important to government because they can be used to provide social services such as medical services and infrastructure such as roads and railways.

However, private educational institutions face challenges in providing education.

They have been characterized with unprofessional practices such as cheating exams, keeping pregnant girls in school, allowing girls who have aborted back in schools.

Financial constraints leading to failure to raise the expected income. This has resulted into delays in payment of staff, failure to buy laboratory equipment and production of half-baked staff by universities.

Private educational institutions have also been accused of mismanagement of finances by the owners leading to failure to pay examinations fees in secondary schools.

Private educational institutions employ under qualified staff so that they can pay them low salary and maximize profits.

There is no job security in private institutions. Employees such as teachers have to renew their contacts periodically. Uncertainty over employment erodes efficiency in service delivery on the part of the employee.

It may be difficult to enforce discipline in private educational institutions. Undisciplined students may be tolerated just because they are good at payment of tuition. Such students will end up spoiling other students who were originally good.

3. To what extent is the low level of science and technology responsible for Uganda's current underdevelopment?

Definition 1: Science is a branch of study which provides knowledge through experiments, observations, analysis and conclusions about matter and forces around man.

Definition 2: Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to the practical aims of human life.

To some extent, Uganda's current underdevelopment is as a result of the low level of science and technology.

Agriculture production is still low because Uganda does not manufacture agricultural machinery such as tractors. It means that the available tractor service is expensive and most farmers have got to rely on the hand hoe. Output is low and sales are low. Peasant farmers cannot afford good education, health, and nutritional levels among their families are low hence development.

Low level of science and technology also means the country cannot manufacture the drugs and medical equipment that is adequate to serve the nation. So the population suffers and dies from diseases that could be prevented and treated.

The low level of science and technology means that Uganda has got to import electronic gadgets such as computers. The world has gone digital and teaching and learning has taken the same trend, computers facilitates trade, online studies etc. Unfortunately, computer technology is very expensive both in terms of initial and maintenance costs. The country has, therefore, remained backward in education, commerce, etc. because of low computer usage.

The low level of science and technology also means that the infrastructure of the country such as roads is still undeveloped. Uganda does not manufacture road equipment. She has to hire foreign companies to construct a few roads at exorbitant prices, hence under development of the country.

Low level of science and technology has caused under development in Uganda in such a way that we rely on imports of foreign oil yet Uganda has its own oil resources. We lack the cheap local technology to harness natural resources such as oil. The imported oil is very expensive. This reduces on the amount of money available to invest in development infrastructure such as power stations, air ports, railways and roads hence underdevelopment.

Low level of science and technology also explains the underdevelopment in Uganda in as far as education levels is concerned. The machinery such as printers cannot be made in Uganda. This means that the stationary such as text books, papers, newspapers are all sold at a higher price. Consequently, the problem of expensive stationary contributes to the high failure rate of Ugandan children and the country cannot produce the essential skilled manpower necessary for industrial development hence underdevelopment.

Poor housing facilities in Uganda are also partly explained by the low level of science and technology. Uganda imports most of the building materials apart from sand and cement. Most of the materials are imported from United Arab Emirates, India and China. Uganda has a housing deficit of 2.4 million. The story would be different if Uganda had the technology to manufacture those building materials locally.

Uganda does not have the technology to manufacture motorcycles or cars. It only imports them. It means that most of the means of transport cannot be afforded by an average Ugandan because they

are imported and expensive. This is the reason why many Ugandans spend a lot of money on public transport leaving them with a reduced income to spend on other needs and hence the underdevelopment.

However, it is not only the low level of science and technology responsible for Uganda's underdevelopment, there are other factors at play as explained below;

Most Ugandans are poor and cannot even afford basic needs such as paying school fees for their children, affording two meals a day, decent accommodation etc.

Uganda has a high dependency burden. Most families are large and yet the resources such as food and money to pay school fees are limited hence underdevelopment.

Political instabilities or war also explain the underdevelopment in Uganda. Northern Uganda experienced insurgency for years. During the war, people were killed and property destroyed. Other people ran away from their homes and there was no economic activity going on for several years.

Uganda's education system also explains the underdevelopment in the country. It trains people who complete university with skills that cannot get those jobs. So such people remain unemployed and cannot contribute to meaningful national development hence the underdevelopment problem.

Corruption is also a cause of underdevelopment in Uganda. Some people charged with public offices such as ministers divert public money for their personal use. According to the Inspectorate of Government Survey released in 2021, Uganda loses shillings 10 trillion to corruption annually. This stifles service delivery in form of road construction, hydroelectric power stations, medication etc.

Brain drain also causes underdevelopment in Uganda. Uganda's Ministry of Foreign Affairs advertised job opportunities for 263 health workers to go to Trinidad and Tobago in a bid to "further accelerate the existing excellent bilateral relations" with the Caribbean country and about 400 health workers including senior specialists from the government hospitals applied to leave. This is just one department and the problem affects other departments as well. Brain drain leaves various sectors understaffed hence underdevelopment.

Poor infrastructure is also to blame for the underdevelopment problem in Uganda. Most of the roads in the rural areas are murrum roads. They become impassable during the rainy season. Farmers find it difficult to connect to markets in towns and make losses due to the perishable nature of agriculture produce.

Lack of natural resources also explains the underdevelopment in Uganda. Currently, we only have oil which exists in substantial quantities. Other mineral resources such as gold, tin, wolfram exist in small quantities which makes them uneconomic for the country to mine.

Natural disasters such as pests, earthquakes, floods also contribute to Uganda's underdevelopment. The government has to divert resources budgeted for development such as construction of schools to cater for disasters. For example, there have been floods in Bududa district in eastern Uganda and famine in Karamoja and government has extended relief aid to those areas.

Poor government policy has also caused underdevelopment in Uganda. For example, government came up with a policy against destruction of swamps and forests. But, the policy was not seriously enforced and many people have cut the swamps and built in areas previously occupied by forests. Destruction of vegetation cover has caused climate change. Seasons are now unreliable and

agriculture output has declined resulting into hunger and less money available for subsistence among the rural peasants.

4. "Alcohol is primary responsible for juvenile delinquency." Discuss.

Definition: Juvenile delinquency is socially unacceptable behavior among young people usually below 18 years.

Alcoholism is primarily responsible for juvenile delinquency because when one drinks and gets intoxicated he/she will become aggressive and can get involved in fighting family members who argue with him over the smallest matter.

An alcoholic can abuse any one at any time without respecting him or herself. He can use vulgar language that he/she cannot use when he or she sober.

Alcoholics can get intoxicated and collapse in a public place. He will become a talking point and become an embarrassment to his or her children.

Alcoholics can damage property. After getting drunk, an alcoholic loses energy. As he walks, he staggers and can knock a small obstacle and fall breaking down fragile items such as glass bottles or plastic chairs.

Drinking alcohol increases sexual adventure. An alcoholic will quite often want to demand for sex from several girls. This can be embarrassing especially from young girls who may not be interested in sexual relations.

Alcoholism leads to addiction. He/she does not think much beyond alcohol. He becomes very lazy and only works to get money for alcohol. He does not care about his welfare.

Alcoholism causes ill health. The alcoholic becomes pale and terribly emaciated with protruding, brilliant eyes and unattractive to look at. This is because in many cases alcoholics have less time for eating.

Alcoholism will also result in juvenile delinquency especially when the both parents are drunkards; it means that the children will not receive adequate care. They will not be given parental guidance and will indulge in anti-social behavior such as stealing, sexual relations and laziness.

However, in addition to alcoholism, there are other factors at play in promoting juvenile delinquency as explained below;

Parental negligence arising from unwanted pregnancies. This could be due to unfortunate scenarios like rape. When a woman delivers such a child she neglects that child and fails to provide the necessary guidance for proper growth, the child may grow up with such vices like theft, untrustworthiness etc.

Peer pressure can also explain juvenile delinquency in Uganda. Such peers could be classmates who already have vices such as stealing, exposure to sexual acts, liars etc. a child may be tempted to copy such bad behavior hence juvenile delinquency.

Orphaned children due to death of their parents or war or sickness will grow up with people who may not offer them adequate parenting. They may not be taught the value of respect for others. They may grow up to detest work because their guardians over work them with domestic work.

Some children are born stubborn and even with the best parenting they get involved in juvenile delinquency such as fighting, deceitfulness and escaping from school.

Failure to adopt to the changing environment within a home. An originally rich home can end up becoming poor. One of the causes could be loss of employment by any of the employed parents. Such an eventuality can be tricky for some children. Children who used to be given a lot of pocket money as they would report back to school may find it difficult to adjust when they find themselves having to use very limited money.

Such children can easily be tempted to steal or get involved in unhealthy sexual relations as a means to obtain more money.

War and displacement or insecurity can lead to juvenile delinquency. This is because during war times, there is lack of law and order, courageous youths can go and break into shops without any one restraining them. Poor conditions in refugee camps or areas where displaced people have been forced to live such as food shortage, poor accommodation, etc. can force young girls and boys to engage in sexual relations to get money to buy food and other necessities hence juvenile delinquency.

Inadequate laws on juvenile also seem to promote delinquency. One can only be imprisoned when he is 18+ years. So many children commit crime and end up not being apprehended. This means some children can get involved in unacceptable acts simply because they know they will get away with it.

Misinterpretation of children's rights has also led to juvenile delinquency. Children have been told that they have rights, they cannot be punished. This has made them rebellious and reject punishments when they get involved in anti-social behavior. This has exacerbated juvenile delinquency.

Pornography or media influence has promoted juvenile delinquency. Pictures of naked persons involved in sexual acts can be accessed by children on phones, TV stations. This has tempted children to practice what they see on the media.

The strained teacher- pupil ratio also explains the problem of juvenile delinquency. The number of teachers required to teach, guide and counsel children in primary schools to ensure morality and proper upbringing is too small compared to the maximum number of children they can adequately handle. This has left most of the children's discipline unchecked hence juvenile delinquency.

The environment where children have been brought up also explains the rampant juvenile delinquency.

Children who live in slums or who share living rooms with their parents get exposed to sexual acts and end up emulating what they see hence juvenile delinquency.

5. How best can we utilize the available natural resources sustainably?

Definition: Natural resources are God made sources of wealth. They include forests, water, energy resources such as petroleum and natural gas, geothermal energy, wildlife, mountains, land, natural climatic conditions, air etc. They can be harnessed by man to provide for his welfare.

The available natural resources can be utilized sustainably in the following ways:

Proper methods of exploitation should be employed to ensure sustainable use. For example, fisher men should be implored to use recommended fish nets so that only the mature big fish are trapped leaving the young and small fish to grow to maturity.

Improved methods of farming such as organic fertilizers should be applied in farming to ensure increased productivity of the soil. This should be done every season when planting.

People using slopes of mountains or hills for agriculture should use contours to reduce the amount of soil that is swept away during rains. Top soils contain nutrients that support plant growth.

Educating and sensitizing the population so that practices such indiscriminate felling of trees, use of poor fishing gears and destruction of swamps can be eliminated. This will promote sustainable utilization of natural resources.

Alternatives to the use of firewood and charcoal as sources of fuel should be emphasized. This includes hydroelectric power, solar power, thermal power, and biogas. This will reduce destruction of trees that are used as sources of fuel.

Alternative use of swamps can be employed to avoid cutting down of swamps for growing crops such as yams, rice. Fish farming can be introduced because it requires smaller space. This means the swamp can be saved and used more sustainably.

Laws should be set up and enforced to control indiscriminate logging, encroachment on swamps for settlement or setting up industries and bush burning.

Regional joint ventures should be put in place to control cross border vices such as cattle rustling in Karamoja. This will save such communities who are scared by insecurity posed by wrestlers.

Political stability should be ensured so that nations are free from war and can ensure law and order so that vices that crop up endangering national resources such as poaching, and destruction of trees can be controlled.

Governments need to balance between setting up of power infrastructure inform of hydroelectric power stations and preservation of resources such as Kabalega Falls National Park.

Government should be able to control population growth rate so that it matches with the economic growth rate. Otherwise excess population will result into indiscriminate exploitation of trees, swamp reclamation and poaching, activities that will deplete the natural resources.

Optimum livestock population should be kept on a given piece of land. Rearing excess population will result into over grazing and the grass will get depleted exposing the land to agents of soil erosion and reduction in the productivity of the animals.

Proper disposal of industrial waste such as plastics. This will enable water to infiltrate the soil to support plant life which supports human and animal nutrition. Plastic materials, when thrown indiscriminately over land block water penetration hence impede plant growth.

The manufacture of electric vehicles that do not use fossil fuels such as gasoline and diesel will reduce the impact of pollution of water and therefore save aquatic life and other animals and human beings that might consume it.

Burial practices that involve the use of concrete graves and tiles should be discouraged because in the long run the land available for agriculture and other uses will reduce. This will threaten human, plant and animal existence.

Through afforestation and reforestation. Every tree that is cut should be replaced in marginal lands such as hills where trees have been cut to provide fuel in homes for cooking.

2009

1. Account for the occurrence of defilement in your community and suggest remedies for this problem?

Definition: Defilement is the act of having sexual relations with a girl under the age of 18.

The causes of defilement in my community Uganda are as follows;

Poverty which causes parents/ guardians to collude with offenders to settle the defilement cases out of court or send young girls to vend tomatoes, bananas, roasted meat, etc. in the late hours. This exposes the girls to boys or men who can defile them.

Some cultures still believe in marrying off their children at an early age. They are stuck to the past system where parents would identify men and marry off their children.

Ignorance of the law/ lack of education. Many people, especially those who are uneducated, are not aware that the age of consent is 18 years.

Sharing accommodation with older children exposes them to early sex. This is common in slum or urban areas.

Child neglect by parents who abandon their duty of parenting / offering proper guidance and advice. In many cases parents leave home and go to work in offices, markets, and come back late in the evening leaving behind children exposed to defilers.

Permissiveness where parents do tolerate deviant behavior among their children. For example, many parents don't advise girls on proper dress code. They wear short skirts that expose their bodies which attracts men to defile them.

Corruption, whereby suspected defilers bribe police and are let free. This encourages the defilement vice since whoever has money can always buy himself out of the problem whenever arrested.

Experimentation or adventure causes many youths to get involved in sexual relations. They want to discover what it means to have sex with the opposite sex hence defilement.

Peer influence whereby some girls who are already in sexual relations advise their friends to get boyfriends. Those who accept the advice get defiled.

Laxity of the police. The police take their time to respond to reports of cases including defilement. By the time they reach the scene of crime, the defilers have already escaped.

Lack of cooperation from the community. Many people in the community are not willing to help police in apprehending, reporting and prosecuting of defilers. They fear to be answerable and give information because it will damage their relations with relatives of the defiler.

The effects of defilement of defilement in my community are as follows;

It can cause injury on the side of the girl through tear or cuts on the reproductive system/organ

It causes psychological damage to the victim in form of depression, suicide/ thoughts

It can result into death of the victim as the injuries can become worse.

It can result into unwanted pregnancies

An infection such as HIV/AIDS in case the defiler is already infected. It need be recalled that HIV infection has high chances to penetrate the body through cuts or injuries.

Defilement also interrupts education because victims can drop out of school due to pregnancy
Some parents do send their children into marriage once they realize they have become pregnant.

It results into souring of social relations of the defilers' family members and the family of the girl defile

Suggested remedies are as follows:

Government should support families to promote income generating projects through programs such as Parish Development Model.

Police to enforce the law against defilement.

Government has fixed the age of consent at 18 years.

Sensitization of parents to always report defilers to police and to avoid sending out children late in the evening to markets, towns, etc. where they can be exposed to defilers.

Government should also publish reports and incidences of defilement in the media.
Introduction of Universal Primary Education has enabled children to remain at school and the reduced tendency of parents to marry off their daughters at an early age.

Government should fight corruption to reduce on the practice of defilers bribing police.

2. "The production and use of plastic material should be banned". Discuss.

Definition: Plastic materials are objects artificially made from organic compounds called polymers along with other addictive components.

The arguments in favour of banning plastic materials are as follows;

Plastic materials are easily damaged in case they are exposed to fire e.g. plastic chairs, cups, radio and domestic utensils.

It takes long for plastic products to decompose and this will affect soil formation and cause low agricultural output. For example, a plastic bottle can take 450 years to decompose.

Plastic waste management is expensive. A big percentage of debris in form of plastic bottles, straws etc. is found in water bodies and it is costly to remove it.

Plastic waste thrown into water bodies such as lakes breaks down to toxic microscopic fragments which are in turn consumed by fish. Man finally consumes the fish. This affects human health

Arguments For Retaining Plastic Materials Are As Follows:

Plastic materials are cheap and affordable especially to the poorest person. They are used in homes as cups, plates, basins, jerry cans, dishes, etc.

Plastic products are light to carry so make transport and delivery of items such as mineral water etc. easy

The plastic industry employs many persons such as managers of factories that produce plastic jerry cans, salesmen of plastic materials, store keepers, etc.

Plastic materials are durable. For example, PVC pipes for delivery of water can last for 100 years. Plastic materials such as bottles are used for packaging water and other beverages and keep them secure and safe

Plastic materials such as cups, pipes, are water resistant and cannot easily break due to corrosion.

Plastic materials cannot break easily so can be used for a long period without need to replace.

3. To what extent has poverty contributed to domestic violence in your society?

Definition: Domestic violence is the psychological or forceful behavior or act intended to injure or kill someone within the family e.g. rape, defilement, quarreling, beating, fighting, child labor, neglect, and killing.

Poverty has contributed to domestic violence in Uganda in the following ways;

Poverty results into failure to provide essential services or items by parents to the children. For example, a parent may fail to provide food and this can trigger a quarrel in the family i.e. a hungry man is an angry man.

↓ Poverty can force parents to take their children to work for long hours on gardens, grazing animals or sending children to vend food stuffs like oranges, roasted maize, etc. this is a form of domestic violence.

Poverty can result into infidelity whereby the mother or wife can indulge in sex relations with other men in order to release money for home needs. This will cause fighting between her and the husband hence domestic violence.

Poverty will cause frustration in the family, the male parent may resort to alcoholism which is a resource for quarrels and fighting in homes

Poverty may make the parents incapable of providing entertainment such as TV to make the children busy. The children will easily pick quarrels and fight over trivial matters when they are idle.

Other causes of domestic violence are as follows:

Bad habits such as witchcraft and night dancing. In case one of the partners has any of the habits, it will result into misunderstandings and quarrels hence domestic violence.

Drug abuse. If any one of the members of the family consumes drugs such as alcohol, marijuana or opium, his/her sense of judgment will be impaired and he/she can fight, quarrel or beat someone over a small issue.

Undisciplined children. There are children who are naturally undisciplined. He/she will continue committing offences such as fighting even after punishment.

Frustration in form of bareness, impotence, sickness or failed marriage. Such people may express their frustration by quarreling, fighting or beating up children.

Religious differences. When the husband and wife belong to different religions, misunderstandings may crop up from time to time. A wife who becomes very close to a man of her religious denomination may be mistaken by her husband to be in sexual relations with that man. This can result into quarrels and fights hence domestic violence.

Marriages that are forced or accidental or early can result into domestic violence. For example, marriage which is forced will mean the husband does not love the wife. A misunderstanding on a trivial issue will easily result into a quarrel or fight hence domestic violence.

Cultures such as wife inheritance can also result into domestic violence. Some women may not live happily in such a family and will easily pick a quarrel from the husband or other members. This is because the marriage was not by her choice.

Polygamy is also a cause for domestic violence. Resources will be shared and will be in shortage. The husband may inadvertently allocate more resources to one family than the other. This will result into jealous and quarrels hence domestic violence.

4. "Colonialism in Africa sowed seeds for its own destruction". Discuss.

Definition: Colonialism is a situation where foreign powers conquered and took over the political, economic and social control of indigenous people. It was mainly Britain, France, and Germany that dominated the takeover of African states.

Colonialism sowed seeds for its own destruction in the following ways; -

The colonial powers taught their languages to Africans. This was meant to facilitate their administration of colonized African territories as the languages would be used by local interpreters in issuance of instructions in the day today running of the colonized people. Unfortunately, when political parties were formed, the languages were used in decampaigning the colonial masters. For example, the Uganda People's Congress leader, used English to mobilize party leaders in other parts of the country who in turn sensitized their people on the need to gain independence

Through formal education introduced by the colonial masters such as Britain, people learnt to read and write. They were able to read and get information on how oppressed people in other parts of the world had organized themselves to gain freedom. They used the knowledge to organize and resist colonial rulers

Colonialists also sowed seeds of destruction by practicing apartheid. For example, in South Africa, the white minority rule set up better educational, health, and theatre facilities for the whites than for the blacks. This angered the Africans and they resisted colonial rule until it was defeated by 1994.

There was also poor handling of Africans when it came to implementation of some programmes. For instance, people were flogged for failing to pay taxes. This caused resentment and struggle against colonialism. For example, one of the causes of the Maji-Maji uprising of 1905-1907 in Tanganyika was mistreatment of people when collecting taxes.

In many cases, the taxes were disproportionate and made the population very poor e.g. the Nama-Herero rebellion in Namibia 1904-1907 was partly due to high taxation which impoverished the population.

During the Second World War, the colonial powers recruited Africans as soldiers to go and serve in the war. At the end of the war, African soldiers came back with the experience that they used to fight the colonial masters. In the war, they noticed the Europeans being killed and learnt that the white man was not invincible, and could be defeated. This gave them courage and determination to challenge colonial rule. Therefore, colonialism sowed seeds for its own destruction.

When the colonial powers took over Africa, they introduced cash crops and built industries where local people were employed. Africans were thus economically empowered to have some extra money which they used to purchase weapons to resist colonial rule, hence colonialism sowed seeds for its destruction.

However, much as colonialism sowed seeds for its own destruction, there were other factors that sowed seeds for the destruction of colonialism as shown below; -

The role played by nationalists such as Mahatma Gandhi of India, Gandhi was committed to Indian Independence, full independence of Egypt and had commitment to African independence. He started a non-violent independence movement against British rule in South Africa. He therefore contributed to the acceptance of the whites to grant independence to South Africa in 1994.

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514, (also known as the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), provided for the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The declaration characterized foreign rule as a violation of human rights and called for the end of colonial rule. The UN also imposed economic and diplomatic sanctions against countries practicing colonialism such as South Africa. This factor was instrumental in planting seeds for destruction of colonialism.

The OAU was formed in 1963. It was dedicated to the eradication of all forms of colonialism and white minority rule. Many countries such as Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique got material, financial and moral support of the OAU during their struggle to defeat colonialism.

The USA and the USSR supported decolonization of Africa.

5. Explain the causes of abortion and suggest ways of addressing the problem?

2 Definition: Abortion is the termination or forceful expulsion or removal of the foetus/ unborn pregnancy from the womb.

The factors that cause abortion are as follows:

Parental negligence or lack of parenting and guidance. Many children grow up without parenting and guidance, so they develop vices like lack of respect for humanity. So when they become pregnant they may end up aborting because they don't want to bear and look after children.

Permissiveness. Many parents can tolerate bad habits from their children. Girls become pregnant and even abort because they know their parents will not hold them responsible.

Ignorance or lack of sensitization. Many girls risk to abort because they don't know the dangers of abortion. Many of them die in the process of abortion; this is because parents don't sensitize them.

Intolerant parents. Some parents are not willing to accommodate their daughters the moment they become pregnant. They warn them in advance that the day they become pregnant, they should never step at home. The girls as a result end up aborting.

Corruption due of lack of medical ethics. It is illegal by Ugandan law to abort or to aid abortion; but medical doctors are paid colossal amounts of money and they end up facilitating the girls to abort.

Weakness in enforcing the law on abortion. Girls repeatedly abort without anybody reporting the matter. Other girls copy the practice because they know they will not be apprehended.

Poverty or fear of responsibility. Many girls/women abort because they are not ready to take up the responsibility of raising the child. Quite often the girls are poor and cannot afford resources to raise the child.

Unplanned or unwanted pregnancy. Some women become pregnant accidentally or through ignorance. They engage into relationships with boys for sexual pleasure but end up becoming pregnant. So they end up aborting because they are not prepared to raise the child.

In some instances, women get pregnant as a result of rape and are not willing to bear a child hence resort to abortion.

Ways of addressing the problem of abortion:

The police should work with the community to enforce the law so that perpetrators are always apprehended and produced before the courts of law for prosecution.

The masses should be sensitized about the dangers/risks of pregnancy and abortion so that cases of abortion can be reduced.

Sex education to girls should be promoted so that girls are aware of the consequences of sex relations.

Government should emphasize the use of contraceptives to avoid unwanted pregnancy that results into abortion.

Government to set up more poverty reduction programs such as the Parish Development Model. Corrupt medical officers who aid abortion should be arrested and prosecuted so that they desist from the practice.

6. Examine the merits and demerits of privatizing public enterprises in Uganda.

Definition: Privatizing public enterprises means transferring ownership, management and control of the government sector to the private sector.

The merits of privatizing public enterprises in Uganda are as follows;

There is increased output hence economic growth. Privatized firms become more efficient, greater volumes of goods and services are produced leading to economic growth in Uganda.

High government revenue is realized. Private enterprises generate revenue to the government. This revenue is used by the government to finance her development programs in a country.

There is widened consumer choice due to production of a variety of commodities. After privatization more private enterprises are engaged in production; as a result, a variety of goods and services are produced which widens choice of consumers. This in turn creates better standards of living for the people.

It results into reduced expenditure by the government. After privatization, the government reduces its expenditures in form of subsidies which it used to give to the formerly inefficient government owned public enterprises (now under private ownership). This helps to reduce government deficit budget.

It reduces dependence on imports due to increased local production. Privatized enterprises produce goods which were formerly imported into a country. This creates economic independence thereby reducing on imports from other countries.

There is increased investment by foreigners who have bought public enterprises. This helps to boost foreign investment leading to greater capital inflows in Uganda. The foreign investors produce more goods and services in Uganda. This results into higher economic growth.

Results into improved quality of output. Privatized enterprises always compete among themselves. This stiff competition stimulates production of high quality goods in order to capture a wider market. Likewise, as firms compete they endeavor to use better production techniques. This results into production of more quantity of goods and services.

It gives rise to improved skills among workers. Privatized enterprises undertake to finance the training of the employees to equip them with better skills. This is done on job training programs or in service training. After acquiring better skills, workers become more efficient at executing tasks in private enterprises. This breeds greater efficiency in private enterprises.

It helps to reduce inflation (as a result) of producing more goods and services

However, privatizing public enterprises has the following demerits;

There is increased consumer exploitation. Private entrepreneurs are always profit motivated and therefore sometimes exploit consumers through overcharging, selling underweight goods, selling adulterated or fake products etc

It results into unemployment in the short run. Shortly after privatization, firms undergo (embark on) reorganization. This involves reducing operation costs by downsizing the labour force. This results into loss of jobs hence creating unemployment in the short run.

It leads to increased foreign control of the economy. Some public enterprises are divested to foreign investors who may gain more economic power in the country. This economic power makes them to pressurize government to grant tax holidays and other investment incentives.

It leads to income inequality/disparity in the country. This is where state enterprise is being sold to a few rich investors. Business enterprises in the country are controlled by a few rich private investors who enjoy higher business gains and the majority of the citizens remain poor.

It also promotes production of specific goods and production of some vital goods is reduced. They put emphasis on profit taking and therefore ignore the production of essential goods which used to be provided to the public by the state enterprises. For example, private investors may not undertake investment in essential services like providing for garbage collection in towns because of low commercial gains from that business.

Industrial exploitation of resources leading to environmental degradation. Industrial activities of privatized enterprises result into environmental hazards like water and air pollution, encroaching on wetlands to construct industries (these are costs to society).

Profit repatriation due to investment being in the hands of foreigners. Foreign private investors who buy public enterprises usually repatriate the profits got to their mother countries. This has a disadvantage of reducing the investment multiplier effects hence slowing down the development process.

Resentment of government by the public who have not appreciated the benefits that arise out of the privatization program. They regard privatization as selling off vital state assets to benefit government officials and or politicians. Therefore, they have spoken and written negatively about it using the available public media. This breeds resentment of government in power by masses.

Losses are incurred due to under valuation, high costs of advertising the enterprises which are being privatized, heavy expenses to maintain staff in the privatization unit etc.

Privatization is likely to complicate planning in the economy because it puts a large part of the economy outside direct government control. (There is a big sector over which government has /minimal control). Government may not easily influence decisions in the big private sector which it created after privatization of public enterprises.

What challenge has government met while privatizing public enterprises?

- Corruption within the privatization unit
- Opposition from the public due to ignorance
- Poor valuation of enterprises which resulted into losses
- Poor state of the enterprises making it hard to sell them
- Under developed capital markets
- Political sabotage
- Poverty among nationals hence forcing the government to sell the enterprises to foreigners
- High cost of the process
- Un scrupulous buyers
- Small market which tended to discourage potential buyers.
- Political instability
- Ideological difference.

6. Discuss the role of science and technology in the development of Uganda.

Definition 1: Science is the systematic study and application of knowledge about the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world obtained by observation, measurement, and analysis of phenomenon and testing of findings.

Definition 2: Technology is the application of scientific knowledge, equipment and methods in industrial and practical production.

The role played by science and technology in the development of Uganda can be explained as follows:

Science and technology has led to the establishment of industries for manufacturing and production of goods such as textiles, food items, tractors, and watches leading to an improved standard of living.

People can live in better housing facilities using of industrial products such as iron roves, iron, bars and tiles. These houses are strong and cannot be easily broken into by thieves.

The invention of computers has resulted into better storage, transmission of information in the place of the postal services; maintaining volumes of books and records is no longer necessary as information can be stored electronically.

Through science and technology domestic utensils such as flat irons, beds, flasks, electric kettles have been manufactured. This is an improved standard of living.

Science and technology has facilitated the harness of power and energy sources like solar, Hydro Electric Power, bio gas and nuclear energy, to supplement other energy sources such as fire wood. This has boosted sectors that use power to run such as industries. Power is also used for domestic use.

There is use of sources of harnessed energy such as solar, hydro, biogas, nuclear energy etc. they are being used alongside wood fuel energy.

Science and technology has boosted security through the invention and manufacture of war planes, guns and ammunition to monitor and hit insurgents in the nation or bring war to aggressive nations. Security cameras have also been placed in strategic places to facilitate the monitoring of security within the country.

The use of electricity and solar as sources of fuel, means a lot about environmental conservation and tourism. The need to fell trees for provision of fire wood has reduced.

Science and technology has equipped people with knowledge to have better lives through living on a balanced diet which provides all the nutrients needed to keep a person healthy.

There has been an improvement in the transport and communication sector through the use of vehicles and phones. This means that people can move comfortably and reach their destinations in time. Information can be sent on phone from one place to another in a very short time. This means an improved standards of living.

There has been improvement in health and sanitation through the manufacture of medicine such as quinine, technology such as x-rays, the use of bio digester to manage human waste and avoid transmission of germs.

However, there are also negative effects of science and technology.

There has been manufacture of counterfeit items (bicupuli) such as medicine, electronics, textiles, etc. which have resulted into consumption of sub-standard goods.

The use of technology such as phones has promoted insecurity. Phones have used to coordinate the murder or kidnap of people and robbing them of property.

Advancement in technology has resulted into manufacture of more deadly and destructive weapons, intensified war, resulting into heavy casualties, destruction of property and displacement of many people.

The use of transport facilities such as cars and aero planes, is associated with accidents due to mechanical breakdown or over speeding by drivers and pilots. People have been killed or maimed as a result.

The use of science and technology has led to destruction of the environment as huge stretches of land are cleared to set up industries. Trees are important in the modification of climate.

The use of computer technology is dangerous because people who are exposed to the computer for so long develop eye complications and cancer.

The use of technology such as television promotes laziness because those who watch movies become obsessed and become reluctant to perform other productive tasks more especially the youth.

2008

1. Examine the causes of Terrorism in the world today. What steps can be taken to reduce this problem?

Definition. Terrorism is the carrying out of horrific acts by individuals or groups of individuals e.g. the bombing of the Pan American World Airways air craft over Lockerbie town in Scotland in 1988 which resulted into the death of 243 passengers, attacks on a secondary school in Kasese in Uganda

Political discontent; for insistence the Lord's Resistance Army led by Joseph Kony conducted terror by cutting peoples' limbs, killed people in refugee camps etc. as a means to discredit government and gain political capital.

Religious fanaticism where a religious group wants to take power and impose a religious belief on the whole population e.g. al Qaeda whose goals include fighting the United States and its allies and overthrowing régimes it deems "non-islamist."

Racial discrimination is a cause of terrorism in the world. The 2020 murder of a black man called George Floyd by police in Minneapolis in USA, was clearly racist and terrorist. Attacks on Palestinians like the killing of an Al-Jazeera TV journalist called Shireen by Israel police in May 2022 was a racist attack of Jews against Palestinians.

When there is a breakdown of law and order, it becomes easier for gangs to stage and attack people. For example, after the fall of President Siad Bare in 1991, Somalia became ungovernable and terrorist groups like al Shabab intensified killing of people in Somalia and beyond.

The effect of drug lords or drug barons exacerbates the terror problem. These are the leaders of drug cartels who target law enforcement agencies. For example, Rafael Carol Quintero also known as "the narco of narcos" was behind the killing of a United States drug enforcement agent in 1985.

Terrorism is also caused by personal reasons based on the physiological state of mind. In Uganda, in 1998 Alinaitwe killed an American citizen called Cecilia Goetz, at Hotel Equatorial in Kampala without any clear reason.

Social economic conditions can cause people to involve in terrorist actions. For example, in 1994, the Ogoni people of the oil rich Niger Delta in Nigeria killed four Ogoni chiefs as a reaction against their lack of action against their exploitation and marginalization by government and the Shell Development Company of Nigeria Limited damage to the environment as it carried out oil mining in the Niger Delta.

(b) The following steps can be taken to reduce the problem;

- The government should implement the law against terror.
 - There should be international cooperation in efforts to stop terrorism.
 - Government should ensure political tolerance by government.
 - The use of round table talks between countries suspecting each other to harbour terrorists.
 - Promote economic development programmes.
 - Religious organizations and the United Nations and regional bodies should encourage reconciliation among different parties
 - Black listing states that promote terrorism.
 - Imposing economic sanctions on states sponsoring terrorism.

2. "The struggle for gender equality has not improved the status of women in Uganda". Discuss.

Definition: Gender equality is the concept of giving male and female persons same opportunity and consideration in the social, political and economic affairs of a given country.

The struggle of gender equality has not improved the status of women in Uganda in the following ways;

Some traditional practices continue to discriminate against women.

Some employers still regard some jobs to be exclusively for men and others for women e.g. most of the drivers are men.

The struggle of gender equality is only known by educated people who live in towns. Therefore, it has had little impact in the rural areas and among the uneducated persons.

Government is reluctant to support the cause for gender equality.

Girl child education is undermined by the attitude of parents especially in rural areas. They still regard a girl as a creature for marriage rather than education.

The problem of poverty still affects the majority of the women and they remain dependent on men. They cannot promote values such as education.

The insistence for payment of dowry in society means that women are still regarded as property of men and hence may not make independent decisions.

The laws of Uganda benefit the men more than the women. For example, a man can marry more than one woman and it will look normal; but a woman who attempts to do it will be seen as adulterous.

The gender uniqueness also undermines the movement for gender equality. For example, examining bodies like UNEB do not accept females to report for marking of national examinations when they are pregnant or breast feeding.

There are some duties which are still regarded by the community to be for women exclusively e.g. cooking, washing utensils, sweeping of houses. This wears down women and reduces their life expectancy.

Notwithstanding the above challenges and limitations, the struggle for gender equality has to some extent improved the status of women in Uganda as explained below;

Through the Universal Primary Education and the Universal Secondary Education programmes, more girls have attained basic education and reduced the gap between female and male children, attending and graduating from primary and secondary schools. In fact, in some schools, girls are more than boys in terms of population.

There is an increased number of professionals both in government and private sectors serving as doctors, teachers, accountants etc. partially due to the incentive (1.5 points) that has enabled more females to join and graduate from higher institutions of learning.

The 1995 constitution of Uganda provided special representation of women in parliament and district councils. There are female MPs representing every district in the national parliament. We also have women councilors at every district and every sub county.

Laws have been put in place to protect women against discrimination e.g. the domestic relations bill, the inheritance law, the age of consent etc

Government has been appointing more women to serve as ministers and heads of government agencies. For example, Mrs. Alupo Jessica and Mrs. Nabbanja Robinah and Jenipher Bamuturaki as Vice President, Prime Minister and Chief Executive Officer of Uganda Airlines respectively

Organizations such as the Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA- Uganda), Forum for African Women Educationists in Uganda (FAWE) and Action for Development(ACFODE) have come up to provide legal services and education support to women.

More women have been supported in business through financing by government

3. To what extent is the government policy of making science subjects compulsory viable?

Definition: Science subjects are disciplines which provide knowledge through experiments, observations, analysis and conclusions about matter and forces around man i.e. Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.

The government policy of making science subjects is viable in the following easy:

Every learner gets exposed to some basic scientific knowledge on practical matter for example washing with soap in case chemicals spill over your hands or face.

Changing the negative attitude that science subjects cannot be done. This is to enable government realize adequate man power required in sectors such as manufacturing, food processing, etc.

Production of science based professionals such as doctors, engineers, researchers, etc.

To promote technological advancement through scientific research and knowledge for example genetically improved seeds, banking school fees using mobile phones instead of lining up in long queues as the bank

To cope with global trends in ICT and military science.

Inadequate and unequal distribution of facilities such as laboratories, chemicals and equipment.

To some extent the policy is not viable in the following ways not viable because of the following reasons:

Corruption in terms of diversion of resources, stealing of resources meant to support sciences.

Lack of funds to sustain the policy for instance building classrooms, buying equipment.

The system of education is theoretical and examination oriented and does not provide practical skills.

Lack of adequate or competent personnel such as teachers, laboratory technicians to sustain the policy.

4. Account for the negative attitude towards taxation in Uganda.

Definition: Taxation is a process whereby the government raises revenue through compulsory payments from individuals or companies, businesses or organizations such taxes are; VAT, property tax, capital gains tax.

The reasons for the negative attitude towards taxation are as follows;

- ❖ People detest the method of collection which can be humiliating for example hand cuffing or closing of business premises in the presence of on lookers.
- ❖ Some taxes are disproportionate so that small business may be charged high tax and this discourages payment.
- ❖ Sometimes people see no value for the taxes. For example, garbage in urban centres may pile up and stink while the urban authorities remain indifferent.
- ❖ Some of the revenue collected is be embezzled and used by the government administrators in charge. This creates resentment in society.
- ❖ There is lack of sensitization of the population on the value of taxes. Some people therefore do not pay due to ignorance.
- ❖ Many people are poor. They may not afford to pay the taxes

- ❖ Taxation reduces people's disposable income. People tend to spend money for needs that appeal directly to them such as food, medicine and school fees and are reluctant to pay to government.

However, the negative attitude towards taxation in Uganda can be changed in the following ways;

- ❖ Government should educate and sensitize the masses on the value of taxation. The tax paid should be
 - ❖ proportional to the income or business so that it is progressive rather than regressive
 - ❖ People who embezzle revenue collected should be prosecuted and be forced to pay back
 - ❖ Government should initiate more poverty eradication programmes so that people raise income that can be taxed.
- ❖ Encourage the tax collectors to use more friendly styles of collecting revenue.

5. "Money is the root cause of evil." Discuss.

Definition: Money can be defined as the medium of exchange for goods and services

Money causes evil in the following ways;

- It is the greed of money that leads people to embezzle funds that is meant to be for provision for social services
- The struggle to get money encourages thieves to break into houses to steal property that they can sell.
- The need for money encourages young girls to engage in prostitution
- When one lends out money and the borrower does not pay back, this may result in quarrels or conflict hence evil.
- People's greed makes them fight among themselves for property, land, to get more money.
- The love for money makes people to sacrifice fellow human beings to Satan
- People engage in human trafficking to sell human beings to get money.
- However, apart from money, there are other causes of evil.
- Alcohol and other drugs when consumed make victims lose sense and they end up committing evil such as fighting and killing.
- Mental problems such as insanity also make victims commit crimes such as stoning and raping.
- Sorcerers or wizards can use magical powers to harm other people
- Chauvinistic leaders who believe they are powerful and want to conquer the rest e.g. President Vladimir Putin of Russia who invaded Ukraine killed people and destroyed property.
- Religious fundamentalists such as al Qaeda and Hamas who want to conquer the world and impose Islamic principles end up killing to achieve their objectives
- By nature, human beings want to harm others, e.g. somebody lets lose his livestock onto a neighbour's garden so that their crops are eaten up.

6. To what extent has industrialization contributed to environmental degradation in Uganda?

Definition 1: Industrialization is the establishment of manufacturing plants, factories or mills to process raw materials into finished products.

Definition 2: Environmental degradation is the decline in the quality and characteristics of man and his surroundings such as flora and fauna, air, land.

Industrialization has contributed to environmental degradation in Uganda in the following ways:

Pollution of air through emission of gases by factories. Such gases like carbon monoxide and Sulphur dioxide react with water in the atmosphere to form acid rains that corrodes house, rooves, and iron sheets.

Grading of land (leveling) leads to the removal of top soil from the area where the industry is to be established. Such land can no longer be used for agriculture thus affecting production.

Industrialization also leads to noise pollution from factories, industries, automobile etc. which irritates some people.

Poor disposal of non-bio gradable materials such as plastics and polythene which makes the environment unpleasant or irritating to live in. It promotes the eye sore sight.

Plastic materials such as straws and plastic bottles when thrown into lakes and streams contribute into rising water levels and flooding which affects human life.

Industrial products such as oil oil chemicals from factories when deposited into water are harmful to aquatic life such as fish.

Deforestation using power saws leads to massive destruction of forests which are important in rain formation. Amount of rain to support animal and plant life reduces leading to reduced productivity hence environmental degradation.

Clearance of marginal lands such as swamps to set up industries leads to the destruction of the natural habitat of creatures like birds hence environmental degradation.

However, there are other causes of environmental degradation, apart from industrialization as discussed below;

The use of firewood for cooking means the cutting down of trees and when the policy for cut and plant is not employed, there will be shortage of wood fuel and strain on the population to move further distances to look for fire wood hence environmental degradation.

The use of poor farming methods such as slash and burn means the killing of the vital nitrogen fixing bacteria. This causes a decline in crop productivity hence environmental degradation.

Natural calamities and pests and diseases that destroy crops and kill livestock. This reduces productivity hence environmental degradation.

Poor disposal of waste like garbage can result into outbreak of diseases such as cholera.

Encroachment on game parks means some plant and animal species may become extinct or reduce in number so that the people that will be interested in visiting the game parks in future for leisure, study or research will end up missing the opportunity.

Increased population has meant that some people move to encroach on marginal lands such as swamps to carry out agriculture. Yet swamps and forests act as climate modifiers. Clearing marginal lands leads to reduced rain totals hence low plant and animal productivity and thus environmental degradation.

2007

88

1. Account for the occurrence of Military Coups in Africa. Suggest measures that should be taken to minimize coups in Africa.

Definition: A military coup is a sudden violent seizure of state power by armed forces.

The causes of military coups in Africa are as follows;

Undemocratic governance or long stay in power or dictatorship also causes coups. For example, in 2020, Alpha Conde President of Guinea Bissau amended the constitution so that he could stand for elections for a third term. This contributed to his ouster in the September 2021 military coup.

Economic stagnation due to mismanagement or poverty among the masses has also contributed to coups in Africa. For example, the April 2019 coup d'état against President Omar al Bashir of Sudan. The Sudanese economy performed poorly because of economic sanctions that were imposed by the United States against Bashir for many years. In 2017, most of the sanctions were lifted but this did not help much because the country had lost most of its oil fields when South Sudan became independent in 2011. The economic conditions degenerated so much and in 2019 cuts in bread and fuel subsidies sparked demonstrations in the country that prompted the Army to take over power.

