



BUBANGIZI SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

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SECTION B ORDER AND FREEDOM

4. JUSTICE IN SOCIETY

Justice simply means right and fair treatment of one party to another. If justice is fully Observed, our society develops because man keeps a good relationship with others. This will result into order and freedom in society.

JUSTICE IN PRESENT SITUATION

Perfect justice cannot exist in the whole world. Today, justice is majorly challenged by so many injustices in different areas that is why in every society, there are instruments to restore justice.

How is justice maintained by the government in Uganda?

- The government has established anti-corruption unit to fight against corruption.
- It has equipped the police with weapons and transport means to fight against wrong doers e.g. thieves and murderers.
- The government has tried to keep security by deploying the soldiers/ army in areas facing political instabilities e.g. soldiers were deployed in northern Uganda to fight Kony.
- The government has employed faithful judges and has financed courts of laws to manage cases and punish those who commit injustices.
- The government has promoted gender balance in all sectors of the economy by encouraging women to participate in development.
- Promotion of democratic leadership; the government has organized periodic elections to enable Ugandans have leaders of their choice.
- The government has encouraged the formation of associations to fight for children and women's rights. For example, the federation for female lawyers helps women by giving them free legal advice.
- The government has recognized those with disabilities through financing their projects e.g. giving them free education and encouraging them to participate in politics.
- The government has promoted right for education to all Ugandans through its policy of universal primary education and universal secondary education.
- The parliament has been empowered to secure incompetent ministers and to investigate on the misuse of funds by leaders through its public accounts committee.
- Allowing freedom of press; the government has allowed the establishment of different media to enable people get information e.g. many radio stations, TV stations, newspapers have been opened up.
- The government has promoted freedom of worship through accepting different religious denominations to operate.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS STRUGGLE TO PROMOTE JUSTICE

- The government Lacks trust worthy people as many Ugandans are corrupt and have selfish tendencies.
- The government faces Opposition from the public; some time because of ignorance culture or tribal differences.
- People are ignorant about their rights which promote misuse of such rights.
- Lack of support from the politicians especially those on the opposition side. They sometimes prevent government machinery executing justice.
- The government has inadequate funds to finance all its programs that aim at maintaining justice in communities.
- Local governments have little experience in maintaining justice and managing peoples' affairs.
- Contradiction with cultural values; sometimes governments' plans and policies contradict with cultural values and this makes it difficult for implementation.
- Increase in population (over population) and inaccessibility of the available resources make the government fail to fulfill its plans etc.

- Lack of enough funds to support all government's programmes of maintaining justice.
- The government is also faced with pressure from other countries and international organizations when trying to pass laws stopping certain injustices like homosexuality.

INJUSTICES

Injustice means unfair treatment of people or different groups by another party. In society today, there are many injustices from all sectors of the economy i.e. in families, schools, companies, churches, governments.

- Misuse of church funds to satisfy their selfish interest e.g. buying expensive vehicles, taking their children to very expensive schools.
- Commercialized justice, lawyers tend to defend criminals with large sums of money against the innocent who are poor. Sometimes even the judges are bribed.
- Husbands versus wives: In many families, wives are taken to be inferior and thus expose to all types of suffering by their husbands e.g. they are denied their rights to work and some are killed.
- Parents versus Children: In many homes children are mistreated but their biological and by their relatives. For instance, they are starved, denied shelter, over worked, harshly beaten for simple mistakes. This explains why there is an increase in the number of street children.
- Examination malpractice: cheating and impersonation during examinations are common in education system and this is the greatest injustice to both the government because many wise students are left out and the certificates got by others are false.
- Bulling in schools; this involves strong and old students harassing new and weak students. It's a common in most schools in Uganda which sometimes leads to death e.g. in 1992, a senior one boy was killed in Namilyango college school in Mukono district.
- Discrimination; this is where people are favored according to their groups of interest either in giving out jobs or promotions. This takes the following types; tribalism, sectarianism, nepotism, sexism, racism.
- Under payment; it's a culture today for employers to pay their employees very low salaries than the actual work done.
- Corruption; this has become a practice in almost every government sector whereby government officials misuse public officials and funds for their selfish interests.
- Abortion; it is willful expulsion of a fetus from the mother's womb. This is so common in Uganda today especially the students. It's unjust because it makes the innocent die prematurely while the guilty lives.
- Political revenge; this happens when there is change in leadership. New leaders tend to revenge on the former by imprisoning them, taking their property or sometimes killing them.
- Dictatorship; this is common in the government and those in authority they pass policies that are against human rights and sometimes imprison and kill the innocent people.
- Business exploitation; business people tend to exploit their customers by increasing the prices and using wrong measurements with an aim of getting more profits.
- Some cultural practices abuse justice e.g. forced circumcision among the Bagishu, female genital mutilation among the Sabiny and the "Nakku" ritual during the restoration of the King among the Baganda.

