285/2

POLITICAL EDUCATION

MARKING GUIDE

1(a) How does the 1995 Uganda Constitution define a Ugandan?

CODE: C: 10

* Citizen by definition –is an indegeneous inhabitant of a given country and all other registered as citizens.
* The 1995 Constitution of Uganda has provision on which Ugandan Citizen is acquired.
* Every person who on the Commencement of the 1996 constitution is a citizen of Uganda and shall continue to be a citizen.
* Any person born in Uganda,one of whose parents whether dead or alive is a Ugandan ie of Ugandan parents.
* Any person born outside Uganda whose parents or grand parents at the time of birth are Ugandans.
* Is aUgandan Citizen by birth
* A child of not more than five years of age found in Uganda;whose parents are not known shall be presumed to be a citizen.
* Any person who has legally or voluntarily migrated to Ugand and has been living in the country for 10 years.
* A child under of 18 neither of whose parents is a citizen of Uganda who is adopted by a citizen of Uganda on application can be registered as a citizen.
* Every person born in Uganda and has continuously lived inUganda since oct.1962.
* Any person married to a Ugandan citizen upon proof of a legal and subsisting marriage of 3 yerars and above can be rgistered as a citizen of Uganda.
* Any person who has legally or voluntarily migrated to Uganda and has been living in the country for 10 years.
* All citizens of other countries must renounce their former citizenship,so as to be accepted as a Ugandan.
* Ugandans shall not hold other citizenship ie(dual citizenship)
* Parliament has power by law to provide for the a comisition and loss of citizenship by naturalization.

Any 10points-1mark @point =10marks.

1(b) what are the duties of a Ugandan as outlined in the Constitution?

CODE:U:10

* To be patriotic and loyal to government
* To promote responsible parental hood.
* To promote the well-being of the country.
* To respect the rights and freedom of others.
* To respect those in authority
* Citizens must pay all tax obligations
* To foster national Unity and live in harmony with others.
* To engage in gainful work for the good of the country and contribute to National development.
* To contribute to community services so as to improve on the lives of other citizens
* A citizen must be devorted to the preservation and strengthening of the cultural values of his society.
* Acquaintance and strengthening,upholding and defending the constitution and the law.
* To combart corruption and misuse or wastage of public property.
* To defend Uganda’s territorial intergrity.
* To create and protect a clean and health environment.
* To co-operate with lawful agencies in maintainance of law and order.
* To protect children and volunerable persons against any form of abuse.
* To participate in the electoral process in the county.

Any 10points @1mark=10marks

Qn 2(a) Explain the teachings of llarl-Max about Justice?

CODE: K: 10

* IIarl Marx was born in 1818 Treves in German
* Marx is considered the father of communist/scientific socialism together with Engels
* Marx and Engels wrote a communist manifesto in 1847 as an assertentim against capitalism.
* IIarl Marx wrote against the exploitation of the labourers by capitalists.
* It stressed that modern Industry give mandate to the Bourgeoisie to ruthlessly exploit the resources of the world.
* He was against “technological advancement”method of producing wealth since it changes the nature and balance of social forces leaving to exploitation.
* In 1847 Manifesto,he taught that decision making on policies is always dominated by the Bourgeoisie classes who monopolise those who have only their labour to sell.
* In his teachings,he observes that the proletanicate is bound to grow in size misery and self consciousness until it is able to overthrow its oppressors.
* He taught that the workers should have no national loyalities since they have common interests with other oppressed wage slaves in other lands(world)
* Marx prophesised that the inevitability of the proletanicate revolution that would lead to the dictatorship of the proletanicate
* He taught that in every society there are conditions of production which eventually lead to social revolution.
* He also taught that the society was in evolution with four main stages designed as Asiatic,Ancient,Feudal and bourgeoisie.
* IIarl Marx taught the history of class struggle has been on in all societies since @ society is divided into the oppressors and the oppressed.
* He taught that the capitalist has no right to steal from the moath of the workers’ family surplus value.
* He taught that those who expend their labour in the production of a commodity hav e aright to fall value of their production.
* He taught that the state’s primary task is to provide law, order and stability of economic relationship.
* He taught that there would be no political democracy without economic equality.
* He taught their society is divided between the rich and the poor.
* The means of production are owned by the bourgeoisie
* He opposed religion and described it as the opinion of the people.
* He taught that a revolution will occur when the proletanate presume equal to the bourgeoisie pressures.
* He saw a truly clanless society shall be formed in future (communism)
* He was a strong advocate of economic and political justice.
* Karl Marx died in 1883.