Ambition and greed for power has also been a cause for coups in Africa. Even when the economic sector is running well and there is law and order, ambitious characters take power. For example, President Sankara of

Burkina Faso, had initiated economic and social policies that shifted away from dependence on foreign aid towards greater use of the country's own resources to build schools, health clinics and public works. His sweeping vision and practical reform had won him admirers within Burkina Faso and across Africa. But greed for power from a combination of domestic opposition groups and factions within his own government and the army led to his assassination in 1987.

General insecurity in the country and failure by government to bring about law and order leads to coups in Africa. For example, 2020 Malian coup d'état that led to the overthrow of Mali President Boubacar Keita was a result of failure of his government to control attacks on civilians by militant islamist organizations such as al Qaeda and ISI.

External influence also explains the occurrence of coups in Africa. For example, Britain supported the 1971 coup against Obote in Uganda in 1971. At the Common Wealth Heads of States conference in 1971 in Singapore, British Prime Minister, Edward Heath, told African leaders that some of them would not return to their countries. Shortly after, officials of the Foreign Affairs office in Singapore took a note to Obote informing him that he had been overthrown by his own army. Suffice it to note that Obote had been a vocal opponent of British continued sell of arms to apartheid South Africa despite a United Nations arms embargo against the racist white minority rule. Also, President Hissene Habre was brought to power in Chad in 1982 with external influence. He was supported by France and the United States who provided training, arms and financing throughout his rule due to his opposition to the Libyan leader Muamar Ghaddafi.

The unprofessional conduct of the army has also resulted into military coups. Armies in Africa, including key military posts, are normally dominated by the ethnic group or tribe of the president to serve the interest of the latter rather than whole nation. This practice makes armed forces to pity one against another. For example, in 1987, there were allegations of an ethnically charged coup plot in Mauritania. In Chad, the secret Police known as the Documentation and Security Directorate (DDS) tortured opponents to President Hissene Habre 1982-1990. Torture methods included burning the body of the detainee with in incandescent objects, spraying gas into their eyes, ears and

nose, forced swallowing of water and forcing the mouths of detainees around the exhaust pipes of running automobiles. Habre's government also periodically engaged in ethnic cleansing against groups such as the Sara, Hadjera and the Zaghawa killing and arresting group members en masse when it was perceived that their leaders posed a threat to the regime. He was overthrown by Idris Derby, a Zaghawa army commander in 1990.

The following measures should be taken to minimize coups in Africa;

There should be democratic governance through respect of the constitution and rule of law. For example, elected leaders should avoid manipulating their citizens to allow them third term in offices and removal of age limits so that their subjects can have a chance to elect alternative leaders to create new hope.

Leaders should carry out economic recovery programmes to alleviate poverty that is one of the reasons for coups. For example, the coup against Bashir on 11th April 2019 began in December 2018 when a series of demonstrations broke out in several cities due to dramatically rising costs of living and deterioration of the country's economy but in January 2019 the protests shifted attention from economic matters to calls of resignation for Bashir.

Governments should ensure security of people and their property. It is the duty of government to provide security to its people. The Military will take advantage of insecurity to stage coups. For example, failure by President Boubacar Keita of Mali to control attacks on civilians by militant islamist organizations such as al Qaeda and ISI led to his ouster in 2020.

Government should fight corruption so that government officials stop stealing Public funds meant to provide services such as construction of power generating projects, roads and medical care. This will enable the government to ensure service delivery to the people, who can in turn support governments to remain in power.

Sanctions against undemocratic military governments. For example, the Guinea coup against President Alpha Conde in September 2021 was condemned immediately by regional actors and the entire international community, including the United States, the United Nations and African Union. ECOWAS showed strong disapproval towards the coup; suspended Guinea's membership from the regional block and imposed sanctions on the junta regime to reinforce international norms and standards.

Regional integration should be encouraged because it improves regional security as countries form defense agreements. A problem in one county is regarded as a regional problem. In the event of a coup in any one country within the integrated region, the coup makers will be resisted by leaders in the integrated region.

There should be reconciliation with dissidents or exiles. For example, in June 2002 the government of Uganda and the rebel Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF II) signed a formal ceasefire agreement in Yumbe District North Western Uganda with the aim of paving way for political dialogue in West Nile. The two parties agreed to stop all forms of hostility and belligerence. The agreement followed dialogue between the two sides in 1998 and the January 2001 announcement of a general amnesty for those rebels who denounced rebellion and surrendered to the Ugandan authorities.

2. Explain the benefits and challenges of adopting Kiswahili as a national language in Uganda.

Definition: National language is a means of communication legally accepted and agreed upon by people for example Kiswahili in Kenya, Lingala in DRC.

The benefits of adopting Kiswahili as a national language in Uganda are as follows;

It is a neutral independent language and every tribe will retain its identity and pride but will use Swahili to interact with any other person from another tribe.

It will promote unity amongst ethnic groups. A society feels that one is part and parcel of it when he or she speaks their language. Kiswahili will therefore eliminate the communication barrier among people of different tribes, a common language will unite people as they meet and share during entertainments, functions such as parties, weddings, funerals political activities, tours, business ventures, church services, etc.

It will ease communication or interaction. For example, there will not be need for translation when two people from different tribes meet and to need to talk to each other. This will save time for other activities. It will also not inconvenience same one to look for an interpreter.

It will promote internal and international trade. There will not be need to have an interpreter to speak to somebody when you want to discuss business transactions with another person who does not understand your language.

It will promote the Swahili culture as it will be spoken by people in a wider geographical spectrum.

It will enhance regional or national identity among East Africans. Currently, Swahili is spoken by all Kenyans and Tanzanians; Ugandans will also be brought on board and will be identified as Swahili speakers like their counter parts.

It will increase chances of employment as people will be able to work in any community and interact without a communication barrier.

The challenges of adopting Kiswahili as a national language are as follows;

Few people are conversant with the language. Even when it is introduced only a few people will be able to use it to interact.

It is not easy to learn standard Swahili. A few who will learn it will speak and in substandard Swahili.

Many people are biased and hold the language with suspicion. It is associated with repression used by the military to oppress civilians especially members of the opposition, it is also used by criminals to carry out armed robbery.

There is lack of scholastic materials such as text books that can be used to teach Swahili at various levels.

There is shortage of trained manpower to teach the language at all levels of education. It might therefore, require government to hire manpower from other countries which would become expensive.

There is no clear government policy on the matter. Government has not yet come out clearly to start funding the teaching of Swahili.

3. Discuss the factors that have undermined the girl child education in Uganda. How can this problem be addressed?

Definition: Girl Child Education refers to a process by which females' or daughters' minds and characters are developed through instruction at school.

The factors that have undermined girl child education in Uganda include the following;

Inadequate and inappropriate sanitary facilities. Sometimes the girls have got to make queues waiting for a chance to use a toilet and this leads to time wastage. Worse still, in many schools, the toilets are always dirty and some students don't wear shoes. Girls therefore contract infections due to use of filthy facilities.

In some cases, the toilets for boys and girls are next to each other. This may discourage girls and they may choose to stop studying altogether.

Some girls cannot afford sanitary pads. Many of them end up leaving school due to this problem.

There are societies, especially in the rural areas, where they still believe that women can stay without going to school. The few girls who join school drop out before completing and get married.

There is a biased social attitude against educated girls. The less educated or uneducated girls exhibit inferiority complex and rarely interact with them. This defeats one of the aims for education, i.e. promoting unity.

Girls engage into many house hold chores such as preparation of meals, fetching water, collection of fire wood, washing clothes, washing utensils, cleaning the house etc. This leaves them with little time to do class assignments or revision and affects their academic performance.

Poverty or lack of money to take girls to school and maintain them there. The girls lack fees, pocket money, text books, uniform and other items to use to succeed in their studies.

Girls suffer general criticism or insensitive comments such as too fat, too short, high pitched voice, too proud, etc. by teachers; this affects their morale leading to poor performance or abandoning school.

Shortage of schools and vocational training institutions especially in rural schools. Girls have to walk long distances to reach the few schools available; by the time they reach there, they are exhausted. This affects their concentration and performance. Many complete senior four and don't continue for higher education because there are no vocational schools within their locality.

Unwanted pregnancies interrupt the girls' education. Many girls join school but due to factors such as poverty, adolescence, peer pressure, lack of sex education, lack of guidance and counseling and unconducive environment, they end up getting unwanted pregnancies and most of them never come back to school.

Girls' early sexual maturity makes them sexually active early. This factor combined with other factors such as poverty, peer pressure, lack of parental guidance and counseling, bad environment and curiosity leads them to engage in sexual relations which causes pregnancy leading to drop out of school.

Lack of sensitization and awareness of the masses on the value of girls' education. They end up not supporting girls' education in favour of the boys.

The problem can be addressed as follows.

Guidance and counselling should be carried out through professional counselors at school so that girls are educated on issues such as how to avoid unwanted pregnancies.

There should be open talks or straight talks with girls about sexuality. For example, they should be told about how their bodies grow and the changes that occur, how to cope up with such changes so that they can remain in schools and complete their studies.

The school community should be supportive for girls to succeed in education. For example, school administration should carry out routine guidance and counselling, provide adequate and appropriate sanitary facilities such as toilets, bathrooms, incinerators so that girls have convenience and save time for learning.

Parents, guardians and the community should be sensitized or educated on how to raise the girl child including guiding and counseling her, providing her with school requirements and the role an educated girl can play in the community. This will improve their attitude towards girl child education.

Girls who become pregnant should be allowed to continue their education in school, but with special arrangements, for example they should be told to commute from their homes and not to breast feed their babies from school.

The parents should embrace Universal Primary Education and Secondary Education and send all their girls to school so that they benefit from free education like the boys.

The government should provide vocational education at all levels including primary, secondary and tertiary institutions so that learners are equipped with practical skills and become professionals such as: mechanics, electricians, carpenters, crafts men and women, metal fabricators etc.

Parents should take advantage of existing affirmative action on the girl child such as bursaries and sponsorships by non-governmental organizations. This will enable them attain skills necessary in the job market so that they can become self-reliant and contribute to national development.

Stringent and water tight measures or laws should be put in place to deal with defilers. At the moment, many men defile girls but cases are settled out of court secretly between the parents of the defiler and the girl who has been defiled. In other instances, parents of the girl simply don't take any measures and the girl drops out of school.

Poverty alleviation programmes should be put in place so that parents can realize adequate funds to pay for the education of their daughters. At the moment, many girls are out of schools because parents don't have money to pay for their school requirements. Even the USE and UPE government programmes are not free and learners including girls are required to pay money.

4. Explain the causes of brain drain in Uganda. How can the problem be solved?

Definition: Brain drain is the departure or exodus or massive out flow of highly skilled professionals. The causes of brain drain in Uganda are as follows;

Unemployment and underemployment due to limited capacity to absorb newly qualified staff. This is because government does not have enough funds to recruit new staff. Even the private sector owning businesses such as factories, health centers, pharmacies and schools have a limited capacity. So the rest of the qualified staff who cannot get employed leaves the country to get jobs in other countries.

Unconducive political climate or wars also forces people to go and work in other countries. There are individuals who are employed as engineers, doctors, teachers, writers, journalists who are active politically and critical of the government; so they leave the country to get jobs in other countries for fear of being arrested because of criticizing the government.

There is a high level of corruption in Uganda. Service providers such as contractors normally have to pay bribes or kickbacks in order to qualify to get contracts. This reduces their net profits. So when such contractors get a chance or opportunity and can get contracts in less corrupt nations, they go and hence promoting the brain drain problem.

The ageing population in Western Europe and America has also contributed to brain drain in Uganda. Many Ugandans leave their country to go and take up jobs in those countries where the working age population is small and there are job opportunities available.

Ugandan professionals migrate and go to work in other countries with better education systems so that they can enroll their children in institutions in those countries where their children will graduate and get employment more readily than in Uganda.

Professionals also leave Uganda and go to work in other countries with better standards of living such as good roads, regular power supply, better accommodation and advanced technology such as robots so that they can enjoy life more meaningful than in Uganda.

Professionals also leave Uganda and go to other countries, especially developed countries, to pursue higher studies in their well facilitated universities. In some cases, Ugandans get a chance to go for further studies under scholarship schemes for post graduate studies offered by developed nations to developing nations such as Uganda.

The influence of social ties also drives professionals to leave Uganda to go and work in other nations. There are some Ugandans with partners (wives or husbands), friends and relatives working in other nations. People with such linkages may leave to go and live with people they are socially close to.

Lack of patriotism also causes brain drain in Uganda. There are many Ugandans who have been educated on state sponsorship but once they get an opportunity to go and work in another country where they can enjoy better living standards, better salaries, or chances of further education, they take up the opportunity immediately and have no feeling for their country. Professionals such as doctors have left Uganda and are working in other countries like South Africa, the United States or United Kingdom, while many Ugandans die due to absence of qualified doctors to take care of their ailments.

The limited access to healthcare also drives many Ugandans to leave the country and go and work in other countries. There are several health issues that Uganda cannot handle satisfactorily such as, heart diseases, cancer etc. They can be handled better in those countries hence brain drain.

The problem of brain drain can be solved in the following ways;

Economic recovery programmes such as Parish Development Model, should be embraced by the population or people should diversify economic activities so that they reap more incomes to provide for their needs; this will reduce the need to go out of Uganda.

The country should invest in industrial and technological development which will lead to creation of many manufacturing or processing plants to create direct employment in form of chief executive officers, drivers, supervisors, doctors, welders, etc. The availability of such job opportunities will reduce on the problem of brain drain.

The conditions of service should be improved such that workers are provided with better salaries, housing allowances, transport allowances, medical allowances, etc. to motivate professionals to remain and work in Uganda.

Government should come up with sensitization programmes so that people can appreciate the need to stay in Uganda and work to develop their country rather than going abroad and working for other countries.

The government should crackdown on corruption so that public officers such as ministers and politicians who ask for bribes and kickbacks that discourage investors are arrested. Money will be

saved and industries, health centres, schools, factories, etc. will be set up to create more employment opportunities hence unemployment and in turn reduce brain drain.

The education system should be reformed so that it creates more job opportunities. People should graduate and be able to get jobs out of self-employment rather than searching for jobs outside Uganda.

The government should encourage population control through marriage policy and family planning so that the population growth rate can be controlled to match with the economic growth rate. This will reduce the number of professionals who are jobless and seeking to leave the country for employment.

Government should come up with restricted measures against going out of the country so that professionals who are critically required to serve the country are retained. Such professionals include doctors, professors.

5. "Abstinence is the most effective method of curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS in Uganda." Discuss.

Definition: Abstinence is a deliberate or voluntary stopping or refraining from all sexual interactions or relationships e.g. heterosexual or homosexual relations.

Abstinence is the most effective method of curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS in Uganda because of the following reasons;

Most of the HIV/AIDS cases arise from sexual intercourse. It means that abstinence will provide the best protection against the possibility of acquiring HIV/AIDS.

Those couples who have HIV/AIDS will no longer engage in sexual relations and therefore no more children will be born with HIV that leads to AIDS.

It is cheap or costless or affordable by everyone. There is no need to buy any medicine or protective gears to implement abstinence.

It helps in protecting and promoting moral values such as virginity, self-esteem, assertiveness, religious ethics, purity, sanctity and future family stability.

However, apart from abstinence, there are other ways that can be used to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS in Uganda and they include the following;

Being faithful or practicing fidelity. Couples will avoid having sexual relations with other persons to avoid possibility of contracting HIV from them.

Risky cultural practices such as spouse inheritance, tattooing should be avoided or abandoned because HIV/AIDS transmission could take place in case any one of the partners is already infected.

Safe sex such as the use of condoms should be practiced. This will stop HIV transmission among unfaithful partners, married couples and all other persons engaging in sexual relations.

Safe blood transmission should be practiced through screening. This will stop infection of patients from the blood of somebody who is already having HIV.

The Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT) should be practiced so that pregnant mothers infected with HIV don't pass on the virus to their babies during the process of giving birth.

Behavioral change such as avoiding pornography, bad groups, alcoholism and dance should be adopted so that people are not exposed to contract HIV/AIDS.

Sharing of sharp instruments such as razor blades, pins and knives during circumcision should be avoided so that HIV/AIDS is not transmitted in the process.

People should be sensitized and educated so that they become aware that HIV/AIDS is still available and people are dying as a result of infection of the disease. They should be made to know of the ways in which it is contracted and methods that can be used to avoid it.

Clinical circumcision in men should be encouraged. It enables the removal of the foreskin from the male organ because it (foreskin) plays a role in the transmission of the virus that causes AIDS.

6. Should wildlife in Uganda be conserved?

Definition: Wildlife refers to living things (flora and fauna) found in their natural habitat.

Wildlife in Uganda should be conserved for the following reasons;

It provides food such as wild animal meat, fruits, honey and fish; such food stuffs are a source of nutrients such as vitamins, carbohydrates, fats and proteins required by our bodies. These food items supplement domestic food obtained through rearing of animals and birds and growing of crops.

Wild life should be conserved for posterity or to enable persons who will be born in future to grow and enjoy seeing the beautiful animals and plants that will live in our game reserves and parks such as buffaloes, elephants, lions etc.

Wildlife can be used for aesthetic value or to provide environmental beauty. Wild life such as swamps, forests, mountains covered with green grass and animals are pleasant to look at and should therefore be conserved.

Wild life can be used as symbols. For example, the crested crane on Uganda's National Emblem shows that Uganda is a developing country. The Uganda Kob on the Court of Arms shows Uganda's wildlife. The dove shows that Uganda is a peace loving country.

Wild life maintains the ecosystem; animals give off carbon dioxide during the process of respiration. But the carbon dioxide causes global warming by trapping radiated heat from the sun as it leaves the earth. Trees reduce this problem (global warming) by using the carbon dioxide to make their own food which is also consumed by human beings and animals.

Wild life can boost tourism. People come from different parts of the world come to see Uganda's wild animals such as the gorillas in Bwindi, elephants in Murchison Falls National park etc. The tourists pay money to the government which provides goods and services to its people.

Tourism has economic value for the government and for individuals. Individuals work in National parks as wardens, tourist guides, security officers, drivers etc. while the government sells the animals and animal products.

Wild life can be used for study and research purposes. This can be by students who are studying tree species, animal behavior, feeding habits, relationships between different animal species etc.

Some people use wild life to spend their leisure time. They are involved in activities such as hunting, fishing sports etc. Some animals and plants foretell the onset or occurrence of certain events or they act as messengers. For example, during night time the cock's crow indicates that it is about time to wake up and start the new day's work.

Wild life is a source of construction materials such as trees that provide timber, swamps provide materials for making crafts.

Wild life is a source of fuel which can be in form of wood or charcoal. Wood is used to prepare food, it is used in the manufacture of bricks etc.

Wild life contributes to soil fertility. When wood or grass dries and rots, it forms manure that is used by farmers to increase the output. Grass also protects soil from agents of soil erosion such as animals, water or wind. The soils are, therefore, left intact to support crops and pasture that are a source of food for human beings.

However, wild life in Uganda should not be conserved because of the following reasons;

Some animals such as snakes, lions etc. are dangerous to man. Many people worldwide get killed through snake bites and attacks by lions and other wild animals.

Some animals and plants are poisonous. For example, scorpions, wasps, bees can bite and poison human beings with effects such as swelling, headache, fever etc.

The establishment of game parks and reserves leads to the displacement of the human population. They may be forced to settle in less conducive areas than their original homes. In Uganda we have Queen Elizabeth National Park, Murchison Falls National Park and Kidepo Valley National park.

Some animals are pests and vermin. They include caterpillars, baboons, monkeys, elephants. People living in proximity to game parks lose their crops every year when elephants, baboons, chimpanzees encroach on their gardens.

Some animals are hosts of disease carrying organisms. For example, monkeys are known to carry organisms that cause the Ebola disease.

Wild life hinders the development e.g. the construction of roads and power lines through a forest is very expensive because a lot of fuel and heavy machinery have got to be used to uproot the

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1. Examine the factors that have undermined the adoption of a national language in Uganda.

Definition: A national language is a means of communication which is legally accepted and widely used by the majority or greater percentage of the people in a country. Such a language may be indigenous such as Kiswahili in Kenya and Tanzania.

Several factors have undermined adoption of national language in Uganda as explained below:

There is a diversity of languages numbering 52 and ethnic dialects. It becomes very hard to bring all the tribes that use these languages to a round table and make them accept to start speaking or to adopt a new language.

Sectarianism tendencies based on tribe or religion may hinder the adoption of a national language; many people may take pride in speaking their local or tribal language believing that it puts them in a special position and may not want to adopt a language that they will share with other tribes.

Colonial influence facilitated the development of a national language in Kenya and Tanzania as a language for instruction while English was chosen for Uganda. Kiswahili had a lot in common with local dialects in the two countries compared with English which had no linkage with Ugandan languages. It became easier for Kenya and Tanzania to adopt Kiswahili as a national language while Uganda did not make much progress with English.

Educational differences such as the elites versus the non-elites have hindered the adoption of a national language. Many of the elites take pride in speaking English while the non-elites are more comfortable with the use of Kiswahili.

Political trends have not favoured the development of a national language. Various Governments that have come into power have come with different priorities and programmes. Hence there has not been a consistent policy in as far as adopting a national language is concerned the hence lack of a national language in Uganda.

Uganda lacks resources such as human resources to write text books teachers to deliver the curriculum and the funds to pay the teachers who will be implementing the curriculum hence lack of national language.

Political instability and insecurity has affected several government programme. In some cases, resources that could have been used to provide for the development of a national language have been spent on fighting wars such as the war against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF).

2. "Foreign Aid is a necessary evil developing countries." Discuss.

Definition: Foreign aid is assistance given by other countries, organizations, individuals in form of materials, finance, and manpower to the developing countries.

Foreign aid is a necessary evil in developing countries because of the following reasons;

- It is a source of foreign exchange that developing countries lack to purchase goods and pay for services for its people. Goods they include; medicine and medical equipment, text books, vehicles, etc.
- It helps to fill the savings and investment gap where investment requirement is more than the money raised from domestic savings
- Provides manpower or expertise or skilled personnel that the country needs in sectors such as mining, road construction, electronics etc. Aid can also involve training of local manpower.
- Fills the technological gap such as computers, tractors,
- Averts natural calamities that affect the population such as earthquakes, storms and floods. Items could include food, medicine, blankets, and tents through Rescue Missions Teams.
- Alleviates poverty for example construction of houses for the poor through organizations such as Habitat for Humanity. They are able to help low income people build strong houses.
- Developing countries face political instability. This forces them to borrow huge sums of money in order to finance on going wars.
- Foreign aid helps complement government revenue and reduces the burden of taxation on the citizens.

Foreign aid is not a necessary evil in developing countries for the following reasons;

- It perpetuates the debt repayment burden from generation to generation. This leads to reduced investment.
- Excessive foreign aid can destroy the spirit of self-reliance and instead encourage dependence on the donor countries.
- Foreign aid promotes political interference by the donor country in the recipient country. If the recipient country is under military rule, the amount of aid may be restricted and the government asked to prepare the country for a return to civilian rule before more aid is given.

- Part of the foreign aid is tied aid. Up to 30% of foreign aid may be designated as tied aid to specific purchases from the donor country. This forces the recipient country to incur high expenditure on expensive items from the donor country.
- The skilled labour or expatriates who have to be paid highly makes foreign aid expensive.
- A good part of foreign aid is stolen through corruption. Countries which supply foreign aid often benefit those in power first. Government officials including ministers steal the aid. The African Union estimates that 25% of the continent's GDP or 150 billion each year is lost through corruption.
- It promotes cultural pollution such as pornography, homosexuality, and Junk food. Such culture may be promoted by the expatriate workers who may be part of the package.
- Foreign aid perpetuates the debt repayment burden to the current and future generation since part of the national income has to be spent on debt servicing. This denies the nationals of the recipient country some essential services.

3. To what extent is environmental degradation in Uganda, a result of human activities?

Definition: Environmental degradation refers to a reduction or deterioration in value of man's endowments such as trees, land water, air and wild life.

Human activities have caused environmental degradation in following ways:

Settlement on wetlands and other lands for agriculture housing, factories, etc. leads to the destruction of the wetlands. Wetlands give off water in form of vapour into the atmosphere to form clouds that results into rainfall to support plant and animal life. Destruction of swamps also leads to a reduction in rainfall totals.

Industrialization and its products leads to land, water and air pollution. For example, when plastics such as bottles and polythene bags are thrown into water channels, they cause blockage of the channels and flooding during rains. That results into flooding and displacement of human lives.

Deforestation due to lumbering, charcoal burning and agriculture affects the formation of rainfall. Trees give off water vapour through evaporation leading to the formation of clouds, condensation and finally rain is formed to support plants and animal life. Destruction of forests therefore leads to a reduction of rainfall totals and decline in plant and animal productivity.

Mining and quarrying activities such as brick making and excavation of sand destroy the soil structure and it is no longer in its natural set up hence environment degradation.

Noise making machinery e.g. music boxes, construction machines, bombs, war equipment, and automobiles pollute the environment through the irritating noise that they make.

The cementing of graves and use of tiles renders land permanently sealed off for activities such as growing of crops for production of food items hence promoting environmental degradation.

Poor waste disposal such makes the environment unpleasant to look at, this is also called eye sore sight.

Poaching in game parks and game reserves reduces on the attractiveness of the tourist industry as some species can even become extinct. This reduces on the income earned by government.

Depletion of water resources due to over fishing. This arises out of use of inappropriate fishing gears which trap small immature fish so that the productivity reduces while some species get depleted altogether.

Fish poisoning also kills fish indiscriminately as both the young and old are eliminated. Poisoned fish also puts the health of human beings at stake when they consume it.

Poor farming methods such as overstocking and overgrazing leads to the depletion of grass cover and the animals lack pasture to consume. This will lead to the death of some animals. The land becomes unproductive as the top soil is washed away by run off rain water and through wind erosion.

The cutting of trees to facilitate construction of transport infrastructure such as roads, air fields and railways also leads to environmental degradation. Trees are important in the process of rain formation. They give off water vapour through the transpiration process and form rainfall that supports plant and animal life. There is therefore reduced precipitation when the trees are cut leading to low plant and animal productivity hence environmental degradation.

Transfer of flora and fauna into new geographical locations. For example, the water Hyacinth was brought into Lake Victoria from Rwanda through River Kagera. Its presence interferes with the fishing activities because it obstructs movement of fishing boats on the waters. It also suffocates the fish under and they die hence environmental degradation.

However, apart from human activities, there are other factors that causes environmental degradation in Uganda as explained below:

Natural hazards such as volcanic eruptions earthquakes landslides. For example, when landslides occur, they destroy gardens, make roads impassable, destroy property and lead to the death and displacement of people landslides occur in areas such as Bududa, and Bundibugyo in Uganda.

Pests and disease attack crops and animals. For example, Anthrax disease out breaks is very frequent and re-current in Rubirizi district in landing sites along the Kazinga channel in Queen Elizabeth National Park.

Chemical weathering depletes rock material. It causes erosion of rocks building materials mainly through water and the substance dissolved in it. An example of chemical weathering is rust formation which occurs when oxygen reacts with iron to form iron oxide (rust). Rusted materials become susceptible to breakage.

Cyclic climate changes re responsible for floods and drought in desert conditions.

4. What measures has the United National Organization (UNO) taken to resolve under national conflicts?

Definition: International conflicts refer to fights, quarrels or disagreements between two or more nations such as Dr. Congo and Rwanda, Russia and Ukraine, USA and Russia etc.

The United Nations Organization has taken the following measures to resolve international conflicts.

It has imposed economic sanctions against a belligerent nation or a nation that violates the principals of the United Nations Organization. For example, the financial and trade embargo imposed by the United Nations on Iraq in August 1990 following the invasion of Quwait by Iraq to compel the former to withdraw from the latter, to destroy any weapons of mass destruction Iraq might possess and to force her pay war reparation for damages caused by her invasion.

The use of force or military action against a belligerent nation. For example, NATO implemented the military aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement which marked the end of the 1992-1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The NATO intervention was aimed at establishing long term peace during and after the Bosnian war. NATO's intervention began as political and symbolic but gradually involved large scale air 60,000 soldiers of the force.

The UN dispatched a peace keeping mission in war-torn Liberia, Sierra-leone, Lebanon and DR. Congo. The United Nations Organization conducted the United Nations Mission in Sierra leone (UNAMSIL) a peace keeping operation in Sierra Leone from 1999 to 2006. It was to help implement the Lome Peace Accord, an agreement intended to end the Sierra-leonian civil war. It conducted its mandate at the end of 2005. UNAMSIL protected civilians under imminent threats of physical violence.

The United Nations sent a special mission for human rights or political advisors or appointed special envoys. For example, in June 2022, the UN Special Envoy for Congo, Ms Bintu Keita warned of the threat posed by the M23 rebels to the UN peace keeping force charged with protecting civilians in Eastern Congo; she urged the UN Security Council to fully support the regional efforts to diffuse tensions between Congo and Rwanda over M23 rebels and other armed groups that had raised fears of war between neighbouring countries. She also urged Congo and Rwanda to seize the opportunity to resolve their differences at an upcoming summit hosted by Angola's President Joao Laurengo in Rwanda.

Inviting conflicting parties to round table talks. For example, in October 2012 a delegation from the Government of Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement, one of the rebel groups in the Sudanese region of Darfur signed a declaration affirming their commitment to the ongoing peace process there, the immediate cessation of hostilities and the resumption of negotiations to achieve comprehensive settlement of the Darfur conflict. The declaration was signed in Doha, Quarter in the presence of Qatar's Deputy Prime Minister, Ahmed Mahmud and the Acting UN- African Union Joint Chief mediator for Darfur Aichatovu Mindaoudou.

Use of international Courts of Justice to settle disagreement or conflicts. For example, in 1959, it settled a border land dispute between Belgium and the Northlands. There were two disputed plots of land.

Resettling the population affected by war. For example, in 2020, 22,800 refugees departed to resettlement countries with UNCHR's assistance. The largest number of refugees left from Lebanon (4600) followed by Turkey (4000), Jordan (1500), Egypt (1350) and the United Republic of Tanzania 1300.

Setting up of an interim government to restore order e.g. in Haiti.

5. To what extent has the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) influenced cultural values in your community?

Definition 1: Information and communication technology refers to the use of scientific means of conveying messages through computers, television, radios, telephones, printed material etc.

Definition 2: Cultural values are morally accepted norms and practices in society such as style of dress, manners of eating, etc.

Information and communications technology has exposed the population to particular dress codes for particular purposes such as office wear, wedding, graduation etc. the dressing culture is supposed to reflect decency as a value one attaches to a particular occasion. People have also been exposed to a variety of wear they can have for various functions.

Information and communication technology has also taught people on the importance of marriage and how to keep a stable marriage. Programmes have been in place encouraging couples to be faithful to one another, have few children that they can afford to provide necessities. The marriage culture is meant to ensure continuity of the human race. Formal marriage is also a reflection respect by the husband to the wife and her family.

Information and communication technology has provided a variety of entertainment such as music, videos, on television and phones. Music can now be stored easily than before using memory cards, it can be transferred using Bluetooth, and videos can be transferred using WhatsApp. Entertainment as a culture is meant to be a recreational activity.

Information and communication technology has promoted religion as a business; people can send money using phones to pastors and churches. Churches are also advertising using information and communication technology getting more followers and more money. More people can now be reached globally to receive religious sermons. Religion is necessary culture that imparts the values of morality, unity and forgiveness to mention but a few

Information and communication technology has enabled institutions of learning to advertise and recruit learners hence increasing accessibility to education and enabling proprietors to reap a lot of wealth through the media advertisements

Education as a culture inculcates problem solving skills, professionalism and prepares the youth for jobs to enable them to become self-reliant.

Information and communication technology has enabled people to learn and use modern farming methods such as the use of fertilizers, the use of tractors, planting early maturing seeds, and use of improved breeds of poultry and animals. This has led to improved quantity, and quality in agriculture production. Production is a culture that promotes the value of hard work and food security in the production.

Information and communications technology has promoted the funeral business and people are now buried more decently. Those involved in the business have reaped wealth. Funeral rites are performed to show respect for the dead.

Information and communication technology has promoted the health sector as well. Programmes on health have been conducted; one of the comprehensive programmes is Primary Health Care. Good health means one is able to live for as long as possible.

Information and communication technology has enabled leaders to present programmes that encourage people to engage in production, to unite and to respond to government programmes. It

has also helped to expose people with the right qualities to emerge arising from the presentations they make.

Information and communications technology has promoted democracy as people with different ideas on social, economic, political, religious ideas freely speak and share over the mass media. However, information and communication technology has also influenced the cultural values negatively;

It has promoted pornography through videos and literature in print media. This has a negative influence on entertainment which is supposed to be for recreation purposes.

It has promoted indecent dressing as some people make presentations in miniskirts that may encourage some members of the population to emulate.

As many people sit for long hours watching and listening to programmes on various media houses, they tend to forget about production hence the vice of laziness.

Information and communication technology can encourage divisionism or conflict in society. Media houses host people or groups of people who can decampaign a given personality especially during political campaigns. This undermines democracy. A bad leader can therefore gain power and fail to mobilize the community towards development.

Information and communication technology has also enabled quack doctors to misinform the community on health issues and even sell drugs that are dangerous to human health. As a result, many people end up failing to respond to their treatment and even die.

Information and communication technology has led to the exploitation of the people. Many parents have sent their children to schools or institutions that use persuasive advertisements only to be disappointed when those schools have poor facilities. Thus children end up joining poorly facilitated schools and fail exams.

Information and communication technology has enabled the proliferation of many religious cults. Some of the leaders of such cults have misguided the population into immorality such as sexual relations with ladies and defrauding the public to pay money so that they can receive healing.

2005

1. To what extent have military government satisfied the aspirations of the masses in post independent Africa?

Definition: A military government is a system of leadership by armed forces through assumption of power by use of arms and rules by decree e.g. the military government of President Idi Amin of Uganda 1971 – 1978.

Military governments have satisfied the aspirations of the masses in post independent Africa in the following ways.

They have discouraged lawlessness through summary executions of culprits for examples Amin killed many Ugandans he suspected to be opponents. Amin used to slaughter petty thieves.

Military governments defend the territorial integrity of the country from external attacks. For example, in 1991 Sudan carried out air raid in Moyo District in Northern Uganda to defend her territorial integrity.

The government of Uganda was also able to defeat the allied democratic force (ADF) operation from DRC and the LRA rebels operating from Sudan.

Military governments do release political detainees after taking power. For example, on Jan 28 1971, three days after General Amin overthrew Milton Obote, he released all political prisoners detained by Obote's government. Approximately 4700 individuals were freed

Military governments allow people who had been exiled to return home. For example, the leaders of the coup in Ghana in 1966 that overthrew President Nkrumah immediately opened the country's borders to allow the return from exile of former opponents of the government.

Military governments restore cultural values and freedoms. For example, Amin returned Mutesa's body in 1971 after the overthrow of Obote and organized a state funeral at KasubiNabulagala while President Museveni restored kingdoms in Uganda.

Military coups offer instant removal from power of bad leaders. For example, on 11 April 2019 Sudanese President Omar al Bashir was overthrown by the Sudanese army after popular protests demanded his departure. The protests had been ongoing since Dec. 2018 when demonstrations broke out in several cities due to rising costs of living and the deteriorating economy.

Indigenization of the economy e.g. Amin declared the economic war in Uganda in 1972. Amin decreed the expulsion of Uganda's Asian community (Indian and Pakistani) and about 50,000 were given 3 months to tie up their affairs and leave the country. By the end of 1972, 5655 farms, ranches and estates had been vacated by the departed Asian community. The abandoned property fell under the custodianship of a new bureaucracy, the Departed Asians Property Custodian Board which allocated houses and business premises to African tenants.

Military governments promote national unity or patriotism. For example, President Abder Nasser (1952-1970) united the people of Egypt, the country witnessed a rapid increase in living standards and ordinary Egyptian citizens enjoyed unprecedented access to housing, education, employment, health care, nourishment and other forms of social welfare.

There were major modernization projects such as the Helwan Steel works and Aswan High Dam and the nationalization of the economy notably the Suez Canal. All the good works of Nasser made people to unite and rally around him.

Military governments encourage infrastructure development. For example, President Abder Nasser carried out modernization projects such as the Helwan steel works and the Aswan High Dam while Muammar Ghadafi launched the Green Revolution in Libya, President Eyadema nationalized the phosphate industry in Togo and this led to increased state revenues. To some extent, however, military governments have not satisfied the aspiration of the masses in post independent Africa in the following ways;

Military governments have not satisfied the aspirations of the masses in post independent Africa because they cling to power; in 1967 for example President Eyadema formed a political party called the Togolese People's Rally and became its president. He was elected to the presidency of Togo under the one party election held in 1979 and 1985. In 1990s, he legalized political parties' surrendered power in 1991 to a transitional government while awaiting elections. He stood under

multiparty system and was re-elected in 1993. In 1998, he started what should have been his final term as per the constitution. But in 2004 the constitution was amended to abolish term limits and Eyadema was re-elected in 2003 amid allegations of electoral fraud.

Military government disenfranchise their nationals (deny them the right to vote). For example, President Samuel Doe of Liberia ruled from 1980-1995, Eyadema 1997-2002.

They carry out extra judicial killings. During Amin's regime, President of Uganda, Makindye prison was notorious for extra Judicial killings and execution of government opponents. Notable among those killed at Makindye Prison were, John Kakonge a former minister of agriculture under Milton Obote, Basil Kiiza Bataringaya was also imprisoned here before his execution in 1972. Benedicto Kiwanka was a Ugandan lawyer who was mutilated, castrated and finally immolated in prison in Sept 1972.

Military governments mismanage the economy. For example, Uganda's economy was devastated by Idi Amin's policies, including the expulsion of Asians, the nationalization of businesses and industry and the expansion of the public sector. The real value of salaries and wages collapsed by 90% in less than a decade.

Military governments have not satisfied the aspirations of the masses post independent Africa because they practice discrimination based on tribe or religion. For example, the war in Darfur in Sudan began in 2003 when Ethnic Africans rebelled accusing the Arab dominated government in Khartoum under President Bashir of discrimination.

The government was accused of retaliating by arming local nomadic Arab tribes and unleashing the militias known as Janja Wee on civilians. Amin appointed his followers from his own tribe, the Kakwas along Sudanese and Nubians. By 1977, these groups formed 75% of the cabinet and Muslims formed 87.5% of the cabinet yet they were only 5% of the population.

2. "Sex education should be introduced in Uganda schools". Discuss.

Definition: Sex education refers to instructions given to the learners in matters regarding roles, skills, norms and taboos in connection to their reproductive categories and functions and behavior e.g. marriage and family life

Sex education should be introduced in Ugandan schools because of the following reasons; It enlightens the learners on how their bodies grow and develop. For example, at the onset of puberty, girls develop breasts, experience the start of their menstrual cycle and pubic hair grows around private parts while boys develop a deeper voice and beards. Certain characteristics are shared. Knowledge of the changes that develop will able the learners to appreciate that they are going through normal changes and they should be able to adapt the changes.

Sex education removes myths and imaginary ideas about sexuality. For example, that boys are better in performing certain tasks than girls. For example, girls cannot be good drivers or engineers while boys can cook food well.

It helps to develop healthy relationships and acceptance of one another. For example, girls can sit in the same environment and share on issues such as academics, can travel on the same motorcycle without necessarily talking about sexual matters education prepares learner for stable marriage in future. This can be realized after learners have been given lessons about certain myths

and imaginary ideas about sexuality, have been taught about how their bodies develop and how to co-exist as opposite sex without the developing sexual relationships

It promotes gender equality as learners get to learn that everyone whether man or woman can do the same duty equally well, can study and become a professional any field.

It helps the learners to grow up respecting their bodies. Learners will learn important values such as virginity, abstinence and avoid irresponsible sexual behavior.

It provides individuals with self-protection skills to prevent contracting HIV/AIDs or pregnancy. Such skills include taekwondo, avoiding walking alone at night, girls to be assertive.

Sex education should be introduced in schools because they replace parents or guardians who are normally too busy or too shy to guide their children in matters concerning sex.

It helps to reduce early and unwanted pregnancies. Lessons on sex will enable students to develop healthy relationships and know they can benefit better more through interacting in academic matters, business ventures, rather than sexual relations. The use of condoms, abstinence will also be introduced to learners.

It reduces reproductive health risks of sexually transmitted diseases, health hazards due to use of contraceptives and permanent body damage.

However, sex education may not be introduced in Ugandan schools because of the following reasons;

It could promote immorality as learners may attempt to experiment what they have been told. For example, using condoms to prevent pregnancy.

It is difficult to carry out because it is culturally a taboo. Many communities don't like talking about matters regarding sex.

It is difficult to determine at which age sex education should be introduced. It may be introduced too early to children and can cause children who are innocent to learn to indulge in sexual activities.

Sex education could better be done at home with parents rather than at the school with teachers. This is because some teachers could take advantage and develop sexual relations with students. Sex education waters down the sacredness and sanctity of sex

3. Assess the contribution of the youth to the development of your county.

Definition: Development refers to the quantitative and qualitative improvement of society economically, socially and politically. The youth contribute to the development of the country through a number of ways.

They participate in leadership at various levels. In schools the prefects' council guides and directs the rest of the students in the performance of tasks, there are also youth in the district council's village, parish and sub county levels. At national levels there are members of parliament.

They provide peace and security. The youth are part of the army, police and Local Defense Unit whose duty is to provide peace and security. The army protects the country against external attack

but internally can support the police in fighting terrorism, and enforcing state of emergency measures such as curfew, closure of borders, and restriction of movement during pandemics. The police perform the role of providing law and order and apprehending suspected criminals for prosecution by the courts of laws.

The youth have been involved in community mobilization and sensitization through music dance and drama. The sensitization can be on social, political, economic or religious matters. For example, sensitization over measures to fight epidemics, voting for leaders, averting pregnancy, domestic violence, teaching of moral values etc.

The youth are involved in production of goods-or food items through activities such as agriculture, manufacturing, fishing, brick making, quarrying, carpentry and crafts. These items are utilized by the customers to satisfy their needs or by the customers to their welfare.

The youth provide paid services such as transport, trade, medical, teaching, and construction which are necessary for the daily requirements and the survival of the citizens.

They generate revenue through the payment of taxes. The youth who operate clinics own taxis or buses, teach in various institutions, own hotels, garages pay taxes to the government. The government uses the money to pay for services such as construction of power plants and construction of bore holes to provide water.

The youth provide entertainment through music dance drama and sports. It can be accessed in stadia, discotheques, theaters clubs, drinking places, in homes, schools main halls etc. Occasions such as church service, weddings, graduation parties, political rallies, and fundraising functions, burials, all are always attended by the youths who provide entertainment either as "DJS" or performers and presenters.

They provide voluntary services such as cleaning the environment, planting of trees by the patriotic clubs in schools, caring for the sick and elderly, facilitating of burials etc.

The youth constitute a large market for goods and services such as contraceptives, school bags, shoes, clothes, electronics etc., Business men, and service providers get payments and profits from sales of such goods and provision of services.

The youth contribute to the continuity of the human race. It is the age bracket of 18yrs to 35 where the youth falls that is most active in procreation. This ensures regeneration of human race and a guarantee against its extinction.

However, the youth are faced with a number of challenges that affect their contribution to development as explained below;

They are easily carried away by negative trends such as cultural erosion as in language, dressing, sex perversion etc. for example girls wear clothes that exposes parts of their bodies such as thighs, breasts etc. youth also use of abusive or vulgar language.

