POLITICAL EDUCATION 1

MAKING GUIDE UCE

1(a) what is tribalism? CODE: T: 08 MARKS

* It is a feeling that one tribe is superior or better than others.
* It is the narrowness of opinions or interests based on one's tribe which Jeopardizes modernization.
* It is a promotion of one's tribal interests at the expense of the bigger society like a nation.
* It refers to lack of wider vision of things beyond one's tribe.
* It is an extreme love and feeling of one's tribe.
* It also refers to disregard of persons from other ethnic communities.
* It is a feeling that one culture ought to be emulated by other cultures.
* Refers to glorification of one's tribal leaders more than the national leaders.
* It can also refer to commitment to the progress of one's tribe more than that of one's nation.

(Any 8 points 1 mark @ point)

(b) Explain how tribalism has affected your country?

CODE: A (12 MARKS)

* It promotes nepotism and sectarianism (corruption).
* It encourages tribal loyality as opposed to National unity
* It suppressed the interests of the weak/ minority/ depressed tribes.
* It leads to un even development based on tribal / regional likes.
* It promotes differences/ conflicts in the country.
* It promotes embezzlement of funds to support projects at places of origin.
* Promotes inefficiency at place of work since recruiting is not on merit but tribal.
* It encourages the "I don’t care" attitude especially through working outside their tribal areas.
* It encourages secessionist tendencies among some tribes.
* It leads to lack of national language.
* It promotes backwardness since some tribes do not want to learn from others.
* Contentions political issues tend to take a tribal or regional outlook.
* A National leader may discriminate other tribes who did not give him support.
* Members of a given leader tribe may be percecated after the over throw of their leader.
* It encourages civil wars in a nation.
* It can lead to loss of lives and property.
* Some National heroes are not honored because of their tribes.
* It becomes difficult to form a National Army.
* It leads to domination of one tribe politics of the country.

Any 12 points @ 1 mark.

2(a) what is a monarchy?

CODE: M: 06

* It is the type of government headed by the king or a Queen who is assisted by advisers and chiefs.
* The head of state is a Monarch and occupies that position because of the powers he has a Monarch.
* The leader (king or Queen) hold power because of the “Devine" right of power.
* It is a traditional government aiming at presenting culture and customs.
* Examples of government under Monarchy include Swazi land, Morocco, U.K, Saudi Arabia etc.
* Usually he acquires power through inheritance and the legality of the rule is based on some tradition.
* The highest authority is in the hands of one man, the Monarch/ King. He introduces makes and implements laws.
* The decision of the Monarch/ King is final.
* There is little democracy practiced as the leaders are usually despotic/ dictatorial.
* There is no formed parliament and the modern democracy of periodic elections does not exist.
* Monarchy can either be absolute or constitutional.
* In the absolute Monarchy the King or Queen has all the powers of government in the state. His/ her word in final binding and cannot be questioned.
* In the constitutional monarchy, the King or Queen has only limited powers of government e.g his/ her powers are defined by the constitution.

Any 6 points. Each 1 mark.

2(b) Show the difference between a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional monarchy.

Hereditary Monarchy:

CODE: H : 08

* The king/ Queen has all the powers in the state. His/ her word is final and can not be questioned.
* King or Queen is the head of the executive arm of government.
* It is also known as Absolute Monarch which was common before the modern times.
* Hereditary monarchy is prone to military take over e.g. in Libya in 1969.
* The powers of a monarch greatly influence the government of the state.
* All subjects including chiefs are subordinates who strictly observe their loyality to the king / Queen.
* It is usually referred to as kingdom or empire.
* Examples of hereditary governments, Buganda, Bunyoro, Zulu kingdoms etc.
* In most cases hereditary leaders are despotic/ dictatorial.
* In hereditary government the rule of laws is disregarded.

Any 8 points @ 1 mark

Constitutional Monarch:

CODE: C: 06

* It is where the powers of the king/ Queen are limited and he/ she remains a ceremonial figure.
* The Queen/ king powers are clearly defined by the constitution.
* It is the latest development of monarchical government in modern times which is acceptable.
* Since is a constitutional government military comps are not common with it.
* It has least influence with the executive central government.
* Loyality of subjects is more to the constitution and to central government.
* Constitutional monarchical governments are in continuous/ Nations/ states but not kingdoms or empires.
* Examples of constitutional monarchs include; Swaziland, Japan, Lesitho, U.K etc.
* Constitutional monarchs are democratic e.g. they carry out period elections of leaders etc.
* The rule of law is more emphasized.