EFFECTS OF INJUSTICES IN UGANDA TODAY

Negative

- It caused death to innocent people
- It caused poverty among the people
- It causes hatred among individuals
- It can also lead to revenge
- It's against the bible teaching which stresses love for one another
- Injustices like murder, theft can lead to imprisonment.
- It causes misery and suffering
- It causes loss of property
- It causes one to turn away from God
- It can lead to loss of employment
- It also causes loss of respect

Positive effects

- Can make a Christian to pray to God in order to overcome injustices
- Can strengthen one's character and personality especially if one has overcome injustices
- Endurance of injustices may bring a reward from God

- Self-control is developed in a Christian life when he undergoes injustices
- Injustices make one develop a spirit of patience

Injustices that women are facing in Uganda today?

- Religiously high posts in church are still taken up by men and women still occupy the lower posts. Women are left out for priesthood in the Catholic Church.
- Women politicians face public humiliations as they are assaulted by authorities E.g. Ingrid Turinawe of Forum for democratic change had her breasts squeezed by the Uganda police men during walk to work demonstrations of 2011-2012.
- Women are being divorced by some men without any compensation. E.g. Dr. Spesioza Wandera Naigaga who got divorced by the late Husband Kazibwe.
- Some are subjected to human trafficking especially young girls who are usually taken to the Arab world.
- Women are still forced into observance of cultural practices that endanger their lives. E.g. Female genital mutilation among the Sabiny of eastern Uganda.
- Many men still look at women as sex objects and they abuse them sexually i.e. they are raped, defiled and molested. E.g. A 23 years old maid in Nakawa division was raped by five Pakistanis in 2013.
- In Uganda today girls are still denied education especially in rural areas and in Africa about 50% of girls are denied a chance of going to school.
- Women are still blamed for the indiscipline of children in many homes while men are left free.
- Domestic violence is on increase where men beat, burn and even kill their wives for simple issues. For example, honorable Hussein Goddi Akbar murdered his wife Rehema Nasuron on 4th December 2008 at Lukojjo Mukono district.
- Today in some families, women are left out when it comes to inheriting property of their fathers.
- Women today are still blamed for barrenness and for sexually transmitted diseases.
- There are still forced marriages in some places especially villages.
- In rural areas, women are still beasts of burdens and a lot of work is still performed by women at home e.g. producing, digging, fetching water, collecting firewood, washing etc.

INJUSTICES IN THE GOVERNMENT

- Discrimination; i.e. tribalism, nepotism and sectarianism where are given political posts along religious and tribal lines.
- Most of the government officials misuse government funds and others help people after getting money from them e.g. the police in Uganda is known for corruption and bribery.
- Commercialized justice; in courts of law, those with money are favored and this also is true with security departments like the police.
- Imprisonment of people without trial; in Uganda, many innocent people are arrested and taken to prison without presenting them to courts.
- Over taxation of the people; in Uganda, taxes on essential goods are ever increased.
- Many government officials leave their offices before time and this is called absconding from duty.
- Restricting freedom of association i.e. the police in Uganda disrupt meetings organized by other political parties.
- Restricting freedom of press; the government sometimes interferes with media freedom by imprisoning journalists, closing down media organizations etc e.g. Andrew Mwenda was imprisoned for sedition. Medias like radios like Suubi, C.B.S and Kampala FM had ever been closed down.
- Torturing of people after arrest through beatings, starving them, pouring hot water on them when put in safe houses.
- Unequal distribution of resources; sometimes some areas in Uganda are given little financial resources than others and this explains why those areas are under developed.