They involve in crime such as rape, defilement, being idle and disorderly, drug abuse and robbery. They therefore violate other people's human rights. Many have been arrested and this interferes with their productivity.

They are involved in destructive behaviour or juvenile delinquency such as hooliganism, riots, gang fights and abandoning school, and such conduct is unproductive and undermines national development.

The youth are averse to work or they have a negative attitude to work. This affects their personal welfare since they cannot earn to get funds to pay for the goods and services that they require. It also means they may not contribute to national development through increased production of goods and services.

The youth may exhibit irresponsible behaviors leading to domestic violence such as family neglect, promiscuity that may lead to marriage break up etc. This negative conduct is caused by lack of values such as tolerance, consultation, patience, listening hard work, unity, faithfulness etc.

4. To what extent is language a unifying factor?

Definition: Language is a means of communication used by a particular group of people or nation.

Language is a unifying factor in the following ways

Language is a unifying factor because it helps people to understand one another eg. In politics, trade, learning etc. If a politician wants to win votes in a particular area, he must know the language spoken by the people or get an interpreter who will mobilize or rally the people together to understand the manifesto of the candidate. The language will therefore be crucial to unite the people to accept to vote for a particular candidate.

Language gives a sense of belonging or cultural identity; for example, nations that were colonized and speak French as a national language, belong to an association called Franco-phone while colonies of Britain that use English are united under the Anglo-phone association.

Language fosters external relationship; for example, the Baganda allied with the Langi to defeat the Democratic Party in the 1962 independence elections because of the use of English as a unifying factor. There is a special relationship between Britain and Uganda because of the use of a common language that can be spoken by both nations.

However, other than language, there are other factors that can promote unity in society as explained below;

Intermarriages can lead to unity in several ways. It builds bridges across cultures, families of the couple, ethnic, or regional differences through exchange of visits, gifts, and interactions on occasions like wedding, graduation parties, funerals etc.

Trade and commerce also cause unity between people. For example, suppliers of food items, stationery, construction materials and other services, develop friendship with institutions and individuals that pay for their goods and service. Institutions include schools, hospitals, army, police etc. Market vendors also develop friendship and unity with their customers.

Tourists also develop unity with the people they tour. In 2017, in Africa, Kenya was the biggest source of tourists to Uganda while, the UK, the Netherlands and Germany were the biggest

source from Europe. Whenever tourists visit a nation they make friends with the people they interact hence promoting unity.

Community projects jointly pursued are also a source of unity. For example, schools where teachers, cooks, librarians lab attendants, inspectors of school, students from various regions meet and interact, tax operators and form close ties.

Religious affiliation also promotes unity. brings together members as they meet for prayers, organize meetings, meet as church quior, organize meetings for weddings of fellow members of their religious faith and discuss projects generate income for their organization.

Political affiliation, people who belong to same political parties meet to chat out strategies to win votes, to assess their weak nesses and strengths etc. converge to attend rallies organized by their Parliamentary, local council and Presidential candidates, meet to lay strategies to mobilize population to vote for their candidate, sing or chant slogans in support of their candidate, holds and celebrate victory when their candidate wins.

Calamities such as death, accidents and sickness elicit sympathy and bring people together to offer consolation, moral and financial support to the affected person.

Functions such parties, weddings, fundraisings, celebration of public holidays, all unite people.

Entertainment e.g. football, music concerts, athletics etc. also unite people.

5. Account for the increase in the level of employment in Uganda.

Definition: Unemployment is the status of joblessness of the working class (18-60 yrs.)

The causes of Unemployment in Uganda are as follows;

Increased population causes job seekers for the few job opportunities. There are more people qualifying from institutions of higher learning than the job opportunities available. For example, courses like Business Administration and Development Studies have very many graduates and they cannot all get employed.

Political instability over many years has caused insecurity and displacement of people and rendered them unemployed. For example, the people in northern Uganda were forced to leave their homes where they grew crops, tendered cattle and goats or chicken and ended settling in camps.

The presence of investors who prefer foreign workers. Companies will employ most of their staff from their home countries and only lower cadre jobs for cleaners, office attendants will be available for Ugandans.

The nature of the education system which produces professionals who have no skills to employ themselves but can only look for jobs. Such people include: psychologists, sociologists and political scientists. Such people graduate and start looking for jobs which are not available.

Many people have a negative attitude towards practical or vocational or science subjects such as tailoring, welding, brick making, fine art, agriculture, metal fabrication and home economics where someone can qualify with practical skills and get self-employment and they go for non – practical subjects. At the end of their education, they have no practical skills and get no jobs.

The government has no definite policy on creation of employment opportunities such as organizing and financing the population in rural areas to come up with income generating projects.

The structural adjustment policy that has promoted privatization, liberalization and retrenchment has resulted into unemployment. For example, privatization might result into reduction of numbers of employees, liberalization results into competition and forces less efficient firms to close down which causes unemployment. The low/slow rate of industrialization means a few jobs are being created for casual and skilled laborers. There are more engineers, accountants, doctors etc. than the firms available to employ labour.

Lack or inadequate, resources such as capital to set up industries that can provide employment for skilled and unskilled labour.

Natural disasters such as floods pests and drought affect sectors such as agriculture. Gardens are flooded with water or crops wither and die due to too much heat or lack of water. So the farmers end up making losses on their investment.

6. Assess the impact of swamp reclamation on the environment in Uganda.

Definition: Swamp reclamation is the making of land that is naturally wet suitable for farming settlement, transport, industry etc.

Swamp reclamation has the following impact on the environment;

It affects the weather cycle by increasing temperature and making the area dry. The depleted swamp can no longer perform its duty of keeping the immediate land surrounding the swamp cool. The swamp achieves this cooling effect by absorbing carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere. It is worth to note that carbon dioxide forms a blanket over radiated sun heat from the earth. This makes the temperature of the atmosphere to rise.

Swamp reclamation deprives the area of water sources to support plant and animal life. It is important to note that swamps act as reservoir for water, and reclamation leads to the drying of the swamps.

Swamp reclamation leads to the destruction of the natural vegetation that provides beauty or aesthetic value to the environment. It is pleasant to look at natural vegetation that includes swamps.

Swamps act as natural sieves for water; in other words, swamps remove dirt in form of pieces of grass, soil particles, plastic materials that could have been carried by runoff water into swamps and make the water clean for use by man and animals.

Swamp reclamation leads to the destruction of a natural water reservoir. This leads to flooding since rain water can no longer be stored in the absence of the swamp. Floods are destructive to crops and property.

Swamp reclamation leads to the destruction of the natural habitat for some creatures. The animals may end up dying or causing harm to man. For example, snakes may enter people's houses and bite them resulting into deaths.

Swamp reclamation leads to the lowering of water tables and dryness of soils. This means communities living within the area where the swamps are reclaimed will lack water and may have to travel long distances to access it.

Swamps reclamation leads to loss of food such as mudfish that thrives in the muddy waters in the swamp.

2004

1. Explain the causes of domestic violence in your community and suggest ways that can be used to control the problem.

Definition: Domestic violence is the psychological or forceful behavior or act intended to injure or kill someone within the family. Examples include: defilement, rape, quarrelling, beating, fighting, child labour, neglect and killing.

The causes of domestic violence in Uganda include the following;

Poverty that results in inadequate facilities. There are a wide range of requirements needed in families such as clothes, shoes and school fees. Failure to provide such needs on the part of the man who is a husband and at the same time a parent will result into quarrels in the family.

Infidelity whereby one of the partners is unfaithful. Assuming a man has found out that his wife is having an extra marital sexual relationship with another man or men, he may quarrel with the wife, beat her, kill her or choose to neglect her and refuse to provide the needs of the family.

Bad habits such as witchcraft, night dancing and cannibalism, on the side of one of the couples, can result into quarrelling or fighting among family members.

Drug abuse such as consumption of alcohol, marijuana, mairungi and opium has an effect on the brain of the victim. It makes one to involve in anti-social behaviors such as quarrelling, fighting and beating members.

Undisciplined children can be a cause of domestic violence in homes. They don't want to take orders from parents or elders. When they are assigned work, such as fetching water or buying some items from the trading center, they don't report back home in time. Such behavior elicit punishment from the parents such as beating or denial of food to the child

Peer influence also promotes domestic violence. Many children want to act and behave like their age mates or friends. They get involved in activities such as games with their friends and forget to perform home assignments such as fetching water, tending livestock etc. They may get involved in smoking, taking alcohol or having sexual relationships. Such activities and conducts will elicit punishment such as beating, denial of food or locking the child from outside the home at night.

Frustration due to barrenness, impotence, sickness or failed marriage may result into domestic violence. A step mother who is barren can beat up a child of her co-wife very badly just because she is displacing her emotions related to barrenness.

Religious differences can cause domestic violence. When partners belong to different religious denominations, arguments can arise over which denomination has better religious practices. These arguments might culminate into quarrels between the two parties hence domestic violence.

Early or forced marriages also cause domestic violence. Such marriages normally have violence because there is no love between partners. The man becomes negligent and rarely stays at home. He may be asked to buy a piece of soap and he can respond by quarreling.

Intolerant foster parents or relatives can be a cause for domestic violence. There is normally little love between such type of parents and children who are non- biological. They can beat a child over small mistakes such as inadvertently breaking a glass plate.

Intercultural marriages can also cause domestic violence. Some cultures prepare or enjoy dishes that are unpopular or a taboo in other cultures. Alternatively, different cultures prepare the same food items differently. When intercultural marriages take place therefore, it may take time before partners appreciate each other's culture and develop a formula of accommodating each other culturally. In the meantime, there will be quarrelling over food issues.

Loss of cultural values may also promote domestic violence. This can arise over a disagreement on the number of children that a couple should bear. The wife may wish to produce a smaller number of children than the husband wants. She may secretly start taking pills to prevent pregnancy. When the man finds out quarrels and fights might result.

There are several ways that can be used to control domestic violence as explained below;

Counseling of children, parents and guardians should be carried out so that all concerned abstain from domestic violence. This could involve elders, in laws, relatives and local councils. The need for dialogue, tolerance, forgiveness, use of light punishments to children should be emphasized.

Government should adopt strong legislation against domestic violence so that the culprits who perpetuate violence are arrested, tried and sentenced. This will discourage the vice and bring about sanity in homes.

Religious bodies should strengthen good morals in homes such as respect, hard work, responsibilities, and love for one another, patience and forgiveness. If all these can be put in place, then domestic violence will reduce drastically.

Government should encourage initiation of income generating programmes in homes because the biggest cause of violence is poverty, when such projects are in place and money is generated, the requirements in homes are provided, domestic violence will be reduced.

A lot of education and sensitization should be carried out about successful family life. As a result, issues or acts that cause violence such as undisciplined children, poverty, and infidelity and drug abuse will be addressed.

2. Assess the contribution of education to national development.

Definition 1: National development refers to scientific, social, political and economic growth or improvement of a country or a state for the betterment of lives of the citizens.

Definition 2: Education is the transmission of knowledge skills and values from one individual or society to another; it may be formal or informal.

Education contributes to national development in the following ways;

It creates awareness of citizens towards their responsibilities and duties. The duties and responsibilities of a Ugandan citizen are enshrined in the 1995 Uganda constitution. It is on the

basis of these duties that a citizen may be required by the state to pick up arms and fight in case of external aggression.

Education through institutions, prepares students for future leadership roles. Debates in schools prepare students for the career of parliamentarian. A school prefect is prepared for national leadership. A school prefect chairs meetings of other students and guides them and directs them just like the president holds meetings with cabinet ministers and guides and directs them towards solutions to issues. Scripture Union leaders conduct sermons and this prepares them for roles in church such as priests, Bishops etc.

Through educational institutions, children from various ethnic groups are brought together and socialized. They interact through various activities such as inter class competitions in games, through debates, children of different ethnic groups and region may find themselves on one side either as opposers or proposers of the motion, Children in boarding schools originating from different regions may find themselves sharing a room and speaking English as their means of communication. All these interactions build bridges across divisions and hence promote unity.

Education promotes literacy of the population. It enables the citizens to learn to speak the official language. It therefore becomes easy for government to mobilize the population using a language such as English already taught in schools, the population can easily embrace programmes such as treatment and immunization against diseases

Through Education institutions, children are taught to be patriotic e.g. they are told that it is their duty to defend their nation, they are taught about the evils of corruption and the importance of hard work. The result is that when such children come out of the schools they are patriotic and are willing to serve their country better.

Socially, education leads to a reduction in some bad cultural practices such as human sacrifice and female Genital Mutilation. Students are introduced to and taught about the disadvantages of such practices. As students graduate from the school system, they already have a bad attitude towards such practices and will join the struggle to eliminate them.

Through education, morals are instilled or encouraged. In christian schools or church founded schools, school routine starts with prayers every day and such prayers are compulsory. A good number of children are able to learn good cultural practices such as tolerance, hard work, unity, trustworthiness, openness, respect for others, respect for property etc.

Through education, people are told to avoid loose talk, back biting and gossiping. Those students involved in such practices may be called upon by student leaders or teachers and punished or they are given guidance and counseling. By the time they leave school, they have given up on such vices.

Through education, children are made to learn to appreciate other people's culture, children are able to meet other children from other parts of the country with whom they interact and share on the food that they teach their traditional dances, the language that they speak. In some cases, traditional dances from the various parts of the country are staged to enable the children from the different cultural origins learn practically.

Through education, more females acquire professional skills and are recruited into various sectors such as education, the army, public works, and medicine. This helps to reduce the dominance of

men in such sectors. The females also develop a spirit of self-confidence and are able to take on men in all fields without any fear.

Education also instills in the learners the spirit of self-sacrifice and planning for the future. The learners come to know that in order to be successful they have to forget about very many programmes in the world and suffer in order to be successful. They learn that they may have to do without phones, stay at school and eat posho, accept punishments and insults from teachers and fellow students or even walk long distances in order to succeed in academic programmes. The spirit of self-sacrifice developed in schools will help students to succeed in life even after school.

Scientifically, education prepares learners for better sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, prevention and treatment of disease. People are also taught to live on a balanced diet to provide them with all the required nutrients in the right proportion, they are taught to go for vaccination to prevent diseases to live under a mosquito treated net to prevent malaria and to take a full doze of medicine to avoid the parasites developing resistance to drugs.

Education teaches the population about environmental management such as recycling of wastes from non-bio gradable materials such as plastics, giving preferences to the application of organic manures to artificial fertilizers, to always carry out afforestation, reforestation so as to maintain trees and their benefit to man.

Education also teaches the population to use improved technology such as tractors, irrigation for improved production of both agriculture and industry.

Education enables us to engage in research for better production and services. This is achieved through the teaching of research techniques in higher institution of learning.

Education plays a role of providing information to enable people live in improved housing facilities such as houses with proper ventilation, construction in areas which are not prone to floods etc. use of the right- proportion during construction such as sand, cement and gravel.

Through innovation in science there has been improvement in the transport sector. Faster, and more efficient cars that use less fuels have been developed. The phone has been invented and information can be delivered over long distances in a matter of seconds.

3. Examine the benefits and challenges of regional integration.

Definition: Regional integration is an agreement amongst nations in the same location to work or act together for a common goal or purpose e. g in areas of science, culture, security, politics etc. The benefits of regional integration are as follows;

Common services can be operated centrally e.g. customs, railways, air transport, banking, insurance etc. This has got the several advantages such as sharing of costs and risks, access to greater resources for example technology and finance and increased capacity. This results into greater efficiency in delivery of services in the region.

It leads to specialization in producing certain commodities which has got several advantages. For example, workers have got to do the same job again and again. This leads to the short cut way of doing things which turn saves time. Also there is no need to change tools and machines. This helps to save time and higher output per unit time. The company raises higher profits.

Regional integration leads to increased mobility of factors of production because a common market in an integrated region is often regarded as a single market as it allows the free movement of production factors without the obstruction created by national borders. The factors of production become more efficiently located resulting into stronger economic growth in the region.

It enhances political unity or stability and democracy between the people of the same ethnicity across borders. For example, Uganda and the DRC, share ethnic communities across borders and they do collaborate with limitations in many areas such as trade and social issues. They have a common language and culture. When the region is integrated, they will interact more freely and this contributes to unity and stability in East Africa.

Regional integration enhances mutual defense as countries form defense pacts or agreements. A security problem in one country is regarded as a regional problem. For example, Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) and the Democratic Republic of Congo Army (FARDC) have been carrying out joint military operations against the Allied Democratic Force (ADF) in the territories of Beni of North Kivu province and Irumu in Ituri province in Eastern DR Congo. According to Major General Kayanja Muhanga by August 2022 the ADF had been dislodged from their fiefs in Yuwa, Tondoli, Lusulubi and Belu.

Regional integration enhances the international image of the region. The improved infrastructure in the region, the beautiful cities, economic welfare of the indigenous peoples, the peaceful coexistence of the people, the absence of wars, the reduced level of indebtedness of nations in the region and the cooperation in defense and trade and the improved social services being enjoyed by the people of the people in the region will all be seen as symbols of modernization.

Regional integration increases the bargaining power of the region. The level of investment in the region and the unity are all indicators that countries in the reform can be trusted. This will enable the region to access international aid, and to get better terms of trade with other regions. This will improve the standard of living of the people in the region.

The challenges of regional integration are as follows:

Regional integration hinders programs of individual countries. For example, if there is insecurity in one of the countries in the region, all nations in the region may have to cut national budgets to create funds to provide resources to curb the insecurity. Such resources could be funds to purchase military hardware, provision of goods, uniform, transport etc.

International conflicts and those within individual nations make integration difficult. For example, in the East African region, there are several rebel groups operating such as the Allied Democratic Forces in Eastern Congo, that are fighting the government of Dr. Congo, the M23 rebels that have caused an influx of refugees into Uganda. This conflict has divided governments in Kinshasa and Kigali and this affects implementation of regional economic programs.

Regional integration slows down the decision making process. This is because, regional leaders may have to go back to their home governments and consult their cabinet ministers, or parliament before they give their points of view over certain issues. Yet there are issues such as security that require prompt decision and action.

Regional governance may be a problem. This is because most countries in many regions are not politically stable and there is struggle for power. It is prudent to assume that setting up a regional government will be even more difficult.

Free movement of resources (human) may be in favour of one country. This is because specialization dictates that industries be set up in a region where there are more advantages. Since nations are endowed differently, labour will move to nations where it is paid better. This will leave some countries with a shortage of skilled labour and will lag behind the others.

Loss of identity will arise. This could be in form of culture and prestige. For example, if cattle rustling breaks out in Karamoja, Ugandan government will feel more proud if the UPDF can crash the rustlers and recover the animals they have stolen than if the effort is undertaken by a Regional East African force.

- Regional integration increases expenditure at national and regional levels. For example, Uganda has a budget for payment to the Minister of Regional Affairs and also contributes to the budget to pay members of the East African Legislation Assembly who sit in Arusha Tanzania.

4. Polygamous marriages should be abolished. Discuss.

Definition: Polygamous marriage is a custom or practice where one man marries more than one wife at any time or at the same time.

Polygamous marriage should be abolished because of the following reasons.

It breeds conflicts in the family through quarrels, fights because love is not shared adequately in the home.

It is not easy for the husband, who in many homes is the bread winner, to raise enough funds to purchase all necessities, to all the family members at the same time. Those who are left out at any one time will be jealous and may pick quarrels with those who have received the items such as shoes, meat etc.

It is against some religious teachings. For example, the Bible discourages polygamy because the man is unable to provide resources equally to all members of the family and thus breeds conflicts and breaks families.

It leads to poverty. The man who marries more than one wife finds himself surrounded with demands for financial requirements from the many wives and children. So he ends up providing for the few he can afford or those needs that are most crucial such as medical bills. The family foregoes basic needs and therefore lives in poverty.

It encourages the spread of sexually transmitted diseases like HIV, Syphilis etc. This may arise due to the rampant poverty in the family. Some of the wives choose to involve in sex relations with other men in exchange for money to cater for their needs. In the process, they may acquire the diseases mentioned above.

It is a violation of women's rights because they are exploited sexually and forced into subordination by men yet they cannot get adequate care and they do not enjoy freedom.

It breeds physiological torture as children and women live in poverty and cannot receive all the needs they require. Some children are tortured by step mothers, beaten and denied food.

It leads to sexual dissatisfaction. The husband has to keep busy to provide for the needs of the big family. He may lack the time and energy to play sex every day and with every wife.

Polygamous marriages, however, has some advantages and should therefore not be abolished as explained below: -

There are more women than men on the planet. So polygamous marriage allows the extra women over and above the number of men to get marriage partners. Otherwise they will remain spinsters.

Polygamous marriage reduces sexual immorality because more women are in marriage and will not have the freedom to keep making relation with men. There are more immoralities among unmarried women than those that are married. The presence of more wives means more children available who will become a source of labor to carry out farming, rearing of goats, poultry, and collection of firewood.

Polygamy may increase cohesion and unity because relatives will be united by blood, through meetings to organize such activities like weddings, graduation parties and funerals. They could also be united because of the need to have collective security or through joint activities such as farming or businesses.

In some societies it raises social status of the families. Such families will take the bragging rights and will attract admiration of other smaller families who would have wished to be like them.

Polygamy enhances collective security or defense of the family. At any one time there is likely to be someone at home to guard against trespassers.

Polygamy is a consolation to the disadvantaged e.g. the barren, those with genetical illnesses like sickle cells. They will feel psychologically happy to have many family members around them. They will live in the hope that there will always be people to assist them in the event of serious problems. They will keep entertained and motivated through sharing and talking to the relatives.

Polygamy encourages healthy competition among women for the man. Each woman will work hard to impress the man so that she can be favoured in terms of resources such as dresses, school fees for her children and other needs.

6. What are the environmental problems in Uganda and how can they be solved?

Definition: Environmental problems refer to the changes in physical, chemical and biological characteristics such as air, water or land that are harmful to man and his surroundings.

The environmental problems in Uganda include the following:

Pollution of land through dumping of waste such as polythene bags, plastic bottles and straws etc. This brings about the eye-sore sight or unpleasant sight or the aesthetic value of the environment deteriorates.

Water pollution is also an environmental problem. The application of chemical fertilizers to gardens can be risky. This is because they may be washed away into water sources and consumed by man or marine life. Water pollution can also be as a result of industrial waste. Such waste is toxic and can cause ill health in case it mixes with sources of water and it is consumed by man or marine life.

Air pollution is also an environmental problem in Uganda. Air is pollution through emission of industrial emissions and that released from weapons during wars. The use of weapons in war causes the release of carbon dioxide which traps radiated heat from the sun and causes global warming with all its effects such as flooding.

Deforestation is also an environmental problem in Uganda. It is the cutting of trees for timber, fuel (wood and charcoal) and to clear the ground for setting up industries or settlement. When trees are cut, there is an effect of a reduction in rainfall totals. This is because trees pick and give off water in form of vapour into the atmosphere, clouds are formed, condense and rain fall is formed. Rain is important for plant and animal life.

Encroachment on marginal land or gazetted areas such as swamps and game parks leads to extinction of some plant and animal species. Swamps are cleared to create land for agriculture and yet they are homes of some plant and animal species. Due to encroachment the number of animals in the national parks has reduced are a source of income to the country as tourists who visit them provide income to the government.

The water hyacinth that floats on Lake Victoria and River Nile is also an environmental problem. Its presence means that the area it occupies cannot be crossed. This has affected fishermen and inhibited their movement on the lakes. This reduces their catch and profits. The presence of this vegetation also limits fish multiplication because it cuts off oxygen supply to the fish underneath.

Soil erosion or exhaustion due to poor farming methods is also an environmental problem. For example, ploughing up and down a slope leads to the washing away of the top soil and leaves the unproductive soil layer that doesn't support agriculture.

The crop yield from such soils is low. Moreover, some of the seeds or seedlings already planted are washed away by the rains.

Depletion of water resources through over fishing or using prohibited methods is also an environmental problem. There is use of unrecommended fishing nets that can pick small immature fish resulting in depletion of the fish resource.

Land fragmentation is also a major environmental problem. It is the division of land in smaller pieces. It is normally done by family heads so that their adult children can live independently. The challenge with it is that it could drive farmers towards intensive agricultural practices such as continuous farming and mono cropping resulting into high production costs and reduced productivity.

Natural disasters such as floods, earth quakes, landslides, drought and locusts, caterpillars are also an environmental problem. These calamities destroy crops and cause low output. These contribute to hunger and starvation for man and animals.

Environmental problems can be solved in the following ways;

2003

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of liberalizing the mass media in Uganda.

Definition. Mass media is the means of public communication through radio, newspapers, television, journals, magazine etc.

Liberalizing is giving freedom to allow setting up and operating of media houses by private individuals, organizations.

The merits of liberalizing the mass media in Uganda are as follows;

It has helped people to be correctly informed within a short time. For example, when UACE results are being released in Kampala by the Ministry of Education and Sports; parents and candidates can tune on their radios or televisions sets and get information as it is being read. Immediately after the official release, candidates can know their individual results through messages on phones.

The liberation of mass media has helped government to educate and sensitize people on health, natural disasters, insecurity, political and economic issues. For example, during the Covid 19 epidemics, the radios and television were used by the government to advise people on measures such as standard operating procedures, to avoid crowded places such as school, markets and churches, to wear masks whenever in public etc. These measures restricted the transmission of corona in the population.

Through liberalization of the mass media more televisions and radios are being used to provide entertainment inform of music, plays, and games. This keeps people busy during their times of leisure.

The liberalization of the mass media has encouraged freedom of expression, criticism and appreciation of government programmes. People through talk shows express views about programmes such as the Parish Development Model, criticize previous poverty eradication programmes such as Entandikwa, Youth Livelihood Programs, Bona Bagagawale, policies such as giving physical food to people during covid-19 pandemic. They are also appreciated government efforts in the development such as improvement of the road sector in Bunyoro.

Through the liberalization of the mass media unity among people of different ethnic groups has been promoted by government castigating tendencies of some people who want to promote division along tribal, religious or regional grounds.

It has awakened people towards the realization of their rights such as education, the right to legal representation or hire of advocates in court matters, freedom of worship etc.

Mass media promotes international relationship

Liberalization of mass media has provided job opportunities. For example, people are employed by radio proprietors on various programs such as news readers, station managers, drivers, cleaners, etc. They are paid and are able to access goods and services.

Liberalization of mass media has enabled people to promote and expose their talents such as eloquence. Some of the presenters have become famous and used the talent to canvass for votes and won big posts such as members of parliament.

Liberation of mass media has provided room for healthy competitions. Each media house has tried to improve its programmes so that they can win more viewers and listeners. In the end those with programs that don't appeal to the population have lagged behind and others have closed.

Liberalization of the mass media has enabled presentation of many programmes to promote culture. This includes positive attitude to work as evidenced by many people getting involved in income generating

projects, promotion of the marriage institution that promotes morality, value for traditional music, the value of tolerance, the love for education, the value of honesty and transparency, etc.

The demerits of liberalizing the mass media are as follows; -

Mass media may lead to misinformation of people. A case in point is when a prominent person is terminally sick. People normally send messages to report that such people are dead when it is not true.

Mass media has encouraged the abuse of freedom of expression. For example, pictures have appeared in newspapers and social platforms such as WhatsApp, and Facebook belittling influential persons such as the president.

Liberalization of the mass media promotes divisionism. For example, CBS and other radio stations namely: Suubi FM, Radio Two Akabozi Kubiri and Radio Sapenta were shut down in September 2009 amid rioting that caused dozens of death. The stations were accused of inciting 'riot revolt,' by encouraging supporters of the king of the traditional Kingdom of Buganda to attack members of the Ankole ethnic group to which President Museveni belongs.

Some of the programmes on the media promote immorality. For example, some music artists have appeared in theatres to make music presentations when they are dressed half naked. They can easily be emulated by the youth who would also want to gain celebrity status.

Liberalization of the mass media leads to timewasting and laziness among the youth as they tend to spend a lot of time on the internet, radio, television, and video. They give little attention to productive work such as growing of crops or tendering poultry and goats.

Liberalization of the mass media may corrupt tastes and preferences of people through adverts. For example, there are some alcoholic drinks which are being advertised on radio and are being portrayed as drugs that cure all types of ailments, provide energy, etc.

Liberalization of the mass media leads to wave jam and overlap or interferences of signals of the various stations. This makes effective communication difficult as some of the information does not come up clearly.

Liberalization of the mass media strains the public's ability to choose. There might be interesting programmes on different media at the same time and yet one cannot attend to all of them. So one has to choose only one media station and fore go the rest.

Liberalization of the mass media endangers national security as some media houses may leak classified information to enemies of the state.

Liberalization of the mass media may lead to the dumping in the country of outdated and poor quality machinery as many people struggle to set up stations but have little capital. This will lower the people's standard of living since they will be consuming low quality services.

**2. "Juvenile delinquency in Uganda today is primarily a result of parental negligence."
Discuss.**

Definition: Juvenile delinquency is socially unacceptable behaviour among young people below 18 years.

Juvenile delinquency is as a result of parental negligence in the following ways; -

Mothers tend to dislike children that they produced due to unfortunate scenarios such as rape. They don't save time to guide and counsel to such children so that they grow up with moral uprightness. As a result, such children grow up without respect for others, respect for property, have poor attitude towards work, etc.

Some children become undisciplined because they don't get adequate care after the marriage of their parents have broken up. The single mother parent may not be in position to provide all the necessities of her children; boys may resort to stealing from neighbours to get food while girls may get involved in prostitution.

Some parents are too busy at work to attend to their children. The children may be left at home alone especially during holiday time; they may not be told values such as hard work. They may start watching immoral programmes on television such as pornography. They may end up practicing what they have watched such as sexual relationship hence juvenile delinquency.

There are families that are chaotic and the parents are alcoholic and quarrelsome. Such parents may fight from time to time and fail to get involved in serious productive work such as subsistence agriculture. This will result into food shortage at home. The wife and children might start to encroach on neighbours's gardens to get food to sustain the family hence juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is also as a result of forced marriages between parents. In some cases, women get impregnated accidentally and parents may end up forcing the girl into marriage with the man

who caused the pregnancy. The man may not have the interest of raising a family. He will therefore not work hard to provide the needs of the family. Consequently, the wife and daughters may resort to practices such as prostitution in order to raise money to purchase necessities hence juvenile delinquency.

Some parents are lazy and irresponsible. They don't work with zeal to raise funds that can be used to cater for home needs. As a result, there will always be limited resources at home such as food. The effect will be quarrels over the sharing the little resources among the family members hence juvenile delinquency.

There are children who are born on the street. The life of a street child is not always normal. He/she survives by begging, fighting and stealing because he/she has no parent to provide for his/her needs, hence juvenile delinquency.

However, apart from parental negligence, there are other factors to explain juvenile delinquency.

Peer pressure forces children to do things like their age mates. In case a child joins a group of age mates who are drug addicts, he/she will also start smoking or drinking to fit in the group. Drugs impair one's senses so that he/she enjoys fighting, quarrelling, etc. hence juvenile delinquency.

Another cause of juvenile delinquency is orphaned children. Lack of parents means a child grows up without the necessary support such as provision of school fees. Lack of fees means a child's future is ruined. He will not attain the necessary professional training to enable him/her get employment. He/she might end up as a thief to acquire funds to afford personal needs.

Some children are delinquents by nature. They will commit an offence today, get punished, but will not reform. They will commit a similar offence the next day.

Poverty also causes juvenile delinquency. When children are poor and cannot get enough food at home, they will go to neighbours' gardens and steal items such as sugar canes, jack fruits, sugar canes and maize.

Some children are delinquent because of the effects of war. They may get displaced from home and be forced to live in an environment where there is inadequate food. This will force them to steal in order to raise money to buy food.

Inadequate laws have favoured the children to remain delinquents. For example, a child is not supposed to be tried and sentenced for an offence in courts of law. This gives children an excuse to commit crime because they might be arrested but later released, by the police.

Pornography is normally presented to young children on television, radio and on phones. Children watch half naked people or indecently dressed persons. Sometimes they copy this kind of dress code hence juvenile delinquency.

The number of children at school has increased so much in recent years. Unfortunately, the number of teachers has remained insufficient and they are not in position to enforce proper discipline among the learners hence juvenile delinquency.

There has also been a tendency for children and parents to misinterpret children's rights. For example, the right to education has been misinterpreted to mean a child can remain in school even

if he/she fights a teacher. So many parents get involved in acts of indiscipline because the law seems to favour them.

3. Assess the impact of modernized farming on the environment.

Definition: Modernized farming is the use of improved methods in rearing animals and growing crops such as the use of improved breeds/ varieties fertilizers, machinery, proper/ timely operations, etc.

Environment refers to man and his surroundings namely animals, plants, soil, water, air, weather conditions.

Modernized farming has a positive impact on the environmental as explained below; -

It leads to increased productivity. For example, when we plant in time, the crops are able to receive adequate rain to enable them grow and mature properly. The output will be high.

Modernized farming leads to the production of high quality products hence improved nutritional status. For example, if you apply fertilizer in the production of beans, they will produce better quality seeds and they will cook faster compared to those seeds produced without fertilizers which will be smaller in size and take long to get ready when cooking.

Modernized farming leads to efficient use of the available natural resources. Take two people who plant maize on two plots of land each measuring 1 acre. One of them applies fertilizers and another one does not. The one who uses fertilizers will get a higher yield than one who does not. Yet they will have used the same labour. It means that there will have been efficient use of labour for one who applied fertilizers.

The use of machinery as a modernized farming method reduces drudgery. This simply means, it reduces the amount of time in the preparation, planting and harvesting process. The time saved can be used in the performance of other activities.

The use of modernized farming methods such as agro forestry, which involves the planting of trees around gardens, protects the environment against agents of erosion and therefore helps maintain the soils that support agriculture.

The use of modernized farming encourages the use of marginal lands. This is specifically done through the use of irrigation where water is pumped and the land is saturated with water to support crops where rains are not available.

The use of modern farming methods provides Biogas which is an alternative source of fuel and can save the cutting of trees that leads to environmental destruction

The use of organic farming can be used in the place of inorganic fertilizers which damage the soil when applied like killing the vital nitrogen fixing bacteria and the creation of a salt pan which is impenetrable by plant roots.

Modern farming methods also have a negative impact on the environment as explained below

Mulching as a modern farming method has a disadvantage in that mulches or grass that is used can easily catch fire and cause the destruction of the whole mulched garden. Mulches are also breeding places for germs and pests that attack crops.

Destruction of vegetation using machinery leaves the soils bare and exposes it to agents of soil erosion. The soils left after erosion will be infertile and cannot support agriculture.

Destruction of vegetation to set up farms or industries or for settlement may lead to natural disasters such as floods, drought, landslides global warming, and humid conditions due to constant irrigation. This is because destruction of trees or vegetation leaves carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas to trap radiated sun heat from the earth leading to global warming.

Ploughing using tractors as a modern method of farming leads to the destruction of the soil profile. The soil is no longer appears in its natural state or order.

The use of herbicides and pesticides leads to the release of gases into the atmosphere or water sources and in case man drinks it, it can be dangerous to the body organs.

Continuous use of machinery or tractors leads to the creation of a hard pan through which plants roots cannot penetrate and tap nutrients. This will lead to reduced plant productivity hence environmental degradation.

Mechanization of agriculture makes the soil particles loose and allows the leaching of plant nutrient or fertilizers leading to the creation of the salt pan beyond the reach of plant roots hence resulting into poor yields.

The use of modern farming methods is expensive e.g. tractors, fertilizers, improved animals breeds or varieties. Most of the population is poor and cannot afford the costs.

The use of modern farming methods leads to the destruction of ecological balance. For example, the application of fertilizers (artificial) leads to the destruction of beneficial micro-organisms that cycle nutrients in the soil naturally. 1 gram of healthy soil contains 6 – 100 million microorganisms.

Dams, ponds, irrigation which are modern farming system provide a breeding ground for organisms such as snails that cause water bone diseases. For example, snails cause bilharzia disease.

4. “Girls who become pregnant should be discontinued from school.” Discuss.

Note that there is no key word here and there isn't need for a definition.

The girls who become pregnant should be discontinued from school because of the following reasons;

It is uncomely or misplaced for girls who become pregnant to sit in class with others who are not pregnant. It looks strange because such girls will look different from the rest. They will appear like children who have not dressed in uniform. These girls are supposed to appear in maternity dress and attend clinics for regular checkups and at the time of giving birth. Therefore, they should be discontinued so that they go to the right place. The school is a wrong place for them.

The pregnant girls in school will give a bad example to the other girls. Some of them might be tempted to look for boyfriends and even have unprotected sex because they know that even when

they become pregnant, they will not miss education. They will be allowed to continue in school. In the end, more school girls will not only become pregnant but will also suffer other effects of sexual relations such as HIV infections.

They will suffer psychological torture as fellow students will keep talking about them. Some of their former friends will isolate them. Some teachers might keep using them as examples while teaching. They should therefore be discontinued so that they are free from such harassment.

Pregnancy erodes or reduces academic concentration. When a woman is pregnant, she sometimes experiences fever, nausea, joint pains; she may need to keep going out of the classroom to urinate. She also has to attend anti-natal

Clinique for regular medical checkup, such conditions will erode academic concentration and her performance at the end of the course may not be good.

It will discourage girls to become pregnant again. The girls who are sent away will learn a serious lesson after they have been sent home. Next time when they get another chance to be in school, they will avoid getting pregnant again through use of preventive measures such as use of condoms, and abstinence so that they can be able to complete their education.

School conditions are unconducive to pregnancy conditions or requirements. For example, in some schools students have to wake up very early in the morning for preps. Yet pregnant girls need to cover themselves and get a lot of warmth to counteract the coldness associated with pregnancy. The school authorities may not be in position to tolerate such students and will send them away.

To make the enforcement of school rules and regulations in school is always about discipline. If the school has to enforce observation of regulations, then it has to implement them. Sending away pregnant girls will make students fear and abide by school regulations for fear that if they break them, they will always be punished.

Ignorance is no defense; girls who become pregnant may claim that they became pregnant accidentally. They were not aware that they would become ignorant after having sexual relations. But ignorance is not defense and people should always seek to learn and find out implications of whatever activities they want to engage in.

To some extent, however, girls who become pregnant should be allowed to stay in school for the following reasons;

Whenever girls become pregnant and they are discontinued from school, no action is usually taken against the male partners. The girl ends up losing her future while the partner is not affected. Pregnant girls should therefore be left in school and given chance so that there is hope for the girls to complete their education as well.

Making a mistake is normal. The girls who become pregnant do not plan for it, it is done out of excitement and many of girls have not been given guidance by relevant persons. The girls should be given a chance to remain in school to prepare for a bright future.

Like everybody else, girls have a right to education. It is enshrined in the 1995 Uganda constitution, the Africa Union Charter on Human Rights and the United Nations Human Rights Charter. Human rights are inalienable and girls cannot afford to lose education and put their future at stake just because they have become pregnant.

Some girls are unfortunate victims of pregnancy and should be forgiven and allowed in school to continue with education. For example, some girls are raped; others are defiled as they have not reached the age of maturity or consent while others are victims of war.

To reduce on the school dropout rate of the girl child; and conform to government affirmative action that is aimed at closing the gap in education between boys and girls. This will enable more girls to qualify and join institutions that offer professional training so that they can acquire skills and get jobs. This will help to reduce the income gap between men and women.

To protect the girl and foetus from harassment, abortion, physical and psychological torture that such girls suffer when sent away from school. They can carry out abortion which puts their lives at stake; they also suffer psychological torture due fear of possible death at the time of giving birth. When left in school, they will be courageous as long as they know they have a bright future while in school.

Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya and Tanzania ravaged by armed conflict.

The measures that should be taken to bring about in the great lakes region include the following; -

Dialogue among warring functions or affected parties for example when Rwanda closed borders

5. What measures should be taken to bring about peace in the great lakes region?

Definition: Peace is a situation that may be political, social, ethnic or economic that is free from armed conflicts.

The great lakes region refers to the area around lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Albert, Tanganyika, Kivu, etc. that includes Uganda, DRC, R
in.....

6. "Justice delayed is justice denied." Discuss.

Definition: Justice is the quality of being right and fair, or it is the system of finding out wrong doers in order to mete out to them their deserving punishments. Justice is denied through delay in the following ways; -

The offended party feels justice has been made when the offender is punished immediately. For example, injury has been caused through beating and the victim is hospitalized. The injured person would feel grateful if the person, who caused the injury, is arrested immediately after the offence.

The effect of punishment reduces through delay. When one is punished immediately, the people who were present at the scene will get to know that the culprit has been punished and they will also fear to commit a similar crime. But when punishment or justice takes long to be administered such persons might have moved away from the area where the crime was committed and they might never get to know of the punishment the culprit named which is supposed to be a deterrent to other potential criminals.

Delaying justice is denying justice because it is expensive as one has got to keep reporting to court for hearing of the case meaning he has to spend money for transport to the court. He also has to spend time and energy.

It is inconvenient to someone who spends a lot of his resources such as energy, time and money reporting to attend court sessions but is found innocent at the end.

The offender may cause more harm before he is sentenced. He can mobilize his or her friends so that they cause damage to the property of the complainant or even kill him or her just in case the offender is convicted and incarcerated.

Delayed justice may lead to the loss of trust or confidence in the legal system. The public may begin to think the judicial staff has been bribed to delay the case deliberately or judicial staff is insufficient and cannot handle cases. This can result into people starting to take the law in their hands (mob justice).

Delay of justice causes psychological trauma while awaiting the passing of sentences. This affects both the offender and the offended. For example, the complainant may be having critical financial issues like payment of medical bills and is expecting to be paid by the offender while the offender may be convinced that he is innocent and will win the case. Such feelings will elicit psychological torture on both parties.

However, justice delayed is not justice denied because of the following reasons;

It enables proper investigations to take place to leave no chance for wrong or unfair judgment. It would be a big mistake to leave out compelling evidence that results into the innocence and eviction of a murder suspect, due to hurried court investigation

The delay of justice may be due to man power and financial constraints. The judicial staff in many countries is not adequate to handle the very many cases at its disposal. Governments lack funds to carry out recruitment. So new cases may have to be handled later after old cases have been handled.

Delay of justice may result into reconciliation of parties or amicable settlement of cases outside the court. This has several benefits such as allowing the offender to save funds that he would spent on court costs and compensation to the offended and saving the offender from incarceration in the poorly facilitated government prisons.

2002

1. "Convicted robbers and murders should be subjected to capital punishment". Discuss.

Definition: Capital punishment is a form of retribution or sentence passed down onto a culprit after being found guilty of heinous crime. Such punishment includes death sentence, e.g. through firing squad, stoning, electric chair, lethal injection, hanging, etc.

Convicted robbers and murderers should be subjected to capital punishment because of the following reasons;

They have committed serious offences which deserve an equivalent punishment. For example, someone who has killed a fellow human being can only get a capital punishment for justice to be realized.

It is gratifying to the offended party when the criminal who killed the relative or friend is also eliminated so that his/her family equally goes through suffering like the family of the person he/she has killed.

Capital punishment removes the criminal from society so that he does not have chance of committing a similar crime to other members of society as well.

Capital punishment reminds potential criminals to think twice before they act. In other words, it is a deterrent punishment. Very few people can have the courage to murder or commit treason after seeing others who have done it end up on the guillotine.

Capital punishment is a fair way of punishing criminals because it is a fulfillment of the law and constitution. So unless or until it is repealed, it remains a legal punishment.

Capital punishment is a fair way of punishing criminals because it saves government resources. Any other punishment would mean the convict remaining in incarceration and government spending funds to provide food or medical care to him or her instead of saving such funds to provide social services to law abiding citizens.