Any 10 points@ 1mak =10mks

**2(b) How can Karl Marx ideas apply to Uganda today.**

**CODE: I: 10**

* There is a problem of unemployment as a result of machine use.
* There is exploitation of the poor by the rich
* There is unequal distribution of wealth in Uganda creating a wide gap between the rich and the poor.
* The rich class has tried to maintain their positions of dominance and hence control the political system in the country.
* There are strikes and demonstrations aimed at redressing the conflicts in society.
* Marvist ideas of scientific socialist principles are workable in Uganda situation applied through co-operative societies.
* The privatisation policy of most parastatals in the county would be very much opposed by Karl Marx.
* Politics in Uganda is controlled by the rich and they are the ones who own big shares of means of production e.g. land.
* Immorality today has caused a lot of concern e.g. corruption, nepotism,and tribalism,caused by the urge to accumulate more wealth which are evils of capitalism.
* The profits which employers in Uganda get are far more than what they pay their workers.
* Govt policies have also been controlled by the rich class.

Any 10 points@ 1mark =10 marks

3(a) why is it necessary to given punishment?

CODE: P: 06

* Punishment is defined as the infliction of pain, loose suffering or social disability as a result of some action or omission on the part of the punishment person.
* The purpose is retribution i.e. compensating and bringing about balance for the harm done by the offender.
* It protects the public or society by discouraging crime.
* It aims at discouraging the offender from committing the same crime/offence, i.e. prevents recidivism.
* Aims at maintaining an orderly society i.e. law and order
* It also seeks to reform i.e. a criminal is rehabilitated and made an acceptable member of society.
* Serves to warn society against committing similar offences.
* Aims at reaffirming the values that have been violated by the offender.
* It also ensures there is justice in society.

Any 6 points @1mark =6marks.

3(b) Outline the advantages of punishment to a Nation.

CODE: A: 10

* It keeps potential offenders from committing similar ofference-deferrence.
* It offers protection to the country.
* It maintains an orderly society.
* It compensates those who are wronged.
* It promotes justice-society
* It provides an avenue for redress/reconciliation
* It advances respect for human rights/value in society.
* It helps to reaffirm social values that are violated.
* It promotes social harmony in society.

Any 7 points@1mark=7marks.

**3(b) (ii) Outline the disadvantages of punishment to a Nation.**

**CODE: D: 7**

* Some punishments terminate peoples’ lives.
* They contradict man’s prime right of life
* Relatives of the culprits are emotionally, financially, etc affected.
* Unfair sentences due to lack of Independence of the judiciary.
* Some punishments are irreversible in case of unfair sentence.
* Loss of skills/Human resources in case of prolonged Imprisonment or death sentence.
* It is expensive to process and administer-putting strain to the National budget.
* Some prison sentences have turned out hardened criminals in society.

Any 7 points@ 1mark=7marks

**4(a) Give the teachings on morals of Two of the following:**

(a)Moses

CODE: M: 10

* Moses was born in 1520 BC of Israel parents in the land of Egypt.
* He was considered a great hero and prophet who delivered the Israelites from Egyptian persecution to Canaan.
* While looking after animals, Moses was called by God to receive the Decalogue(ten commandments)
* After the event Moses became the Great law Giver who handed to the people of Israel the Ten Commandments.
* Moses taught people to worship only one God.
* He also warned Israelites against worshipping Idols, images or kings.
* In Moses ‘teaching on morality,he taught people to tell the truth and stand for what is right.
* He emphasized prayers on the sabath
* In his teachings, he stressed the need for young generation to give respect to parents and elders.
* He taught people not to kill or shade blood of fellow human beings.
* He warned people not to steal other people’s property.
* He warned people not to bear witness against neighbours.
* He taught people not to admire the and property of others.
* He taught people to be faithful to God so as to overcome all temptations.
* Moses taught people to be tolerant in the face of difficulties.
* He warned against committing adultery.