INJUSTICES IN THE CHURCH

- It is unfortunate that the body which would have been used to fight injustices is instead full of injustices as seen below;
- Religious leaders have failed to practice what they preach i.e. they preach love but the church is full of hate and they have enemies.
- Favoring some Christians more than others in terms of help, prayers and other religious rituals.
- Charging Christians in case of special prayers and any other religious ceremonies e.g. during administering sacraments such as baptism and holy matrimony.
- In some churches, women are denied the chance of becoming religious leaders e.g. in the catholic churches, priesthood is only for men.

- Many church leaders have used church funds for their own benefits e.g. buying very expensive cars, taking family members to expensive schools.
- Discrimination in seats; some Christians are given good seats and places than others.
- Using church pulpits to solve their differences and to criticize the government.
- Conflicting with fellow church leaders to the extent of fighting due to jealousy, envy desire for promotion.
- Some churches are built with less consideration for the disabled especially for crippled where special paths for them are ignored.
- Some church leaders have failed to live up to their made vows e.g. the vows of celibacy in the Catholic Church where some priests allegedly produce children secretly.
- Some church leaders quarrel and even divorce their partners. This happens among the Pentecostals and the Anglicans.
- Poor upbringing of children by church leaders; children of religious leaders have caused a great shame to the church i.e. some of them are hooligans, thieves, sexually immoral etc.
- The church has condemned African culture a satanic thus making people to hate their own culture and adopt western culture.

How does the church fight against injustices?

- The church morally reforms its members by preaching against moral decay and encouraging the followers to follow the Christian principles.
- Promoting equality; the church promotes equality of all human beings and sexes by encouraging all Christians to participate in its programs and condemning all forms of discrimination in society.
- Stable families; the church tries to arrange seminars and workshops for married people so as to make them understand their responsibilities. It has also directly settled disputes among family members and it has discouraged divorce.
- Orphans support programs; the church starts many programs and organizations to solve the problem of increased number of orphans in Uganda e.g. African foundation, compassion international programs, babies' homes e.g. Sanyu babies' home.
- Encouraging dialogue; in Uganda, the church encourages the government to enter dialogue with the rebels or opposition political parties e.g. through the joint Christian counsel, the church encouraged the government of Uganda to talk with Kony.
- Employing people through its projects; the church has given jobs to the unemployed workers in Uganda and it has paid fair wages to such workers.
- Preaching against the exploitation workers; the church has come out to defend the employees from being exploited by employers and in the long run, the employers have reformed their policies.
- Up lifting the status of women; the church has contributed much to women emancipation through financing women's projects, allowing women to become religious leaders, forming women organizations like mothers' union in the protestant church, women guild in the Catholic Church.
- Moral and financial support to the youths; the church has mobilized the youths through organizations like YMCA, YCS, YWCA, youth alive, in an effort to equip them with the ways and means to defend their rights.
- Directly opposing the dictatorial regimes; the church in Uganda has openly come out to propose oppressive regimes, a good example is arch bishop JananLuwum who opposed the dictatorship of Idi Amin Dada.
- Out right resistance against dictatorial regimes; some church leaders have been seen fight real battles on front line so as to restore justice in Uganda rev. father. Pius Tibangendera and rev. Sseguya joined the National Resistance Army in the bush.
- Giving advice to politicians and government; church leaders tried to advise the government on prevailing injustices in the country and on how to end them e.g. the late cardinal Nsubuga advised Obote's government to stop oppressing people.
- Establishment of health and educational centers; the church has established schools and hospitals in poor and neglected areas so as to allow them enjoy the same rights as others e.g. Karamojong area.