Capital punishment however, is not a fair way of punishing criminals for the following reasons; It is against the human right to life. Nobody has the right to take away the life of another human being except God the creator.

It is against the ethics of the religious teaching which commands human beings not to kill one another.

Punishment is supposed to help a criminal to reform and become a useful person in society; but capital punishment eliminates criminals from society and does not give them a chance to reform.

There are loopholes in the legal proceedings such that the so called convict could actually be innocent. Such loopholes include lack of good legal support and representation especially when a suspect comes from the poor segments of society.

There is no evidence that the death penalty is deterrent. Despite the use of the death penalty, there are more and more cases of murder taking place. So governments must take this fact into account as they continue to use this law.

The death penalty attracts revenge or retaliation by the family or friends of the dead criminal. They may decide to harm the children or relatives of the complainant. They may not appreciate the capital punishment law.

The death penalty depicts a negative image of the society where it is practiced. It was repealed in most countries of the world. It was seen as a violation of human rights.

The death penalty can be substituted with alternative punishments such as life imprisonment with an equally heavy ramification for the murderer or one who commits treason.

2. Explain the role of women in the development of your community.

Definition: Development is the gradual growth of a people in a community/ an area/ region so that the people become more advanced leading to better lives socially and physically.

The domestic roles of women are as follows.

They perform the reproduction role or procreation by their very nature. At the age of consent (18 years and above) every woman has the freedom to choose a partner, marry and produce children.

Women nurture and care for the young and elderly such as washing their clothes, cooking for them, taking them for medical attention, etc.

Teaching the young good cultural practices such as sharing, patience, tolerance, hard work, table manners, respect for others and time management.

Women perform the health care role at home such as sweeping the compound, cleaning the house, washing clothes and washing utensils.

They carry out tilling of land and ensure that food is provided, firewood is collected and cooking is done to provide meals for the family.

In addition to domestic roles women have others duties they perform as explained below; -

They provide labour which can be unskilled; for example, working as shop attendants, house maids, caterers, bar maids or skilled labour as teachers, nurses, etc.

They generate income for the family and for themselves through the labour they give. This income is used to buy food, pay school fees, rent, transport, etc.

They are involved in organization and administration of society as leaders in politics, civil society, and civil service. Examples of leaders are members of parliament, the president, chief executive officers, bishops, head teachers, district health officers, etc.

They provide social services such as education, health, catering and counseling.

They carry out trade and commerce through buying and selling merchandise and working as market vendors.

They contribute to national revenue through taxation. Activities such as vending in the market, social services like selling of drugs, teaching are all taxed by the government. The revenue realized is used by government to provide services such as health care, road maintenance and education.

Women provide defense to the nation. They work as police officers to maintain law and order and to provide security within the country. They also serve in the army and provide security against external invasion of the nation, but sometimes work with the police on special occasions like outbreak of epidemics, famine or terrorists attacks.

Women provide entertainment during church services, weddings, graduation parties, celebration of public holidays and other functions. Some ladies are professional artists such as Spice Diana, Reema Namakula, Azawi, etc.

3. To what extent are independent African states sovereign?

Definition: Sovereign states are countries that govern themselves such that they do not depend on outside countries to decide their affairs.

African states are sovereign in the following aspects; -

All African states attained independence from the white colonialists and are having self-rule with indigenous rulers.

African states have got national anthems. Anthems are important in that they are one of the ways that a given nation can be identified among others.

African independent states have national flags that are hoisted at all government institutions and functions.

They also have coats of arms composed of features such as animals, the sun and motto. These depict the values that each nation cherishes and works to promote.

African independent states have boundaries. Borders help a state to exercise control over the movement of goods and people to and from the sovereign territory. Without them maintenance of law and order would be difficult and collection of revenue to provide services to the people would be difficult. They also define the limits of power of every state.

African independent states also have national parliaments whose functions include making laws, discussion and approval of national budgets, approval of appointment of high profile government officers such as cabinet ministers. Parliaments also approve expenditures of government funds.

African states have national armies which are used to defend countries against external enemies and to quell internal rebellions. They have also been used in emergencies such as distribution of food items to persons displaced by war or floods or enforcing curfews during pandemics such as Corona.

Independent African states have national currencies that they use to carry out local business transactions such as funding national projects, provision of services, etc.

To some extent, however, Africans are not sovereign as explained below;

Many economies are foreign funded through loans and grants. These loans are paid back at high interest rates and they have impoverished African states

Independent Africans states rely on foreign technical assistance or experts who are very expensive. Sometimes they are tied to the economic aid that donors give and this kills our local man power.

African independent states sign trade pacts or agreements with developed countries. The terms of such agreements always favour the donor countries. For example, they may not accept to buy finished products from African states but want to buy in raw form process to add value and sell to African states at exorbitant prices. The developed states get more profits from the raw material than the Africans.

Independent African states do sign defense pacts or agreements through which donor countries sell weapons and train African military personnel. They may offer outdated weapons and support rival groups and this escalates the conflict. Africans therefore depend on developed countries for war material.

They dictate policies such as retrenchment and multiparty politics in exchange for aid. In some cases, such policies have resulted into division of societies along party lines

Independence Africans states belong to groupings that are foreign such as the British Common Wealth, and continue to pay respect and allegiance to the Queen of England.

African countries are still culturally dependent on foreign religions such as Catholicism, Protestantism, and foreign languages such as French, English, Portuguese and German. These languages are spoken as official languages in the respective former colonies of European powers.

The dress code and the judicial system employed in the independent African states is all foreign.

4. Examine the causes of global warming and suggest ways in which it could be reduced.

Definition: Global warming is the increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere by increase in particular gases like carbon dioxide trapping the heat from the sun.

Atmospheric pollution through the emission of fumes from industries and automobile into air, these gases trap radiated the sun heat already in the atmosphere hence global warming.

Deforestation eliminates trees which pick carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It means that the carbon dioxide will be left in the atmosphere; it will trap the radiated heat from the sun and hence global warming.

Increased wood fuel use means the carbon stored in the wood will be released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide traps heat from the sun and hence global warming.

Encroachment on wetlands which provide a cooling effect in the environment through absorption of carbon dioxide, leads to presence of more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere hence global warming.

Wild fire outbreak or bush burning releases carbon dioxide and other pollutants into the atmosphere which trap radiated sun heat from the earth surface and cause global warming.

Wars also contribute to global warming through the emission of greenhouse gases. For example, the invasion of Afghanistan by USA in 2001 caused the emission of 1.2 billion tons of carbon into the atmosphere and contributed to the increases on the problem of global warming.

Fridge materials called chroflucarbons (CFCs) form part of the polyurethane foam that insulates fridges so that they provide a cooling effect. When millions of fridges are discarded, they later get recycled so that the metal materials can be used again. The CFCs escape to the atmosphere and deplete the ozone layer which is supposed to absorb most of the harmful ultra violet light. There is now more heating of the earth's atmosphere, as the ozone layer is getting more depleted hence global warming.

The disposal and treatment of waste can produce emissions of several greenhouse gases which contribute to global warming. The most significant gas produced from waste is methane. It is produced during the breakdown of organic matter in landfills.

Ways of reducing global warming are as follows; -

Use of environmental friendly sources of power such as HEP and nuclear energy to provide heat will reduce practices such as deforestation. The presence of trees leads to the absorption of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide traps heat and makes the environment hot.

Aforestation, reforestation and preservation of existing forests means there will be abundance of trees to absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that traps radiated heat from the sun and this will reduce the problem of global warming.

The masses should be sensitized about the effects of global warming such as floods that cause destruction of property and loss of human life, desertification and famine.

There should be laws imposed by the government so that industrial emission levels are reduced, and more electric vehicles are manufactured.

Wars should be averted to avoid atomic, nuclear, biological and chemical emission of gases. For example, the invasion of the USA of Afghanistan in 2001 caused the emission of 1.2 billion tons of carbon in the atmosphere to promote global warming.

Improve the efficiency of engines of vehicles and industries to reduce pollution through the emission of carbon dioxide and hence reduce global warming.

5. Students in institutions of higher learning should not be sponsored by government". Discuss.

Definition: Sponsorship is the support extended to somebody by paying fees or subsidizing their education or training.

Students in institutions of higher learning should not be sponsored by government because of the following reasons;

The government is poor or lacking resources; she cannot afford to spend a lot of money that is required to educate a student in institutions of higher learning. She has other needs such as provision of health services, roads and poverty eradication programmes such as the Parish Development Model and power development.

In the education sector, the government priority is basic education in primary schools. Government would rather spend on children who have no basic education than on students who already have it.

Government should stop sponsoring students in institutions of higher learning because some courses or graduates do not have ready market. It will not benefit government to pay fees for students who will complete their courses but lack employment.

Government sponsorship should be abolished because the government loses the graduates to other countries through brain drain. Many professionals leave the country for many reasons such as better payment, societies with relatives abroad and enjoying better standards of living.

Government priority is to provide basic education in primary schools to enable at least every school going child attain some education students in higher institutions of learning have already attained basic education and acquired some values, and can struggle and pay for themselves.

Many parents have managed to pay tuition fee for themselves and can still afford to pay fees for other children who will qualify to get admission into institutions of higher education

The government can encourage other bodies to offer employment tied scholarships so that on graduating from the university students can get employed and start paying for the loan they were given.

Unhealthy competition is created amongst schools in a bid to make students obtain the cut off points for national merit and quota admissions and brain storming. If sponsorship is abolished, such vices can be reduced.

Denying sponsorship to students in institutions of higher learning will encourage parents and students to be responsible. The parents will avoid lavish expenditure to save money to pay for their children at institutions of higher learning. Similarly, students admitted under private arrangement will work hard to make sure they pass their courses because it is expensive and

On the other hand, government should sponsor students in institutions of higher learning because of the following reasons; -

It will enable talented but poor students to get education at institutions of learning and graduate with flying colours. This will ensure quality human resource.

Sponsorship promotes quality. Most of the universities don't have enough facilities and graduates may be half-baked. They lack professors, libraries are under stocked and may set substandard examination in order to pass their students and create a name for commercial purposes.

Very few parents can afford to pay for education in higher institutions of learning. So government sponsorship will enable the poor students who have passed to join higher institutions of learning. So government sponsorship will enable the poor students who have passed to join higher institutions of learning.

Government sponsorship will enable the poor students to qualify to join higher institutions of learning and graduate in several disciplines. This will reduce the gap between them and the rich students whose parents can afford to pay for them under the private sponsorship scheme.

Government sponsorship should remain so as to increase or improve academic competition for excellence. This will be achieved through students reading hard so as to qualify for government sponsorship. This will lead to the achievement of high grades among students hence improving on the academic quality of the students.

Government sponsorship should be maintained to encourage the spirit of nationalism and patriotism. Students will have better regard for their country so that even when there are better working conditions, chances for scholarships in other countries, those graduates will not leave their mother country but will choose to remain and serve it after completing their studies.

Government sponsorship in institutions of higher learning should be maintained such that the human resource capacity can be improved. Uganda still has a man power gap in the health department, ministry of works, education, etc. by maintaining government sponsorship, the country will have more professionals graduating hence reducing on the man power gap.

6. Justify the need for environmental conservation in Uganda.

Definition: Environmental conservation is a deliberate effort taken by man to maintain the surrounding (air, water, soil, forest and animals) in a productive and sustainable manner

Environmental conservation should be promoted because of the following reasons; -

Environment comprises of animals such as lions, giraffes, buffaloes and birds such as the crested crane. Other features in the environment are water falls, caves, stalagmites and stalactites. Tourists move distances both domestically and from abroad to satisfy their curiosity and look at them. They pay money which government uses to provide services such as roads, education, and medicine to the citizens. There is therefore need for environmental conservation.

The environment should be conserved because it is a source of food. Animals such as goats, buffaloes, and fish are eaten by human beings to enable them get nutrients for their bodies.

The environment is a source of construction materials such as timber, bricks, reeds, fibre poles. They are used in the construction of houses, bridges, power stations, factories, etc.

The environment should be conserved because it is a source of fuel in the form of wood, charcoal. The fuel is used for several purposes such as cooking food that provides energy to human beings to perform their day today activities.

Some domestic industry materials such as wood carvings, craft, pottery, etc. are got from the environment. These items can be used in homes, or can be sold to provide a source of income to the family to pay for needs such as fees, transport and clothes.

The environment should be conserved because soil, as one of its components, needs to be kept in place and in a fertile state. Otherwise agents of soil erosion such as running water will wash it away or it will get exhausted. It has to be conserved through application of fertilizers and controlling livestock. It is the rich fertile soils that support crops that are a source of food to man.

Environmental conservation keeps animals, birds and plants from extinction. The above creatures have many uses such as tourism, provision of food, etc.

Elements of the environment such as animals, birds, plants, caves have got a cultural significance. For example, the caves mainly found in eastern and western Uganda are considered by local people as places from which they used to worship and offer sacrifices to their ancestral gods. They include the Nyero caves in Kumi and Amabere ga nyinamwiru in Fort Portal. Birds such as owls are associated with death whenever they cry near home steads at night.

Elements of the environment such as trees, swamps and generally green vegetation, through the process of transpiration, give off water vapour which forms clouds, condenses and forms rainfall which supports crop and animal life.

Trees are normally planted around building because they act as wind breakers and protect the rooves of buildings from being blown away.

The environment promotes the beauty of a place (promote the aesthetic value). Trees, flowers, lakes, green vegetation, mountains, animals and birds are pleasant for human beings to look at. Therefore, environmental conservation should be promoted.

It is in the environment that research and education can be conducted. If one wants to know the tree species in Uganda, he will have to go to a forest reserve to find out, similarly if one wants to discover the cure for certain diseases such as COVID-19, he/ she has to use organism such as animals and human beings as specimen.

Environmental conservation should be promoted so as to maintain ecological balance. For example, we need lions in national parks so that they can eat and reduce the number of herbivores such as buffaloes, antelopes and Uganda Kob. When the population of herbivores is too a high they will encroach on gardens, eat the crops and cause famine and starvation of man hence the need to control them.

Environmental features such as swamps ensure water is clean. Swamps act as a natural sieve and filter dirty water that contains soil, buvera, plastic bottles, waste food, etc. that are swept by rain and deposited in swamps. The water can be used for domestic use and for industry.

2001

I. Assess the role of private schools in providing education in Uganda.

Definition: Private schools are institutions of learning which are owned and managed by one person or a group of persons largely without government support.

Private schools have played the following roles in providing education in Uganda;

They absorb the number of learners who would not have places in government schools. This is because government schools are limited in number and don't have the capacity to take up the big numbers of learners.

Private schools have reduced government expenditure in establishing schools in the country. The government spends the money saved to provide other needs to the population such as health services, road construction, power stations and construction of airports.

Some private schools provide quality education which has enabled learners to graduate from secondary schools to higher institutions of learning for professional training as teachers, entrepreneurs, lawyers, doctors, etc.

Private schools that have been set up by religious organizations have enhanced morals in schools such as decent dressing, respect to authority and fellow human beings, honesty, time management, hard work and culture.

Private schools have provided education to children in remote areas where government schools have not yet been established and hence increased accessibility of learners to education.

Private schools also add revenue to the government because they pay income taxes directly and indirectly through the items they purchase such as construction materials, laboratory equipment, school vehicles, and stationery and grass cutters.

However, private schools face a number of challenges in providing education to the people in Uganda.

They experience financial constraints as they run the schools. Those with limited enrolment sometimes fail to raise adequate funds to pay their staff, to construct science laboratories and to purchase chemicals and equipment. Some of them have borrowed money from banks, failed to pay back and directors have been arrested or had their premises sold.

In some cases, there has been financial mismanagement by the owners of schools. This has resulted into encroachment on examination fees paid by learners. Some learners have ended up not registering and sitting for the Primary Leaving Examination, Uganda Certificate of Education and Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education examinations.

There is lack of job security for teachers in private schools and this erodes their efficiency. Teachers accept to work without appointment letters because of desperate need for employment and can be terminated anytime for any reason without being given a chance to defend themselves.

Sometimes enforcing discipline in private schools is difficult. This is partly because the private school is always struggling to raise enrolment so that they can be able to collect more money to run the school. Consequently, they end up recruiting students who have been expelled from other schools on ground of indiscipline. Such children end up spoiling other students in the school

Some private schools employ under qualified staff who can accept small salaries so that the school saves money to provide for other items on the school budget. In the end, the academic performance of the school does not improve.

Private schools encourage unprofessional practices such as cheating in examinations, admitting unqualified learners and abetting abortion. As a result, the learners are found to be wanting in terms of morals.

3. "Beauty contests in Uganda should be abolished". Discuss.

Definition: Beauty contest is the competition in which judges decide on the most pleasant candidate in terms of physical attraction, eloquence, knowledge, intellectual capacity, morals, voice, etc.

Beauty contest in Uganda should be abolished because of the following reasons;

↓ They are an embarrassment to parents and some religious or cultural practices. The western style beauty contests are immoral because the female participants are typically not dressed modestly. This is an embarrassment to parents and the Muslim culture.

Beauty contests should be abolished because they are a foreign culture associated with unfamiliar practices such as plastic surgery, wearing of swim apparels which leave girls practically naked.

Beauty contests in Uganda should be abolished because those girls who lose the competition develop depression and lose self-esteem. This is because they invest a lot of resources, time, sacrifice themselves and dress nudely and undergo plastic surgery but are disappointed to be judged as failures.

Beauty contests in Uganda should be abolished because they lead to the exploitation of the candidates by the promoters. When a girl wins and wears a crown, she reigns for a year; she is exploited to do cheap promotion of the sponsors to boost their sale of products until they see it fit to replace her with some other beauties.

Beauty contests in Uganda should be abolished because an insufficient yardstick is used to measure beauty. Much as characteristics such as knowledge, intellectual capacity, morals, eloquence, talent, charitable involvement are used to measure beauty, judges parade the candidates in a specific attire and they judge mainly based on the physical appearance rather than any of the qualities outlined above. Using physical appearance as a measure of beauty is an insufficient yardstick.

Beauty contest in Uganda should be abolished because the beauty is artificial. The contestants get plastic surgery to look beautiful, may wear fake teeth (flippers), wear teased hair styles and have twitched face expressions. This makes a girl unnatural and should not be used to declare the most beautiful girl.

Beauty contests in Uganda should be abolished because girls put their health at risk as they prepare for the contest. They undergo cosmetics surgery, apply a lot of chemicals on their body, take medicine to reduce their size or may stop eating certain foodstuffs.

Beauty contests in Uganda should be abolished because it leads to the misuse of resources through purchase of swim apparels, paying for plastic surgery, making of hairstyles. Also, a lot of time is spent by contestants as they prepare themselves for the contests. Girls can spend up to 1 year preparing for the competition.

On the other hand, beauty contests should not be abolished for the following reasons; -

Participants win prizes such as titles, crowns sashes, bouquets, scepters, savings, bonds, prize money, sponsorship opportunities career building opportunities, etc.

An ordinary girl gets a celebrity status or fame; she becomes a super star, a celeb or heavy weight. A celeb is a person who is well known and gets public attention. For example, Miss World 2017 was Manusli chiller.

Beauty contest build self-esteem or self-confidence or self-assurance or morale. Participants discover their real abilities which helps them to pursue whatever opportunities they wish in life whether they win the competition or not. Participants begin to think about success than failure whenever under taking any task or investment.

Beauty contests bring prestige to the winner o region they come from. They are respected or admired and attract public attention especially when they appear on media such as television.

Beauty contests should not be abolished because they promote local economic opportunities to the communities which host the event. Businesses benefits by providing the needs of each visitor who comes to attend the function. Such needs include food, dress, drinks, transport, etc. sponsors also promote their business through adverts and spending a little on participants' costume, hair sprays, etc.

Beauty contests should not be abolished in Uganda because they build bridges between cultures. As people watch competitions they learn about one another.

Beauty contests in Uganda should not be abolished because they promote local talents such as public speaking, dedication, sacrifice, tolerance, courage competition all of which are essential in forgiving and shaping the future of the participants.

Beauty contests in Uganda should not be abolished because they are a source of entertainment to the public. People who have had busy work schedules retire to leisure by going to theatres to watch Miss Tourism, Miss World, Miss Uganda, etc.

4. Suggest measures that should be taken to preserve wetlands in Uganda.

Definition: Wetlands are solid parts of the earth's surface which are soaked or saturated with water for example swamps, marshlands, etc.

The following measures can be taken to preserve wetlands in Uganda.

The government should encourage the practice of family planning in order to control the high population growth rate. This will reduce on the high demand for land and thus reduced land reclamation. Alternatively, places with a high population pressure such as Kigezi region should have some of the population resettled in places with a lower population such as northern Uganda. This will save wetlands such as swamps which are being cleared to create land for agriculture.

Strict laws should be set up by the government against wetland encroachers. Those who have already settled on the wetlands (squatters) should be evicted and those wetlands allowed to regenerate.

Massive education among the masses should be encouraged on the importance of wetlands and the dangers that arise when they are destroyed. Such dangers include flooding that comes with destruction of properly and sometimes death of citizens. This sensitization can be done through public rallies and over radios and televisions.

The government should gazette the wetlands so that anyone found carrying out activities such as construction of industries or agriculture is apprehended and produced in court. This will discourage the rest of the population to do the same.

The government through the National Water and Sewage Corporation should treat sewage in urban areas before it is released to swamps. This will reduce the chances of people getting sick due to consumption of contaminated water.

The government should encourage alternative use of wetlands for example fish farming. Fish farming requires a much smaller area where ponds can be established and fish reared. It yields a higher output per unit area compared to crop growing. A big area of land covering swamps has to be cleared to grow crops such as yams, sugarcane and rice. Therefore fish farming as an alternative will reduce on the destruction.

People should improve on their farming methods on uplands; contours and trees should be established on the uplands to reduce on soil erosion on slopes. The use of slopes for farming will reduce on the urge of people to encroach on wetlands.

Over harvesting of wetlands products such as swamps should be discouraged to avoid depletion. Swamps play an important role in the formation of rainfall, act as natural sieves to make water clean and are important sources of materials for the making of crafts.

5. Suggest measures that anyone east African country could take to ensure food security.

Definition: Food security is the measure of guaranteeing that the population will have enough to eat throughout the year/ always/ all the time.

The following measures should be taken to ensure food security in Uganda.

The government should encourage the growing of cereal and root crops growth. Cereals such as maize and millet can be dried and stored for a long time without rotting. Root crops such as cassava, and yams can also survive harsh weather conditions as drought.

The government should ensure that every home stores food such as millet, sorghum, rice. The people should not sell any food item unless it is in excess of their storage capacity.

People should be encouraged to provide good storage facilities where their food stuffs can be kept for a long time. They can use chemicals to fumigate storage facilities to kill off weevils that might attack the food items.

Government should improve the road network by grading and maintaining the roads so that farmers can transport farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, herbicides and out puts/ products such as grains, poultry, cattle and matooke.

The government should carry out research to come up with improved seed varieties, crop varieties and better breeds of livestock and poultry. Research can also be done on the prevention and cure of new diseases and pests that attack both poultry and livestock.

The government should educate or sensitize the public on the importance of food security so that everyone is able to cultivate land and plant food crops and provide proper storage facilities.

Government should discourage activities that lead to pollution. Such activities include proper disposal of non-bio gradable materials like polythene paper, used plastic bottles and straws. Such materials are dangerous to crops because wherever they are thrown, they block the infiltration of water which is a medium through which plants absorb nutrients from the soil.

The government should carry out land reclamation of dry areas through irrigation so that water becomes available to support the growing of crops and the rearing of birds and animals.

The government should improve on weather forecasting by importing improved technology. People should also use be encouraged to use agricultural calendars and follow the rainfall patterns so that they can plant and harvest their crops at the right time and realize high yields.

Government should encourage population control. This will reduce on the number of dependents per family and the amount of food that can be consumed per day will also reduce. There will be abundance of food for families all the time.

The government should ensure political stability through observing human rights and promote economic development. This will make the population happy and peaceful. They will thus concentrate on activities such as agriculture which will ensure food security in homes.

6. Dialogue other than militarism is the best way of resolving political conflicts. Discuss.

Definition 1: Militarism is the belief that it is necessary to have strong armed forces and that they should be used in order to win political or economic advantages.

Definition 2: Dialogue means formal talks between opposing political groups or countries who have previously not had good relationship.

Dialogue is the best way of resolving political conflicts because views from all sides are listened to and may yield peaceful solutions. For example, President Salva Kiir of South Sudan and Dr Riek Machar of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, through dialogue, signed a peaceful agreement that ended a five-year conflict in the country.

Through dialogue, the weak ones are given chance to be heard. For example, for over 20 years, a rebel group named the Uganda National Rescue Front UNRF II waged war against successive government_s in Uganda. It was formed after the defeat of President Amin in 1979. President Museveni and the leader of UNRF II called Bamuze held talks, the rebels were granted amnesty and allowed to return to their villages in West Nile and this contributed to the realization of the current peace in West Nile.

The use of dialogue as a means of resolving conflicts provides security of lives and property. For example, for several years the Sudan People's Liberation Movement under Colonel John Garang fought for the independence of South Sudan causing death and destruction of property. However, in 2005, a comprehensive peace agreement was signed ending 22 years of war. In 2011, the peace agreement culminated into a referendum and the people of South Sudan voted for independence.

The use of dialogue as a means of resolving conflicts is provided for in the UNO and AU charter. According to the AU charter article III, there shall be peaceful settlement of disputes by Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. Chapter 6 of the UN charter requires countries with disputes that could lead to war to first of all try to seek solutions through peaceful methods such as "negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their choice."

Dialogue is the best way of resolving political conflicts because it improves a country's international image. For example in 2022 Rwanda reopened the Gatuna boarder, one of east Africa's key transport arteries that carries goods from Mombasa to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC. It had been closed as a result of Rwanda's accusation of Uganda's abduction of its citizens and support for rebels seeking to topple president Kagame. The re-opening of the boarder sent citizens of both Rwanda and Uganda jubilating and it was welcomed by the African Union as a "positive step towards the normalization of relations between the two countries". Dialogue is the best way of resolving political conflicts because minority views are accommodated.

On the other hand, militarism is not the best way of resolving conflicts because of following reasons;

It leads to the loss of lives and property or maiming or deformation of the victims of war. For example, the Darfur conflict led to the destruction of infrastructure and villages were burned. The estimated cost of the conflicts for the 14 years (2003 – 2017) was US\$ 88.7 billion. More than 300,000 people died, over 3 million villages were torched and millions of dollars worth of crops and livestock were stolen.

Militarism is expensive. For example, by the year 2002, according to the Civil Society Organization for Peace in Northern Uganda (CSPNU), the conflict in northern Ugandan was costing the the country's economy at least \$100 million every year. By the same year, 2002, CSOPNU found that the conflict had cost US 413.3 billion over a period of 16 years representing about 3% of Uganda GDP.

Militarism is not the best way of resolving political conflicts because foreigners fuel the conflict through selling military hard ware. For example, during the civil war in Angola, South Africa provided UNITA rebels with small arms and light weapons. From 1988, the USA government gave military aid to UNITA which included FM-92 Stinger Surface to Air missiles which could fly high and fast enough to take out any low and slow flying Soviet made MIG-21, MIG-23 air craft. All these weapons fueled the Angola civil war.

Militarism retards the economic activities of the country. For example, the Darfur conflict stunted economic growth as more than 3 million people were internally displaced and 3000 villages torched and millions of dollars' worth of crops and livestock were stolen by government and militias.

Militarism is not the best way of solving political conflicts because it uses Court Martials which are unjust in solving cases. This is partly because there is no independence of military prosecutions and judge advocates from the executive.

Militarism is not the best way of resolving political conflicts because it does not respect human rights. There is torture, abduction and killing. For example, Amin's regime caused the killing and disappearance of scores of people during his eight-year rule in Uganda. The international commission of jurists in Geneva estimates the number of people killed by Amin at between 80,000 and 300,000. Another estimate by exile organizations and amnesty international put the number of people killed at 500,000 out of 12 million Ugandans at that time

2000

1. "Mob justice is a fair way of punishing criminals." Discuss.

Definition: Mob justice is the administration of punishment by a disorderly crowd to suspected offenders such as thieves, murderers, adulterers etc. through beating, killing, stripping etc.

It is a fair way of punishing criminals as explained below;

It is prompt and on the spot. Justice must be done and appear to be done. The offender must also pay for his crime immediately. Why should a criminal who has killed an innocent person be allowed to enjoy life even for 10 minutes when a fellow human being is already lifeless? Justice delayed is justice denied.

It is gratifying to the offended party (retributive justice). The offended party includes children, wife husband, or relatives. They will be happy to see the person who has committed a crime punished immediately rather than later.

In case the criminal is killed, then she/he is eliminated from society and she/he will never commit such a crime again. The society will be freer since the number of criminals will have reduced.

It is a fair way of punishing the criminal because the judicial system cannot be trusted. Many people commit crimes, are arrested but let free by the judiciary.

Mob justice acts as a deterrent to potential criminals. As they receive the news of mob action, they will get scared and give up plans to commit crime because of fear to become the next victims of mob justice.

Mob justice is a fair way of punishing criminals because it relieves the overcrowded prisons and the understaffed judiciary and tax payer.

On the other hand, mob justice is not a fair way of punishing criminals because of the following reasons;

X It is extra judicial or against the laws of the country. Anyone who takes the law in ^{their} his hands commits an offence and can be arrested, tried and sentenced.

At times a wrong character will be victimized or punished when he/she is innocent or due to mistaken identity. It is therefore better to leave criminal matters to the police and the judiciary who have the competence to handle a suspected criminal.

The punishment that the mob may administer may not be proportional to the crime; it might be too severe. For example, beating to death a person who has stolen a bicycle. Administration of justice should therefore be left to the judiciary and police.

Mob justice is unfair because when it is carried out and the victim dies, no further helpful information about the crime or other victims involved in a similar crime is got. It is better to leave

criminals to be tried by the courts of law so that more information can be got from the suspect. This will help the judiciary to handle the case better.

Mob justice does not give chance to the victim to be heard or reform in case he is lynched or killed. Yet that person could have been in position to become very resourceful to society if he/she had been given a second chance.

It is sometimes scandalizing or humiliating or inhumane for example when a suspected criminal is stripped naked.

Mob justice is a sign of social backwardness of the society where it is practiced.

Mob justice encourages sadism or seeking pleasure from wanton behavior. It is normally carried out by youthful and jobless persons.

Mob justice is not a fair way of punishing criminals because it may lead to retaliation or revenge by the relatives of the victim of mob justice. This could be in form of fighting or killing the people who carried out the mob justice.

2. Examine the merits and demerits of political pluralism.

Definition: Political pluralism is the principle that people of different beliefs about managing the society through periodic competition can live together peacefully in the same country or society.

The merits of political pluralism are as follows;

It offers checks and balances as opposition parties offer positive criticism. For example, the road network in a given region of the country could be in a sorry state. Criticism by the opposition side can have a positive influence to make the ruling party to wake up and allocate funds to address the problem.

Political pluralism offers a wide range of ideas for the electorate to choose from. During presidential and parliamentary campaigns candidates from various political parties will come up with manifestoes indicating what they want to do in case they are voted into power and people will vote for those the candidates with the best ideas.

Political pluralism promotes freedom of association or freedom to belong to different political parties. People choose parties whose ideas, beliefs, interests and leaders appeal to them. They keep supporting parties of their choice, wait for a chance when they will take power so that their ideas, beliefs and interests are considered.

Political pluralism encourages diligence by the ruling party so that it can be returned to power during the next elections. If it does not deliver as per its manifesto, then it will be voted out of power and the opposition party will take over.

Political pluralism offers instant government in case the one in power collapses. This can arise when the ruling government loses the confidence of the people over wrong policy decision or failure to deliver on its promises. Under such circumstances the government can be forced to resign and the opposition or shadow government can take over power.

Political pluralism exposes the wrong acts of the government officials. This is done by the opposition groups. This could include human rights violations such as torture of government critiques, imprisonment without trial, corruption by government officials. This will attract international intervention and the government in power can make reforms.

Political pluralism gives chance to the minority to have their voices heard.

The demerits of political pluralism are as follows;

Political pluralism is very divisive. In many countries, the government in power, does not offer appointments to members of the opposition side and reserves posts such as ministers chief executive officers etc. for ruling party members. In some regions members of parliament from the opposition cannot work with those of the party in power in programmes such as fundraising to construction schools, hospitals, churches etc. This division retards economic development of the country.

Political pluralism creates a state of political instability. Members keep crossing from one political party to another depending on which party wins elections. This weakens the opposition and retards the development of the nation as a whole. This is because the opposition side is weakened and its contributions such as the positive criticism it makes, the exposure of wrong acts that the government might want to conceal are missed.

Political pluralism encourages rigging during election. This is particularly true in Africa where governments in power don't want to leave. They manipulate the results of the elections, use the army to intimidate the opposition, disrupt political party activities such as public rallies, and deny opposition party leaders chance to mobilize the citizens over media such as radio and television.

Political pluralism encourages irresponsible criticism especially by the opposition parties who want to gain political capital. For example, opposition leader Dr. Kiiza Besigye claimed that promises by the government to increase salaries of teachers were lies. But in August 2022, science teachers started receiving an increased salary as promised by the government.

Political criticism leads to wastage of finance and other resources. A lot of money is used during elections. Money is given to all political parties to carry out campaigns, candidates also pay money to register for parliamentary and presidential elections, and money is also given out by the candidates to voters to solicit for their votes.

Political pluralism leads to the marginalization of opposition supporters. Some leaders decide to punish people in areas where they received fewer votes and deny them social services such as schools, boreholes, road maintenance.

Every Party that comes into power may have radically different programmes and this affects those that were initiated by the previous regime. For example, in Uganda where President Museveni and Tsekkedi are jointly constructing roads in eastern Congo. Another leader who comes after Museveni may not support this policy and the government will have wasted its resources so far invested in the road construction.

Political pluralism encourages fragmentation of the electorate. It may become difficult to achieve a working majority. This is particularly true with a government that comes into power after winning an election with a narrow margin. In case some of its members are absent during voting on a motion, it may fail to get the desired winning votes.

3. Assess the role of the judiciary in Uganda.

Definition: Judiciary is a system of courts in a country. In Uganda, the courts include the Supreme Court of Uganda, the High Court of Uganda, the Chief Magistrate, Magistrate Grade 1, 2 and 3.

The judiciary in Uganda performs several roles as explained below;

The judiciary is a custodian of justice in case of disputes. These could be over land or property etc.; by following the due process of law the judiciary is able to determine the right owner of a contested piece of land or property hence ensuring justice.

The judiciary protects and enforces human rights. For example, anyone can stand to be voted for an elective office such as a member of parliament. Such a candidate's right is protected by law. Even when he/she is cheated during voting, the judiciary will nullify the victory of the cheating candidate and declare the right person the winner.

The judiciary orders compensation for the loss incurred or injury or damages suffered through negligence, trespass etc. For example, if a passenger gets injured through an accident in a taxi and it is proved that the accident was as a result of careless driving, the driver of the taxi will be made to pay for the treatment of the passenger and for the inconveniences caused.

The judiciary puts seals on wills and other important documents. Otherwise such documents can be challenged and declared illegal or unauthentic.

The judiciary witnesses the, swearing in of new government officials to make their holding of office authentic. Otherwise such office bearers stand a risk of being challenged as illegal.

The judiciary advises the executive and legislature on what is appropriate according to the law. For example, if a member of parliament conducts himself inappropriately, and the speaker wants to take disciplinary measures she/he must consult the Attorney General and make sure the right procedure is followed. Otherwise, the victim can sue parliament and cause government to pay for damages caused due to wrong procedures pursued in disciplining him/her.

However, the judiciary faces a number of challenges as it executes its duties as explained below;

Cases drag on for years; the complainant and the accused both suffer emotionally as they keep waiting for courts to conclude cases. Justice delayed is justice denied.

It is expensive or unaffordable in terms of transport costs and high legal fees especially for the poor.

Peasants do not know the value and procedures of courts, such as release of suspects on police bond or settlement of cases outside courts.

Graft or bribery, favouritism or coercion all affect efficiency of the judiciary. There are cases which end at police level because of corruption and coercion. Police receives bribes and coerces the complainant to accept some little money so that cases such as defilement can be settled outside the court. In some cases, magistrates dismiss cases just because they have received bribes.

The judiciary can become victim of tricky lawyers. They are made to accept trumped up submissions from such lawyers and they end up victimizing suspects or releasing them on wrong information from lawyers.

The judiciary may make wrong judgement or throw cases out of court due to inaccurate investigations or lack of evidence.

There is lack of specialized training in handling cases. So the judges may handle cases where they lack specialized skills and this will result into wrong judgement or dismissal of cases.

The legal language is too technical (difficult) to understand by a layman. It is therefore difficult to read and understand the laws of the country so that the population can always act or talk with full understanding of the legal implications.

4. To what extent are poor farming methods responsible for environmental degradation in Uganda?

5. Definition: Environmental degradation is the deterioration in the quality and characteristics of the natural surrounding i.e. land, water, air, flora and fauna, through deforestation, death of animals and plant species, flooding etc.

Poor farming methods have been responsible for environmental degradation in the following ways;

Overgrazing or overstocking where too many animals are grazed from a small piece of land. The grass gets depleted and the soil is left bare. The top fertile soil is washed away and what is left is devoid of fertility and can't support a good crop or livestock output, hence environmental degradation.

Felling of trees or cutting of forests to create land for agriculture interferes with the process of rain formation. The trees can no longer give off water vapour which forms clouds in the atmosphere which clouds condense to form rainfall. Absence or receded rainfall leads to a decrease in plant and animal productivity hence environmental degradation.

Monoculture is the growing of the same crop in the same garden year after year or season after season. Such crops include sugar cane and coffee. This leads to the exhaustion of plant nutrients and reduced plant and animal productivity. There is less food for human beings and animals hence environmental degradation.

Wild bush burning, normally practice by nomadic cattle rearing communities to enable the generation of fresh pasture, destroys the vital nitrogen fixing bacteria in the soil and vital plant species. There will therefore be less productivity of crops and extinction of some plant species hence environmental degradation.

Mechanization of farming for example using tractors will lead to the distortion of soil structure, hence environmental degradation.

Continuous application of artificial fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides can result into contamination of air and water. This can be poisonous to living organisms that use air and water.

Reclamation of swamps and marginal areas to set up farms leads to destruction of habitats for some animal and plant species and even some of the flora and fauna are killed. This leads to disruption of the ecosystem.

Over cultivation of the same piece of land leads to exhaustion of soil fertility hence reducing on the productivity of the land and the resulting low agricultural yields.

Tilling or planting up or down the slope leads to erosion or the washing a way of top soil that supports agriculture. This will lead to reduced soil productivity and low crop and livestock yields hence environmental degradation.

However, a part from poor farming methods, there are other factors responsible for environmental degradation Uganda as discussed below;

Climatic changes leading to decline in rainfall totals and drought. Crop production will decline causing hunger and starvation hence environmental degradation.

Excavation during mining, quarrying, construction of roads destroys the natural landscape hence environmental degradation.

Rapid population growth leads to land fragmentation. It becomes uneconomic to carryout mechanization on fragmented land. Also, there is a tendency for over cultivation of small fragmented land leading to reduced productivity of the land hence environmental degradation.

Industrial pollution leads to the emission of toxic substances into air, and land this waste might be consumed by human beings and cause damage to body organs such as human lungs.

Littering and disposal of non-bio degradable waste (beverage, plastic items) on land causes eye sore sight and environmental degeneration.

1999

6. Assess the role played by healers in your community.

Definition: Traditional healers are medicine men who use herbal medicine and psychological techniques to treat sick.

Traditional healers have played the following role in my community:

They supplement or substitute modern treatment styles; when one falls sick he/she can make a choice whether to use traditional or modern medicine depending on taste and preference.

Traditional healers promote African cultural heritage as compared to modern medicine. Our grandparents used traditional medicine before the whites colonized Africa. We should cherish or take pride in what is African rather than foreign.

Traditional healers provide cheap medicine compared to modern or foreign medicine. So it's prudent that we use the medicine from traditional healers, save money and use it to pay for other needs.

Traditional healers use locally available resources and promote local industry. Local items such as ginger are used in the manufacture of a local drug to treat cough. This means money will be paid to local farmers to provide the ginger instead of using imported modern medicine which does not benefit the local person.

Traditional healers provide employment to citizens. Many people work as salesmen for traditional medicine, drivers, package the drugs etc.

Some ailments are not natural and are a creation of sorcerers or witches. They cannot be treated by modern medicine but can only be treated by traditional medicine e.g. madness.

However, traditional healers have the following weaknesses in execution of their roles as shown below:

Quack traditional medicine men that process medicine from leaves of any plant or lie about the cause of one's sickness to get money or items such as chicken, and goats from the unsuspecting client.

There are also those traditional healers who exploit clients; for example, they may take advantage of barren woman, convince her to offer sex in exchange for medicine to treat the problem.

Traditional healers may not observe hygiene. For example, herbal syrup medicine they pack in plastic containers without preservatives will get contaminated by bacteria and is unhealthy for human consumption.

Traditional healers may prescribe overdose. In many cases, their medicine is prescribed in large quantities such as, two tumpecos or one liter of syrup per day. This can be toxic and cause damage to one's body organs.

Traditional healers can cause social discord in a community. They may tell you that the person who has caused the death of your relative was a neighbour. This means a conflict will result between you and that neighbour.

Traditional healers promote crime. They may require someone to provide the head of a person so that they provide medicine to treat the client.

2. "Lack of a national language is the major cause of disunity in Uganda." Discuss.

Definition: National language is a means of communication accepted and spoken by the majority or all the citizens of a country. There are many ethnic languages in Uganda. There are even dialects within the ethnic languages which can be spoken by all the ethnic languages.

Lack of a national language has contributed to disunity in Uganda in the following ways:

Sectarianism where managers or those who hold offices in government favour their tribesmen and recruit them for jobs and leave out those who don't speak their language. This breeds resistance, hatred to those in authority hence disunity.

The absence of a national language has made some tribes to have a superiority complex and this causes disunity with other tribes.

The Baganda were recruited in colonial offices where English was spoken while the people of West Nile, Acholi and Langis provided labour in the army, prisons where Swahili was the medium of communication. There was thus no common language to unite the Baganda and northerners to resist this discriminatory and divisive administration.

The colonial influence created a special status for Buganda to the extent that they refused Kishwari 3 times in their local parliament (Lukiiko).

The colonial influence created social hatred among ethnic groups or tribes for common language for example, Britain used Baganda to fight Banyoro and even imposed the former as chiefs over the latter. If there had been a national language uniting the two tribes it's possible that the Baganda could have been reluctant to fight Bunyoro.

Other factors are also responsible for the disunity in Uganda.

Religion where Catholics came to fall in the Democratic Party line of politics while the Protestants were followers of the Uganda people's Congress. They also got divided in politics where the Catholics supported Democratic Party while the Protestants supported the Uganda People's Congress

The education introduced by the British also divided people. Those who attended school regarded themselves as a high caliber group and the uneducated were looked at as inferior.

The generation gap between the young and old also explains the disunity in Uganda. The youth are interested in luxury and urban life while the old people want to work to earn.

The scramble for wealth has also promoted divisions. There are people who are fighting over land, business firms trying to out compete each other, churches trying to dominate one another.

Interpersonal divisions have also caused disunity in Uganda. This could be from several sources such as jealous over wealth, pride, lack of respect etc.

3. "Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder." Discuss.

Definition: Beauty is a combination of qualities that give pleasure to the human senses especially the eyes and the ears.

