



## HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION GUIDE SECTION A

1. In the recent days, there have been many conflicts within political parties in Uganda ranging from UPC D.P, NUP, FDC, NRM among others. This has resulted into divisionism as the dissatisfied members opt to form their own political parties while others join the ruling party and vice versa.

### Support material

#### Task

- a). Basing on the knowledge acquired from challenges faced by Nationalists during the independence struggle, Identify the Challenges facing Ugandan political parties today

(10scores)

- Disunity among Party members.
- Ethnic rivalry.
- High levels of illiteracy.
- Differences in political ideologies and approaches
- Inadequate funding
- Poor transport
- Lack of proper organisation
- Power struggles.
- Brutality from state machinery.
- Selfish interests
- External interferences.

- b). Suggest how this challenges can be solved

(10scores)

- Creating Political parties with clear political programs.
- Choosing accountable and transparent leadership.
- Involving of party supporters in decision making of their parties.
- Developing Internal mechanisms of problem solving in the party.
- Ensuring the rule of law within the party.
- Having clear party constitution that has to be followed.
- Creating clear organisational structures.
- Seeking for funds from within and abroad to facilitate party activities.

Any 5x2 = 10scores

2. There has been great confusion among most Ugandans about Civil Society Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations.

a). In your own view, how are these two organisations different (5scores)

- Civil society organisations are organised voluntary non-state institutions which mostly operate on non-profit basis.
- They are formed and led by the citizens who champion their common interests.

**N.G.Os**

- These are voluntary groups with a social mission which operate independently from government.
- They are non-profit making bodies independent of government influence.

**NB** Either a definition for each or any form of difference = 6 scores

b). How have these organisations benefited East African communities (15scores)

- Provide employment opportunities
- Source of government revenue
- Promote citizen participation in the governance of their countries.
- Provide humanitarian assistance
- Fight for the rights and freedoms of the citizens.
- Promote regional cooperation.
- Promote infrastructural development.
- Promote improvement in the health sector.
- Attract foreign support.
- Promote checks and balances on government operations.

**NB.** Any 7 brought up responses =  $7 \times 2 = 14$  scores

3. **Task a).** Basing on the knowledge acquired from Indirect rule system of administration, Why was there need to create Local Government in Uganda

- To ensure effective service delivery.
- To promote economic developments.
- For effective collection of taxes.
- To promote construction and maintain local roads.
- Reduce government workload.
- Free local managers from central government constraints.
- Improve financial accountability and responsibility.
- Improve the capacity of local authorities to plan.

**Any 5 responses =  $5 \times 2 = 10$  scores**

b). Outline the challenges faced by Local Governments in Uganda (10scores)

- Inadequate funds
- Limited human resources

- Change in policy from decentralization to re-centralisation.
- Un coordinated planning.
- Conflicts among officials.
- Mismanagement of funds.
- Difficulty of balancing the reality of the local budget.

Any 5 responses =  $5 \times 2 = 10$  scores

## SECTION B

4a). How is a State different from a Nation (4scores)

- A state refers to a community of people within a defined territorial boundary who agree to follow certain rules so as to live harmoniously with one another.
- A nation is a group of people living in a common geographical area and is bound together by a common culture, language, religion and historical background.

b). Identify two major types of Nations showing the advantages and disadvantages of living in such Nations (16 scores)

The two types of states include:

- Monolithic - Consisting of people of same origin, language, culture.
- Heterogenous – Composed of various people, origin, culture.

### ADVANTAGES OF MONOLITHIC NATIONS

- There is strong sense of unity.
- There are no cases of language barrier.
- Leaders work for the common good of a nation.
- Limits conflicts among people of the same origin.

### DISADVANTAGES

- It undermines development
- It limits creativity and innovativeness.
- It undermines diverse ideas since it consists of people of the same origin.
- Leaders at times turn to be dictatorial.

### ADVANTAGES OF HETEROGENOUS NATION

- High levels of development due to different ideas.
- Cooperation is emphasized.
- There is high levels of creativity and innovativeness.
- Leaders serve interests of all the citizens.

### DISADVANTAGES OF HETEROGENOUS NATION

- High cases of tribalism and Nepotism.
- Regional imbalance in terms of development.

- High rates of corruption because of selfish interests.

NB. 1. A learner who gives the advantages and disadvantages of any one state

4 advantage + 4 disadvantages = 16 scores

2. A learner who gives advantages and disadvantages for both states

= 2 advantages for each

2 disadvantages for each

=  $8 \times 2 = 16$  scores

5. A state is governed by a government. With reference to Uganda as a republican state,

a). Describe the characteristics of a republican state (10scores)

- **People have powers to elect their leaders.**
- **Leaders have fixed years in office.**
- **There is a constitution and rule of law.**
- **It allows the key role of the opposition**
- **People have freedom of speech, association and assembly.**
- **It allows distribution of power**

Any  $5 \times 2 = 10$  scores

b). Outline the functions of a State (10scores)

- **It maintains Internal security of all people and property.**
- **It protects the community from foreign aggression.**
- **The state collects taxes.**
- **Provides general administration of the nation**
- **Facilitates economic planning**
- **Protects and promotes people's rights**
- **Promotes international relations**

Any  $5 \times 2 = 10$  scores

6a). Why is there need for a State like Uganda to have a Constitution?

(14scores)

- **To lay out basic structures of government.**
- **To separate different roles of government entities**
- **Help the citizens in choosing the kind of government they need.**
- **To have clear laws that govern the society.**
- **It acts as a basis to create harmony within a state.**
- **To ensure that those who make decisions on behalf of the public fairly represent public opinions.**
- **It determines the relationship between citizens and government.**
- **It protects and provides the basic rights to all the citizens of the country.**
- **To grant the president the right of presidential immunity.**

Any  $7 \times 2 = 14$  scores

b). What key Sacred Symbols show Uganda as a Nation (6scores)

- **The coat of arms has features like motto, sun, drum, spear, etc**
- **The National flag has three colours each with a meaning.**
- **The National Anthem has three stanzas.**

NB 1. Mere mention of the three = 3 scores

**2. Mention and brief roles = 6 scores**

**NB**

- 1. Learners opinions must be clearly read and interpreted.**
- 2. If the learners response has a corrolation with the question (what the question demands), then he/she should be awarded the scores)**
- 3. Therefore, do not only base on the guide in awarding learners, but other sources can provide a basis for fair judgement.**

**END**