CHRISTIAN TEACHING THAT HELP TO RESTORE JUSTICE IN SOCIETY

- Christianity emphasizes love for one another, for example showing concern for the needy
- Christianity teaches about forgiveness and Jesus forgave the adulterous woman
- The Christian teaching encourages equality for all Jesus welcomed children, women, tax collectors and sinners
- Encouraging reconciliation instead of revenge just like Jesus reconciles men to God
- Through prayers the Christians can work towards bringing about justice
- Christianity condemns injustices being committed today like corruption, child sacrifice
- By showing them God's forgiving power which heals all relationships and calling them to God in repentance of their sins
- Christianity emphasizes charity work for example caring for the sick, caring for the poor

- Christianity condemns judging others
- It emphasizes serving others, for example Jesus served his disciples
- It calls for peace and unity
- Servant hood

INJUSTICES IN SOCIAL LIFE

- Rape.
- Defilement
- Witchcraft
- Kidnap
- Favoring boys more than girls in terms of education.
- Murder
- Robbing people at night
- Quarrels and fights
- Back biting others
- Tax defaulting
- Divorce
- Corruption and bribery
- Child sacrifice etc

WHY HAS IT BECOME DIFFICULT TO PROMOTE JUSTICE IN UGANDA TODAY

- The government lacks trust worthy people as many Ugandans are corrupt and have selfish people.
- The government faces opposition from the public some time because of ignorance, cultural and tribal differences.
- Many people are ignorant about their rights which promote misuse of such rights.
- Lack of support from the politicians especially those on the opposition side. They sometimes prevent government to execute justice.
- The government has inadequate funds to finance all its programs that aim at maintaining justice in society. For instance, the government lack funds to effectively equip hospitals for good health.
- Local governments have little experience in maintaining justice and managing criminals.
- Contradiction with cultural values; some time government plans and policies conflict with cultural values and this makes it difficult for implementation. For instance, the government found it hard to begin the building of Bujagali dam due to cultural importance of that place among the Basoga.
- Rapid population growth which increases pressure on the available resources make the government fail to maintain justice.
- The religious leaders who would have served as instruments of justice sometimes promote injustice. This is seen in form of rape, discrimination and theft.
- Some laws are out dated and out lived their usefulness that instead of preserving justice they breed injustice. For example, the former law on adultery which required a victim to pay 600sh as compensation.
- Increased permissiveness in modern society has made injustices look normal. For instance, it is normal to abuse, to engage in marital rape and to fight.
- Many people fear to act as witnesses in courts of law due to poor security given to them. Thus criminals some times are set free.
- The existence of public hearings on sensitive crimes has made some people shy away from reporting criminals because they want to retain their dignity. This explains why there are increased cases of rape and defilement.
- There is serious variation in human judgement; what one calls justice may be injustice to another. For instance, while it was just to stop Dr. KizzaBesigye from moving on streets of Kampala, to the F.D.C. members it was unfair.
- Sometimes maintaining justice involves tension for instance striving to live together by finding a balance.
- Modern society operates on the principle of survival for the fittest which breeds injustice. For instance, many peasants have been chased from their ancestral land by those with power.
- Increased poverty has led to economic hardships making proper living very hard easing bribery and other forms of injustice.

MOB JUSTICE

This refers to a situation where a criminal is dealt with or punished by the annoyed group less taking legal measures.

Reasons /causes of mob justice in society

- Bribery in the courts of law (corruption)
- The courts of law are inaccessible especially to the local people
- The courts of law are expensive that the common man can't afford
- There is a lot of bureaucracy in the courts of law and this is seen in the back log of cases.
- Permissiveness which is too much freedom people have to do whatever they want.
- Many people are idle and disorderly especially in urban areas due to unemployment and so tend to participate in mob justice e.g. in 2001 Bukedde TV during Agalikonfufu, they showed a young boy Robert Sekikubo 12 years badly beaten by the mob in Kansanga because this boy stole some money from the shop. They even broke his fingers using a scissor.
- Decline in religious convictions as people have neglected their religious teachings which condemn injustice like mob justice.
- It's also caused by the weakness in the law which law fails to address the problem of crime in society.
- Some people participate in mob justice because of peer influence of the bond wagon affect because others are doing it.
- Influence of drugs especially among young people who take out most of their time taking drugs for such people are easily lowered into mob justice.
- The effect of urbanization with negatively consequences which has left many young people idle with no jobs and so these can easily participate in mob justice.
- The generational gap that exists between the young and the old has left the young people with less guidance from the elders.
- The increased cases of crime especially in urban areas has made people become disgusted and resort to mob justice as way of fighting crime.
- The weaknesses in the law enforcement units like the police which always delays to arrive at the scene where crime has been committed