One can judge beauty of a woman based on her height. Some people derive pleasure in seeing short women, others moderate while others enjoy looking at tall women.

Another dimension of beauty is size. Some people find fat people beautiful while others prefer small size and portable women. Others may determine beauty based on the shape of the woman; is she having round hips or flat hips?

Beauty can also be determined based on the type of dress or attire one wears. Some people determine how beautifully one is dressed based on the material from which the dress is made; is it made from silk, polyester, cotton?

Colour march can also be used to determine whether someone is beautifully dressed or not. Different people may prefer different colour combinations of the clothes they wear. Some enjoy single colours while others like a combination of colours.

Some people will prefer specific attires, for specific occasions. For example, while some people like wearing "Kanzu", others prefer wearing suits for occasions such as wedding.

Fashion is also aspect of beauty. Some people prefer short sleeved shirts while others like long sleeved shirts. Some women enjoy wearing trousers while others don't.

There are people who judge beauty based on academic achievement or general knowledge of a person. They highly respect educated persons but others give honor to people who can handle situations correctly even when they are not highly educated.

The use of the ears is crucial in determining what is beautiful. For example, some people enjoy slow music while others enjoy fast music. At the same time there are people who like high pitched music while others prefer low tone music.

Some people will enjoy music based on the message it portrays, but others don't care about the message and enjoy the tune or mixing in the music. There are those persons who regard gospel songs as the best type of music while others prefer love songs.

2. "The use of narcotic drugs should not be rest recited." Discuss.

Definition: Narcotic drugs are substances used for relieving pain, curing ailments and inducing excitement e.g. tobacco, opium, cocaine, heroin cannabis etc.

The use of narcotic drugs should not be restricted because of the following reasons:

Drugs will reduce curiosity. People, especially the youth, always want to find out the mystery behind consumption of drugs. They can only settle down after getting to know what they test like.

The government taxes companies that import or manufacture some of the narcotic drugs such as cigarettes. The revenue collected is to provide goods and services such as provision of medicine in hospitals.

The war against the use of narcotic drugs cannot be won. There is no way government can stop consumption of drugs because some of them are consumed in places where there are no law enforcers. In many cases the police personnel are also customers.

Some of the drugs are prescribed as medicine to cure certain ailments. Restricting their use will be a handicap in the fight against some diseases.

The use of narcotic drugs should not be restricted because it provides employment to those who sell the drugs, those in the transport sector, managers and drivers who transport the drugs to markets.

The use of narcotic drugs should not be restricted because not all of them are harmful and they can be consumed like any other food or drink.

The use of narcotic drugs should not be restricted because they provide contentment to those who consume them. It is their choice and right to use such drugs.

However, the use of narcotic drugs should be restricted because of the following reasons:

They make those who use them and become addicts and a social nuisance. For example, they can laugh uncontrollably, talk unnecessarily or can quarrel with any one on trivial issues.

Narcotics cause economic loss in homes because they take more time taking drugs and meeting their fellow addicts than engaging in productive work. They can even be destructive and fight and destroy property in homes.

Some of the drugs such as cigarettes are harmful; they contain substances that are dangerous to human life.

Restriction on the consumption or use of drugs will reduce the rate of crime; for example, many of the car accidents are a result of drunk driving.

There are better and less harmful alternatives to the use of narcotic drugs which consumes can use.

Although the war against narcotic drugs cannot be won; it can significantly reduce the scale of their use.

5. What is the justification for including practical subjects in your education system?

Definition: Practical subjects are disciplines involving the mind, heart and hands to produce something tangible such as Agriculture, Fine art, Home Economics and Home Management, Technical Drawing.

The justification for including practical subjects in Uganda's education system is as follows;

The teaching of practical subjects will result into job creation. At the end of their education, learners will be equipped with skills such as making of bread, cakes, preparation of food; they can use such skills to start hotels where they will be self-employed and even employ others.

A positive attitude towards work will be created when students engage in subjects such as agriculture. They will physically handle farm implements and prepare nursery beds, planting of seeds in the recommended spacing, weeding gardens. They will come out of school or institutions of higher learning ready to engage in practical work and contribute to national development.

Practical subjects will enable students to come up with practical skills so that they can engage in direct production such as making of furniture, agriculture production, and industrial production. In this way they will contribute to addressing the economic decline.

Practical subjects will equip students with wider choices for acquiring skills including agriculture, fine art, home economics, home management and technical drawing.

Practical subjects will encourage the development of appropriate technology for example manufacture of chairs, machinery to make bricks etc.

Some practical subjects will enable learners to acquire skills to manufacture items such as fine art pieces, monuments. Thus the graduates will be able to spend their leisure time engaging in economic ventures.

Some children or learners already have in born talents such as in fine art, farming and cooking. The inclusion of practical subjects in the education system will therefore help to develop such talents.

The national curriculum development center has designed the curriculum such that practical are part and parcel of the curriculum. It is therefore, prudent to include such subjects in the education system of Uganda.

1997

1. Examine the causes and effects of the refugee problem in Uganda.

Definition: A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave his/her country or home for political, religious or economic reasons to settle in another place within or outside his country.

Causes of the refugee problem in Africa are as follows:

Dissatisfaction of the citizens with the regime. This can arise from corruption by those in power. Corruption results in poor services delivery and unemployment which affects the ordinary citizens. Such a condition can force a person to migrate to other countries for prospects of employment and better living conditions.

Insecurity and torture or detention without trial also causes the refugee problem. This is particularly true with people belonging to the opposition side and it becomes risky for anyone to openly show discontent with the regime through public rallies or demonstrations. Such an environment forces the human population to flee for freedom to other countries.

Instability or war has also caused the refugee problem in Uganda. For example, the war between the Rwanda backed M23 rebels and the DRC government in eastern DRC forced many people to flee from DRC to Uganda across Bunagana border town.

People are also forced to leave their countries and to go to other countries for greener pastures. Many professionals leave their countries to seek employment in other countries where working conditions are better For example, doctors in South Africa are better paid than their counter parts in Uganda.

Some people have become refugees in other countries in order to get employment. For example, in 2022, there were 140,000 Ugandan migrant workers in Saudi Arabia.

Over population in some parts of Uganda has also caused the refugee problem. Kigezi region is one of the areas where people left and settled in Bunyoro especially in the greater Kibale area.

Natural disasters such as floods and landslides have forced people in Bududa district to leave and settle in other areas. For example, there are refugees living in Kiryandongo district and their original home was Bududa district.

Fugitives or renegades are also a reason for the refugee problem in Uganda. For example, Major Itongwa who was an NRA soldier deserted the army in 1994 and declared war on President Museveni's government. His rebel organization was called the National Democratic Alliance and

claimed to be fighting for federalism. His rebellion was crushed and he fled to Nairobi and he connected to Denmark and finally to Germany where he became a Rastafarian.

The effects of the refugee problem in Uganda are as follows;

2. "Female circumcision (genital mutilation) a practice abolished". Discuss.

Definition: Female genital mutilation encompasses a number of traditional operations that involve the cutting a way of parts of the female genitals whether for cultural or any other non-therapeutic reason.

Female genital mutilation should be abolished because of the following reasons;

The physical pain is inflicted during the operation as sharp knives are used to cut parts of the body. The operation does not involve the use of anesthetics or drugs to keep someone from feeling pain during the operation.

The wound caused after cutting of parts of the female genitalia can result into death either because of bleeding or infection by bacteria that penetrates the human body through the wound.

Female genital mutilation causes malgrowth in some females. As the wounds cure, they may leave big scars. These scars will make the females uncomfortable especially when walking.

Women may experience birth problems because the natural set up of the birth canal is distorted during circumcision

Female genital mutilation inhibits sexual pleasure because parts of the genitalia are cut and their sensitivity is degraded.

The exercise disrupts work. It takes sometime before the exercise is complete. A number of people abandon other activities such as farming to come and attend the circumcision exercise.

There is waste of resources such as food. During the exercise of female genital mutilation there is a lot of merry making and extra ordinary eating and drinking to bless the occasion hence wastage of food.

Female genital mutilation comes with a lot of psychological torture or trauma as girls wait for their turn to face circumcision.

On the other hand, however, Female Genital Mutilation should be encouraged because of the following reasons;

Female genital mutilation promotes cultural identity. For example, when one talks about a society where female genital mutilation is practiced as a culture, then the Sabiny tribe in eastern Uganda will be mentioned.

Female genital mutilation is also good because it discourages promiscuity as women who are circumcised have less libido or love for sex. They will settle down with one man and will be contented.

2. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of foreign aid to your country.

Definition: Foreign aid is any form of assistance received by a country in need from outside in form of grants, loans, technical assistance etc. examples of aid include military hardware, medical equipment, relief etc.

The advantages of foreign aid to my country are as follows:

Foreign aid in form of cash money is sometimes misappropriated or embezzled. The money does not serve all Ugandans but goes to an individual or a group of individuals. Yet the government has to pay back with interest. In such a circumstance, Uganda would be better off without foreign aid.

Foreign aid does not fund certain projects such as forests and mineral exploitation which would be crucial in development of Uganda.

Foreign aid always has conditions attached which don't favour development. For example, the recipient country might be required to use part of the technical labour from the donor country at the expense of local personnel, hence rendering personnel of the recipient country redundant.

Foreign aid encourages dumping hence consumption of less quality goods and services. This reduces the standard of living Uganda. Uganda would thus be better off without foreign aid.

Foreign aid from specific countries damages diplomatic relations between Uganda and other countries that are not friendly to the donor countries. It would be better not to receive such aid, so that we can remain friendly and benefit from having relations with all nations.

Foreign aid encourages colonialism which conditions you to remain in a position of perpetual dependence. A country may be required to practice multi-party politics which is not favorable in a poor nation.

Foreign aid has worsened the unemployment problem through the use of expatriates and machines. Uganda would therefore be better off without foreign aid.

Foreign aid has increased Uganda's indebtedness. This means that the country must always have a budget for paying back with interest to the donor country. This has impoverished the nation. Uganda would therefore be better off without foreign aid.

Foreign aid is sometimes not relevant to the local needs of the people. At one time, Uganda needed aid to plant trees in Karamoja, but the World Bank instead opted to provide aid to construct valley dams.

The following are the disadvantages of foreign aid to Uganda.

Foreign aid is still needed to avert disasters such as landslides and floods in eastern Uganda, hunger in Karamoja etc.

Uganda still has low level of skills and technology. Therefore, she needs to continue receiving aid to cover the technological and skills gap.

Uganda's economy still depends on agricultural production which fetches little foreign exchange. This cannot adequately cover the costs for provision of foods and services such as education, health, roads and investment. She must therefore continue to rely on foreign aid.

Foreign aid in terms of military hardware is needed to ensure peace and stability which are a pre request for development.

Uganda's level of infrastructure development is still low. For example, roads, dams, railway, and electricity. A lot of funds are needed and the only way we can get money is through foreign aid. It is that infrastructure that supports agriculture and industrial development.

In order to industrialize, we need capital. We must borrow funds to enable the government to support industrialization to produce goods, spare parts, auto mobile agricultural equipment, fertilizers, and food items.

Most Ugandans are poor, the government needs to borrow money which can in turn be advanced to the people in form of soft loans to enable them start money generating projects such as piggery, poultry, bee keeping, merchandise etc.

3. To what extent has the mass media influenced morals in Uganda? .

Definition 1: Mass media is the means of communication with large numbers of people e.g. newspapers, TV, radio, and phone.

Definition 2: Morals are principals of the right and the wrong

The mass media has had the following influence on morals in Uganda.

Attitude to work in Uganda has improved or skills enhanced. For example, programmes are conducted over TV and radio showing how people started projects such as farming, piggery or poultry, worked hard and are now earning and providing for their personal as well as family needs. This can be a motivating factor for others to work and earn money to enable them live better lives.

Respect for elders or authority is emphasized through sermons conducted on radio. Civic leaders are hosted by radio and television to talk on several aspects including the conduct of children or the roles of the parents and schools in the upbringing of a child.

Public awareness programmes are also conducted on radios and televisions such programmes include HIV infections, pregnancy, and alcoholism. In all this, the public has become aware of the current situation of such challenges in the community and means by which such challenges can be addressed.

The mass media such as radio and television does present programmes aimed at promoting the cultural values of our communities. This includes preparation of favorite foods, marriage ceremonies; traditional dances etc. time management, hard work, trustworthiness, confidence.

Children have been taught the importance of tolerance. There could be a teacher in school you don't like because he criticizes you all the time whenever he comes to teach. You may not be in a position to change school yet you want to succeed with your education. You will have to tolerate that situation and work hard to succeed. The media teaches on such scenario and how they can be overcome.

The media has influenced morals through lessons that it delivers over the mass media. For example, Ministry of Education and Sports urges children in schools to avoid destructive behaviour such as strikes because they interfere with academic programmes in the school. All children want to succeed in their academic endeavors.

The mass media has influenced people to always be courageous. In every venture, man is always going to meet challenges. But we should always find a way to continue with business. When as a student you get a low mark, this should encourage him/her to work harder and achieve better marks. Equally scoring good marks encourages one to continue working hard and maintain the high scores.

The mass media also has a negative influence on morals in Uganda.

There is a lot immoral literature being exchanged on phones via blue tooth, WhatsApp, Facebook etc. This includes pictures of nude people and pornography. This adulterates the minds of members of the society especially the youth. A lot of people spend a lot of time browsing on phones, watching movies on television or listening music. They do this at the expense of productive work such as farming.

The language used on the mass media and bad dressing has influenced the society. Some Ugandans have emulated such practices and this results into poor dress code and bad language especially among the youth hence cultural decay.

Movies such as prison break, fighting or revenge have influenced many people to emulate what they see.

Some programmes on television and radio have promoted animosity between groups and tribes. During election times, candidates belonging to rival political camps decampaign one another as a means to win public confidence and votes. Such campaigns have left the people divided and hostile even after the elections.

However, apart from the mass media, there are other factors that have influenced morals in Uganda as explained below;

Peer influence; some people have got involved in prostitution because friends tell them prostitution is profitable. They join the business with a hope of gaining profits like their friends.

Economic conditions such as low pay to civil servants have forced some Ugandans to steal public funds in order to pay for their needs.

Many people especially the youth have got involved into deviant behavior such as escaping from school because they lack guidance from the parents or the school.

Permissiveness also has a negative influence on morals in that many parents today watch their children do wrong and they just keep quiet for example, a child may come back at home with a phone and the parent does not bother to find out the source of the phone. The child could have stolen it in the end the child continues with the vice of stealing.

4. Examine the merits and demerits of the decentralization policy in Uganda. (Go to 2014 no. 2)

5. **“The current social economic problems in Uganda are a result of lack of a national language.” Discuss.**

Definition: A national language is a medium of communication which is legally accepted and widely used by the majority or greater percentage of the people in country. Such a language may be indigenous such as Swahili in Kenya and Tanzania.

Yes, the current socio economic problems in Uganda are a result of lack of national language as explained below:

Mobilization of the leaders or technicians may be hard if there is no common language to enable effective communication. For example, programmes may be conducted in English to ask people to go for immunization or to explain the government programme of Parish Development Model. Only a few people may understand because of lacking a national language.

Social economic problems in Uganda can also be explained in terms of the expenses. It is difficult and costly to explain government programmes to the local population because of the heterogeneous structure of the population. Government may not afford to hire the man power to interpret all government programs all the time.

However, it is only lack of a national language that explains the current socio economic problems in Uganda, there are other factors;

Greed for money has made leaders to embezzle government funds meant for funding delivery of services such as power, medical, transport. Leaders misappropriate or steal money and use it for personal gains rather than the public.

People pay loyalty to their cultures, ethnic groups and religions rather than the nation for example District Service Commissions recruit personnel based on tribes instead of competence. This leads to inefficiency in the service delivery or no services at all.

There is disparity in natural resource endowment. Places such as Karamoja have very low rainfall and quite often suffer from starvation while Buganda region has both fertile soils and heavy rain which support agriculture production. Hence there's a lot of food production in the region.

The country lacks technological knowhow. Uganda spends the little foreign exchange to import tractors, buses, computers, fertilizers, electric equipment because we lack the skills to manufacture such items locally, therefore, the investment is lowered and the rate of development is also low.

The government has inconsistent policies. For example, government passed a law banning the use of plastic bags (buvura) but to date, the manufacture of plastic bags is still on going and the damage to the environment is continuing unchecked. All the cities and towns are littered with buvera

The population is poor and is engaged in subsistence agricultural production for consumption and not investment. Level of investment is therefore, low profits, low savings and hence a vicious cycle of poverty.

There is over population. The rate of population growth is higher than the rate of economic growth. One of the effects is encroachment on wetlands, destruction of forests and climate change that leads to low productivity.

As a result of poverty, there has been political instability as people look to achieving political power, control the national treasury and get ready cash. As a result, they resort to armed rebellion, terrorism and crime to achieve their objectives.

The problems have been exacerbated by natural calamities such as pests and disease that destroy crops and kill livestock thus increasing the misery of an impoverished population.

Illiteracy and ignorance. This results into failure to take up government programmes such as immunization, family planning, exploitation by pastors who extort money from congregation in exchange for miracle wealth, healing etc.

Natural disasters such as floods and drought cause the death of crops and human life and hence environmental degradation.

SECTION B

2020

5. Jambo State University has set the following criteria for admitting students for its 2020/2021

- Academic programs:
- Academic performance
- Staff biological children
- Regional balance
- University foundation Body.
- Affirmative Action (girls)
- Special Education Needs
- Games and sports

Conditions for admission

- (i) The same percentage of students shall be admitted for affirmative action as for staff biological children.
- (ii) Special Education Need Students shall receive six times as many slots as those given to the University Foundation Body
- (iii) 360 Students shall be admitted on the ticket of regional balance. This represents 15% of the total University admissions for sportsmen and women.
- (iv) 4% of the total University admission shall be reserved for sportsmen and women.
- (v). Games and sports shall be given four times as many as those allowed for the University Foundation Body and twice as slots as those allowed for staff biological children

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Calculate the total number of students that will be admitted.
- (i) By Jambo State University for the year 2020/2021(show your working)
- (ii) Under each selection and admission criteria other than regional balance
- (b) In your opinion, how fair are the University's admission criteria
- (c) Explain the influence of games and sports in higher educational institutions.
Spelling, Punctuations, Grammatical Expression

ANSWERS:

- 5(a) (i) $15\% \times \text{total for sports and games} = 360 \text{ students}$
 Total for sports and games = 2400 students
 Let total no to be educated be T
 $4\% \times T = 2400 \text{ students}$
 Therefore Total Number of students = **60,000 students**
- (ii) Admission under other selection and admission criteria
 Sports: 2400 students
 Regional balance: 360 students
 University foundation: $\frac{2400}{4} = 600 \text{ students}$
 Staff biological children: $\frac{2400}{2} = 1200 \text{ students}$
 Special education needs: $600 \times 6 = 3600 \text{ students}$
 Academic performance
 $60,000 - (360 + 1200 + 3600 + 1200 + 600 + 2400) = 50,640 \text{ students}$

(b) Admission criteria under academic performance is fair because;

- It will encourage students to work hard to join the university.
- It rewards academically poor but talented students.
- It promotes academic competition for excellent performance by students in exams before they sit university entrance exams and therefore lead to quality admission.
- The admission criteria will create nationalistic or patriotic graduates since the human resource capacity will be increased

Admission under the staff biological children criteria is fair because:

- Staff at the university will be motivated to work since their own children will be admitted.
- Brain drain by staff at university will be reduced
- Children whose parents work at the university will work hard to get the minimum mark to be admitted at the university.

Admission under the regional balance criteria fair is in the following ways:

- Equitable education chances will be shared by all regions.
- Good students from poorly facilitated schools will have a chance to study at the university with the students from the best schools with better grades.
- It will encourage regional nationalism.
- It will also create unity among students and nationals of the state

Admission the university foundation body criteria;

- It will make the founders of the university happy since they will have been recognized.
- The foundation body will support the university ways possible since they have been recognized

Admission under affirmative action (girls)

- It will help more women to attain education and reduce the gap between them and men
- More women graduates will mean practices such as female circumcision or female genital mutilation, early marriage, discrimination of women in employment, will be fought (woman emancipation)
- It will become easier to mobilize women who are educated to embrace programmes like immunization living on a balanced diet, family planning producing fewer children, going for medical checkups especially during pregnancies so as to reduce maternal deaths.
- Gender based violence against women will be reduced.

Special needs of education;

- To enable persons with disabilities to gain skills for self-reliance.
- To create technical personnel who can handle children with special needs with special needs education.
- To reduce the gap between normal and people with physical disabilities.

Game and sports;

- The criteria are fair because it will help to reward students who may not excel in class but are
- Talented in games and sports.

It can also create professionals who can promote games and sports to work hard to join the university on the ticket of games and sports.

(c) Influence of games and sports in higher educational institutions;

- Promote unity among the students
- It provides entertainment for the students in higher institutions

- Through inter-university games or games among higher institutions, friendship between the students and institutions is promoted.
- Recognition of the participants in various sports activities.
- It promotes self-confidence for the competing teams in the games
- Cultural enhancement as students interact during international games like athletics, football, basketball etc.
- There is exposure of the students as they travel to other institutions in the country and internationally. This can result into networking for employment opportunities.
- Business like canteens that sell food, soft drinks, uniforms etc. around the university compass realize increased sales and profits.
- Winning teams in various sports activities are given prizes or opportunities to visit other teams in other universities in the world.

6. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow, using your own words wherever possible.

Most schools clearly cannot 'educate' the 'whole' child' especially across the spectrum of intellectual social, moral, ethical, aesthetic, cultural, physical, psychological, spiritual criteria, and they never will be able to without major changes to the ways in which we currently conceive of and operate schools.

To an extent, schools and their systems have brought these high expectations upon themselves by presenting to their **potential constituencies** statements of aims and objectives which are too idealistic. It is not unusual to find school objectives containing statements like, 'to educate the child to the maximum of his or her potential,' 'to educate the whole person,' 'to educate according to individual needs,' 'to develop a sense of citizenship, social responsibility and national pride,' and so on. How many schools purposefully set out to incorporate into the formal curriculum practices reflecting such aims and objectives and if they do, how successful are they? How are such things measured? Can schools adequately demonstrate that they are effective in achieving these objectives? Further, many of the existing structures and operation procedures in schools seem to be **designed more for administrative expediency and teacher convenience than for the genuinely individual, developmental and educational needs of every single child.**

So, the quality, nature and role of schooling are appropriately being questioned. Other changes are being imposed without much societal input. Governments in several OECD countries continue to force **economic stringencies** on to systems and individual schools, to raise concern about retention rates in the post-compulsory years and to question the relevance of curricular content in the senior years for vocations and employment opportunities. The **impetus** for such questioning appears to be as much political as educational. Specialist training; especially for primary teachers; is being eroded in favour of more generalist teacher training. Specialist training courses to produce kindergarten/ pre-school teachers are systematically being phased out in both Australia and continental Europe in favour of child-care programmes. Specialist training, curriculum development departments and other support services are being dismantled. Schools are now expected to be responsible for providing these services themselves.

The integration of those with recognized disabilities into main stream schools, while commendable in theory, is creating significant difficulty and anxiety in many school communities where there is an under provision of appropriate support. Many of these policies result from a concern for greater economic efficiencies and to reduce the percentage of government budgets expended on education. And there are other pressures. Employers and tertiary institutions are querying the academic

standards of exit - students from secondary schools. The moral guardians of society question discipline standards, teenage attitudes, the lack of respect for others and property, codes of behaviour, the general tone of school and, periodically, aspects of curriculum content.

All user groups are questioning the **efficacy** of the schooling process in terms of the 'product'. Teacher unions have become more militant over improvement in teaching conditions, salary levels, and in more specifically defining the role of teaching. Teachers are under pressure to take additional school-based responsibility for areas such as curriculum development.

Schools are increasingly having to write proposals for additional funding for programmes many would see as essential for meeting the most basic needs of students. They are also being called upon to provide school-based responses to proposed structural and operational changes, and to establish an increasing number of school based committees. These increased loads have resulted in rising levels of stress-related absenteeism and in attrition from the teaching service. For many, teaching appears no longer to provide the professional status or job satisfaction it once did.

The result is that, as governmental and societal pressure for greater accountability at every level of school operation increases, **schools are buckling under the pressure to deliver the quality of service their stated aims and objectives suggest**, and that parents and society at large are coming to demand. As they are presently structured and operated, schools cannot deliver comprehensive 'education' like this? A normal, healthy balanced life-style comes from a combination of sound schooling, a stable two parent family, an accessible extended family of grandparents and relatives, a family affiliation with a local church, being a known and a respected member a close knit and supportive community and so on.

For increasing numbers of children of this kind of combination no longer exists. So schools are being asked to shoulder the responsibilities which were hitherto the province of these other bodies, but without any, or at least insufficient, additional resources and in many instances without the necessary expertise. Being legally in loco parentis does not automatically confer the capacity to be a substitute for all of these other support structures.

The teaching role itself has become more demanding, but is **exacerbated** by these additional (and, some teachers would argue, non-teaching) responsibilities. Many parents are also clearly agitated about societal values and they look to schools to apply some kind of remedy. We witness daily a progressive, **subtle acceptance** of the permissive society; at almost every level of social communication, there is undermining of moral and ethical standards. An increase in **personal gratification** and freedom of expression without sufficient responsibility or respect for the rights and freedom of others. Television, video, stage music and cinema are shapers of attitudes as powerful as any school or home. Parents feel powerless to control these influences and they tend to call on the school for additional personal and social guidance. Teachers appropriately claim that they are unqualified, and do not have the time, to provide this kind of support system. There are many imaginative and educative things happening in schools, and all schools have dedicated, well qualified and energetic teachers. But the original question remains. What constitutes excellent school in the eyes of parents and society? Can schools provide within the existing structures and operational patterns what parents and society want? And can the stated charter of schools continue to be the education of the whole child?

Whose responsibility does it then become to ensure that children and young people grow up with a healthy attitude to society and self, treasure the best of the past and work to develop a secure future for the whole of mankind. Since most countries have laws which make school attendance compulsory between certain ages of one's life, it may not be proper that schools and teachers in particular, walk away from both the professional and moral responsibility to develop the whole child. But it is a question of **capability rather than culpability**.

QUESTIONS

- ✓ (a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
- (b) What does the writer mean:
- (i) ... "designed more for administrative expediency and teacher convenience than for genuinely individual, developmental and educational needs of every single child"
- (ii) ... "schools are bulking under the pressure to deliver the quality of service their stated aims and objectives suggest" ...
- (c) Summarize in about 120 words, the changes in school operations that government to their stated goals, according to the passage.
- (d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible.
- | | |
|--|------|
| i. Spectrum | 2mks |
| ii. Potential constituencies | 2mks |
| iii. Economic stringencies | 2mks |
| iv. impetus | 2mks |
| v. efficacy | 2mks |
| vi. exacerbated | 2mks |
| vii. subtle acceptance | 2mks |
| viii. personal gratification | 2mks |
| ix. capability rather than culpability | 2mks |
- SPGE 10 marks

ANSWERS:

- (a) The school and whole child education
- (b) (i) For the convenience of managers and advantages of the teacher to enable the learner get transformed intellectually, culturally physically, aesthetically, and morally.
- (ii) It means that institutions of learning are struggling under strong urge to provide calibre education as per their stated aims and objectives
- specialist training especially for primary teachers, specialist courses to provide kindergarten or pre-school curriculum development and other support services
 - Integration of those with recognized disabilities into mainstream schools
 - To teach for improved academic standards of exit students from secondary schools
 - To teach teenagers improved attitudes, respect for others and property, codes of behavior,
 - the general tone of school and aspects of curriculum development
 - To regulate personal gratification and freedom of expression so that there is respect for rights and freedoms of others
 - School proposal writing for additional funding
 - Providing school based responses to proposed structural and operational changes
 - To establish an increasing number of schools based committees
- (d) (i) spectrum – a range of
- (ii) potential constituencies – possible partners
- (iii) economic stringencies – countries continue to control expenditure, not to spend much
- (iv) impetus - motivation, incentive, stimulant, power, urge, incitement
- (v) integration – combination, amalgamation
- (vi) efficacy of schooling – successfulness or effectiveness or effectuality of education

- (vii) exacerbated – made worse, worsened, aggravated
- (viii) subtle acceptance – covert, devious, unprincipled support or approved or endorsement or backing
- (ix) personal gratification – pleasing one self, satisfying one’s desire
- (x) capability rather than culpability–capacity, power, potentiality instead of blame, fault or guilt

2019

Answer one question from this section

5. Study the information provided below and answer the questions that follow.

A group of six well trained Commandos have been tasked by government to arrest or kill a rebel leader that has taken refuge in a jungle.

The mission involves locating the rebel leader’s hide out, laying ambush and attacking.

The qualities of the Commandoes are;

Alfred; is a higher rank than Chris, energetic and has acrobatic skills which are useful in effecting arrests.

Betty is of a higher rank than Drake and is a medical personnel

Chris is of a lower rank than Alfred but shoots accurately.

Eddy is of the same rank with Betty but of a lower rank than Chris. He is a good mechanic, driver and pilot.

Frank is of a higher rank than Alfred, a good map reader and a skilled spy.

During the mission, the following conditions must be observed

- The Commandos must work in pairs
- No pair should have Commandos of the same rank
- The commandoes with the highest rank should be the head of the mission.

QUESTIONS

- (a) (i) Giving a reason for your answer, identify the head of the mission. (2mks)
 - (ii) State the ranking of the Commandoes from the highest to the lowest. (3mks)
 - (b) Giving a reason for each case, suggest the pairing of the commandoes (6mks)
 - (c) Explain the causes of rebel activities in developing countries (16mks)
 - (d) What are the effects of political rebellions in developing countries (13mks)
- (SPGE (10 marks)

ANSWERS

- (a) (i) Frank; he has the highest rank
- (ii) Frank
- Alfred
- Chris
- Betty and Eddy
- Drake

(b) Frank and Alfred:

- Frank with his skills as a map reader and a spy will work with Alfred who has acrobatic skills useful for arresting. The two are the highest ranking officers and so the most qualified and can work together to have the rebel leader arrested without shooting.
- Eddy and Drake:
Eddy who is good at ambush will be driven by Drake to a strategic position while Drake will lay an ambush to trap the rebel leader in case he escapes arrest by Alfred.
- Chris and Betty: Chris is good at shooting. In case the rebel leader still survives the ambush, then Chris will shoot at him. Should he sustain injuries but survive death after shooting, then Betty the medical personnel will treat him to try to save his life so that he can be taken alive as preferred by government?

c) Causes of rebel activities in developing countries:

- Corruption and favouritism; for example, between 1967-79 Chadian rebels waged war on President the environment as oil spills have damaged the mangrove forests. Moreover, the oil and gas revenue has not benefited the Ogoni, but other states like Kano, Abuja and Lagos. The Ogoni people live in abject poverty and suffer death more than any other community in Nigeria.
- Tribalism has also fueled political rebellions. For example, during his four decades in power in François Tombaye's government because of extreme corruption and favoritism
- Overstay on power by some leaders. A rebel group called the Front for Change and Concord in Chad fought President Idris Deby of Chad for over staying in power and denying other people their right to be voted to power. He ruled Chad from 1990-2021.
- Islamic fundamentalism; a situation where Islamic sects want to take power and install an Islamic state. For example, the Boko Haram Islamic sect has been waging a rebellion in Nigeria with an aim of creating a purely Islamic state. They believe Nigerian politics has been seized by a group of corrupt false Muslims
- Break down in law and order. For example, the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) chose to operate from western Uganda partly because it was close to eastern Democratic Republic of Congo where government (DRC) had failed to maintain law and order. The ADF could therefore set up bases and recruit fighters untroubled.
- External assistance facilitates political rebellions in Africa. The Allied Democratic Forces in eastern Congo received support from the government of Sudan led by President Omar al Bashir. The latter was engaged in dispute with the government of Uganda
- Poor social economic conditions also cause rebellions. The Ogoni community in the Niger Delta region in Nigeria rose up in the movement for the survival of the Ogoni people. The region is rich in the oil and gas deposits; but Shell an oil mining company, through its operations, has devastated Libya, Gaddafi favoured tribes in and around Tripoli at the expense of eastern regions where the bulk of Libya's oil resources are located. It was this region where the revolt that culminated in the toppling and murder of Gaddafi began.

d) Effects of political rebellions in developing countries:

They lead to the displacement of people. For example, the M₂₃ war against the DRC government forced many Congolese to flee to Bunagana into Kisoro in June 2022

Political rebellions lead to death of both civilians and soldiers

People suffer both emotionally and hunger problems as they no longer have food readily available. They live in constant fear as they can be attacked even in refugee camps. They may become sick and fail to receive treatment

Non-governmental organizations and governments normally provide relief aid in terms of temporary shelter, food and medical assistance e.g. the Red Cross

Political rebellions lead to war crimes such as torture of suspected collaborators either on the side of the government or the rebels, enslavement and recruitment of children as soldiers, sexual enslavement, rape and mutilation e.g. Kony cut off people's hands, lips, ears etc.

Political rebellions retard economic development as people run away from their homes and cannot engage in any economic activities because of the climate of war

Sometimes rebellions result into overthrow of the government in power. For example, the National Resistance Army that toppled the Military Junta of Tito Okello Lutwa

Political rebellions lead to the straining of diplomatic relations between nations. For example, currently, Rwanda and DRC have poor relations as the latter accuses the former for supporting the M₂₃ rebellion in the DRC

6. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow, using your own words wherever possible.

If you must give expression to prejudice and hatred and intolerance, do not speak it, but write it; write it in the sands, near the water's edge. When the dawn of intelligence shall spread over the eastern horizon of human progress, and ignorance and superstition shall have left their last footprints on the sands of time, it will be recorded in the last chapter of the book of man's crimes that his most **grievous** sin was that of intolerance. The bitterest intolerance grows out of religious, racial and economic prejudices and differences of opinion. How long, O God, until we poor mortals will understand the folly of trying to destroy one another because we are of different religious beliefs and racial tendencies?

Our allotted time on this earth is but a **fleeting moment**. Like a candle, we are lighted, shine for a moment, and flicker out. Why can we not learn to so live during this brief earthly visit that when the great Caravan called Death draws up and announces this visits completed, we will be ready to **fold our tents** and silently follow out into the great unknown without fear and trembling?

I am hoping that I will find no Jews or gentiles, Catholics or protestants, Germans, Englishmen or Frenchmen when I shall have crossed the bar to the other side. I am hoping that I will find there only human should, brothers and sisters all, unmarked by race, creed or colour, for I shall want to be done with intolerance so I may rest in peace throughout eternity.

YOU visualize two animals demonstrating the **futility of combat**. Two male deers have engaged in a fight to the finish, each believing that he will be the winner. Off at the side the female awaits the victor; little dreaming that tomorrow the bones of both combatants will be bleaching in the sun.

"Poor foolish animals," someone will say. Perhaps, but not very different from the man family. Man engages his brothers in mortal combat because of competition. The three major forms of competition are sex, economic and religious in nature.

Twenty years ago a great educational institution was doing a thriving business and rendering a worthy service to thousands of students. The two owners of the school married two beautiful and talented young women, who were especially accomplished in the art of piano playing. The two wives became involved in an argument as to which one was the more accomplished in this art. The disagreement was taken up by each of the husbands. They became bitter enemies. Now the bones of that once prosperous school "lie bleaching in the sun".

The two deer we visualized earlier locked horns over the attention of the female. The two-man deer locked horns over the self-same impulse.

In one of the great industrial plants two young foremen "locked horns" because one received a promotion which the other believed he should have had. For more than five years the **silent undertow** of hatred and intolerance showed itself. The men under each of the foremen became **inoculated with the spirit of dislike** which they saw cropping out in their superiors. Slowly the spirit of retaliation began to spread over the entire plant. The men became divided into little cliques. Production began to fall off. Then came financial difficulty and finally bankruptcy of the company.

Now the bones of a once prosperous business "lie bleaching in the sun" and the two foremen and several thousand others were compelled to start all over again, in another field.

Down in the mountains of West Virginia lived two peaceful families of mountain – folk-the Hatfields and the McCoys. They had been friendly neighbours for three generations. A razor-back pig belonging to the McCoy family crawled through the fence into the Hatfield family's corn field. The Hatfield turned their hound loose on the pig. The McCoys retaliated by killing the dog. Then began a **feud** that has lasted for three generations and cost many lives of the Hatfield and McCoys.

In a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia certain gentlemen of wealth have built their homes. In front of each house the word "INTOLERANCE" is written. One man builds a high steel fence in front of his house. The neighbour next to him, not to be outdone, builds a fence twice as high. Another buys a new motor car and the man next door goes him one better by purchasing two new cars. One remodels his house adding a colonial style porch. The man next door adds a new porch and a Spanish style garage for good measure. The big mansion on top of the hill gives a reception which brings a long line motor car filled with people who have nothing in particular in common with the host. Then follows a series of "receptions" all down the "gold-coast" line, each trying to outshine all the others.

The "mister" (but they don't call him that in fashionable neighbourhoods) goes to business in the back seat of a rolls Royce that is managed by a chauffeur and footman. Why does he go to business? To make money, of course! Why does he want more money when he already has millions of dollars? So he can keep on out-doing his wealthy neighbours.

Poverty has some advantages –to "lock horns it never drives those who are poverty-stricken" in the attempt to out-poverty their neighbours. Wherever you see men with their "horns locked" in conflict you may trace the cause of the combat to one of the three causes of intolerance-religious difference of opinion, economic competition or sex competition.

The next time you observe two men engaged in any sort of hostility toward each other, just close your eyes and THINK for a moment and you may see them, in **their transformed** nature, very much resembling the male deer we pictured earlier. Off at one side you may see the object of the combat pile of gold, a religious emblem or a female (or females)

Remember, the purpose of this essay is to tell some of the TRUTH about human nature, with the object of causing its readers to THINK. Its writer seeks no glory or praise, and likely he will receive neither in connection with this particular subject.

Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick did more than any other two men to establish the steel industry. Both made millions of dollars for themselves. Came the day when economic intolerance sprang up between them. To show his contempt to Frick, Carnegie built a tall sky-scraper and named it the "Carnegie Building". Frick retaliated by erecting a much taller building, alongside of the Carnegie building, naming it the "Frick building."

These two gentlemen "locked horns" in a fight to the finish, Carnegie lost his mind, and perhaps more, for all we of this world know. What Frick lost is known only to himself and the keeper of the great records. In memory "their bones lie bleaching in the sun" of posterity.

The steel men of today are managing things differently. Instead of locking horns they now "interlock directorates" with the result that each is practically a solidified, strong unit of the whole industry. The steel men of today understand the difference between the meaning of the words COMPETITION and CO-OPERATION: a difference which the remainder of us would do well to understand, also.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage. (2mks)
- (b) What does the author mean by:
- (i) "...it never drives those who are poverty stricken to "lock horns".
 - (ii) "... their bones lie bleaching in the sun"?
- (c) In not more than 100 words, summarize the causes of intolerance, according to the passage.
- (d) Explain the meaning of each of the following words and phrases as used in the passage:
- | | |
|---|----------|
| i. grievous | (2marks) |
| ii. fleeting moment | (2marks) |
| iii. fold our tents | (2marks) |
| iv. futility of combat | (2marks) |
| v. silent undertow | (2marks) |
| vi. inoculated with the spirit of dislike | (2marks) |
| vii. feud | (2marks) |
| viii. transformed nature | (2marks) |
| ix. "locked horns" | (2marks) |
| x. posterity | (2marks) |

ANSWERS

- (a) **A Suitable Title of the Passage**
- o Human nature
 - o Human intolerance
 - o Intolerance in man and animals
 - o Nature and intolerance

(b) (i) People who have inadequate resources are tolerant

(ii) The animals will be dead

- ❖ Man engages his brothers in fights over sex, economic and religious intolerance
- ❖ Two male school owners got involved in an argument between their wives because of female attention therefore sex intolerance
- ❖ Two foremen in an industry were in a promotional row due to economic intolerance
- ❖ In West Virginia a corn farmer was intolerant to a neighbor whose pig ruined the family economically
- ❖ In Philadelphia economic intolerance is depicted by two men wanting to outwit each other through building mansions, buying cars etc.
- ❖ The Mister goes to business despite his enormous wealth because he is economically intolerant to keep away competitors
- ❖ Men always lock horns over religious, economic and religious intolerance

(c) Two male deer were involved in a fight over sex intolerance

(d) (i) grievous – serious, severe, dreadful, terrible, awful, painful, hurtful, afflicting, damaging, injurious, calamitous

(ii) fleeting moment – lasting for a very short time

(iii) fold our tents – to leave the world

(iv) futility of combat – the unfruitfulness, pointlessness, ineffectiveness, inefficacy, unproductivity of war

(v) silent under tow – unnoticeable, obscure, concealed, hidden problem

(vi) inoculated with the spirit of dislike – injected with the tendency to hate, to be intolerant, disapproval

(vii) feud – a quarrel, clash, dispute, squabble

(viii) transformed nature – fighting

(ix) locked horns – disagreed, were at loggerheads, were in a dispute

(x) posterity - future generation

2017

Study the information provided in the table below and answers the questions that follow.

There are four families in the village of Zubanda: F1, F2, F3 and F4. Three of the families belong to different clans. F1 and F4 belong to the same clan. Each family has two children of about the same age group. The children's orders of birth and sex classifications are as follows:

FAMILY	IDENTITY OF CHILD	ORDER OF BIRTH	SEX CLASSIFICATION
F1	A	1 st	MALE
	B	2 nd	FEMALE
F2	C	1 st	FEMALE
	D	2 nd	FEMALE
F3	E	1 st	MALE
	F	2 nd	MALE
F4	G	1 st	FEMALE
	H	2 nd	MALE

In twenty years' time the children have grown up and are about to get married. The cultural norms in Zubanda are such that:

- (i) marriages among children from the same clan are not permitted
- (ii) marriages between children of the same family is a taboo
- (iii) polygamous marriages are not allowed
- (iv) no males/ females from one family are allowed to marry the same family.
- (v) homosexuality is strictly forbidden.

On the wedding occasion organized for all the children of the four families, two seater sofas were reserved for each family and the likely number of young married couples in that family.

It is known that the first born of F1, both males of F3 and the male in F4 are smokers.

QUESTIONS

- (a) Determine the possible number of choices that can take place between the children of the four families.
- (b)
 - (i) State the likely number of choices each child can make for a partner
 - (ii) Giving reasons for your answer, identify the children and families that have the
 - highest
 - least number of choices of partners to make.
- (c) Calculate the maximum number of seats that should be reserved for the four families and their likely number of couples
- (d) If the habit of smoking is considered such that no two smokers can get married, identify the children who will be;
 - i. most,
 - ii. least disadvantaged in choosing partners.

ANSWERS

- 5(a) possible choices:
F₁: AC AD BE BF
F₂: CE CF DE DF CH DH
F₃: EG FG
F₄:
Total possible number of choices = 12
- (b) (i) likely choices each child can make
A: AC AD
B: BE BF
C: AC CE CF CH
D: AD DE DF DH
E: BE CE DE EG

F: BF CF DF FG

G: EG FG

H: DH CH

(ii) Children C, D, E, F and families F_2 and F_3 have the highest number of choices.

Reasons;

Each of the families has single sex; either girls or boys only. This gives them chance to make more choices than children in F_1 and F_2 each of which have double sex i.e. a boy and a girl.