Any 10 points 1 mark@=10 marks

(b) Buddha Gantama

CODE: B: 10

* He was born during the (560BC) in the 5thCentury to a noble family in the ruling class of India.
* Buddha stands as a significant figure in India because of his love for holiness and the love for creatures.
* He became known as Buddha which signifies “The Enlightened one”.
* Buddha acted as the architect of the four noble truths.
* He preached against desire which causes a lot of suffering to man.
* He argued that man can only be set free by renouncing such desires.
* In his teaching, Buddha argued that man can free himself of desires by following the noble 8 fold paths
* Buddha taught people against theft
* Against false in formation
* Against lack of charity
* Against killing fellow human being
* Against strong drinks
* He argued in favour of democratic views.
* Taught that the prosperity of the society depended upon their maintenance of their popular local assemblies.
* He was against monarchical Institutions.
* He died 450B.C

Any 10pts 1mark each=10mks.

(c)Mohammed (P.B.U.H)

CODE: H: 10

* Mohammed was a prophet born in 570 A.D in Mecca.
* He called his religion “Islam “meaning submission to the will of God.
* During his early life, Mohammed learnt about the religion of the Jews and read the old and the New Testament.
* Mohammed considered him self to be the prophet of God (Allah) charged with a task of preaching to all men.
* In 622 A.D. the friction which arose out of his preaching in Mecca led to his flight to Medina.
* From 622 AD-630AD, Mohammed and his followers spent time fighting and converting neighbouring Ethnic communities.
* According to Mohammed and followers, there are five pillars of Islam.
* The first pillar was the recital of the creed.
* Secondly, the need to pray five times in a day.
* Fasting was a written pillar of Islamic faith.
* Giving charity is another pillar of the faith.
* Making of pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in one’s life time is the fifth pillar of Islam
* He preached the idea of love for one another.
* In Mohammed’s teaching, brotherhood and equality is emphasized for all Muslims.
* Mohammed condemned slavery and regarded the freeing of a slave as a virtuous Act.
* According to Mohammed drinking alcohol was prohibited.
* He condemned the eating of pork.
* The teaching of the Quran (Holy book of Islam) was written following Mohammed’s teachings.

Any 10points@1mark=10marks.

**5(a) Explain the Causes of the 1917 Russian Revolution? CODE: V: 10**

* The Russian revolution took place in 1917 during the reign of Tsar NicholasII
* It took place due to political, Economic and Social factors.
* People in Russia were tied of Tsar’s despotism/Dictatorship
* Tsar Nicholas II promoted class system in Russia which was outdated.
* The rapid Industrialization in Western Russia brought in discontented proletariats.
* The rate of unemployment went high during his regime.
* Prices of food especially bread went high.
* There was wide spread famine in Russia yet Tsar Nicholas II never took any step.
* There was need to extend education to the lower classes especially the peasants.
* Peasants demanded land to be given to them.
* There were long working hours for Industrial workers yet they were underpaid.
* The birth of Socialist Movement in Russia.
* Tsar’s Nicholas II’s regime was corrupt, weak and inefficient.
* The effect of World War I on Russia.
* The role of Lemin as a determined leader who provided organizational skills to champion the overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II.

Any 10pts@1mark=10marks.