DANGERS OF MOB JUSTICE

- Mob justice is inhuman because it's brutal as the criminal is stripped naked and beaten to death which deprives them of their right to life e.g. when Nabboth was falsely accused by Jezebel of cursing the king and for blasphemy, Nabboth was taken outside the city where he was stripped naked and stoned to death.
- Mob justice undermines one's dignity and degrades Gods image in man because man is created in the image of God.
- Sometimes innocent people are killed through mob justice and by the time the truth is discovered one is already dead.
- It ignores the concept of forgiveness which is encouraged in bible when Jesus told people to forgive as many times as they could.
- It only increase on crime other than stopping it because the relatives of the criminal may seek for revenge on those who murdered their family members.
- It is done less taking the criminal to the courts of law and so the criminal is denied a chance to express himself in line of the crime committed.
- It also undermines the work of the police and the courts of law which are supposed to pass judgment onto the criminal.
- It is against the Christian teaching of love one other including our enemies.
- It denies criminal chance to repent and realize his or her mistake which is a good Christian teaching.
- The practice is bad because it destroys peace and stability in the community.
- Mob justice is very harsh punishment in relation to crime committed as one may be killed on minor crimes.

FORMS OF INJUSTICE COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN TODAY

- Children today are handled with cruelty by burning, beating, shouted at act
- Violence in times of war like in the recent past in Uganda.
- Sex abuse, rape and forced prostitution and defilement.
- Isolation, loneliness in case of destitute/street child

- Segregation along classes and religious differences
- They are made hungry and started by step mothers/parents
- Exploitation by relatives and employers
- Forced labour and hard work by guardians
- Kidnap and child sacrifice
- Denial of education by their parents and guardians
- Forced marriages
- Denied love and end up as street children

BIBLICAL SOLUTIONS TO INJUSTICES FACED BY CHILDREN

- Bible tells us to welcome and help the children
- Exodus 23:1-28 that we should live in harmony with different people
- Much care should be taken on children Joseph and Mary went back to Jerusalem to look for Jesus.
- All people should be treated well as God does to all
- Jesus had mercy and healed the children thus
- Exodus 22:21 specific laws were made for the under privileged
- Much care should be taken on children Joseph and Mary went back to Jerusalem to look for Jesus
- All people should be treated well as God does to all.
- Merciful treatment of the poor and weak is recommended
- Treat young children fairly as the kingdom of God belongs to them.
- In all we do love should be the main motive
- Children should not be treated harshly but trained to live in line of God
- Amos 3:9-12 the prophet speaks against oppression of the poor or weak
- Jesus cared and cured the less fortunate children so should Christians be to the children
- Christians should work to change unjust situations to children
- Those who cause sin to children should be condemned Mk. 9:26
- Show brotherly love just as Jesus did
- Christian not taking advantage of the poor weak
- Pray for those who persecute others
- Jesus associated with all categories of people irregularly of age, sex, race