Families and children in F_1 and F_4 are limited by culture which prohibits them from marrying each other while F_2 and F_3 can marry from each other and from F_1 and F_4 which gives them more choices

(c) Number of seats to be reserved

F_1 : AC, AD, BE, BF + 2 parents

Number of seater sofas = $4+1 = 5$

\therefore Number of seats = 5

F_2 : AC, CE, CF, CH, AD, DE, DF, DH +2 parents

Number of 2 seater sofa seats = $8 + 1 = 9$

\therefore Number of seats = 9

F_3 : BE, CE, DE, EG, BF, CF, DF, FG + 2 parents

No of 2 seater sofa seats = $8 + 1 = 9$

\therefore No of seats = 9

F_4 : EG, FG, DH, CH + 2 parents

Number of 2 seater sofa seats = $4 + 1 = 5$

\therefore Number of seats = 5

Maximum number of seats = $5+9+9+5 = 28$

6. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

My private feelings towards the bee are a mixture of contempt and fear. People have died from bee stings now, and to a hasty temper and the habit of carrying poisoned weapons, the bee adds a combination of miserliness and **black-legging** which is plainly immoral in the extreme. Without fee or reward it-or must one say she? – is alleged to pile up wealth for its employer in a manner plainly **subversive to trade union principles**, and its warmest admirers confess that it shortens its life by almost a third through persistent overwork.

There is no sense of proportion about a bee. I suppose the idiot has never learned that other people will gather its honey, and believes that it is laying up stores for the hive alone. But when it has accumulated investments sufficient for twenty generations of bees to live upon without doing another stroke of work, it goes on collecting honey and manufacturing was as though starvation were staring in the face.

Consider further the matrimonial customs of these fraudulent insects. The main population of the hive is composed of unhappy spinsters whose **natural destiny** has been deliberately thwarted by their nurses and who can never reproduce their kind. Only one bee, yet more unhappy, is reserved for that purpose and is not allowed to do anything else, except to slaughter possible rivals in the business. For her is reserved a peculiarly horrible form of death, that of suffocation.

When the **nuptial flight** takes place she is followed by scores of drones, no doubt thinking it a splendid challenge. It is a tremendous business, in which every drone strives to outstrip every other, and in which drones from other hives, though it is no affair of theirs, have no more sense than to join. What do you suppose awaits the victor in this **contest of lunatics**? Why, to be slaughtered in mid-air by his abominable spouse?

What prompts the drone, who is otherwise by far the most intelligent creature in the community, and who does seem to have some rational notion of the meaning of life, to enter for this mad race, in which the prize is death? I cannot imagine. Despite his **magnanimous resolve** to do nothing useful, but to live like a gentleman upon other people's earnings, he must at bottom be nearly as big a fool as his sister who might live to be eighty days old, but who almost always dies at sixty from over-work.

People make a great **fuss over** the bee because it is supposed to have solved some **intricate** mathematical problem in the construction of its cell. Some mathematician, d'Alembert, I think, with nothing better to do, spent laborious hours over the bee's cell, and showed that on mathematical principles it was very nearly right. Then somebody else came along to prove that the bee was quite right, and from that day to this, bee-lovers have never ceased from jubilating over the insect's vindication.

But is it anything to make a song and dance about? At what period bees were converted to socialism and went into hives, nobody knows, but it must have been a good many thousand years ago. In all that time the bee could not help hitting on the right shape by accident, and I don't believe mathematics had anything to do with it.

There are bees whom one can respect, but they are not the sort that live in hives and pile up treasure for other people. Bumble-bees, nice, fat, blundering, good-tempered bumble-bees, appeal to me. They know a thing or two. Just examine the flowers of the snapdragon, with their lips so delicately adjusted that nothing of the insect sort except the bumble-bee will pull them down. It is odds that you will find a tiny hole at the base of some of the flowers. That is where some bumble-bee, who did not see why get at the nectar, and has dodged all the careful devices, to make him dust himself with pollen in the process. You may call it cheating. I do myself. But you cannot deny that it shows enterprise; also, since the trick has been learned in the last few years' **progressive intelligence**. A honey bee would never think of a thing like that.

Until recently, my wife and I never had any need to keep bees. A neighbour kept all that our garden really needed. But then came a day when these noxious insects took sudden offence at his wife, enveloped her in an angry cloud and stung her with such energy and **unanimity** that the poor lady went black all over. Our neighbour, not unnaturally, gave his bees the sack- or rather the sulphur- and we, finding we could get no fruit, were obliged to get our own bees.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Suggest an appropriate title for this passage (02 marks)
- (b) Why does the author consider bees to be plainly subversive to trade union principles? (06 marks).

- (c) In not more than 100 words, describe the author's views about the different types of bees (12 marks)
- (d) Explain the meaning of the following **bolded** words and phrases as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible. (20marks)

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <i>i.</i> | contempt | (02 marks) |
| <i>ii.</i> | scorn | (02 marks) |
| <i>iii.</i> | black legging | (02 marks) |
| <i>iv.</i> | natural destiny | (02 marks) |
| <i>i.</i> | nuptial flight | (02 marks) |
| <i>ii.</i> | contest of lunatics | (02 marks) |
| <i>iii.</i> | magnanimous resolve | (02 marks) |
| <i>iv.</i> | fuss over | (02 marks) |
| <i>v.</i> | intricate | (02 marks) |
| <i>vi.</i> | progressive intelligence | (02 marks) |

SPGE = 10 marks

ANSWERS

- (a) Title of the passage is:
- o The nature and importance of bees
 - o Bees and their habits
 - o The different types of bees
 - o The mystery of bees
- (b) By Trade Union principles work is paid for but the honey bee works without payment
- (c) The author respects the bumble bee because;
- o Bumble bees are good tempered; are nice, fat and appealing; are careful in movement, intelligent, and enterprising
- He has contempt and fear for the honey bee because;
- o Honey bees have a hasty temper and are deadly, are idiots or stupid or lunatics, are also fraudulent, are always unhappy i.e. drones, queen, spinsters. Author doubts their mathematical accuracy in construction of the bee cell. Honey bees are useful because the garden needs them.
- b) (i) contempt – scorn, dissension, ridicule, disgust
- (ii) black legging – show disapproval
- (iii) natural destiny – what will always happen in future and cannot be changed or controlled
- (iv) nuptial flight – movement of sexually mature bees into air with a purpose of mating
- (v) contest of lunatics – competition, struggle among drones to bonk the queen bee
- (vi) magnanimous resolve – generous, determination to succeed
- (vii) fuss over – pay a lot of attention to, excitement, uproar over unimportant things
- (viii) intricate – small parts or details that march to fit together or solve a problem
- (ix) progressive intelligence – development in the ability to learn

2015

Answer one question from this section.

5. Study the information provided below and answers the questions that follow Ukonga is a fast developing country with a fast growing demand for motor vehicles. Consequently, this has culminated in the importation of many new and used cars, motorcycles, tractors, buses and trucks.

The Ukonga Motor Vehicle Registration board has been overwhelmed by this development. Previously, the board had a three digit registration number put in place. It will have three letters, three digits and combination for motor vehicle registration, e.g. UAA001.

A new system of motor vehicle registration has been put in place. It will have three letters three digits and a letter of alphabet at the end, e.g. UAA001A.

Motorcycles and tractors have been assigned their own registration numbers. Motorcycle registration numbers run from AD 001F to UAD001 Q, while tractor registration numbers run from UAD 002 Q to UAD001 Z.

QUESTIONS:

- (i) Using the old motor vehicles registration system, calculate the number of vehicles that will be registered with UAA.
 - (ii) If the new system is used, how many more vehicles will be registered with UAA?
- (a) Determine the number of,
- (i) motorcycles and,
 - (ii) tractors that will be registered under the new registration system.
- (c) Assess the impact of importing used motor vehicles on the environment.
- (d) Explain the importance of registering motor vehicles in your country.

ANSWERS

5 (a) (i) UAA 001 – 999A = 999 cars 2mks

(ii) UAA 001A – 999 A
UAA 001 B – 999 B
UAA 001 C – 999 C
UAA 001 D – 999 D
UAA 001 E – 999 E
UAA 001 F – 999 F

UAA 001G – 999 G
UAA 001 H – 999 H
UAA 001 I – 999 I
UAA 001 J – 999 J
UAA 001 K – 999 K

UAA 001 L – 999 L
UAA 001 M – 999 M
UAA 001 N – 999 N
UAA 001 O – 999 O
UAA 001 P – 999 P
UAA 001 Q – 999 Q
UAA 001 R – 999 R
UAA 001 S – 999 S

UAA 001T - 999T
UAA 001U - 999U
UAA 001V - 999V
UAA 001W - 999W
UAA 001X - 999X
UAA 001Z - 999Z

Total number of vehicles
to be registered
= $999 \times 26 = 25975$
 $25975 - 999 = 24975$
 \therefore **24975 more vehicles**
will be registered.

(b) (i) UAD 001 F - 999 F
UAD 001 G - 999 G
UAD 001 H - 999 H
UAD 001 I - 999 I
UAD 001 J - 999 J
UAD 001 K - 999K
UAD 001 - 999 L
UAD 001M - 999 M
UAD 001 N - 999 N
UAD 001 O - 999 O
UAD 001 P - 999 P

UAD 001 Q

$(999 \times 11) + 1 = 10990$
motor cycles

(ii) UAD 001Q - 999 Q - 999
UAD 001 R - 999 R - 999
UAD 001 S - 999 S - 999
UAD 001 T - 999 T - 999
UAD 001 U - 999 U - 999
UAD 001 V - 999 V - 999
UAD 001W - 999 W - 999
UAD 001X - 999 X - 999
UAD 001Y - 999 Y - 999
UAD 001Z
 $998 + (999 \times 9) + 1 = 998$
 $+ 8991 + 1 = 9990$ **tractors.**

(c) Impact of importing used cars on the environment:

- Noise pollution as old engines usually than new ones
- Pollutants through deposition of spills of oil in car washing places including in streams of water.
Pollution of land where mechanics pour used oil which makes the sight unpleasant to see.

- Air pollution through emission of nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide lead to health effects like heart, lung cancer, etc.
- Air pollution leads to the destruction of the ozone layer which is supposed to regulate the amount of heat from the sun. Its depletion means increased temperatures over the earth's atmosphere, melting of ice in cold regions, rise in sea levels and flooding.
- Harmful gases like nitrogen dioxide and Sulphur oxides are released into the atmosphere during burning of fossil fuels like gasoline (petrol) in cars. When it rains the water droplets combine with these gases to form acid rains. Acid rains can cause damages to buildings, humans, animals and crops.
- The ozone layer exists to protect humans from harmful ultra violet (UV) rays. When it becomes thin as a result of the chlorofluorocarbons and hydro chlorofluorocarbons emitted into the atmosphere by automobiles, it emits harmful rays back on earth and can cause skin and eye related problems. UV rays also can affect.
- Emitted gases from fossil fuels used by old vehicles trap radiated sun heat from the earth leading to high atmospheric temperatures uncondusive for human.

(d) Importance of registering motor vehicles in my country:

- Identification of vehicles e.g. personal, government and foreign.
- Employment by the vehicle registration authority.
- Revenue collection on the registered vehicles
- Security on the vehicles and property or cargo

6. Structural intersectionality is when individuals are situated at the intersection of multiple systems of oppression, so that the **reality of multiple identities** (race, gender, ethnicity, class etc.) results in complex and **compounded effects**. These multiple systems of oppression such as racism, homophobia, etc. interact with one another and affect the particular experience of an individual. For example, a Native American woman who is a victim of intimate partner violence not only experiences this violence as a woman, but also as a member of a racial minority where there are particular and specific cultural expectations and **gendered norms**.

Political intersectionality refers to the way that political and legal discourses and **rhetoric** "erase" particular individuals and communities by highlighting of and 'favoring' specific violence or discrimination, or specific kinds of victims, at the expense of others. In other words, the narratives we choose to explain and examine a specific instance of discrimination can erase a particular individual's experience of exclusion are **relegated** to a palace of irrelevance or even complete denial, displacing the experiences and voices 'to a location that assists telling', thereby disguising the need for discourses and services which appropriately address diversity.

Thus, following from our earlier example, a Native American Woman may find that programmes or campaigns aimed at victims of intimate partner violence unintentionally marginalize or exclude her by failing to take into account the relative geographical and social isolation of Native American Communities, which could result in difficulty of access to health and support services. She therefore experiences additional discrimination based on race and ethnicity which compounds and changes the reality of how gender based violence impacts her.

Both human rights law and practice have tended to treat human beings as though we have **linear identities**, by focusing on one "problem" at a time, whether it be racial discrimination, gender injustice or child labour. The current fragmentation of conventions and human rights instruments such as treaties and treaty bodies is due to these attempts to address one issue at a time and make human rights frameworks workable.

People are not of one dimension, however. A woman is not only a woman –she is positioned (and she positions herself) in multiple identities of race, ethnicity, class and sexual orientation. For example, women’s experiences of social or ethnic discrimination often **differ radically** from those of men. We need instruments and theories which deal approximately with the complexities of being a human being. Intersectionality helps us understand how this structural complexity works its way through people’s daily lives, influencing their relationships and moulding their decisions.

Human rights instruments, such as international treaties, as well as **interventions** in conflict situations can be strengthened, improved and made more effective through the application of intersectional frame work. For example, improving labour rights on paper, while important, does not take into the account the way women experience institutional gendered discrimination and how this intersects with class or ethnicity.

Institutions and processes which address racism, sexism and other forms of oppression as separate and mutually exclusive, can create **exclusionary practices** as they embrace menopausal frame works. Political, legal and social practices create and re- creates frame works through which we understand oppression and victimhood and often ‘erase’ **marginal voices**. The prioritization of particular human rights issues, and how these are addressed, is strongly influenced by the dominant voices within the global human rights community. Thus, how a problem is framed, and hence the solution, are often the result of how those with access have understood a particular issue. In addition, it is worth nothing that oppression (its **nuances** and how one experiences it) not only varies across multiple identities and locations but also across time. At both the macro and micro levels, systems of oppression and domination have historical significance. **Dominant and subversive discourses** on identities such as gender, race, sexual orientation and class (among others) change over time, as they interact with one another and with other factors such as economics, law and mass media. Because intersectionality emphasizes the importance of context, it can be used to reshape and reframe how human rights theory and praxis approach identities, human nature and international law in line with the realities of the 21st century.

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.
- (b) What does the author mean by the following words?
- (i) “.... reality of multiple identities...”.
 - (ii) “.... dominant and subversive discourses...”
- (c) In not more than 100 words, summarize the author’s views on intersectionality
- (d) Using your words, explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.
- | | | |
|--------|------------------------|------|
| (i) | compounded effects | 2mks |
| (ii) | gendered norms. | 2mks |
| (iii) | rhetoric | 2mks |
| (iv) | relegated. | 2mks |
| (v) | linear identities | 2mks |
| (vi) | differ radically | 2mks |
| (vii) | interventions | 2mks |
| (viii) | exclusionary practices | 2mks |
| (ix) | marginal voices | 2mks |

(x) nuances

2mks

ANSWERS

- (a) Intersectionality
- (b) (i) "reality of multiple identities -" existence of several belonging nesses
(ii) "dominant and subversive discourses" – authoritative and negative talks, discussions, debates
- (c) Author's views on intersectionality:
→
- Political intersectionality refers to the way that political and legal discourses and rhetoric "erase" particular individuals and communities by highlighting or favoring specific forms of violence or discrimination or specific kinds of victims at the expense of others
 - Intersectionality helps us to understand how structural complexity works its way through people's daily lives, influencing their relationships and molding their decisions
 - Human rights instruments like international treaties can be strengthened, improved and made more effective using intersectional frame work.
 - Intersectionality can be used to reshape and reframe how human rights theory and par ax approach identities, human nature and international law.
- (d) (i) compounded effects – complicated repercussions or out comes or results.
(ii) gendered norms – expected actions or conduct or behavior depending on whether you are a woman or a man
(iii) rhetoric – power of speech
(iv) relegated – put, assigned, committed
(v) linear identities – recognition based on only one dimension such as racial discrimination, gender, injustice or child labour.
(vi) differ radically – vary fundamentally
(vii) intervention – involvement
(viii) exclusionary practices – actions that keep out other people
(ix) marginalized voices – vulnerable, disempowered people in the society whose desires, views, feelings, ideas are not given space
(x) nuances – implications.

2014

Answer one question from this section.

5. Study the information provided below and answer the questions that follow;

A navigable river runs from a lake at Point A where there is a dam, following the northern direction. It pours into the sea at point Z. the distance between points A and Z is $\frac{x}{3}$ miles.

The boat racing club has decided to register sailors who can make it up to point Z successfully at an average speed of 84.3 miles/ hr. however, there are some challenges the sailors will meet along the river. These include: illness, exhaustion, extreme heat, accidents and loss of direction. Loss of direction is likely to take place at point B which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the distance between points A and Z.

here, the river branches into two directions, one part diverting to the North-West while the other, to the North-East. The one that goes North-West dries up in the desert due to extreme heat.

The part that branches to the North-East ends up in a big swamp several miles away. Each challenge met means that the involved race giants may drop out of the normal race to the sea.

At the dam (starting point), there are several boats which are to take part in a one day's race running day and night. The club releases 260 boats at a time. This release takes place after every two hours in one day. The first batch of the racing giants will have gone ten miles downstream. This is only 0.5 percent of the distance downstream to the sea.

The table below summarizes the challenges faced and the percentage rate of boat drop out.

Challenge	Dropout rate of boats (%)
Illness	2
Exhaustion	5
Extreme heat	6
Accidents	10
Loss of direction	23



QUESTIONS:

- a) (i) Calculate the length of the river from point A to point Z in kilometers given that 5 miles = 8 kilometers (04 marks)
- (ii) Find X in miles (2 marks)
- b) (i) Calculate the number of boats that will drop out of the race due to each of the challenges given in the table (show your working). (10 marks)
- (ii) How many boats will successfully finish the race? (3 marks)
- (iii) How much time does a successful boat travelling at the average speed take to reach point Z (3 marks)
- If a boat gets lost at point B, Calculate the:
- (i) Distance in kilometers that will have been covered,
- (ii) Time that will have been taken if the boat was travelling at 135km/hr. (3 mks)
- c) Explain the challenges faced in utilizing water resources in your community. (12 marks)

ANSWERS

- ↓ (a) (i) $0.5\% \times \text{total distance (D)} = 10 \text{ miles}$
 $0.5\% D = 10 \text{ miles}$
 $D = 2000 \text{ miles}$
converted to Km:
- $\frac{2000 \times 8}{5} = 3200 \text{ km (4 marks)}$
- (ii) $\frac{X}{3} = 2000$; $x = 6000 \text{ miles (2mks)}$

(b) Participating boats = $260 \times 12 = 3120$

(i) $\frac{2}{100} \times 3120 = 62.4$ illness (2 marks)

$\frac{5}{100} \times 3120 = 156$ exhaustion (2marks)

$\frac{6}{100} \times 3120 = 18.7$ extreme heat (2 marks)

$\frac{10}{100} \times 3120 = 312$ accidents (2 marks)

$\frac{23}{100} \times 3120 = 717.6$ loss of direction (2 marks)

(ii) $3120 - (62.4 + 156 + 187.2 + 312 + 717.6)$
 $= 3120 - 1435 = 1685$ boats

(iii) $T = \frac{D}{S} = \frac{2000}{84.3} = 23.7$ hrs.

(c) (i) $\frac{3}{4} \times 3200 = 2400$ km

(ii) $T = \frac{D}{S} = \frac{2400}{135} = 18$ hrs

(d) Challenges in utilizing water resources;

- Exploitation of immature fish using inappropriate fishing.
- Pirates on water bodies.
- Water weeds, hyacinth
- Poor storage facilities.
- Competition leading to suppression of small scale business

6. Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

We have more than once drawn attention to the **baleful influence** frequently wielded by the leader. This is due to the fact that the party in certain districts is organized like a gang, with the toughest person in it as its head. The **ascendancy** of such a leader and his power over others is often mentioned, and people have no hesitation in declaring, in a tone of slightly **admiring complicity** that he strikes terror into his nearest collaborators. In order to avoid these many **pitfalls** an unceasing battle must be waged, a battle to prevent the party ever becoming a willing tool in the hands of a leader. 'Leader': the word comes from the English verb "to lead" but a French translation is 'drive'. The driver, the shepherd of the people no longer exists today. The people are no longer a heard; they do not need to be driven. If the leader drives me on, I want him to realize that at the same time I show him the way; the nation ought not to be something bossed by a Grand Panjandrum. We may understand the panic caused in government circles each time one of these leaders falls ill; they are obsessed by the question of who is to succeed him. What will happen to the country if the leader disappears? The ruling classes who have **abdicated** in favour of the leader, irresponsible, **oblivious of everything** and essentially pre occupied with the pleasures of their everyday life, their cocktail parties, their journeys paid for by government money, the profits they can make out of various scheme - from time to time these people discover **the spiritual wasteland at the heart of the nation**.

A country that really wishes to answer the questions that history puts to it, that wants to develop not only its towns but also the brains of its inhabitants, such a country must possess a trustworthy

political party. The party is not a tool in the hands of the government. Quite on the contrary, the party is a tool in the hands of the people; it is they who decide on the policy that the government carries out. The party is not, and ought never to be, the only political bureau, where all the members of the government and the chief dignitaries of the regime may meet freely together. Only too frequently the political bureau, unfortunately, consists of all the party and its members who reside permanently in the capital. In an under-developed country, the leading members of the party ought to avoid the capital as if it had the plague. They ought, with some few exceptions, to live in the country districts. The centralization of all activity in the city ought to be avoided. No excuses of administrative discipline should be taken as legitimizing that excrecence of a capital which is already overpopulated and over-developed with regard to nine-tenths of the country. The party should be decentralized in the extreme. It is the only way to bring life to regions which are dead, these regions which are not yet awakened to life.

In practice, there will be at least one member of the political bureau in each area and he will deliberately not be appointed as head of that area. He will have no administrative powers. The regional member of the political bureau is not expected to hold the highest rank in the regional administrative organization. He ought to not automatically belong to the regional administrative body. For the people, the party is not an authority, but an organism through which they as the people exercise their authority and express their will. The less there is of confusion and duality of powers, the more the party will play its part of guidance and the more surely it will constitute for the people a decisive guarantee. If the party is mingled with the government, the fact of being a party militant means that you take the short cut to gain private ends, to hold a post in the government, step up the ladder, get promotion and make a career for yourself.

QUESTIONS:

- a) Suggest an appropriate title for this passage. (2 marks)
- b) What does the author mean by;
- (i) "... from time to time these people discover the spiritual wasteland at the heart of the nation"? (3 marks)
 - (ii) "... taken as legitimizing that excrecence of a capital which is already over populated and over-developed --"? (3 marks)
- c) In not more than 100 words, summarize the qualities that a developmental party should have.
- d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| (i) baleful influence | (02 marks) |
| (ii) ascendancy | (02marks) |
| (iii) admiring complicity | (02 marks) |
| (iv) pitfalls | (02 marks) |
| (v) abdicated | (02 marks) |
| (vi) oblivious of everything | (02 marks) |
| (vii) duality of powers | (02 marks) |
| (viii) decisive guarantee | (02 marks) |
| (ix) gain private ends | (02 marks) |
| (x) make a career of yourself | (02 marks) |

ANSWERS

- ✓(a) *Title of passage*
- A people's political party
 - Party politics

- A good political party
- (b) (i) “--- from time to time these people discover the spiritual waste land at the heart of the nation” means-- occasionally society finds out the lack of respect for the county
- (ii) “-- taken as legitimizing that the excrescence of a capital which is already over populated and over developed --” – means to be regarded to be approving growth of an administrative center by then having a high number of persons and highly advanced

Summary

- Most of the leading members of the party should live in the country districts. The centralization of all activity in the city should be avoided because it is already over populated and over developed
- The party should be decentralized to bring life to the regions that are dead
- There will be at least one member of the political bureau in each area and should not be appointed as head of that area.
- For the people the party is not an authority but an organism through which they exercise their powers and express their will
- The regional member of the political bureau is not expected to hold the highest rank in the regional administrative organization or belong to the regional administrative body

Meaning of words/ phrases as used in the passage

- i.* baleful influence – harmful characters, power, authority
- ii.* ascendancy – dominance, authority
- iii.* admiring complicity – holding in high regard of the authority of the leader
- iv.* pitfalls – problems, difficulties, draw back dangers, risks
- v.* abdicated – given up, surrendered
- vi.* oblivious of everything – not aware of any thing
- vii.* duality of powers – exercise of authority as a head of a political party and head of an administrative post in government
- viii.* decisive guarantee – absolute or final assurance, pledge, promise.
- ix.* gain private – obtain personal goals, objectives, ambitions
- x.* make a career of your self – start to work on your own, individually, alone, independent

2013

Answer one question from this section.

5. Study the information below and answer the questions that follow:
 Dr. Salome is a medical researcher collecting data on four patients’ height, weight and blood pressure. The patients are Christina, Caleb, Kyalie and Emmy.
 In her research, she has adopted the following categorization for blood pressure:

Pressure category	MmHg
Optimal	Less than 120/80

Normal	Less than 130/90
High normal	Between 130/90 – 139/90
High	Above 140/120

The patients' blood pressure is to be correlated to their body weight and height. In the process of data collection, the researcher has mixed up the variables. On one sheet, she has height of her patients in centimetres as: 127, 180, 137 and 175. On another sheet, she has weight in Kilogrammes as: 85, 55, 54 and 69. On the third sheet, she has blood pressure in millimetres of mercury (mmHg) as: 114/80, 144/120, 138/90, 143/120. She only recalls the following information:

- Christina's blood pressure is neither 144/120 nor 138/90mmHg
- Caleb's blood pressure lies in the optimal category.
- Kyalie is less than 152 cm tall with a weight of either 54kg or 55kg. His blood pressure lies in the high normal category.
- Emmy's weight is either 55 kg or 54 kg. His height is either 180cm or 127 cm. his blood pressure if neither 143/120 nor 114/80mmHg.
- The patient who weighs 85kg has optimal blood pressure
- The patient who is 175 cm tall has the heaviest weight
- The patient weighing 69kgs is 137 cm tall.

The patient weighing 55 kg has the highest blood pressure

QUESTIONS:

✓ Draw a table to organize and match the patients to their respective records. (12 marks)

- (a) Identify the patient with the:
- heaviest weight,
 - highest blood pressure,
 - shortest height,
 - Explain the importance of collecting and keeping medical records
- (b) Examine the cause and effects of high blood pressure in your community.

Patient name	Blood pressure (mmHg)	Weight (Kg)	Height (cm)
Christina	144/80	69	137
Caleb	114/80	85	175
Kyalie	138/90	54	127
Emmy	143/120	55	180

ANSWERS

- (a) (i) patient with the heaviest weight is Caleb
(ii) patient with the highest pressure is Christina
(iii) patient with the shortest height is Kyalie
- (iv) **Importance of collecting and keeping records:**

- Planning purposes in terms of what facilities, how much, when, where to buy can only be done when records are available.
- Medical records are a basis upon which recurring sicknesses can be treated; a doctor may have to give new treatment by referring to past records of treatment.
- Medical records are also used for accountability purpose
- Medical records can be used for research by medical students
- It is a legal requirement that everyone who operates a clinic or medical facility maintains records

(b) Causes and effects of high blood pressure

- ▲ Lack of physical activity
- ▲ Smoking
- ▲ Too much salt in the diet
- ▲ Too much alcohol consumption
- ▲ Genetics
- ▲ Lack of regular check up
- ▲ Lack of medical facilities

Effects of high blood pressure;

- Stroke
- Heart failure
- Kidney damage
- Chest pain
- Vision problems
- Sexual dysfunction

6. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow, using your own words wherever possible.

Living in a capitalist society, however, man is not truly free. He is an **alienated being**; he is not at home in his world. The idea of alienation which Marx takes from Hegel and Feuerbach plays a fundamental role in the whole of his written work, starting with the writings of his youth and continuing through *Das Kapital*. The causes of alienation come to have an increasingly economic and social content. In the economic and philosophic manuscripts, the alienation of labour is seen to spring from the fact that the more the worker produces, the less he has to consume, and the more values he creates the more he devalues himself, because his product and his labour are estranged from him. The life of the worker depends on capital: that is, on things he has created but that are not his, so that instead of finding his rightful existence through his labour, he loses it in this world of things that are external to him: no work no pay. Under these conditions, **labour denies the fullness of concrete man**. The generic being (*Gattungswesen*) of man, nature as well his intellectual faculties is transformed into a being which is alien to him, into "a means of his individual existence". Nature, his body, his spiritual essence become alien to him. "Man is made alien to man". When carried to its highest stage of development, private property becomes "the product of alienated labour the means by which labour alienates itself (and) the realization of this alienation. It is also at the same time," the **tangible** material expression of alienated human life. "Though there is no evidence that Marx ever disclaimed this anthropological analysis of alienated labour, starting with *Die Deutsche Ideologies* (1932); *The German Ideology* (1938).

The historical, social, and economic causes of the alienation of labour are given increasing emphasis, especially in *Das Kapital*. Alienation of labour is seen as the consequence of market production, the division of labour, and the division of society into **antagonistic classes**.

As producers in society, men create goods only by their labour. These goods are exchangeable. Their value is average amount of social labour spent to produce on them. The alienation of workers takes on its full dimension in that system of market production in which part of the value of the goods produced by the worker is taken away from him and transformed into surplus value, which the capitalist privately appropriates.

Market production also intensifies the alienation of labour by encouraging specialization, piecework, and the setting up of large enterprises. Thus, the labour power of a worker is used along with that of others in a combination whose significance is ignorant of, both individually and socially. In thus losing their quality as human products, the products of labour become **fetishes**, that is, alien and oppressive realities to which both the man who possesses them privately and the man who is deprived of them submit themselves. In the market economy, this submission to things is **obscured** by the fact that the exchange of goods is expressed in money.

This fundamental economic alienation is accompanied by secondary political and ideological alienations which offer distorted representation of an **illusory justification** of a world in which the relations of men with one another are also distorted. The ideas that men form are closely bound up with their material activity and their material relations.

“The act of marketing representations, thinking, the **spiritual intercourse of men**, seem to be the direct **emanation** of their material relations.” This is true of all human activity: political, intellectual or spiritual. Men produce their representations and their ideas, but it is as living men, men acting as they are determining definite development of their powers of production. “Law, morality, metaphysics, and religion do not have a history of their own.” Men developing their material production modify together with their real existence their ways of thinking and the products of their ways of thinking. In other words, **‘it is not consciousness which determines existence, it is the existence which determines consciousness.’**

In bourgeois, capitalist society, man is divided into citizen and economic man. This **duality** represents man's political alienation, which is further intensified by the functioning of the bourgeois state.

QUESTIONS

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.
- (b) What does the author mean by:
- (i) “... labour denies the fullness of concrete man.”
- (ii) “it is not consciousness which determines existence, it is existence which determines consciousness?”
- (c) In not more than 100 words, summarize the status of working man in a capitalistic society:
- (d) Give the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage:

i) alienated being (02 marks)

ii)	tangible	(02 marks)
iii)	antagonistic classes	(02 marks)
iv)	appropriates	(02 marks)
v)	fetishes	(02 marks)
vi)	obscured	(02 marks)
vii)	illusory justification	(02 marks)
viii)	spiritual intercourse of men	(02 marks)
(ix)	emanation	(02 marks)
(x)	duality	(02 marks)

ANSWERS

(a) Title for the passage

❖ Labour Alienation

- (b) (i) “--labour denies the fullness of concrete man.” means; the general effort and expending energy nullify the completeness of real being.
(ii) It is not consciousness which determines existence; it is existence which determines consciousness – means. It is not perception which dictates living, or being; it is living or being which dictates perception

(c) **Summary on the status of a working man**

- ❖ The status of a working man in a capitalist society.
- ❖ The worker is an alienated human being
- ❖ The worker instead of finding his rightful existence through his labour loses it in a world of things that external to him.
- ❖ The worker is alienated in the system of market production in which part of the value of goods produced by the worker is taken away and transformed into surplus value by the capitalist
- ❖ Market production alienates labour by encouraging specialization, piece of work and setting up of large enterprises. This is the labour power of a worker is used along that of others in a combination whose significance is ignorant of both and socially
- ❖ Secondary political and ideological alienations offer a distorted representation and an illusory justification of a world in which the relations of men with another are also distorted

- (d)
- (i) alienated being – person
 - (ii) tangible – real, solid
 - (iii) antagonistic classes – conflicting groups
 - (iv) appropriates – allocates, apportions
 - (v) fetishes – oppressive realities
 - (vi) obscured – unclear, obfuscatory
 - (vii) illusory justification – misleading defense
 - (viii) spiritual intercourse – metaphysical or communications or relations among human unworldly beings
 - (ix) emanation – outcome
 - (x) duality – doubleness, duplicit

2011

Answer one question from this section.

7. Study the information provided below and answers the questions that follow: A 200 millilitre glass is used to measure crude waragi” (local potent gin) sold to consumers. This type of waragi has caused deaths to people especially when used in bets or beer drinking competitions. Its rate

of intoxication to consumers varies from individual to individual but on average, it has been observed that one goes through the following stages of intoxication

Stage	Characteristics
1	Happy, friendly and generous
2	Excited, talkative and argumentative.
3	Tipsy, staggering and knocks things over.
4	Comma.
5	Death.

It has been further observed that:

- (i) If one consumes waragi at a rate of one glass per thirty (30) minutes for one and a half (1 ½) hours, he/she will be staggering.
- (ii) It takes someone to go to stage 5 if the rate in (i) above is doubled and the person drinks for one and a half (1 ½) hours.
- (iii) If the rate in (i) above is halved, the consumer will remain happy for the one and a half (1 ½) hours
- (iv) The consumer will change to another stage at the same rate as in (iii) above for one (1) additional hour.
- (v) For a consumer to be in stage 4 he/she will have taken 20% less waragi than someone in stage 5 within the same period.
- (vi) There is a direct relationship between the rate of drinking and the effect of intoxicat

→ QUESTIONS:

- (a) Determine the amount of waragi consumed at each stage (10 marks)
- (b) In a waragi contest, one consumer has vowed to drink 1,000ml of waragi in one (1) hour.
 - (i) Describe his/her stage of being after thirty (30) minutes. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Giving reasons for your answer, mention the stage he/she will be in if the same amount of waragi was taken in one and a half (1 ½) hours (04 marks)
- (c) Account for the occurrence of alcoholism in your community (12 marks)
- (d) In what ways has alcoholism affected your community? (12 marks)

Spelling and Grammatical Expressions (SPGE) (10 marks)

ANSWERS

- (a) Stage 1: 100m/s every 30mins for 1.5 hrs.

$$100\text{mls every } 30\text{mins for } 90\text{mins.}$$

$$= 100 \text{ mls} \times 3 = 300\text{mls}$$

$$\text{Stage 2: } 100 \text{ mls for } 1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \text{ additional hour}$$

$$= 100\text{m/s for } 2 \text{ hr. } 30\text{mins}$$

$$= 100\text{mls} \times 5 = 500 \text{ mls}$$

Stage 3: 200mls (one glass) every 30mins for 1 1/2 hrs.
= 200mls x 3 = 600mls

Stage 4: $1200 \times 80 / 100 = 960\text{mls}$

Stage 5: 2 glasses (400mls) for 1 1/2 hrs.
= 400mls x 3 = 1200mls

(b) (i) 1000mls for 1hr
After 30 mins = 500mls
His state will therefore be excited, talkative and argumentative.

(ii) 1000mls in 1 1/2hrs
What amount in 30 mins?
Amount = $1000 / 3 = 333\text{mls}$
He will be in a state of comma

(c) **Reasons for alcoholism in the community:**

- ♣ Addiction; people who are already habitual drunkards will not stop drinking.
- ♣ People who suffer psychological problems e.g. depression drink to console themselves.
- ♣ Beginning to drink at an early age becomes comfortable habit and the body becomes tolerant
- ♣ Some people take medicine with alcohol continuously and this makes them addict able
- ♣ People who have alcoholic parents have their risks of alcoholism automatically increased. It is genetical.
- ♣ Environment; spending time with people who drink heavily can influence one to do the same.
- ♣ People with high demanding careers like doctors, lawyers and construction workers drink to keep stress at bay.
- ♣ Peer pressure drives people to drink to become accepted in the group
- ♣ Trauma due to sexual abuse, long sicknesses can make one to turn drink to temporarily feel better about the situation.
- ♣ When one gets tired from a job, loses a loved one or gets divorced he/she may deal with the grief, pain or loss to feel joyful
- ♣ Lack of parental supervision in childhood gives a child a poor foundation to start to drink as he/she is not taught the bad effects of alcohol
- ♣ Some people drink to gain courage to abuse people with whom they have misunderstandings.

Effects of Alcoholism.

- Intoxication and death.
- Leads to crime e.g. causing motor accidents through drunk driving.
- Domestic violence.
- Reduced productivity, one becomes physically weak and unable to perform duty.
- Some people isolate themselves or are isolated by family members because of their bad conduct whenever they get drunk

- Diseases such as high blood pressure, cancer of the breast, stroke *weakening of the immune system*
- Rejection by society as one becomes a social misfit, looking frail and dirty and use vulgar language

On a positive note;

- Factories that process alcohol provide employment to the managers, salesmen, security officers, drivers etc.
- They also provide market for inputs like barley, sorghum, electricity and other inputs required to manufacture alcohol.
- Government raises revenue from tax charged on beer paid by the consumer

8. Read the passage below and answer questions that follow:

Liberal feminists wish to give women the same rights as men in political, economic and social life, and thus make human rights work in women's favour; they also favour equality of opportunity. But they would argue that even in liberal societies which promise equal opportunity there is overt or **covert discrimination**, or else institutions and practices are constructed according to male norms in such a way that women are in practice unequal and discriminated against. Sex discrimination occurs where gender is brought into an appointments process or any other allocation process in an **arbitrary** or irrelevant way. Because of sex discrimination legislation, Britain has changed from a society in which, thirty years ago, jobs were **strongly gendered** to a society where it is illegal for job advertisements to express any preference for male or female employees. Critics of this development would say that it is **rational** and necessary to allocate some jobs on the basis of sexual differences such as physical strength—for example men may make better miners. To concede that sex or gender differences are sometimes relevant would lead to the **endorsement** of an equal but in some respects different approach; such a move is strongly criticized by the more radical feminists who claim that the concept of difference itself always relates to a male norm, or to the 'normal male' as Mendus argues.

Discrimination in employment is a key issue for liberal feminists since it makes nonsense of equality of opportunity. Despite the existence of sex discrimination laws, the allocation of jobs (or other benefits) according to gender-neutral criteria will not guarantee equality if the nature of the work is already 'gendered', and even gender-neutral criteria may be covertly discriminatory. Suppose an apparently neutral job specification requires that the successful applicant will spend a week every month in America on business and one of the selection criteria is therefore that "applicants must be free to travel": Is this indirectly a discriminatory criterion and a gender biased job, because women with family responsibilities could not take on such a work? If so, should such jobs be out-lawed because of their inbuilt discrimination or radically transformed by say, job sharing? Similar questions have been asked about parliamentary jobs because MP's **notoriously eccentric** hours of work are incompatible with family obligations?

The argument against discriminatory, gender-biased criteria can be extended to call into question the entire idea of qualifying criteria for any kind of work. In the mid 1970's, I sat on a University working party to monitor possible discrimination in the employment of women academics, who were severely under-represented among the permanent staff at the time. Among other issues, we considered whether the normal expectation that applicants for lectureship should have a PHD was discriminatory. Some people argued that since fewer women (at the time) took higher degrees, because they had married and had children after their first degree, the requirement of a PHD was indirectly discriminatory. It was not a gender-neutral criterion. Should we then conclude that if women cannot compete on equal

terms in a particular arena, we should change rules of the competition? Liberal feminists would be reluctant to agree to such a radical conclusion, since they believe in merit as well as in equality of opportunity. An alternative to changing the rules of the competition is to adopt a policy of positive discrimination (which Americans, less pejoratively, call ‘**affirmative action**’). In the above example, this would require a University to inform candidates that: Candidates without PHD’s, especially women, will be considered on their merits. It would also require appointment boards to view an intelligent woman without a PHD as no less appoint able than an equally intelligent man (or indeed, another woman); it also threatens to **subvert the notion** of appropriate job qualifications. Critics argue that positive discrimination in favour of some is always discrimination against others-also, that it is unjust to appoint a woman on the basis of her membership to a group or category (i.e. because she is a woman) rather than on her personal merit. How then can liberal feminists **cope with the conundrum** that equal opportunities for women in a gendered society may only be achieved through positive discrimination in favour of the less well qualified, which means less than equal opportunities for men? **In such a context, implementation of this liberal principle appears self-defeating.**

Equal opportunities are not achieved simply by making all jobs equally open to both sexes, because women may be less well qualified, or less free to adapt to the job’s requirements because of family ties. Moreover, some feminists argue, work is a male defined activity, defined so as to make women appear unsuitable for work. Radcliffe Richard puts the case: “If women had been fully involved in the running of the society from the start, they would have found a way of arranging work and children to fit each otherThe modest, **reformist demand** for liberal equality logically takes liberal feminists beyond equal employment legislation and commits them to advocating either a radicals re-constructing of family life, motherhood and childhood.

QUESTIONS

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the above passage. (02 marks)
- (b) What does the author mean by:
- (i) “jobs were strongly gendered?” (04 marks)
- (ii) “in such a context, implementation of this liberal principle appears self-defeating” (04 marks)
- (c) In about 100 words, describe the views of liberal feminists on the gender equal opportunities in society. (10marks).
- (d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases in the passage, using your own words as much as possible:
- (i) covert discrimination. (02 marks)
- (ii) arbitrary (02 marks)
- (iii) rational (02 marks)
- (iv) endorsement (02 marks)
- (v) radically transformed. (02 marks)
- (vi) notoriously eccentric (02 marks)
- (vii) affirmative action (02 marks)
- (viii) subvert the notion. (02 marks)
- (ix) cope with the conundrum (02 marks)

(x) reformist demand

(02 marks)

ANSWERS

8 (a) A Suitable Title

- The Role Of Liberal Feminists In Promoting Gender Equal Opportunities
- The Struggle For Gender Equal Opportunities
- Challenges In Promoting Gender Equal Job Opportunities
- The Dilemma In Creating Gender Equal Opportunities

(b) Meaning of expressions

- (i) "jobs were strongly gendered?" equal chances for both male and female in employment.
- (ii) "in such context, the implementation of the liberal principal appears self-defeating." "availing equal opportunities for women in a gendered society in favour of less of less qualified women through positive discrimination of men means affording less than equal opportunities for men."

*(c) Views of liberal feminists on gender equal opportunities in society

- ❖ There is overt discrimination even in liberal societies
- ❖ Institutions and practices are constructed in a way that discriminates women
- ❖ Radical feminists claim the concept of gender difference always relates to a male norm or the normal male.
- ❖ Liberal feminists believe in merit and equality of opportunity
- ❖ To liberal feminists, discrimination in employment is a key issue since it makes nonsense of the equality of opportunity
- ❖ Work is a male defined activity to make a woman unsuitable for work
- ❖ If women had been fully involved in the running of society from the start, they would have found a way of arranging work and children to fit each other
- ❖ Liberal feminists advocate a radical re- structuring of work to fit in with family life mother hood and child hood

Meaning of words/phrases as used in the passage

- (d) (i) covert discrimination – secret/hidden bias
- (ii) arbitrary – subjective, discretionary
- (iii) rational - prudent, reasonable, sensible
- (iv) radically transformed –drastically modified
- (v) endorsement – approval, recommendation
- (vi) notoriously eccentric – renowned anomalous/ abnormal
- (vii) affirmative action – positive discrimination in favour of women
- (viii) subvert the nation - ruin the concept idea
- (ix) cope with the conundrum – attempt to overcome or contend with, or manage or handle the mystery.
- (x) reformist demand – request aimed at reforming, making

2010 Next page

Answer one question from this section

7. Study the information below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Shikongolo is a wealthy businessman in Zambanda Kingdom. He has six children, 3 boys and 3 girls. Because of his advanced age, he has decided to allocate his property and business to be managed by his children, according to the cherished norms of his kingdom. Below are the businesses operated in order of their importance and value;

- A manufacturing industry
- A five-star hotel in the city centre,
- A car importing company,
- A general merchandise shop on the main street,
- A secondary school in the outskirts of the city,
- A ranch in the country side.