**(b)What were the results of this revolution? CODE: S: 10**

* The Tsarist regime was abolished in Russia
* Many people died in the struggle.
* Property was destroyed
* Socialism/communism triumphed in Russia
* Russia pulled out of war and peace was realized in the country
* The class system was abolished
* After 1917,the workers committees were created especially in factories
* Most of the Industries and other means of production were nationalized especially the private ones.
* Introduction of co-operatives in the Agricultural sector led to poor harvest due to lack of incentives to the farmers led to the starvation.
* The Industrial sector Improved as a result of Lenin’s policy in 1921 hence Improved on the standards of living of people.
* Russia developed into a super power by 1950.
* Free education and compulsory was introduced.

Any 10points@1mark=10mks

**6(a) What were the causes of the Polisario of the Polisario War of Liberation? CODE: W: 10**

* Polisario stands for Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquiaral HAMRA AND Rio-de-orio.
* It was formed in 1973 as a military wing to fight for the establishment of an Independent State of Sahara Avaes Democratic Republic (S.A.D.R)
* This area had been colonized by Spain in 1884 and it came to be known as Spanish Sahara, later Morocco and Mauritania made claims of the territory and Spain was forced to withdraw.
* Therefore the war was inevitable between Morocco, Mauritania and Polisano.
* Polisano wanted to fight for the Independence of their territory.
* Morocco legitimized certain claims over the territory (Spanish Sahara) by organizing the GreenMatch in 1975 where 350,000 Moroccans moved into Spanish Sahara to re-assert their rights over their rights over this area.This led to war.
* Even before the Spanish Sahara was occupied by Morrocco, the people wanted to get rid of the Spainiardas from the colony.
* When the Spanish Sahara (Riodeoro) was occupied by Morocco in 1975,the colony was divided between Morocco and Mauritania without consulting the Polisano Front, hence the war.
* The people of Spanish Sahara rejected Islam which was being spread by Morocco.
* They wanted to enjoy the Natural freedom and fundamental Human Rights like the participation of Politics in their country.
* There was no freedom of the press in Rio-de-oro.
* The Invaders (Morocco and Mauritania) had grabbed land from Spanish Sahara (Rio-de-oro).
* The Invaders were also exploiting the resources of Rio-de-ore especially phosphates.
* The pple of Spanish Sahara were suppressed by the Moroccans and the Mauritanians.
* There were also injustices like arbitrary (Imprisonment of suspected guerillas.
* The people of Spanish Sahara who fled to Algeria and else where after the Partition of their country wanted to come back.
* Moroccans had also introduced their culture in Spanish Sahara.
* Morocco also exploited Spanish Sahara in other fields like Inputs,commercial activities,social sources etc.
* Spanish Sahara wanted to have economic Independence.

Any 10pts@1mark=10mks

6(b) What were the results? CODE: T: 10

* In 1978, there was a coup in Mauritania and the new leadership of col.Mohammed Haidallah signed a peace Treaty with Polisano dropping their claims.
* Polisano got assistance from Algeria.
* Russia and USA got involved in this war and intensified the cold war rivalry in the area.
* By 1979, the Polisano Front had succeeded, in evicting the Mauritanians from the Spanish Sahara.
* The war confirmed with great success for Polisano e.g. by 1980 Polisano was controlling 90% of the territory.
* The war continued living over 165000 refugees living in Algeria.
* OAU failure to resolve this issue led to OAU getting divided on the issue. However in 1990 OAU called upon Morocco to organize a referendum on the issue.
* Many people were killed in the war
* A lot of property destroyed
* Most members of OAU supported the indep of polisano and in 1984 admission of polisano to OAU meeting led to Morocco delegates to walk out and later withdrew from OAU.
* UNO called upon Morocco to talk to Polisano BUT Morocco refused.
* However by 1988, 71 states had recognized Polisano in the world.