FORMS OF INJUSTICE IN SCHOOLS TODAY

- There is serious bullying and teasing in many schools especially secondary schools. For example, in Namityango College on 7th august 1992 a senior one student was bullied and killed.
- In some schools, corporal punishments are still administered to students leading to body harm. Such punishments include caning, lifting heavy loads and kneeling for a long time.
- Children are made to over study with less time for leisure. For instance, nursery and primary children are taken to school very early in the morning at 5:00 am and sent back home late in the evening.
- In some schools, girls are raped and defiled by both male students and teachers. For example, it is alleged that the head teacher of St. Mary's Lugazi in Buikwe district Mr. Geoffrey Muliika defiled a 15 years old girl in 2015.
- In some schools, children are given poor quality food in spite of the huge fees paid and they are forced to eat it. For example, in 2015 students of Jinjas.s.s strike due to poor feeding.
- Discrimination against teachers and students based on tribal, religious and family backgrounds leading to insecurity.
- In some schools, teachers and students are forced to dress and pray according to certain religious doctrine where they don't belong. For instance, in some Islamic schools all girls are forced to put on veils.
- Sometimes children are kidnapped from schools. This is more common in nursery and primary schools.
- Some students are victims of examination malpractice where their results are withheld by UNEB less their participation in rigging.
- Cheating in examination; some students and teachers participate in cheating of examinations at the expense of other students and this compromise the quality of education.
- In government schools forced transfers take place as a result of the Head Teacher grudging with the staff.
- Students sometimes escape out of school there by breaking the rules and regulations and put the school security on panic.
- Stealing of other people's property; this is common in schools with boarding sections where students lose their clothes and beddings through theft.
- Many schools today levy exorbitant fees less quality services. Thus parents fail to realize value for money paid.

- School administration sometimes practice corruption by selling places to parents for their children as a result of failure to be admitted on merit.
- Some teachers under teach students intentionally and wait to coach them for extra pay.
- Refusal to pay school fees by parents which make students to miss classes.
- Some teachers dodge classes and go for personal business which makes students miss learning.
- Students in some schools strike and destroy school property making schools to incur losses.

JUSTICE IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY (Understanding and maintaining justice)

In both centralized and decentralized societies, justice was maintained and was administered almost in the same way as below.

- Use of customs and traditions; in ATS there was written laws so leaders based on the cultural norms as well as customs to bring about justice. This was common in societies like Acholi, Langi, Buganda, etc.
- Family courts; simple problems within the home were discussed and solved by the family head i.e. the father.
- Clan courts; heavy and complicated problems in homes and between different homes were discussed under the clan head in both centralized and decentralized societies.
- Use of age sets/ elders as judges; elders and members of age sets who had wisdom of judgment would help to establish justice. This was mainly in decentralized societies e.g. Karamojong.
- Use of local chiefs; chiefs especially village chiefs were responsible for solving disputes or quarrels but their judgment respected the opinion of all the people.
- Court of appeal; in centralized societies, there was a court of appeal headed by king where the discontented members would go for justice.
- Punishments; punishments were given in accordance to the culprit's (criminal's) status i.e. in terms of his wealth and the crime committed.
- The aim of punishment was to reconcile the conflicting parties so that peace and harmony would be maintained in society e.g. among the Baganda, after judgment, the conflicting parties would be requested to bring food and beer fest together.
- Compensations; when one committed a crime, he/she was asked to compensate the one who suffered the crime.
- Elders' advise; elders would advise the criminals and their after followed by strong warning e.g. among the Baganda, if there was any marriage conflict, the aunt and the uncle would talk to the concerned and warn them not to offend each other again.
- In African justice, every suspect was taken to be guilty and until proved to be innocent. However, one would be punished before proving his guilt.
- Mutual cooperation was encouraged and promoted by all members of the society and in every activity (you are because I am and I am because you are).
- Family respect; children respected their elders in the family and would listen to orders from all elders.
- The whole community was concerned with the proper upbringing of children. Children would be put right by any elder in the society.
- All people in the community were provided with their special needs such as food and shelter.
- People lived according to their cultural norms and values so as to be in good relationship with the ancestors.
- Different taboos were put in place to regulate behavior among members of the community. For example, among the Baganda of central Uganda married women were restricted from shaking hands with their male in laws to avoid incest.
- In some societies law abiding citizens were rewarded as a motivation to maintain their loyalty to the leaders. For example, in Buganda the king rewarded his loyal chiefs with land.
- Perpetual criminals were excommunicated from the society as a measure to reduce crimes. In southern Nigeria among the Igbo Okonkwo one of the chiefs was exiled for having killed his son Ikemefuna.
- Rituals were always performed to normalize the relationship between people and their ancestors in case the ancestors were offended.
- Leadership was hereditary in some societies to avoid succession disputes.
- Boundaries on land were clearly defined and marked by planting special species of trees or plants. This was common in Buganda.