Tradition in Zambada dictates that children must have cherished traits if they are to inherit their fathers' property. Therefore, parents have to consider the cherished traits when they are bequeathing their property to their children and to their heirs. Below are the attributes possessed by Shikongolo's children in order of their strengths;

- ♣ Incorruptible,
- ♣ Trustworthy,
- ♣ Enterprising,
- ♣ Hard working
- ♣ Open minded
- ♣ Extravagant.

Other conditions to inheritance obtaining in the Kingdom are such that:

- Girls can manage but do not inherit property from their parents,
- They boy with the highly regarded traits becomes heir,
- In case of the death of the heir, the second best boy takes over.

Shikongolo's children possess the following attributes;

- James: - Trustworthy, enterprising and incorruptible,
Emily: - Hardworking, open- minded and incorruptible,
John: - Hardworking, incorruptible but extravagant,
Enid: - Enterprising and hardworking
Joseph: - Extravagant but trustworthy and open minded
Elsie: - Incorruptible, enterprising and hardworking.

Assign each of the children property or business to manage basing on his/her qualities.

- (a) (i) When Shikongolo finally dies, who will become heir?
(ii) In the event of the death of the heir, who will take over after him?
(iii) What are the likely consequences of this take-over?
- (b) To what extent is the Kingdom's method of inheriting property fair?
- (c) Suggest the steps that should be taken to address the problem of property inheritance in your community

The table below shows children's attributes. The numerals 1- 6 show the strengths of the attributes in ascending order.

Name	Incorruptible	Trust worthy	Enterprising	Hard working	Open minded	extravagant	total
James	6	5	4				15
Emily	6			3	2		11
John	6			3		1	10
Enid			4	3			07
Joseph		5			2	1	08
Elsie	6		4	3			13

- (a)
- | Name | Property |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| James | Manufacturing industry |
| Emily | Five-star hotel |
| John | A car importing company |
| Enid | A general merchandise shop |
| Joseph | A secondary school |
| Elsie | A ranch in the country side |

- (b) (i) James will become the heir
(ii) John will take over after James

(iii) Likely consequences;

- ❖ John will be extravagant
- ❖ John is not enterprising
- ❖ John is not open minded
- ❖ John is not trust worthy
- ❖ The girls who do not inherit property of their parents will be disappointed

The kingdom's method of inheriting property is fair in the following ways;

- ❖ it is meritorious; the child with best overall traits becomes the heir
- ❖ girls may surrender family property to their husbands
- ❖ girls are no trust worthy

Not fair because;

- ❖ All children have equal rights yet girls have been given no chance
- ❖ Some boys like John are extravagant
- ❖ Boys sometimes forget about the rest of the family and concentrate on only their wives and children

Steps that can be taken to address the problem of property inheritance;

- ❖ People should be sensitized about the law on inheritance for example all children are equal
- ❖ Children should be allocated property after attaining age of consent to avoid problems that arise in sharing property on the death of the parents

- ❖ A will should be written directing on how the parents want the property to be shared
- ❖ Parents should empower their children by sending them to school or supporting them financially to start income generating projects so that the children do not fight over their parents' property after their death
- ❖ Population should be encouraged to produce few children who can share the wealth of their parents with fewer problems after the death of their parents.

8. Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The argument so far has been aimed at showing that benefits from colonialism were small and they were not gifts from the colonialists. But rather fruits of African labour and resources for the most part. Indeed, what was called "the development of Africa" by the colonialists was a **cynical short-hand expression** for "the intensification of colonial exploitation in Africa to develop capitalist Europe". The analysis has gone beyond that to demonstrate that numerous false claims are made purporting to show that Europe developed Africa in the sense of bringing about social order, nationalism and economic modernization. However, all of that would still not permit the conclusion that colonialism had a negative impact on Africa's development. In offering the view that colonialism was negative, the aim is to draw attention to the way that previous African development was **blunted**, halted and turned back. In place of that interruption and blockade, nothing of **compensatory value** was introduced.

The colonization of Africa lasted for just over 70 years in most parts of the continent. That is an extremely short period within the context of universal historical development. Yet, it was precisely in those years that in other parts of the world the rate of change was greater than ever before. As has been illustrated, capitalist countries revolutionized their technology to enter the nuclear age. Meanwhile, socialism was inaugurated, lifted semi-feudal, semi-capitalist Russia to a level of sustained economic growth higher than that ever experienced in a capitalist country. Socialism did the same for China and North Korea- guaranteeing the well-being and independence of the state as well as re-organizing the internal social arrangements in a far more just manner than ever before. It is against those **decisive changes** that events in Africa have to be measured. To **mark time** or even to move slowly while others leap ahead is virtually equivalent to going backward. Certainly, in relative terms, Africa's position vis-à-vis its colonizers became more disadvantageous in the political, economic and military spheres.

The decisiveness of the short period of colonialism and its negative consequences for Africa spring mainly from the fact that Africa lost power. Power is the ultimate determinant in human society, being basic to the relations within any group and between groups. It implies the ability to defend one's interest and if necessary to impose one's will by any means available. In relations between peoples, the question of power determines **maneuverability** in bargaining, the extent to which one people respect the interest of another, and eventually the extent to which a people survive as a physical and **cultural entity**. When one society finds itself forced to **relinquish** power entirely to another society that in itself is a form of under-development.

During the centuries of pre-colonial trade, some control over social, political and economic life was retained in Africa, in spite of the disadvantageous commerce with Europeans. That little control over internal matters disappeared under colonialism. Colonialism went much farther than trade. It meant a tendency towards **direct appropriation** by Europeans of the social institutions within Africa. Africans ceased to set indigenous cultural goals and standards, and lost full command of training young members of the society. Those were undoubtedly major steps backwards. The Tunisian, Albert Memmi, puts forward the following proposition: "*The most serious blow suffered by the colonized is being removed from history and from the community. Colonization usurps any free role in either war or peace, every decision contributing to his destiny and that of the world, and all cultural and social responsibility.*"

Sweeping as that statement may initially appear, it is entirely true. The removal from history follows logically from the loss of power which colonialism represented. The power to act independently is the guarantee to participate actively and consciously in history. To be colonized is to be removed from history, except in the most passive sense. A striking illustration of the fact that colonial Africa was a passive object is seen in its attraction for white anthropologists, who came to study "primitive society". Colonialism determined that Africans were no more makers of history than were beetles – objects to be looked at under a microscope and examined for unusual features.

The negative impact of colonialism in political terms was quite dramatic. Overnight, African political states lost their power, independence and meaning – irrespective of whether they were big empires or small polities. Certain traditional rulers were kept in office, and the formal structure of some kingdoms was partially retained, but the substance of political life was quite different. Political power had passed into the hands of foreign overlords. Of course, numerous African states in previous centuries had passed through the **cycle of growth** and decline. But colonial rule was different. So long as it lasted, not a single African state could flourish.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Suggest an appropriate title for this passage.
- (b) What, according to the colonialists, was the positive impact of colonialism on Africa?
- (c) According to the passage, summarize, in not more than 150 words, the differences that existed between the development of Africa and other parts of the world.
- (d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| (i) cynical short-hand | (2mks) |
| (ii) blunted | (2mks) |
| (iii) compensatory value | (2mks) |
| (iv) decisive changes | (2mks) |
| (v) mark time | (2mks) |
| (vi) maneuverability | (2mks) |
| (vii) cultural entity | (2mks) |
| (viii) relinquish | (2mks) |
| (ix) direct appropriation | (2mks) |
| (x) cycle of growth | (2mks) |

ANSWERS

8 (a) Appropriate Title for the Passage

- The effects of colonialism in Africa.
- How colonialism under developed Africa,

(b) Positive impact of colonialism on Africa according to the colonialist:

- ▲ Colonialists brought social order, nationalism and economic modernization.

(c) Difference between development of Africa and other parts of the world:

- ❖ Capitalist countries improved their technologies to enter the nuclear age
- ❖ semi-feudal and semi-capitalist states metamorphosed into socialism in Russia, China and North Korea

- ❖ Sustained economic growth in socialist countries guaranteed the wellbeing and independence of states
- ❖ Africans lost social, political and economic control of their affairs
- ❖ Europeans took over the social institutions within Africa
- ❖ Africans ceased to set indigenous and cultural goals
- ❖ Traditional African rulers remain in political offices as figure heads.

Meaning Of Words and Phrases

- (i) cynical short hand expression – a sarcastic pronouncement or declaration
- (ii) blunted – weakened
- (iii) compensatory value – payment for African labour and resources that were exploited by Europeans
- (iv) decisive changes – major or critical developments
- (v) mark time – wait, postpone, put off.
- (vi) maneuverability –facileness, effortlessness, proficiency.
- (vii) cultural entity – social institution, unit.
- (viii) relinquish – hand over, cede
- (ix) direct appropriation – out right or uninhibited takeover
- (x) cycle of growth – pattern or series of development/ expansion

2009

Answer one question from this section.

7. Study the information provided below and answer the questions that follow:

In a village called Nyamihuuku, there are five young women and men eligible for marriage. Controversy has arisen due to failure by these youths to choose partners from amongst themselves. A council of elders has been convened to resolve this matter using the following criteria:

- ❖ All the eligible men and women must be married off.
- ❖ Any youth eligible for marriage is free to join the group at any stage in search of a partner. This may lead to the displacement of an individual in the group.
- ❖ The outcome of the criteria laid down by the elders is considered final.
- ❖ The young man with the best attributes is paired with the young woman ranked highest on the list. This order of merit is followed until the final pair has been matched.

The attributes agreed upon by the elders for the young men and the corresponding weights are shown below;

Willingness to pay bride price	4
Bravery	1
HIV/AIDS test (negative)	6
Wealth	3
Education (minimum 'O' level)	5
Physical appearance	2

- Zepha is an ugly wealthy businessman but he is a miser and illiterate. He has vowed to fight bride price.

- He is HIV positive.
- Xavier is a very handsome university graduate, but he is a coward and lazy. He is yet to take the HIV/AIDS test.
- Vicent has a farm with fifteen Friesian cows. He has attained an 'O' level certificate. He lost one eye while fighting off a lion that had attacked his cows. He is HIV negative.
- Willy has twenty-five cows of the local breed. He is illiterate but handsome, hardworking and a good hunter. He has refused to take the HIV/AIDS test.
- Yoash comes from a wealthy family and has completed senior six. He is HIV negative
- All youth men, unless otherwise stated, are willing to pay bride price if it is affordable

The young women have been ranked by the elders in a descending order of merit as follows;

- Brenda,
- Esther
- Cathy
- Allen
- Diana

QUESTIONS:

- a) Following the elders' criteria, determine which young man will marry which young lady in the village.
- b) If a sixth young man, Quinto, showed up with the following attributes: handsome, newly qualified teacher and HIV negative, how would he affect the pairing in the groups?
- c) Why should HIV/AIDS testing be a priority during marriage arrangements?
- d) Examine the relevance of bride price in your community.

	PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	EDUCATION	WEALTH	HIV/AIDS	BRAVERY	BRIDE PRICE	TOTAL
Zepha	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Xavier	2	5	3	0	0	4	14
Vicent	0	5	3	6	1	4	19
Willy	2	0	3	0	1	4	10
Yoash	0	5	3	6	0	4	18
Quinto	2	5	0	6	0	4	17

- Vicent will marry Brenda
- Yoash will marry Esther
- Xavier will marry Cathy

- Willy will marry Allen
- Yoash will marry Diana

- Vicent will marry Brenda
- Yoash will marry Esther
- Quinto will marry Cathy
- Xavier will marry Allen
- Willy will marry Diana
- Zepha will marry nobody

(c) **Importance of HIV/AIDS testing.**

- To avoid HIV infection among partners.
- To enable positive cases to start treatment on antiretroviral.
- It is a basis upon which informed decision will be made; either to go ahead with the marriage process or not
- To avoid passing on the virus to the unborn child through the Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT)
- Testing will encourage the partners to be faithful to each other in case they test negative

(d) **Importance of bride price.**

- ⊕ The family of the bride will improve its economic status when it receives money, livestock, furniture etc. from the bride groom
- ⊕ It improves the social status of the bride and bride groom for having done a formal marriage.
- ⊕ It is an official marriage and it becomes recognized
- ⊕ It is a custom that expresses the love a husband has for his wife.
- ⊕ It creates unity between the family of the bride and that one of the bridegroom.
- ⊕ It is a religious obligation.
- ⊕ It is an appreciation by the family for the bridegroom for the good nurturing of the bride

8. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

For the most part, I stopped smoking Marijuana in the mid 1970S because I grew bored with ending too many social evenings lying on somebody's living room rug, staring at the ceiling and saying, 'Oh, wow!' This **renunciation** was **not a wrenching moral decision**, but rather an aesthetic rite of passage as my palate began to savor California Chardonnay with the aridity I once reserved for Acapulco Gold. Yet as an aging baby boomer, my attitudes remain **emblematic** of that high times generation that once freely used soft drugs and still feels more **nostalgic than repentant about the experience**.

This permissive mind-set colours my instinctive response to current drug problems. The initial breathless media reports of the cracks epidemic aroused all my journalistic skepticism and I groused that the anti-drug frenzy seemed like *Reefer Madness* revisited. On those infrequent occasions when friends and acquaintances still pass around a bootleg joint, my reaction remains benign tolerance. Just a few weeks ago, when marijuana made a **furtive appearance** at my wife's 20th high school reunion in upstate New York, I viewed this throwback gesture as a quaint affection, almost as if the class of 69 had all shown up in tie-dye T-Shirts instead of business suits and cocktail dresses.

Many may scorn these confessions as evidence of immaturity, unreliability and even **moral laxity**. But we are all the product of our life experiences, and I, like so many of my peers, cannot entirely abandon this *Lucy in the sky with diamonds* heritage. Normally I only share these slightly outré sentiments with

close friends. But such views have become a public issue with drug Czar William Bennett's attacks on my generation's self-indulgence, coupled with George Bush's prime-time address to the nation on drugs. For in identifying those responsible for the cocaine crisis, the president pointedly included 'everyone who looks the other way'. Am I really a fellow traveler in this **epidemic of addiction**? Do my affectionate, albeit distant, ties to 1960s style permissiveness render me as **culpable** as Bennett claims? Or is my comfortable, middle-class life so far removed from inner-city crack houses and the Colombian drug cartel that any allegation of causal nexus represents little more than politically motivated hyperbole?

The honest answer, which both surprises me and makes me squirm, is that to some degree Bennet and Co. are right. My generation, with its all too drugs facile distinctions between soft drugs (marijuana, mild hallucinogens) and hard drugs (heroin and now crack), does share responsibility for creating an environment that legitimized and even, until recently, lionized the cocaine culture. This wink - and - a - nod acceptance, this implicit endorsement of illicit thrills, has been a continuing motif in movies, late - night television and rock music. My personal life may rarely intersect with impoverished drug addicts, but the entertainment media created in the image of people like me easily transcend these barriers of class, race and geography.

And what should the Woodstock alumni association tell its offspring? Conversations with friends, especially those raising teenagers, suggest that adults with colourful pharmacological histories face unique problems in following the president's exhortation to 'talk to your children about drugs.' For such parents, family- style drug education often a remorse that they do not feel, or piously ordering their children to read lips rather than re-enact deeds. Subtler messages can get lost in the **adolescent fog**. One 17-year-old I know well seems to misinterpret his parents' preachments about the particularly addictive nature of cocaine to mean, choose prudently from the cornucopia of other drugs available at your local high school. How much easier the burden must be for a parent who can honestly instruct his children, "Don't tell me about peer pressure. Remember, I got through the 60s without drugs,"

Such self-righteousness is inappropriate for those of us with a less sterling record of resisting temptation. Thus I stand, a bit **belatedly**, to concede my guilt in contributing in a small way to the drug crisis. May be the 60s were a mistake, maybe I too frequently condoned the self-destructive behavior of others, maybe I was obtuse in not seeing a linkage between the marijuana of yesterday and the crack of today. I hope that this admission, which does not come easily, will animate my behavior. But while I am willing to shoulder some of the blame on behalf of my generation, I trust that the other equally respectable conspirators in America's two-faced war on drugs will acknowledge their own complicity.

The list, alas, is long. Begin with public officials who have exploited the issue for 20 years, advocating phony feel- good nostrums like the current fad for drug testing in the workplace, as if mid-level bureaucrats were society's prime offenders. Joining the politicians in the dock are those antidrug crusaders who have either **squandered credibility** with exaggerated scare talk or strained credulity with prissy pronouncements. The media are culpable as well, for sensationalized coverage that has often served to glamorize the purport to see no connection between the flagrant neglect of the economic problems of the underclass and the current crack epidemic. And sad to say, well-intentioned parents can also contribute to the hysteria by viewing drugs as the sole cause of their children's problems rather than as a symptom of family- wide crisis.

For drug use, as Bennett argues, is indeed a reflection of the nation's values. And as long as American society continues to place a higher premium on titillation than truth and on callousness than compassion, the latest attack on drugs may prove, like all the failed battle plans of the past, to be mostly futile flagging

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage
- (b) What does the author mean by:
 (i) "..... was not a wrenching moral decision"
 (ii) "..... nostalgic than repentant about the experience" ?
- (c) In not more than 100 words, summarize the problems former drug users face in fighting drug use.
- (d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| (i) renunciation | (2mks) |
| (ii) emblematic | (2mks) |
| (iii) furtive appearance | (2mks) |
| (iv) moral laxity | (2mks) |
| (v) epidemic of addiction | (2mks) |
| (vi) culpable | (2mks) |
| (vii) adolescent fog | (2mks) |
| (viii) belatedly | (2mks) |
| (ix) squandered credibility | (2mks) |
| (x) futile flag waving | (2mks) |

ANSWERS

- (a) **Suitable title for the passage**
- ❖ War on drug abuse
 - ❖ Challenges in the war on drug abuse
- (b) (i) Was not a good choice based on ethics, good conduct?
 (ii) Happy about the old times and is not regretful or apologetic of what happened in the past
- (c) **Summary of the problems former drug users face**
- ❖ Generation that still fills nostalgic about the use of drugs
 - ❖ Immaturity, unreliability, laxity.
 - ❖ Generation which makes facile distinctions between soft and hard drugs
 - ❖ Peer pressure
 - ❖ Advocacy for phony feel good nostrums
 - ❖ Exaggerated scare talk and prissy pronouncements by politicians
 - ❖ Social policy conservatives who purport to see no crime between the economic problems of the underclass and the current crack epidemic
 - ❖ Parents who do not see drugs as a system of family wide crisis
 - ❖ Everyone who looks the other way.
 - ❖ American society continuing to place higher premium on titillation than truth and on callousness than compassion.
 - ❖ Misinterpretation of parents' preachment particularly addictive nature of cocaine
- (d) **Meanings of Words / Phrases Used In the Passage**
- (i) renunciation – rejection, refusal, abstention

- (ii) emblematic – signs, symbols, a representation, a demonstration
- (iii) furtive appearance – a secret shows up, stealthily come in sight
- (iv) moral laxity – not strict in fighting drug abuse
- (v) epidemic of addiction – unstoppable problems of drugs, widespread use of drugs
- (vi) culpable – guilty, blamable, responsible, answerable
- (vii) adolescent fog – teenage confusion
- (viii) belatedly – late
- (ix) squandered credibility – lost public support, trust reliability, usefulness, allegiance
- (x) futile flag waving – unyielding support, useless

2008

Answer one question from this section

8. Study the table below showing the estimated magnitude of HIV and AIDS by age and gender in Uganda (1993 and 1998) and answer the questions that follow:

ESTIMATED MAGNITUDE OF HIV/AIDS IN UGANDA		
Age/ Gender	1993	1998
0-14 years (both sexes)	153,000	280,780
15 – 19 years (both sexes)	137,480	168,590
20 – 49 years		
Females	626,780	776,590
Males	561,620	721,000
50 years + (both sexes)	182,100	225,035

Adapted: Uganda National Operational Plan for HIV/AIDS/STD prevention, care and support

Questions:

- (a) Calculate the:
 - (i) Percentage increase for each age group of people living with HIV/AIDS.
 - (ii) Overall percentage increase in HIV/AIDS infection between 1993 and 1998
- (b) (i) Which age group has the highest percentage increase in HIV/AIDS infection?
 - (ii) What is the likely impact of such a rate of infection on society?
- (c) (i) State the age group with the highest number of HIV/AIDS cases
 - (ii) Suggest possible reasons for this occurrence
- (d) (i) Which gender has higher cases of HIV/AIDS infection?
 - (ii) Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce the level of HIV/AIDS infection in Uganda

ANSWERS

(a) (i) Percentage increase for each group of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Method 1

$$0-14 \text{ years (both sexes): } \frac{(280,780-153,000)}{153,000} \times 100 = 83.5\%$$

$$15-49 \text{ years (both sexes): } \frac{(168,590-137,480)}{137,480} \times 100 = 22.6\%$$

$$20-49 \text{ years; females: } \frac{(776,590-626,780)}{626,780} \times 100 = 23.9\%$$

$$\text{Males: } \frac{(721,000-581,620)}{581,620} \times 100 = 24\%$$

$$50 \text{ years+ (both sexes): } \frac{(225,035-182,100)}{182,100} \times 100 = 23.5\%$$

(ii) Over all % increase of HIV infection from 1993 to 1998

$$\begin{aligned} &= (280,780-153,000) + (168,590-137,480) + (776,590-626,780) + \\ &\frac{(721,000-581,620) + (225,035-182,100)}{153,000 + 137,480 + 626,780 + 581,620 + 182,110} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{(31,110,780+31,110+149,810+139,380+429,350)}{1,680,990} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{(491,015 \times 100)}{1680,990} = 29.2\% \end{aligned}$$

Alternatively;

Method 2

- Add up the population for 1993
- Add up the population for 1998
- Subtract total population for 1998 – total population for 1993

The Difference x 100 = over all percentage increase
Original population (1993)

Population for 1993: 153000+137480+626780+581620+182100 = 1680990

Population for 1998:

2880780+168590+776590+721000+225035 = 2,171,995

$$\frac{2,171,995-1,680,990}{1,680,980} \times 100 = 29.2\%$$

(b) (i) Group with highest percentage is 0-14 years

(ii) Impact of high rate of HIV/AIDS Infection:

- High government expenditure to treat symptoms virus to the individuals affected
- Victims will be traumatized
- High expenditure by the individual to live positively with the epidemic
- Lowers productivity of the victim as she /he may become bed ridden or weakened by the disease
- Affects the national productivity since it has affected a working age population in big numbers
- Increase the dependency problem and this lowers the standard of living of those who may take responsibility of looking after the orphans
- Crime rate will increase among the orphans especially when no adult is ready to look after them
- It may lead to the problem of street children

On a positive note;

- Government intensifies the search for a vaccine
- Global efforts to fight the disease through research
- Change of lifestyle among individuals such as reduction in numbers of sexual partners, use of condoms and abstinence

(c) (i) Age group with the highest number of AIDS/HIV cases is 20-29

Possible causes:

- The group is sexually active
- The victims could have acquired the virus as teenager; by now the virus has multiplied to detectable levels.
- Unfaithful partners
- Prostitution may be high as people in the group may be unemployed yet no longer depend on parents.
- People in this age group are no longer in secondary schools or homes of parents and so are free and can end up in an environment where they may be exposed to contract HIV/AIDS

(d) (i) Gender with higher cases is female.

(ii) Measures that should be taken to reduce the level of HIV/AIDS infection in Uganda

- Make circumcision compulsory in health centers, hospitals
- Faithfulness among married partners or couples
- Testing blood before marriage
- Sterilize equipment and dispose of disposables like single use of syringes.
- Sensitization of masses on healthcare practices like use of condoms
- Bad cultural practices like circumcision, tattooing should be discouraged
- Safe transfusion – Blood must be screened before it is transfused.
- People must change behaviour that exposes them to contracting HIV such as alcoholism, pornography and bad groups
- Cultural practices such as wife inheritance tattooing, traditional circumcision must be abandoned.
- Encourage the Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMC)

8. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Proceeding to the other qualities before named, I say that every prince must desire to be considered merciful and not cruel. He must, however, take care not to misuse this mercifulness. Cesare Borgia was considered cruel, but his cruelty had brought order to the Romagna, united it, and reduced it to peace and fealty. If this is considered well, it will be seen that he was really much more merciful than the Florentine people, who to avoid the name of cruelty, allowed Pistoia to be destroyed. A prince, therefore, must not mind incurring the **charge of cruelty** for the purpose of keeping his subjects united and faithful; for with very few examples, he will be more merciful than those who, from excess of tenderness allow disorders to rise, from whence spring bloodshed and rapine; for these as a rule injure the whole community, while the **executions** carried out by the prince injure only individuals. And of all princes, it is impossible for a new prince to escape the reputation of cruelty, new states being always full of dangers.

Nevertheless, he must be cautious in believing and acting, and must not be afraid of his own shadow, must proceed in a **temperate manner** with prudence and humanity, so that too much confidence does not render him incautious, and too much diffidence does not render him intolerant.

From this arises the question whether it is better to be loved more than feared, or feared more than loved. The reply is, that one ought to be both feared and loved, but as it is difficult for the two to go together, it is much safer to be feared than loved, if one of the two has to be **wanting**.

For it may be said of men in general that they are ungrateful, voluble dissemblers anxious to avoid danger, and **covetous of gain**; as long as you benefit them they are entirely yours; they offer you their blood, their goods, their life and their children, as I have said before, when the necessity is **remote** but when it approaches, they revolt. And the prince who has relied solely on their words without making other preparations, is ruined; for the **friendship which is gained by purchase and not through grandeur and nobility of spirit is bought but not secured**, and at a pinch is not to be expended in your service. And men have less scruple in offending one who makes himself feared; for love is held by chain of obligation which, men being selfish, is broken whenever it serves their purpose; but fear is maintained by a dread of punishment which never fails.

Still, a prince should make himself feared in such a way that if he does not gain love, he at any rate avoids hatred; for fear and the absence of hatred may well go together and will be always attained by one who abstains from interfering with the property of his citizens and subjects or with their women. And when he is obliged to take the life of anyone. Let him do so when there is proper justification and manifest reason for it; but above all he must abstain from taking the property of others for **men forget more easily the death of their father than the loss of their patrimony**. Then also **pretexts** for seizing property are never wanting, and one who begins to live by rapine will always find some reason for taking the goods of others, whereas causes for taking life are rarer and more fleeting.

But when the prince is with his army and has a large number of soldiers under his control, then it is extremely necessary that he should not mind being thought cruel; for without this reputation he could not keep an army united or disposed to any duty. Among the noteworthy actions of Hannibal is numbered this, that although he had an enormous army, composed of men of all nations and fighting in foreign countries, there never arose any **dissension** either among them or against the prince, either in good fortune or in bad. This could not be due to anything but his inhuman cruelty, which together with his infinite other virtues, made him always **venerated** and terrible in the sight of his soldiers, and without it his other virtues would not have sufficed to produce that effect. Thoughtless writers admire on the one hand his actions, and on the other blame the principal cause of them.

And that it is true that his other virtues would not have sufficed may be seen from the case of Scipio, whose armies rebelled against him in Spain, which arose from nothing but his excessive kindness, which allowed more license to the soldiers than was **consonant** with military discipline.

QUESTIONS

- a. Suggest a suitable title for the passage
- b. What does the author mean by;
 - (i) ".....friendship which is gained by purchase and not through grandeur and nobility of spirit is bought but not secured....."
 - (ii) "..... men forget more easily the death of their father than the loss of their patrimony"?
- c. In not more than 100 words, summarize what, according to the author, is required of a prince to rule effectively.
- d. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible;

<i>i.</i>	charge of cruelty	(02 marks)
<i>ii.</i>	executions	(02 marks)
<i>iii.</i>	temperate manner	(02 marks)
<i>iv.</i>	wanting	(02 marks)
<i>v.</i>	covetous of gain	(02 marks)
<i>vi.</i>	remote	(02 marks)
<i>vii.</i>	pretexts	(02 marks)
<i>viii.</i>	dissension	(02 marks)
<i>ix.</i>	venerated	(02 marks)
<i>x.</i>	consonant	(02 marks)

ANSWERS

- (a) Qualities a prince should have to rule effectively
- (b) (i) The loyalty a ruler gains through what he provides to the subjects rather than out of his impressive work and honesty of the soul lasts only for a short time
(ii) People regret their deprivation of property more than the loss of their male parent
- (c) cruelty, cautious in believing and acting, brevity, must proceed in a temperate manner with prudence and humanity, tolerance, should be feared and loved, avoid hatred, abstain from interfering with property of his citizens or their women, should have justification for taking life of any subject.
- (d) (i) charge of cruelty – blame for mercilessness, ruthlessness
(ii) executions – acting with ruthlessness, mercilessness
(iii) temperate manner – moderate way, fashion, style, mode
(iv) wanting – rated second, sacrificed
(v) covetous of gain – desirous to be given, aspire to receive, crave to receive.
(vi) remote – in-existent, missing
(vii) pretexts – false excuses
(viii) dissension – disaffection, conflict
(ix) venerated – respected
(x) consonant – consistent, compatible, in agreement

2007

Answer one question from this Section.

7. Study the table below showing some Central Government prisons in Uganda (1998) and answer the questions that follow:

Date	Name of Prison	Planned number (of inmates)	Actual numbers of inmates			
			Convicts	Remands	Lodgers	Others
07/01	Murchison Bay	475	484	1,129	-	-
09/01	Luzira (Upper)	624	211	69	-	1,776
13/02	Arua	178	192	361	-	-
13/10	Rukungiri	120	47	203	-	-
04/11	Kumi	100	19	58	-	-
10/11	Jinja (Main)	490	249	338 (Committals)	33	-

Adapted: Uganda Human Rights Commission Report, (1998).

Note

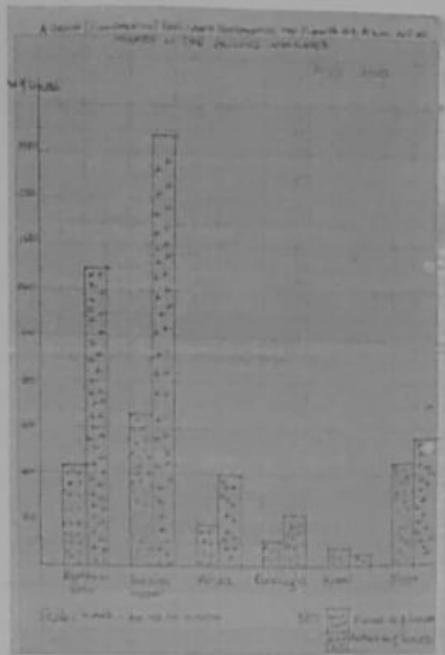
- Committals are remand prisoners on capital charges who have been committed for trial by the High Court. They are not eligible for bail.
- Lodgers are persons detained in prison without a court order.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) (i) Determine the actual number of inmates per prison.
- (ii) Draw a group (comparative) bar-graph to represent the planned and actual number of inmates for the prisons shown in the table.
- (b) (i) Identify the prison with the largest number of inmates.
- (ii) Account for the large number of inmates in the prison identified in (b) (i) above.
- (c) What are the consequences of exceeding the planned capacity of prisons?

ANSWERS

- a) (i) Actual inmates per prison
- Murchison Bay: $484 \text{ Convicts} + 1129 \text{ Remands} = 1613$ ½ mk
 - Luzira Upper: $211 + 69 + 1776 \text{ (others)} = 2056$ ½ mark
 - Arua: $192 + 361 = 553$ ½ mark
 - Rukungiri: $47 + 203 = 250$ ½ mark
 - Kumi: $19 + 58 = 77$ ½ mark
 - Jinja (main): $249 + 338 + 33 \text{ lodges} = 620$ ½ mark



(b) (i) prison with the largest number of inmates is Luzira

(ii) Reasons for the large number

- Luzira upper prison is the main /national prison
- Judicial process is slow.
- Located in the capital city where there is high crime rate.
- It is the only prison with the “other” uncategorized prisoners
- It’s near the Uganda Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, General Court Martial.
- Has the highest form of security to hold hardcore criminals
- Some prisoners are unable to raise money for bail or surety

(c) Consequences of exceeding the planned capacities of prisons

- Overcrowding leading to poor sanitation.
- Easy spread of diseases
- Strain on resources e.g. facilities, personnel, funds
- Under feeding or poor feeding
- Danger of mixing hardcore criminals and petty criminals
- Vices develop e.g. sodomy, torture, vulgar language
- Violation of prisoners’ rights e.g. privacy overworking and tarnishes the country’s

8. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Let us start with some biological “givens” since development is fundamentally a biological process. The key concept is *multi-potentiality*. Any living creature, but especially the higher animals and man, possesses a large number of *possibilities* for action at any time, and for development over the whole life span. One way of characterizing the whole process of development is to say that it consists of the **transformation of a large number of *potentialities* into a limited number of *actualities*.**

The earlier the developmental stage we are considering, the larger is the number of potentialities. The **act of conception** rules out a tremendously large number of egg-sperm combinations that might have occurred before one particular combination takes place. A new born infant has an almost infinitely large number of possibilities for personality development that could occur in different kinds of family

situation and cultural environment. All these diverse potentialities are quickly lost when he begins to develop in one family to which he has been born. At the age of one, a child has potentialities for fluent expression in several thousand languages. By the time he is two, most of these potentialities have been lost because he has had the mark of one language **stamped upon** him for life.

The second major biological pillar is the *times arrow*. Whatever may be the status of time as a variable in the physical sciences, for living beings the important thing about it is that it runs in one direction. Furthermore, for any individual, it is limited, and eventually run out.

The third biological factor to be emphasized follows from the first two. It is the concept of *selection*. From birth to death an organism is repeatedly required to select which possibilities are to be utilized in actions and development. The factors that control the selection are in part external and in part internal environmental pressures, motives and desires. For the human species, part of this selective process occurs through conscious choice. The person is aware of the possibilities he faces and deliberately chooses one of them.

The fourth biological imperative is a fact of a somewhat different sort - the phenomenon of *spontaneous activity*. It is a literal fact that a living creature is in some way active in every instant from conception to extinction. Something is always going on - the cell divides, the heart beats, the muscles contract, electrical impulses keep up their **rhythmic ebb** and flow. The human infant cries and kicks and looks around him, whatever his surroundings. The child walks and talks, plays and imitates, in every variety of family and culture. What those who guide development do is to modify patterns of activity, not to create them. Thus we should aim at an understanding of **motivation** that explains the direction of an individual's activities take rather than the reason for his being active at all. The emphasis psychologists have placed on stimulus-response formulations about behavior can lead to an unexamined assumption that an organism acts only when we or some other agent stimulates it. What is being emphasized here is that whether or not any **identifiable stimulus** is present, if a creature is alive, it will be doing something.

The fifth of the essential biological ideas is the *concept of organizing structures*. The thing that transforms spontaneous activity into meaningful actions and purposes can be thought of as a structure of some sort, the part of which fit together into an organized whole. More than anyone else, it was Piaget who brought this biological concept into developmental psychology. He calls such a structure a schema, and has devoted a life time of research to finding out how the simple schemata that control infant behavior are elaborated into the complex schemata so characterizing mature thinking.

The sixth concept emphasized perhaps more by philosophers than by biologists they is *emergence*. At some point in the transformation of simple organizations into systems of increasing complexity, the complex organization acquires genuinely new properties. The major **evolutionary** points at which such shifts have occurred are the junctures where matter **took on life** and where life took on mind. According to this way of thinking, Biology must **make room for** principles not to be found in physics, and chemistry and Psychology must accommodate principles not found in Biology. There need to be nothing unnatural or super natural about this. The new quality is a function of die complexity of the organization itself. While not all biologists and psychologists are convinced of the soundness of this concept of emergence, it is at least a **tentative** assumption in a theory designed to undergird counseling because it leads us to attach some importance to what a person thinks, as we try to understand his behavior and development possibilities.

QUESTIONS :

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.
- (b) What does the author mean by;
 (i) "...transformation of a large number of potentialities into a limited number of actualities"?
 (ii) Say about "times" arrow"?
- (c) In not more than 100 words, summarize the factors that influence human development and behaviour, according to the passage.
- (d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible:
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|
| <i>i.</i> | act of conception . | (02 marks) |
| <i>ii.</i> | stamped upon | (02 marks) |
| <i>iii.</i> | Spontaneous | (02 marks) |
| <i>iv.</i> | Rhythmic ebb | (02 marks) |
| <i>v.</i> | Motivation | (02 marks) |
| <i>vi.</i> | Identifiable stimulus | (02 marks) |
| <i>vii.</i> | evolutionary | (02 marks) |
| <i>viii.</i> | took on life | (02 marks) |
| <i>ix.</i> | make room for | (02 marks) |
| <i>x.</i> | tentative | (02 marks) |

ANSWERS

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage;
- Human development potentialities.
 - Factors affecting human development and behavior.
 - The diverse human potentialities
 - Human biological processes.
- (b) (i) Human beings have numerous possibilities that they can become. These are, however, reduced to few/real/observable ones as the individual grows.
- (ii) About Times Arrow
- Time moves in only one direction i.e. it is irreversible.
 - The times arrow is one of the pillars of the biological process.
 - Time for anyone individual is limited
 - Time runs out eventually for any given individual.
- (c) Summary of Factors That Influence Human Development Behaviour
- The individual's family /culture to which one is born.
 - Time which is in one direction is limited and runs out
 - Selection is dictated by individual's internal desires and the environment in which one grows.
 - Motivation (stimulus-response) which influences patterns of human activity.

- Spontaneous activity –involuntary uncontrolled actions.
- The existing organized structure /schemer control
- The emergence from matter to life and then to mind /from conception to maturity /evolution of a person in various stages.

Meaning of words/phrases as used in the passage

- i.* act of conception - fertilization process of uniting the egg and the sperm.
- ii.* stamped up - imprint, take the identity of, to become.
- iii.* spontaneous - involuntary action, an action upon which one has no control.
- iv.* rhythmic ebb - regular occurrences, repetitions, cyclic occurrences
- v.* motivation - incentives, attractions, desire, encouragement.
- vi.* identifiable stimulus - observable excitement/arousal /noticeable urge.
- vii.* Evolutionary - develop from one form to another, change form, emanate form.
- viii.* took on life - changed to become living, acquired being, come into existence.
- ix.* make room for - give way to, allow, permit, yield, respect
- x.* tentative - provisional, temporary, for the time being

2005

7. Study the information provided below and answer the questions which follow:

Dupe, a University undergraduate, and the only son of a prominent businessman was abducted from his home town of Rumeno one early morning. He was bundled into the back seat of a black Corona saloon car and blindfolded. He guessed that the abductors were driving him westwards from Rumeno. From the shouts of taxi touts, he confirmed that they had reached the town of Kepot. The abductors made a right turn travelling northwards before turning right again speeding in a north-east direction for quite a long distance. They entered Busito town where they were confronted by police patrol, and made a U-turn until they reached half way the distance to Kepot. Here, they branched off in a north-west direction towards the town of Mudin. From here, they went to their hideout which is south-west of Mudin.

On learning of his son's abduction from the telephone call of the abductors demanding a ransom of 300 million shillings, Dupe's father alerted the police instead. The police went into action immediately and from the information gathered from the public and the telephone call, they were soon able to rescue Dupe after a bitter and fierce exchange of gun fire with the abductors.

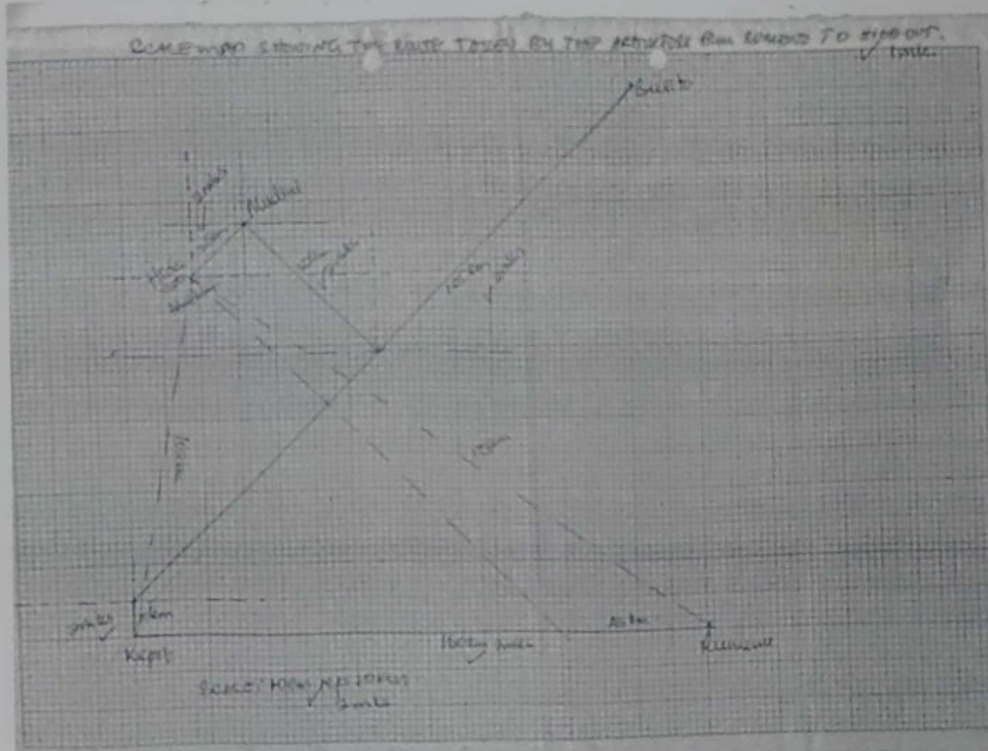
Given that it is:

- (i)* 160 km from Rumeno to Kepot,
- (ii)* 10 km from Kepot to the second right turn,
- (iii)* 210 km from Kepot to Busito,
- (iv)* 155 km from Busito to Mudin,
- (v)* 20 km from Mudin to the hideout.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Draw to scale a map showing the route taken by the abductors to reach their hideout.
- (b)
 - (i)* What was the total distance travelled by the abductors?
 - (ii)* What is the direct distance in kilometres between the hideout and:

- Rumeno?
 - Kepot?
- (c) If you wanted to construct a direct road from the hideout to a point along the road from Rumeno to Kepot in a south-eastern, how many kilometres would this point be from Rumeno?
- (d) Supposing you were present at the scene of the abduction, what would you do as a responsible citizen



Scale: 10cm rep 1km - (2mks)

Labeling lines - (06mks) Accuracy - (06mks)

- (b) (i) Total distance taken travelled by the abductors is:
 $160+10+200+105+50+20 = 545\text{km}$ (2mks)
- (ii) Direct distance between the hide out and:
 Rumeno = 172km 2mks
 Kepot = 100km 2mks
- (c) Direct road distance from hide out to a point along the road from Rumeno is 43km (marks)
- (d) Eye witness is to do the following:
- Take note of the registration no of the car
 - Take note of the color and make /model of the car.
 - The x-tics of the abductors i.e. color, clothes, size, height.