Any 10pts@1mark=10mks

**7(a) Explain the role played by the following in the Liberation Struggle of their Countries.**

1. Samura Machel

CODE: L: 10

* Samura Machel was born in 1933 to a poor family in Southern province of Gaza
* In order to complete his secondary Education he served as a nurse in Maputo in order to earn money.
* In 1963 he went to Tanzania and joined Edwardo Mandalene’s FRELIMO.
* He set up the first guerilla warfare in Algeria
* He set up the first guerilla warfare in Algeria
* Between 1968-1974, he organized guerilla war of hit and run against the Portuguese in Mozambique.
* He united the people of Mozambique in the Liberation struggle
* After the assassination of Edwardo Mondlano he provided leadership to FRELIMO.
* He recruited and trained many guerillas who fought the Portuguese.
* His propaganda Machinery Internally created a dislike for the Portuguese in Mozambique and made people willing and ready to fight.
* He solicited military support from countries like TZ and Algeria to fight the Portuguese.
* He also solicited funds to fight the Portuguese in Mozambique
* He laid strategies and war plans for the guerillas.
* In 1975he became the first president of Mozambique.
* He died in a mysterious plane crush in the late 1970’s.

Any 10 points@1mark=10marks

1. Ho-Chi-Minh

CODE: N: 10

* He is one of the most well-known Vietnamese because of his leading role in the war between North and South Vietnam, commonly known as the Vietnam war(1954-1975).
* He is also the eternal spiritual leader of the Current Vietnamese Communist regime.
* He was born in Vietnam in 1890
* He later went to France and joined the In front French Communist Party.
* On return he founded the Indo-Chinese Communist Party in 1930
* He studied Communism in Russia
* He first fought the Japanese Imperialists in 1941 and formed a resistance movement called the Vietmich.
* Later in 1949 he fought the French Imperialists for nine years.
* After defeating the French, he later fought the Americans in the Vietnam war of 1962.
* He was essentially the leader of the Communist North Vietnam.
* He used the propaganda against the Japanese and later the French
* He proclaimed Vietnamese Independence in 1945.
* He aided Vietloy guerillas with funds and weapons to fight the American intruders in Southern Vietnam
* He also used diplomacy to incite the Vietnamese against the Americans.
* He organized laid guidelines for the guerilla war fare pursued by the Vietnamese against the Americans.
* In this war with the Americans, the Americans were miserably defeated.
* Ho-Chi-Minh served as the president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for 1945-1969.
* He died in sept 1969.

Any 10 pts@1mark=10mks

8(a) what were the features of Uganda’s foreign policy between 1979 and 1985? CODE: F: 10

* There was reconciliation with countries that Amin had caused severe relations e.g. Kenya,TZ,etc
* There was resumed Cooperation and co-existence with all friendly countries except South Africa.
* As a UN member Uganda firmly stuck to the UN Charter.
* Uganda adhered to the Universal declaration of Human Rights.
* Uganda remained strongly opposed to colonialism and neo-colonialism
* At least in principle it remained opposed to annexation of Namibia by South Africa.
* Uganda still had a strong belief in the policy of Non-alignment.
* Uganda believed in the policy of good neighbourlinen.
* Uganda remained a member (reliable) of the Common Wealth.
* Strong member to OAU supporting its economic, social and political aspirations
* Uganda bitterly opposed to Apartheid of South Africa.
* Uganda strongly supported the need for a new Internal economic order i.e. new trade relations between developed and 3rd world Countries which would favour the development of the latter.

**8(b) How did Uganda benefit from this policy? CODE: E: 10**

* Uganda gained support and assistance from UN and its agencies
* Avoided external interferences in Lerv turmoil since 1979

Political

* The good neighborliness has led Uganda to become a member of PTA,GATT,K.B.O which has greatly benefited the country.
* Uganda gained economically, educationally and socially from being a member to the common wealth.
* Non- alignment helped Uganda not to get involved in big power conflicts(cold war)
* Uganda has enjoyed warm relations with neighbours.
* Has been able to condemn violation of Human Rights through the collective voice of International Organisation
* Was able to receive assistance from voluntary organizations such as red cross,WFP etc
* Uganda was able to restore friendly relations with her neighbours esp. Kenya and Tanzania
* Kenya even accepted to pay Uganda the equivalent of what was lost after the collapse of the East African Community.

Any 10pts@1mark =10mks