How was justice aimed at meeting human needs in African Traditional Society?

- Human needs was a supreme criterion for example the hungry stranger could enter the village gate and take what was to satisfy his hunger without being called a thief
- Social harmony was very important, where almost all activities was done as a group
- The basic unit of the life was the community and individualism was discouraged

- Decisions about social order were based on customs and particular cases
- The local court played an important role in reconciling persons, settling quarrels and disputes
- The tribal elders had an important judicial and reconciliatory role they adjudicated between conflicting parties, condemn the quarrel some in order to strengthen the social fabric of life
- Justice was concern of everyone in the community for example the local chiefs might be responsible for a final decision, but the people were allowed to voice their opinions in a free discussion
- All people acted together for the good of the community
- Being at peace with the community and self was very important
- There was communal ownership of property for example land, cattle
- Reconciliation was the purpose of justice which was concluded with a religious ritual e.g. sacrifice
- Peace with the gods and ancestral spirits was promoted to bring blessing for the community
- Criminals could be brought to public to punish lessons to them
- Wrong doers were ex-communicated from the society
- Parents were concerned with looking for marriage partners

WEAKNESSES IN THE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL UNDERSTANDING OF JUSTICE

- Rights of an individual were ignored while fulfilling the rights of the community yet Christ is against oppression.
- The insane and the crippled were isolated as part of justice yet Jesus is against discrimination.
- There was a big gap between men and women yet Christianity encourages unity.
- Women and children would be undermined in trying to promote justice and this abused the Christian value of equality.
- Any reformist was taken as a threat to the society and sometimes would be exiled.
- Children's ideas were ignored yet Jesus called them to be near him.
- Some times their punishments were against humanity e.g. punishing by death.
- Their system of justice encouraged dictatorship as it gave elders a lot of powers.
- Some cultural norms and values were oppressive and against God's order of creation e.g. female genital mutilation among the Sabiny.
- Respect of elders led to forced marriage which is contrary to the ideal marriage.
- Minority groups were ignored because in African traditional system of justice, they respected the majority.
- Some practices were symbols of anti-social activities e.g. witch hunting among the Zulu people, murder of twins among the Ibo society etc.

INJUSTICES IN TRADITIONAL AFRICA

In African traditional society, there were social, political and economic injustices as discussed below.

Social injustices

- Women were taken as property of men hence unequal to men in all African societies.
- Witchcraft; people would bewitch others because of envy.
- Inheritance of widows; at the death of a man, the wife would be inherited by the brother of the dead man and this woman had no right to refuse it was common among the Itesots, Bagishu, Basogaetc
- Forced marriages were arranged; in most of the African communities, parents/elders would arrange marriage for their daughters and sons without their consent or consulting them.
- Women were denied to talk in public and they were expected to be humble at all times that's why kneeling was compulsory among the Baganda.
- Child sacrifice was common in African tradition in the process of appeasing their gods and this was against the right to life.
- Children's views were ignored and were denied the chance to advise or question the elders' authority e.g. among the Baganda, a child who would question the parents' authority would be chased from the family and sometimes from the clan.
- In some societies, twins would be taken as a bad omen and therefore, would be killed e.g. among the Ibo of southern Nigeria, twins would be taken to the evil forest where they died from.
- In centralized societies, class divisions were common and the first class would be favored e.g. in Buganda, the royal class was catered for by other people who would work for them, most of the property belonged to the royal class and had the right to make any one their servant.
- In some societies like Buganda, the king had a right to take men's wives if admired.

- In some societies, men were forced to become soldiers for a certain period of time and this was against their wish e.g. among the Baganda, all able bodied men would be soldiers, among the Zulu of south Africa, men would join the army and would only be allowed to live at the age of 45.