Any 6 points@ 1 mark.

3(a) Why is it important to hold elections in the country?

CODE: E: 08

* Elections by definition are choices made by a group of people for one or more people to occupy positions of authority.
* They help to make the government of a country legitimate/ acceptable to the people.
* Elections are sign of democracy in the country.
* They increase people’s participation in politics that brings political consciousness among them.
* The government remains answerable to the people due to elections.
* They determine the popularity of some people among the electorate.
* Non- performing leaders or governments that increase inefficience are got rid of via elections.
* They ensure a peaceful and smooth transfer of power.
* They put in place a democratic government which minimizes civil wars and political instability in the country.
* Elections through voting enable the electorate to express their opinion/ choices.
* It promotes the rule of law and respect for people’s human rights.
* They demonstrate that power lies within the people.

Any 8 points. 1 mark each

3(b) Outline the procedure followed in organizing general elections in Uganda.

CODE: G: 12

* There is the determination of the population (electorate) in the country through the population census.
* Putting in place an independent electoral commission to oversee and supervise the election process.
* Demarcation of the country into acceptable constituencies.
* This is done based on the population in a given area.
* The eligible and registered voters are then given voters’ cards.
* Nomination of candidates to contest for the various positions is made.
* Civil servants and public officers are to resign their posts before they are nominated.
* Civil education is carried out.
* Establishment of polling stations.
* Display of voter’s registers for the people to check their names.
* The electoral commission has to cross- check whether a person or persons contesting have the proper qualifications stated by law
* Declaration of public campaign where the candidates start moving around their constituencies presenting their manifestos to the people.
* Date of campaign is set.
* Obtaining ballot boxes and other materials necessary for use during voting in the polling station.
* Securing funds for the election exercise.
* Appointment and training of electoral officials e.g. returning officers presiding officers etc.
* Eligible voters are then allowed to go a vote on the pilling day.
* Maintenance of security during the polling days.
* Counting of voters and announcing elections results.
  + - Any 12 points. 1 mark each.

4(a) what were the causes of the Buganda crisis of 1966?

* + - CODE:B: 08
* On May 24th, 1966 there was a crisis at Mengo. This was also known as the “battle of the palace”.
* The battle was organized by Obote (prime minister then) and commanded by Idi Amin against kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda, the president of Uganda.
* The crisis stemmed from the loopholes of the 1962 independence constitution.
* The constitution did not clearly define the powers of the president and the prime minister.
* The dual role of the kabaka i.e. as the president and kabaka- brought the crisis.
* Distrust between Obote and mutesa II
* The question of the lost counties was not fully solved via referendum.
* The return of the lost counties to Bunyoro forced the kabaka (Buganda) to try to remove the central government from Buganda’s soil.
* On 15th April 1966 Obote introduced an interior constitution to replace the 1962 constitution.
* Obote accused Mutesa of acquiring foreign arm to over throw him.
* UPC as a party got divided.
* Opposition in UPC grouped them selves around party secretary Grace Ibingira.
* UPC opposition group had the support of the kabaka. Parliament and government.
* The gold allegation motion in parliament against Obote led to crisis.
* The arrest of 5 cabinet ministers accuses of conning with the monarchs, brought the crisis.
* The quit notice issued by Buganda’s Lukiiko angered Obote.
* Wide spread opposition Vs. Obote government with Buganda.
* Digging up of roads to interrupt transport by the opposition.
* 24th May, 1966 Obote seat government troops under Amin to crush the federal army that had camped at mengo.
* The kabaka’s army was defeated.
* Sir Edward Mutesa II fled into exile and eventually reached Lomin where he died.

Any 8 point. 1 mark each

4(b) what were the steps taken by UPC government to solve this crisis?

CODE: U: 12

* A state of emergency was declared over Buganda.
* Buganda was divided into four administration and easy identification of sources of problems.
* The 1962 constitution was abolished and an interior constitution was introduced in April, 1966.
* The parliament passed a new constitution to replace the 1966 interior constitution.
* The 1967 constitution increased powers of parliament to decide on any issue within the state.
* The powers of the executive president were also increased.
* The president became the commander in chief of the armed forces.
* The president was to hold office for five years after which elections were to be held.
* All members of parliament were to swear allegiance to the near constitution.
* The 1967 constitution abolished indirect elections to parliament. All intending candidates for parliamentary seats were to face the election in their respective constituencies.
* The 1967 constitution tried to forge unity in Uganda as all people were brought under the single legislative assembly.
* The government introduced detention without trial for an indefinite period of individuals who were seen as insecurity within the state.