- Description of weapons if any type and quality.
 - No of abductors
 - Direction taken by the abductors...
 - inform security agencies like LCs, Police, Army, LDU
 - X-tics of the abductees.
 - Time /date/day of the abduction
 - Conceal your identity from the abductors
- Any 7 points each 2mks @ total 14mks**

8. Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow, using your own words wherever possible.

The last group of teachers to discuss is one of the most important and effective. However, it is not really a group, but a collection of individuals, hardly any of whom knew or cared anything about the others. It exists now. It is **self-perpetuating**. It is given far less credit than it earns. Usually it is forgotten altogether by the public and sometimes by its pupils. But its work has been invaluable, and ranks as teaching of the very finest type.

These teachers are the fathers of great men, who taught them much of what they needed to become great. The idea that a 'genius' is a human being of a superior species who creates himself like a ghost materializing is a poor oversimplification. So is the opposite mistake that every eminent man is nothing but the product of his **social environment**, as brass is the product of zinc and copper, or diabetes the result of a pancreas deficiency. Individuals differ far more widely than their environments. All great men do a good deal of work on themselves. By their long **exertion of will**, their disregard of others, and their development of slowly maturing plans, certain **existentialists** would say that they really create themselves. And obviously their social life affects them very deeply. But the first influences upon them, which often create the most **lasting impressions**, are received from their own families. When the parents deliberately set out to teach them, these impressions are deeper and certainly more systematic. Many distinguished men were produced not only physically but also spiritually by their fathers.

For a woman the physical act of producing a child is a long **tremendous enterprise**, which fills her (whether she likes it or not) with purpose and responsibility and vitality. For a man it's brief and, in feeling, almost purposeless. The rest of his share in the child's life before birth is **auxiliary** at best. But after it is born he can begin to share equally with the mother in helping it to live and learn. As it grows able to think and talk, he will share that job more and more, whether he knows it or not, whether he wants to or not. Large numbers of fathers do not know this, do not care and hope it is not true. They try to live as though the child had never been born. They leave it to its mother, or to the schools, or to the other children. Sometimes they try completely ignoring it. Nearly always they refuse to adapt themselves to it when it brings in new ideas and lets loose new forces in the home. Yet by doing all that they are teaching the child just as carefully and emphatically as though they were concentrating on it several hours a day. They are giving it ideas, **patterns of emotion** and thought, standards on which to base future choices. A child cannot make up its own mind with nothing to work on. It has to see how people behave. For this, it watches other children, and people in films and characters in books; but the people who bulk largest and whose acts have most authority, in the time when its formless mind is being shaped, are its mother and its father. Enormous in size, terrible in strength, unbelievably clever, all-seeing and all-knowing, frightful in anger, miraculously bountiful, unpredictable as a cyclone, cruel even in kindness, brave and impressive, mostly incomprehensible even when they speak, a child's mother and father are its original King and Queen, Ogre and Witch, Fairy and Giant, Mother-Goddess and Saviour-God. It obeys them and makes itself to suit them, it watches them to copy them and often

without knowing, it becomes them-or else it becomes an opposite of them in which their power is still expressed.

Whatever the father does, his child will learn from him. It is far better than for him to decide what to teach it, and how. As he does so, he will be giving up some part of his own personality, and some of his time and energy. But afterwards, when the results begin to show, he will be astonished to see that the sacrifice is repaid: his character (when he was perhaps becoming a little tired of its inadequacies) reappears with new strength and new originality in his child. Then he will really be able to say that he made it, and that he is its father.

It would be interesting to write a book on the fathers of great men: those who educated their sons by neglecting them, those who educated their sons by bullying and **thwarting** them, those who educated their sons by being their friends. These all taught their sons something about the world, for the world gives us all these treatments. It would be interesting, too, to write a book on the last of these three groups. It would not mention the fathers who taught their sons badly, like Chesterfield. It would spend some time on those families in which many talents have been kept flowing through several generations, not only by **heredity**, but by the activity of successive fathers maintaining a tradition of excellence in their sons: the Bachs,... the Churchills, ...the Montmorencys. It would study the psychological links between brilliant well taught sons and their fathers, so often based on rivalry and conflict, acknowledged or unknown, sometimes built on genuine selfless affection and forming part of a rich happy family life; occasionally expressing the father's bitter frustration, which the son must grow up to compensate, to average. Here we can point out only a few of the fathers whose sons, through their teaching, became great and famous.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.
- (b) According to the passage, what is an eminent man a product of?
- (c) What is the effect of the presence of a child in a home?
- (d) In not more than 100 words, summarize the influence of the parents on the child.
- (e) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.

<i>i.</i>	self-perpetuating	(2mks)
<i>ii.</i>	social environment	(2mks)
<i>iii.</i>	exertion of will	(2mks)
<i>iv.</i>	existentialists	(2mks)
<i>v.</i>	lasting impressions	(2mks)
<i>vi.</i>	tremendous enterprise	(2mks)
<i>vii.</i>	auxiliary	(2mks)
<i>viii.</i>	patterns of emotion	(2mks)
<i>ix.</i>	thwarting	(2mks)
<i>x.</i>	heredity	(2mks)

ANSWERS

- (a) Suitable title for passage

- The role of a father in the upbringing of a son or child.
- The inevitable relationship between father and son /child.
- The role of parents as teachers

- The role of parents as teachers of great men
- The influence of parents.

Any one of the above 2mks

(b) An eminent man is a product of:

- ❖ Social environment
- ❖ His own self drive
- ❖ His family and its lasting impressions.
- ❖ Heredity

Any 2 points 2mks @ = 4mks

(c) What is the effect of the presence of a child in a home?

- Brings in new ideas
- It forces the father to adapt to its presence.
- It lets loose new forces

(d) In not more than 100 words summarize the influence of the parents on the child.

- Offers protection
- Source of knowledge
- Source of love
- Role model
- Source of everything e.g. food, clothing
- Omnipotent

(e) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage:

(i) self-perpetuating - continuity on its own, propels itself forward, sustains itself.

(ii) social environment - community life around

(iii) exertion of will - applying influence of mental great effort /self-assertion

(iv) existentialist -believe in man's individual existence, man is an isolated unique individual responsible for his own action

(v) lasting impressions - deep effect that takes time / enduring effects.

(vi) tremendous enterprise - great /taxing effort, difficult undertaking /duty, a great venture

(vii) auxiliary - helping, side help, supplementary/ secondary /subsidiary

(viii) patterns of emotion - design /predictable way followed in child's feelings, sequence of feelings.

(ix) thwarting - preventing the child from what he is doing discouraging, frustrate, demoralize

(x) heredity - passing on genetic /physical/ mental characteristics/ inborn tendencies /inherited.

Answer one question from this Section.

7. Study the information provided below and answer the questions that follow:

Rubarara Systems Housing Corporation is an organization that builds houses for sale. A person, who wishes to buy, has to make a down payment of 5% of the value of the house excluding insurance, as soon as the application has been accepted. It is also a requirement by government that each house is insured at 1% per annum of the initial value of the house, payable by the purchaser through the Corporation. In case of death of the purchaser, if payments have been made to the Corporation:

- (i) for less than 5 years, the house will be sold and the payment refunded to the beneficiaries.
- (ii) between 5 years and 10 years, the family of the purchaser will acquire the house on condition that the payments are completed in time.
- (iii) for more than 10 years, the beneficiaries are given a grace period of one additional year in which to complete payment.

The house is repossessed by the Corporation if the beneficiaries fail to abide by the stipulated date.

There are 50 houses for sale grouped in four categories: A, B, C and D according to value as shown below:

Category	A	B	C	D
Value in millions (Sh.)	80	90	100	120
Number of houses	15	16	9	10

According to the information available, all the applications for houses in category A, half of those in category B, none in category C and only two in category D have been accepted

QUESTIONS:

- (a) How much money:
 - (i) has been received by the Corporation as down payment?
 - (ii) will be received by the Corporation after 15 years?
- (b) For each category, how much money must be paid per annum if the payment has to be completed within
- (c) If houses in category A are meant to benefit low income earners, what challenges is this scheme likely to face?
- (d) How fair are the terms of sale?

ANSWERS

(a) (i) Money received by the co-operation as down payment:

$$A = (80,000,000 \times 15 \text{ houses}) \times 5\% = 60,000,000 \text{ (1mk)}$$

$$B = (90,000,000 \times 8) \times 5\% = 36,000,000 \text{ (1mk)}$$

$$D = (12,000,000 \times 2) \times 5\% = 12,000,000 \text{ (1mk)}$$

$$\text{Total} = 108,000,000 \quad (1mk)$$

$$(ii) \quad A = (80,000,000 \times 15) + (800,000 \times 15 \text{ houses}) \times 15 \text{ years} \\ = 1,200,000,000 + 180,000,000 = \mathbf{1,380,000,000} \quad (1mk)$$

$$B = (90,000,000 \times 8 \text{ hours}) \times 15 + (900,000 \times 8 \text{ hours}) \times 15 \text{ yrs} \\ = 720,000,000 + 108,000,000 = \mathbf{838,000,000/}$$

$$D = (120,000,000 \times 2 \text{ house}) \times 15 + (1,200,000 \times 2 \text{ houses}) \times 15 \text{ yrs} \\ = \mathbf{276,000,000} \quad (1mk)$$

$$\text{Total} = \mathbf{36,724,000,000} \quad (2mks)$$

(b) Money paid per annum

$$A = \left(\frac{95}{100} \times \frac{80000000}{15} \right) \times 15 \text{ houses} + \left(\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{80,000,000 \times 15 \text{ houses}}{15} \right) \\ \mathbf{76,000,000 + 12,000,000 = 88,000,000} \quad 2mks$$

$$\mathbf{1mk} \quad \mathbf{1mk} = \mathbf{2mks}$$

$$B = \left(\frac{95}{100} \times \frac{90,000,000}{15} \right) \times 8 \text{ houses} + \frac{1}{100} \times 90,000,000 \times 8 \text{ houses} \\ \mathbf{45,600,000 + 7,200,000 = 52,800,000} \\ \mathbf{1mk} \quad \mathbf{1mk} = \mathbf{2mks}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{95}{100} \times \frac{120000000}{15} \right) \times 2 \text{ houses} + \frac{1}{100} \times 120000000 \\ \mathbf{15,200,000 + 2,400,000 = 17,600,000} \\ \mathbf{1mk} \quad \mathbf{1mk} = \mathbf{2mks}$$

(c) Challenges for category A houses

- The initial down payment is prohibitively high hence unaffordable.
- The scheme is likely to be abused by low income earners who may sell to the rich for good will.
- Those who succeed with the down payment may eventually fail to pay the monthly installments.
- There is high demand for category A houses at the expense of other house.

(d) How fair are the terms of payment?

Fair

The payback period of 15yrs is reasonable for those who can afford

- Condition (i) is good –refund to the beneficiaries after death of the purchaser before 5 yrs.
- Allowing the beneficiaries to complete the payment after death of the purchaser is fair

Unfair

- High initial down-payment is prohibitive
- The insurance of 1% for 15yrs charged as flat rate on the initial value is unfair
Because it does not take into account the depreciation of the building

- (e) Conditions i and iii are unfair i.e. repossession after failing to pay in time and grace period of only one year respectively after death of purchaser

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow, using your own words wherever possible:

There is another feature of present-day society which has played a part in the development of a counseling profession. It is the instability generated by the rapid changes that have been occurring in our ways of life. Sociologists as well as poets have labeled this an "ego of anxiety". Various writers have called attention to factors creating insecurity in the individual, factors ranging all the way from broken homes to the threat of atomic **annihilation**. It is true that it would be very difficult to prove that this age is more anxious than previous periods. There are no statistics which permit us to compare the incidence of even the major psychoses from century to century, and it is even more impossible to **gauge the comparative frequencies** of neuroses and the lesser varieties of disequilibrium. Nevertheless, in the books we write and the pictures we paint there is much to suggest that the prevailing mood of our time is one of **uncertainty and apprehension**.

The most serious of the social instabilities for the individual, if the conclusions of psychiatrists and other mental health workers are sound, is the threat to the family. Among the clients who come to a counselor with personal problems, a very considerable proportion is children of divorced parents. Sometime during their childhood, long before emotional growth was completed, they have been confronted with problems of conflicting loyalties which constitutes for them a new opportunity to think the whole thing through and **assimilate** the experience and its consequences in their later development.

If divorce itself were the only problem, however, our task would be considerably easier than it is. It is the emotional conflicts that **lie at the back** of these break-ups rather than the separations themselves which unsettle children. Naturally, not all persons seeking psychotherapy are the products of divorce, but most if not all of them reflect in their attitudes the strains to which their childhood homes were subject. For every marriage that ends in the divorce courts there are probably several more which generate tensions almost as severe. Children in these homes have had to learn to cope with bitterness, hatred, neglect and confusion and to put up some sort of defenses against the anxiety such attitudes bring. It goes without saying that social problems are not to be solved by counseling alone. Many agencies and organizations are concerned with the family and are attempting to improve an unsatisfactory situation there. To the extent that long-range educational programmes aimed at improving family relations succeed, counseling to **ameliorate** the effects of bad family situations will become less necessary. For the present, however, home difficulties are a major source of problems for workers in three types of setting. Child guidance clinics are attempting to help the children themselves at the time when their problems are most acute. Marriage counselors have developed a specialized service for men and women who wish to try to **salvage** their relationship rather than to break it off. General counseling agencies in schools, even when their **principal function** is to help students make good educational and vocational choices, also help individuals to understand and modify emotional attitudes that have grown out of home environments.

Many other social problems of our time are reflected in the insecurities clients bring to counselors. The rapidity with which urbanization has proceeded has brought into the incredibly complex city environment large numbers of individuals whose upbringing has not prepared them to cope with it. Threats of war, and actual wars in which our country is involved, not only add to the complexity of the task of career planning, but also face young men and women with difficult choices among conflicting values. The constant threat of unemployment arising from technological changes hangs over men and women most of whom have no control over their own jobs. The emphasis a competitive society places on success inevitably produces anxiety in persons who cannot be sure that they are "winners".

While the counselor, as a citizen, may be vitally concerned with these social problems in their entirety, it is particular aspects of them, often not the most important, that confront him in his day to day work. The possibility of sudden death and destruction does not seem to produce as much anxiety as do the minor worries about one's own immediate future. Will I be drafted this year or not? Shall I enlist now or wait? What good will it do me to study this term if I am not going to be allowed to finish my education anyway? It is through such questions that the troubled international situation makes its impact on the individual: Will I ever be able to get my grades up high enough so that I will be admitted to medical school? How can we keep up our country club membership and the social activities that go with it unless I can make more money? How can I ever face mother if her sorority doesn't pledge me? How can I get over my **inferiority complex**? Wherever I go I never feel good as other people. It is such problems that our competitive economic and social system raises for each person: They may seem trivial by comparison with the larger social issues, but they are the stuff of individual human experience.

QUESTIONS

- (a) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage.
- (b) Explain what the author means:
- (i) "conflicting loyalties."
 - (ii) "but they are the stuff of individual human experience."
- (c) In not more than 100 words, give a summary of the problems a counsellor has to deal with.
- (d) Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as used in the passage using your own words wherever possible.
- (i) annihilation
 - (ii) gauge the comparative frequencies
 - (iii) of uncertainty and apprehension
 - (iv) assimilate
 - (v) lie at the back of
 - (vi) ameliorate
 - (vii) salvage
 - (viii) principal function inferiority complex

ANSWERS

- (a) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage:
- The challenges of counseling in today's world
 - Problems and need for counseling
 - Guidance and counseling
 - Counseling in the age of anxiety
 - Problems of clients
- (Any one definition)
- (b) (i) Conflicting loyalties means - children torn between two parents who are in disagreement
- (ii) But they are the staff of individual human experience means -basic components of one's life
- (c) Summary of the problems a counselor has to deal with:

- cases of divorce
- Making good choice e.g. studies
- War situations
- day today worries and anxieties
- Instability generated by rapid change
- Salvaging relationships

(d) Explanation of the meanings of words and phrases!

- (i) annihilation - complete destruction of /wipe out
- (ii) gauge the comparative frequencies - judge /assess /measure/ weigh the similarities and differences and the rate of occurrences.
- (iii) uncertainty and apprehension - lack of perfect knowledge /doubt and fear for the future
- (iv) assimilate - absorb /become part of /take in
- (v) lie at the back of - form the basis of, foundation of (vi) ameliorate - improve /make better or cause to become better
- (vii) salvage – saves /rescue
- (viii) principle function – main role or purpose /work
- (ix) technological changes – new innovations in scientific methods of work
- (x) inferiority complex – state of mind /feeling of inequality /unworthy or lowly.

2003

7. Study the table below showing demographic characteristics of selected countries and answer the questions that follow:

Classification	Birth rate per 1000 population	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Death rate per 1000 population	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	
				Male	Female
DEVELOPED					
United Kingdom	13.6	8.4	11.5	71.7	77.5
United States of America	16.2	9.7	8.7	71.4	78.3
France	13.6	7.4	9.4	71.6	79.8
DEVELOPING					
Uganda	50.1	103.0	15.4	49.4	52.7
Kenya	53.9	72.0	11.9	56.5	60.5
Tanzania	50.5	106.0	14.0	51.3	54.7

Adapted: UN Statistical Yearbook, World Annual Report

- (a) State the country with the:
 - (i) highest birth rate,
 - (ii) lowest infant mortality rate,
 - (iii) highest overall life expectancy at birth.
- (b) Draw a group bar graph to represent life expectancy at birth for both females and males for the countries shown in the table.

(c) Account for the differences in life expectancy at birth between the developing and developed countries.

(d) Outline the problems which have resulted from:

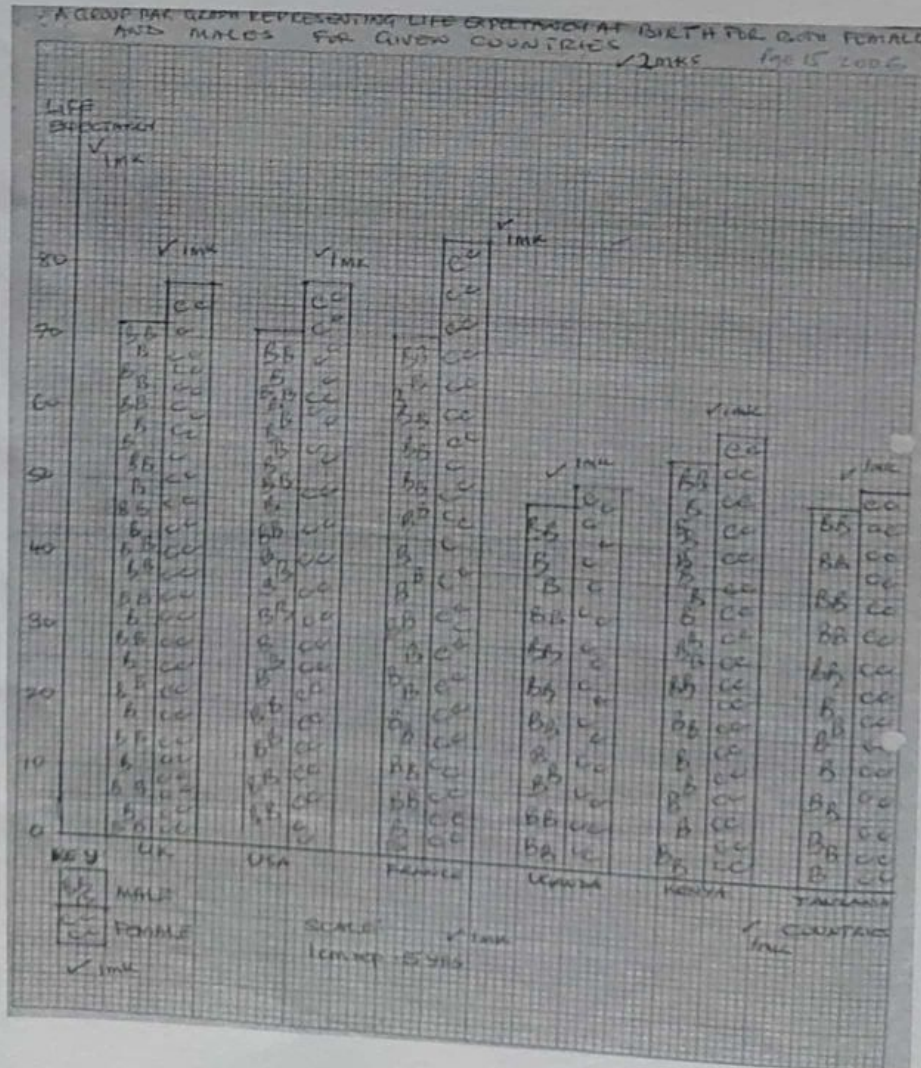
- (i) high birth rates in developing countries,
- (ii) low birth rates in developed countries.

ANSWERS

(a) (i) Country with the highest birth rate is **Kenya** (53.9/1000)

(ii) Country with the lowest infant mortality rate is **France** (7.4/1000)

(iii) The highest overall life expectancy at birth is **France** (75.7 years)



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better medical facilities & highly skilled personnel. • Better nutritional levels assured of food security. • Better sanitation. • Higher levels of education that ensure family planning • Improved technology /automation (communication) • A more peaceful /secure environment: fewer wars • Higher standards of disaster preparedness • Regular medical checkup and readily available family doctors • Less disease incidence because of cool climate. • Higher income levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular /no medical checkups. • Ignorance /low levels of education • poor sanitation • Poverty • Lack /poor technology and automation • Poor feeding habits • Laissez faire medical care at national level. • Lacking nationally established welfare facilities • Poor medical facilities /few or no skilled personnel • Higher disease incidence due to hot climate. • Insecurity due to wars • Disaster prone areas.
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(c) Differences in life expectancy between developed and developing countries

d) (i) Problems due to high birth rates in developing countries.

- High dependency ratio /many young people to tend for leads to street children /child labour
- Rapid population growth strains resources and government planning; causes overcrowding, poor welfare
- Land shortage; hence land fragmentation /over use.
- Food insecurity /famine /hunger and malnutrition
- Poverty –low income, low savings hence a vicious circle of poverty leading to ignorance (illiteracy) and disease.
- Poor health due to many /frequent deliveries
- Un employment causing crime /insecurity
- Increased destruction /depletion of the environment (environment degradation).

(ii) Problems due to low birth rates in developed countries.

- Shortage of labour
- High dependency ratio of the elderly cause strain on state welfare facilities.
- Reduced fewer generation /power young people, threat to security
- Reduced consumption levels due to small market

8. *Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow, using your own words wherever possible.*

Socialization continues throughout life. After childhood one continues to enter new groups to attain new statuses, to learn new roles and thereby to elaborate one's ways of participating in society. A freshman is socialized into the patterns of a college, an immigrant into the life of a new country, a

recruit into the army, a new resident into the suburb, a new patient into a hospital ward and a bride into a life of marriage.

In some respects, later socialization is continuous with that of childhood, in other respects discontinuous. In earlier respects like in the home, at school, with the **peer group** and through the mass media children acquire 'the native language'. They learn to speak and write. Having developed this foundation in early socialization, they later acquire the capacity to issue commands to an army platoon, to preach sermons or write love letters, shopping lists, legal briefs, newspapers articles or sales reports. They thus learn to use their native language in new and specialized ways **consonant** with the particular adult statuses they attain and the expectations of their adult roles. Further, the general **symbolic capacities** that children begin to develop in infancy as they begin to acquire their human nature **eventuate** in their being able also to use special non-verbal systems. They can learn to read music or blue prints or computer print-outs or for that matter, tea leaves, smoke signals or tart of cards.

Children's symbolic capacities are not merely cognitive in nature. These capacities combine with sentiments in particular ways so that children can come to cherish people with whom they have never actually interacted. Thus the Popes, Presidents, Prime ministers and other leaders in the sense that they represent causes and ideals to which someone is committed also represent aspects of that person's self. They are symbols of oneself (or parts of oneself) which strengthen the attachment to nation, church, political party or social movement. This ability to utilize others as symbols does not arise for the first time in adulthood. It is essentially a development from a **refinement** of a capacity that first showed itself when the child was attracted to role models outside the family. The child's imagining himself or herself as police officer, heroic rescuer or star athlete are the precursors.

Other examples of continuity readily come to mind. In the early game of childhood, children learn to pursue a goal within a framework of rules. Their later ability to play chess or tennis or even behave as expected in a bureaucratized office is built on earlier experiences with such games as hide and seek. The later rules are more elaborate, but the orientation to rules is a refinement of the **childhood orientation**.

Other basic elements of the adult socialization process are also similar to those in childhood. There are socializing agents who teach, serve as models and invite participation. Through their ability to offer gratifications and deprivations they induce cooperation and learning, and they **endeavor to prevent disruptive deviance**. The persons being socialized, on their part through observation, participation and role taking, learn and **internalize** new expectations and develop new self-conceptions.

The continuities in socialization from childhood to adulthood are significant because adulthood is rooted in childhood. But there is also reason to believe that childhood socialization sets limits to what may be accomplished through adult socialization, even though we are not yet able to define those limits with any **precision**. **The human organism has great plasticity**, but that plasticity is not infinite. For example, it would appear virtually impossible for a person brought up in a rural slum who never advanced past grade five, at age twenty-five, prepare for and successfully follow a professional career. This degree of discontinuity between childhood and adult socialization seems insurmountable.

Although certain aspects and certain kinds of adult socialization presuppose continuity with childhood socialization, it is nevertheless equally true that adult socialization, even the ordinary course of events, is often discontinuous from that of childhood.

Although there is no doubt that adolescents are in the process of becoming more independent of their parents and, consequently, are more **responsive to their peers** than they were at younger ages, and although their interests and values may differ from those ostensibly emphasized by the High School, it does not follow that adolescent socialization is peer-dominated and little influenced by adult values and norms. In reviewing Coleman's study, Bennett Berger argues that most of the adolescent values and interests noted by Coleman are more accurately understood as derivative from adults. For example, High School athletics depend greatly on support by parents and local **booster organizations**. Further, parents are concerned about popularity and prestige.

QUESTIONS

8.(a) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage. (2 marks)

(b) What does the author mean by the following phrases?

- (i) "----they endeavour to prevent disruptive deviance."
 (ii) " The human organism has great plasticity..."

(c) In not more than 100 words, summarize how socialization is a continuous process.

(d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage:

- | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|------------|
| (i) | group peer | (02 marks) |
| (ii) | consonant | (02 marks) |
| (iii) | symbolic capacities | (02 marks) |
| (iv) | eventuate | (02 marks) |
| (v) | refinement | (02 marks) |
| (vi) | childhood orientation | (02 marks) |
| (vii) | internalize | (02 marks) |
| (viii) | precision | (02 marks) |
| (ix) | responsive to their peers | (02 marks) |
| (x) | booster organizations | (02 marks) |

ANSWERS

8. (a) Suggested Suitable Title For The Passage.

- ✦ Socialization is a continuous process
- ✦ Socialization in human beings
- ✦ Childhood and adult socialization
- ✦ Influence of childhood in socialization

Any one of these (2marks)

b) (i) ... "they endeavor to prevent disruptive deviance"... means they try very hard to stop abnormal behavior /try to discourage unacceptable behaviour that would disrupt social order /try to prevent waywardness.

(ii) "The human organization has great plasticity..." means – people /individuals have great potential for adaptation to situations in life or different situations

(c) Summary to show how socialization is a continuous process

- Children learn to speak, read and write native language in the home, at school with the peer group and through mass media.
- They learn to use the native language in new and specialized ways consonant with the particular adult statuses they attain /the expectations of the adult role.

- The general symbolic capacities children acquire /developed at infancy eventuate into their being able to use specialized non-verbal system.
- Children come to cherish people with whom they have never actually interacted (or ability to utilize others as symbols developed from a refinement of their capacity to be attracted to models outside the family.
- Children's later ability to play games or behave in office is a result of earlier experiences with games such as hide and seek.
- Adult socialization by agents who teach, serve as role models and invite participation, induce learning, internalization of new expectations and develop self-conceptions

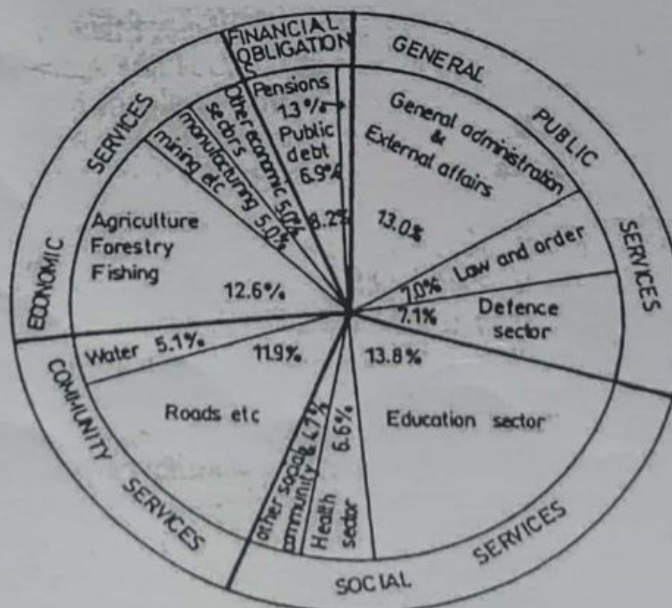
Meaning of Words/Phrases

- consonant – in harmony/in agreement with/in line with/matching
- symbolic capacities – ability to explain /interpret
- eventuate - result in/ end up in/ lead to
- refinement - improvement /polishing/perfecting
- childhood orientation - in fact familiarization/adaptation/inclination.
- internalize – grasp the meaning of /clearly understand.
- precision - accuracy /correctness /exactness.
- responsive to their peers - more likely to relate with their age mates, listen to and agree with: easily controlled or influenced by their age mates.
- booster organization – bodies which support./promote/encourage

2000

Answer one question from this section.

9. Study Figure 1 below showing expenditure of the Bwambara government and answer the questions that follow.



Total Government Expenditure: 2,460.6 million shillings

QUESTIONS:

- (a) Express each of the sectors in the figure in degrees.
- (b) Calculate the amount of money spent on each of the following services:
- (i) general public services,
 - (ii) social services,
 - (iii) community services,
 - (iv) financial obligations.
- (c) If the exchange rate was shs.600 to the dollar, calculate the amount of money spent on defense in dollars.
- (d) Explain the pattern of expenditure of the Bwambara government.
- (e) If you were a policy maker in your country, what would your expenditure priorities be? Give reasons for your answer.

ANSWERS

- (a) Express each of the sectors in the figure in degrees

❖ Education sector	$13.8\% \times 360 = 49.68^\circ$
❖ General administration and external affairs	$13.0\% \times 360^\circ = 46.8^\circ$
❖ Roads	$11.9\% \times 360^\circ = 42.8^\circ$
❖ Agric forestry, fishing	$12.6\% \times 360^\circ = 45.36\%$
❖ Law & order	$7.0\% \times 360^\circ = 25.2^\circ$
❖ Defense sector	$7.1\% \times 360^\circ = 25.56^\circ$
❖ Health sector	$6.6\% \times 360^\circ = 23.56^\circ$
❖ Other social and community	$4.7\% \times 360^\circ = 16.92^\circ$
❖ Water	$5.1\% \times 360^\circ = 18.36^\circ$
❖ Manufacturing and mining	$5.0\% \times 360^\circ = 18.0\%$
❖ Other economic Sectors –	$5.0\% \times 360^\circ = 18.0\%$
❖ Pensions	$1.3\% \times 360^\circ = 4.68^\circ$
❖ Public debt	$69\% \times 360^\circ = 24.84\%$

- (b) The amount of money spent on each of the following services.

(i) **General public services**

$$13.0\% + 7.0\% + 7.1\% = 27.1\%$$
$$= 27.1\% + 2.460.6m = 666.8222m/=$$

(ii) **Social Services**

$$4.7\% + 6.6\% + 13.8\% = 25.1\%$$
$$25.1\% \times 2460.6.m = 617.61m/=$$

(iii) **Community services**

$$5.1\% + 11.9 = 17\% \times 2.460m = 418.302m$$

(iv) *economic services*

$$12.6\% + 5.0\% + 5.0\% = 22.6\%$$

$$22.6\% \times 2460.6\text{m} = 556.0956\text{m}$$

(v) *Financial obligations*

$$1.3\% + 6.9\% + 8.2\%$$

$$8.2\% \times 2,460.6\text{m} = 201.7692$$

- (c) The amount of money spent on defense in dollars when \$ 1 = 600/=

Defense sector = 7.1% of total government expenditure

$$\text{Thus} = 7.1\% \times \text{Shs } 2,460.6\text{m}$$

$$= \text{Shs } 174.7026\text{m}$$

$$= 174,7026,600 \div 600 = (\text{to convert to dollars})$$

$$= 291171 \text{ dollars } \quad 3 \text{ marks}$$

$$\text{OR } \frac{7.1}{100} \times \frac{2,460.6}{600}$$

- (d) *Explain the pattern of expenditure of the Bwambara government*

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES

- ✚ Large sums of money for embassies to match earnings in foreign countries (Europe & America).
- ✚ Many heads of departments in the country
- ✚ Big salaries and allowances for the traditional civil servants
- ✚ Maintenance of structures and new buildings.
- ✚ Embezzlement
- ✚ Judges and magistrates are few but highly paid.
- ✚ Police and prison top staff are few but well paid.
- ✚ General staff are generally many resulting into big total pay package.
- ✚ Transport and maintenance of staff.
- ✚ Prisoners need to be maintained.
- ✚ Purchase of military equipment is expensive.
- ✚ Intelligence sector employs few but they are highly paid.
- ✚ Veterans pay though irregular is high.

Any 3 points 2 marks @ = 6marks

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education:

- ❖ Teachers are few many lowly paid top e.g. their total package is large.
- ❖ There are few highly paid staff (top) e.g. Permanent Secretaries commissioners etc.
- ❖ Grants paid to educational Institutions

- ❖ Buildings are constructed.
- ❖ Equipment /teaching materials expenditure is great.
- ❖ Expenditure on education has taken up political nature

Health:

- ❖ Doctors are few they are well paid total pay package is small.
- ❖ Purchase of drugs from foreign countries not as much as some of the drugs are locally manufactured.
- ❖ Equipment are imported.
- ❖ Low rate of construction and maintenance of buildings.
- ❖ Support staff is poorly paid.
- ❖ Other social and community services have declined thus little is spent.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Roads

- Maintenance of old roads which is expensive.
- Construction of new roads which is expensive but railways are generally neglected but necessary for transportation of bulky commodities.
- Feeder roads are very essential as they feed main roads and are politically significant.
- Landing sites to connect water and road transport.
- Airports for perishable produce, people, tourists, high government officials.
- Ferries and boats
- Highly paid staff of aviation industry.

Water

- In rural areas sink boreholes.
- Provide safe water in urban areas.
- Uplift water piping in old and new areas.
- Treat water with chemicals.
- Construct water tanks.

Any 3 points @ 2 marks = 6 marks

ECONOMIC SERVICES.

- ❖ More than 90% of people in agro forestry, fishing sector.
- ❖ Subsidize inputs for agriculture.
- ❖ Employ staff in mother ministry and rural areas.
- ❖ Agro –research in common cash and food crops.
- ❖ Forestry staff at district levels and below.
- ❖ Protect species of fish due to over fishing.
- ❖ Drugs for animal husbandry.
- ❖ Privatization of some manufacturing & mining sectors leading to fairly low government expenditure and little manufacturing and mining activity in the nation under government.
- ❖ Admin staff in manufacturing and mining are few but get pay.
- ❖ Money creating centres –banking services insurance.
- ❖ Debt servicing is small from small economic activity.

Any 3 points @ 2marks = 6 marks

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

- Pensions are few and poorly paid

- Debt servicing is small from small economic activity
- Expenditure priorities
- Civil servants are crucial in running government.
- Prompt and well paid staff to keep service running.

(e) Expenditure priorities and reasons

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Roads and air transport very essential for:

- Transportation of bulky commodities. (Exports)
- Indirectly increase production
- Moves tourists
- Help import petroleum by railway in large quantities.

Water:

- For healthy nation, clean and safe water is needed in homes and industrial areas

ECONOMIC SERVICES

- ❖ Provides biggest employment chances.
- ❖ Dependence on primary production
- ❖ Its exports earn money.
- ❖ Trees offer environmental protection.
- ❖ Timber and fuel are highly needed.
- ❖ Import substitution e.g. raw materials, timber taking services nearer to the people in new districts.
- ❖ Employ audit staff who are well trained and paid.
- ❖ Top admin officials be well paid to maintain them in keeping with economic status where they are.
- ❖ Open new embassies where more aid is expected and business routes opened, appropriate technology routes.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES

Law and order

- For peaceful atmosphere to encourage production.
- New police posts /more /trained police officers in specific areas.
- More judges and magistrates up country and lawyers who are well trained
- Enlarge capacity of existing
- Improve conditions for prisoners.
- Train more prison warders
- Furniture making
- Defend the nation form external aggression and reduce internal uprising.
- Ensure political stability
- Sizeable army-trained and disciplined well equipped, well housed, well-motivated.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education:

- ❖ *Is an investment though not immediately reaping benefits?*
- ❖ Extend universal literacy.
- ❖ Offer scholarships
- ❖ Train more teachers
- ❖ Pay well teachers

- ❖ Cut down cost sharing

- ❖ Fish is a source of protein, diversities exports.

- ❖ Source of raw materials from mining to feed the manufacturing sector
- ❖ Rare minerals and petroleum for basic industries are needed.

Health:

- ❖ More hospitals and dispensaries
- ❖ Equip hospitals and dispensaries
- ❖ Recruit more staff in health
- ❖ Extend health education services.
- ❖ More research to be done on existing and new diseases.
- ❖ Assist and train traditional healers and traditional birth attendants (TBA) and equip them.
- ❖ Pay well medical staff create new theatres
- ❖ Learn more and enhance culture
- ❖ Establish more labour relations
- ❖ Sports and games

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

- ❖ Pensioners were previously poorly paid so adjust pay

- ❖ To maintain those already working as assurance and incentive

- ❖ Avert embezzlement attempt

10. *Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow using your own words wherever possible.*

We live surrounded by apparatus of science: the diesel engine and the experiment, the bottle of aspirins and the survey of opinion. We are hardly conscious of them; but behind them we are becoming conscious of a new importance in science. We are coming to understand that science is not a **haphazard collection** of manufacturing techniques carried out by a race of laboratory dwellers with acid-yellow fingers and steel-rimmed spectacles and no home for life. Science, we are growing aware, is a method and a force of its own, which has its own meaning and style and its sense of excitement. We are aware now that somewhere within the jungle of valves and formulae and shining glassware lies content, lies, let us admit, a new culture.

How are we to reach that culture, **across its jargons** and translate it into a language which we know? The difficulties of the layman are my boyhood difficulties. He opens his newspaper and there stands a revelation in capitals: the electronic brain or supersonic flight, or *Is there life on mars?* But capitals or italics, the revelation remains in code for him. The language is as strange to him as *The Anatomy of Melancholy* was to me at fifteen. He was only the smallest vocabulary: a **smattering** from the other popular articles, school boy memories of the stinks lab, and a few names of scientists sprinkled at random across history. His history, which might have given an order to it all, is the most maddening of his uncertainties. I knew no English history, and therefore I could not make sense of literary development. How well I recall the helplessness with which I faced a list of names such as Marlowe and Coleridge and H.G. Wells. I could not make any historical order of them. It is hard to visualize my difficulty; yet just this is the difficulty which every reader meets when he sees the names of Napier, Humphrey Davy and Rutherford. These three scientists were **contemporaries** of the three writers, and they were by no means lesser men.

Knowledge of history of course, even the history of science, will not do duty of science. But it gives us the backbone in the growth of science, so that the morning headline suddenly takes its place in the development of our world. It throws a bridge into science from whatever **humanist interest** we happen to stand on. And it does so because it asserts the unity not merely of history but of knowledge. The layman's key to science is its unity with arts not merely of history but of knowledge. He will understand science as a culture when he tries to trace it in his own culture.

It has been one of the most destructive **modern prejudices** that art and science are different and somehow **incompatible** interests. We have fallen into the habit of opposing the artistic to the scientific temper; we even identify them with a creative and critical approach. In a society like ours which practices the division of labour there are of course specialized functions, as matters of convenience. As a convenience, and only as a convenience, the scientific function is different from the artistic. In the same way the function of thought differs from, and complements, the function of feeling. But the human race is not divided into thinkers and feelers and would not long survive the division.

Much of this quarrel between science and soul was trumped up by the religious apologists of Queen Victoria's day, who were anxious to find science materialist and unspiritual. The sneer that science is only critical came from others. It was made by the timid and laboured artists of the nineties in order that they might by comparison appear to be creative and **intuitive**. Yet this finesse could not hide their own knowledge that the best minds were already being drawn into the more adventurous practice of the new sciences: a movement which Peacock had foreseen seventy years before in the *Four Ages of Poetry*.

The arts and the sciences ever since have been in competition for the liveliest young brains. This competition is itself the clearest evidence that good minds can fulfill themselves as well in one as in the other. Here in fact is one of the few psychological discoveries of our generation to which we can hold with a reasonable certainty: that the **configuration of intelligence** factors which distinguish the bright from the dull is most often much the same in one man as another, in the humanist as in the scientist. We are divided by schooling and experience; and we do differ, though we differ less, in our aptitude; but below these, we share a deeper basis of common ability. This is why I write with confidence for laymen and scientists, because the reader who is interested in any activity which needs thought and judgment is almost certainly a person to whom science can be made to speak. It is not he who is deaf, but the specialists who have been dumb – the specialists in the arts as well as the sciences.

Many people persuade themselves that they cannot understand mechanical things, or that they have no heads for figures. These convictions make them feel enclosed and safe, and of course save them

a great deal of trouble. But the reader who has a head for anything at all is pretty sure to have a head for whatever he really wants to put his mind to. His interest, say in mathematics, has usually been killed by routine teaching, exactly as the literary interest of most scientist (and, for that matter, of most non-scientists) has been killed by the set book and the Shakespeare play. Few people would argue that those whose taste for poetry has not survived the school certificate are **fundamentally insensitive** to poetry. Yet they cheerfully write off the large intellectual pleasures of science as if they belonged only to minds of a special cast. Science is not a special sense. It is as wide as the literal meaning of its name; knowledge. The notion of the specialized mind is by comparison as-----

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

8(a) Suggest A Suitable Title For Thus Passage.

- Relationship between Science and Arts
- The compatibility of Science and Arts
- Similarities and Differences between Science & Arts
- Science and Arts

(b) According to the passage, how does the author describe science?

- Science is a method and a force and style with a sense of excitement science bears content and a new culture.

- **Similarities and difference between science and arts:**

Similarities

- Artists and scientists share common mental ability.
- The configuration of intelligence factors is the same in the humanist and the scientist
- Science is a culture and so is Art.

Differences

- ❖ Science is materialistic and unspiritual while arts are creative and intuitive. Arts are creative while science is critical in approach.
- ❖ Scientific function of thought compliments the artistic function of feeling.

(d) **Explain the meaning of the following words & phrases as used in the passage;**

- i. haphazard collection – a gathering without plan or order
- ii. across the jargons - threw its technical words or expressions used by a particular profession or group of people
- iii a smattering – slight knowledge especially of a language.
- iv contemporaries – people who lived at the same time as the writer.
- v humanist interest - concern for common human need which seeks ways of solving problems based on reason rather than religion.
- vi modern prejudices – biased beliefs of the present time /current unfounded beliefs assertions/convictions.

vii incompatible – cannot go together or hand in hand

viii intuitive – being able to understand things immediately without need for conscious reasoning

ix configuration of intelligence – form/shape/ figure /pattern of mental

x fundamentally insensitive – basically not caring (about poetry).