Any 12 points / 1 mark each

5(a) Explain the meaning of colonialism?

CODE: O: 50

* Colonialism is the holding and ownership of colonies.
* It is the treating of another country as a colony.
* It’s where a powerful foreign power take control of weaker countries.
* It is where a foreign country imposes itself on another and controls political, economic and social way of life for its own benefits.
* It is meant to monopolise the political, economic and social aspects of the weak countries
* The foreign power sends members of its people to live in a colony; to govern it and to use it as a source of wealth.
* It is a subset of imperialism.
* It dates back in Ancient times especially when the romans ruled many colonies in Europe.
* Beginning 1400AD. Many European Nations built vast empires; Africa, Asia, S/N- America.
* Colonialism is the subjugation of power by one group of people to another for purpose of exploitation.
* It also means the presence of colonialists in the territory for effective control.
* Colonialism involves oppression, humiliation, exploitation of the ruled by the rulers.
* Colonization can be direct or indirect.
* Direct colonization was mainly practiced by the French.
* Indirect colonization was practiced by the British- where Africa local leaders were used.
* Examples of colonial powers included; Spain, France, Portugal, Netherland to create Britain.

Any 6 points. 1 mark each point.

5(b) what were the positive and negative effects of colonialism in Uganda.

POSITIVE: CODE P: 7

* There was change from subsistence economy to a cash crop economy.
* Cash crops such as coffee, cotton, cocoa etc. were introduced.
* Formal education was introduced
* It created greater awareness of African to the point of struggling for independence
* Infrastructures like roads, railways, telephones etc. were built.
* It led to urbanization.
* Stopped slave trade and introduced legitimate trade.
* It generated political awareness / activity among Africans.
* Led to introduction of Christianity in Africa.
* It led to increased in trade between European countries and African continent.

Any 7 points- 1 mark @

NEGATIVE: CODE N: 7

* Colonialism encouraged brain drain.
* Of discouraged indigenous technology.
* African economies have remained paralyzed (backward) because of colonialism.
* Colonial boundaries have remained a major cause for inter-state conflicts in Africa.
* African products exports cheaply against expensive foreign imports.
* African local leaders lost power.
* It deprived Africa of their dignity, freedom and rights.
* It increased disunity in Africa based on tribes, Nations etc. religion.
* Led to famine since cash crops were more emphasized against food crops in production.
* It introduced forced labour in Africa.
* Industrialization was more in for processing industries as opposed to manufacturing industries.
* African culture was eroded.
* High exploitation of African resources e.g. minerals
* Colonial education was introduced creating more job seekers vs. Job makers.
* It introduced deadly fire arm at accost of a lot of human beings via wars.
* Migrant labour system destroyed the family ties of S/A miners.
* Africans lost fertile land to foreigners’ e.g. settlers in Kenya, S.A etc.

Any 7 points. 1 mark each.

* 6(a) what are the features of a socialist state?

CODE: F: 10

* It is the ideology where all means of production are owned by the state.
* It is based on the belief of unequal distribution of material resources ( wealth) and ownership of property evils.
* It emphasizes even distribution of wealth( resources)
* It does not allow classes in society.
* Resources in a nation are planned and developed by the state.
* It usually operates one – party system.
* It emphasizes communal/ collective work for the good/ benefits of all people.
* It encourages collective living other than competitive.
* All people are workers and they share accordingly to their produce.
* It is against people who live on other people’s sweat ( exploitation)
* Political power is under the control of the proletariat working clan.
* Provision of services are entirely the responsibility of the state.
* There are two types of socialism i.e. scientific socialism and African socialism.
* Scientific socialism is practical in Europe, Asia, Latin America
* African socialism is practical in some African countries e.g. Senegal, Guniea.
* Socialism is a tradition stage to communism.

Any 10 points. 1 mark each.

6(b) Explain Uganda’s policy of a “Mixed economy”

CODE: T: 10

* Uganda has emphasized a mixed economy since 1986.
* This is where both private and public sectors are involved in economic activities.
* Both capitalist and socialist means of planning and exploitation of resources are being used in the country.
* Capital is gotten from both socialist and capitalist states as long as it is intended for increased agricultural and industrial production.
* Capital goods are largely owned as private property both citizen and foreigners.
* Profits generated for these capital goods go to owners and part of it goes to UCA (government)
* The public sector provides social services such as education, medical and other physical infrastructure like roads, railways etc.
* There is also cost sharing in some social services e.g. medical, education etc.
* The government has taken steps to reduce inequalities of income and wealth e.g. by providing “ Entandikwa”
* Mixed economy aims at self- reliancy
* It is a factor in the 10-point programme of NRM government

Any 10 points- 1mark each

**7(a) what is meant by self-reliance?**

CODE: W: 06

* Self-reliance is an idea of not depending on others for sustenance.
* A country produces what is enough for satisfying the needs of its population
* A deliberate policy of creating a self-supporting economic order which does not rely on the International vices.
* A planned process of achieving a set of objectives aimed at avoiding dependence and promoting development.
* It is a conscious policy of disengagement from international transactions such as trade, aid and investments which get replaced by reliance on international resources.
* It is also conscious restructuring of Basic economic and political relationships, values and Institutions both locally and internationally.
* It is a policy of reduced dependence of a country economy on international linkages.
* There is also collective self reliance ie a policy measure taken by a number of countries.
* It is an attempt of developing countries to de-link from the unfair neo-colonial economic order that was set up by former colonial masters.
* Self-reliance aims at developing mutual reliance in economic relations with other countries.

Any 6 points-1 mark each

7(b) Outline the steps that have been taken by the Uganda Government to achieve Self-reliance?

* The govt has tried its best to increase on production to satisfy the needs of its population.
* It has tried to develop mutual reliance in economic relations with other countries.
* It has tried to develop Agriculture since it is the main base of self-reliance e.g. via NAADS.
* It has acquired more tools ,items forAgriculture.e.gfertilizers,insecticides,pestcides,herbicides etc.
* More farm products like hoes, panges, and tractors as farm inputs have been acquired.
* Prices of producer prices have been reviewed upward.
* It has tried to design an educational system which is more job making rather than job seeking.
* More science technology and practical subjects have been encouraged e.g. agriculture, wood work,etc
* It has tried to encourage both subsistence and monetary economy.
* It has encouraged Ugandans to rely more on local resources of the Country rather than foreign products.
* Encouraged people of Uganda to get more Involved in self-help projects /schemes e.g. fundraising for schools, Health centres,churches,etc
* It has designed the political structure for sensitizing people of the need for self-reliance.
* Home Industries are being protected via restriction and increase on Import duties.
* Transport system, e.g. roads, railway are being rehabilitated to ease in transporting farmers produce.
* Soft loans e.g. Entandikwa have been extended to farmers.
* Indigenous labour force has been encouraged as opposed to the use of foreign expatriates.

Any 14 points -1mark each

8(a) Why is under employment a Common problem in developing Countries?

CODE: 1:10

* Under employment is a situation where some one is doing a job he/she did not train for or a job below his/her qualifications/working less hours/under utilization of resources/disguised employment etc.
* Poor education products i.e. job seekers.
* High population rate Vs. limited resources
* Lack of enough education/skills vs. job available
* Use of high technology (capital intensive) displacing people to low jobs for survival.
* Rural urban migration.
* Under utilization of resources e.g. Human resource
* Low performance of the economy failing to create jobs.
* Engagement in undesirable activities e.g. prostitution, burglary, robbery etc.
* Effects of Natural hazards e.g. bad climate
* Corruption and tribalism.
* Retrenchment of workers who then must take up low skill activities in order to survive.
* Political instability forces people to a particular area e.g in town.

Any 10 points @1mark =10marks

8(b) How has this problem affected the economy of Uganda?

CODE: S: 10

* Under employment leads to low productivity in the country.
* It leads to loss of initiative and motivation to work.
* Leads to high criminal rate in the country as many people are idle most of the time.
* Targets cannot be realized in a given period.
* Brings about corruption and nepotism
* Resources are wasted as they are under utilized.
* Leads to brain drain. Looking for better pastures outside the country.
* Education has become competition to compete for the few jobs available. There is no motivation for efficient production.
* More people are struggling for professional qualification in order to qualify for a few jobs available.
* Leads to loss of support for the government which may result into political instability.

Any 10 points@1mark =10mks