Politically

- In most cases leadership was through inheritance less democracy and this led to the oppression of people.
- Dictatorship; chiefs and kings were dictators, they had absolute powers and in most cases, Africans suffered the rough of these leaders.
- External conflicts were common in African society due to the need to expand

Economically

- Women were denied the chance of inheriting their husband's property while girls were also denied a share of the father's property.
- Women were beasts of burden; most of the agricultural and domestic work were left for women for women in many societies e.g. among the Sabiny, it was the work of the women to cultivate food, build a hut, harvest food and men were only to enjoy.
- There was raiding i.e. societies would raid others for wealth e.g. the Baganda would raid Bunyoro, Banyoro raided the Batooro while the Karamojong disturbed the Itesots.
- Sometimes parents exchanged their girls for riches e.g. cows and sometimes, the exchange were as a result of maintaining good friendship.
- There was unequal distribution of wealth among the people e.g. in centralized societies; most of the wealth was in the hands of the royal family.

JUSTICE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH

Major injustices in church history;

In the time of the church, there were two major areas of injustices i.e. slavery and the oppression of the minority groups (persecution). It should however be noted that some Christians supported these practices and others opposed them.

Slavery; it is the act of using human beings to offer labour freely and forcefully without any compulsory reward to them.

Human beings were used on the farms of the rich without being paid and had no rights to leave such farms because they were bought to serve.

Why was slavery an act of injustice?

Slavery was a form of injustice because of the following reasons;

- It led to death of innocent people because many slaves would be killed in the process of forcing them to work thus breaking God's fifth commandment "thou shall not kill."
- It was forced labour which is discouraged in the bible e.g. God punished the Egyptians for having enslaved the Israelites.
- Undermined God's image in which man was created by making man to become a beast of burdens.
- It was an act of discrimination where the rich discriminated against the poor by making them slaves but the bible is against discrimination.
- It was getting profits through wrong means i.e. against people's will which is condemned in the bible.
- Families were left helpless i.e. the children and the old were left behind suffering thus it disorganized God's institutions.
- Slavery limited the right to freedom of worship i.e. slaves would not be allowed to worship their gods the way they wanted because of work.
- It destroyed and disorganized societies e.g. in the process of raiding slaves, many societies were burnt down and people were left homeless.
- Slaves were over worked hence, it abused the understanding of leisure because they were given less time to rest and this was against the Christian principles of balancing work with leisure.
- Slavery was work without payment which is condemned in the bible because the bible encourages masters to pay their workers well.
- Slave trade and slavery made many people in Africa and elsewhere lose their culture hence going against their culture.
- Societies were slaves were collected remained under developed because strong people were taken away.
- Slaves were transported in a hash way i.e. their hands and waist were tied and chained and this was oppression which is condemned in the bible.
- Slavery was against the Christian teaching of love, compassion and equality.

How justice was promoted in the church history

- Women were being provided with jobs in the church so as to avoid segregation of allowing only priests of men.
- The church organized clubs (Christian clubs) to help the youth live in a good moral so as to be good Christians in the future.
- The church provided employment by helping the unemployed work on their services so as to improve on their standard of living.
- The church promoted peace in families by calling for seminars organized for Christian families and encouraging them promote good rules or morals to their children.
- People would be called to share leisure like Christmas parties which created peace and order in societies.
- The church helped in the ceasing overcoming of conflicts especially between the government and the rebel group so as to settle peace.
- The church fought against the exploitation of workers by their bosses which was against the human rights.

FORMS OF INJUSTICES CONDEMNED BY MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA

When the missionaries came with Christianity, they found numerous injustices based on political, social and economic set up of societies. Therefore, the missionaries had to condemn the following injustices;

- Exploitation of the people by their leaders
- Enslaving of people
- Child sacrifice
- Murder of twin.
- Killing of innocent people.
- Worshipping of small gods.
- Undermining the rights of women.
- Neglect of the disabled.
- Defilement.
- Widow inheritance.
- Forced marriage.
- Divorce
- Wars, etc

THE OLD TESTAMENT UNDERSTANDING OF JUSTICE

- The Old Testament advocates for justice as the only way to promote peace and harmony and to make man comfortable.
- It teaches that companionship is part of justice e.g. when God was creating, he saw that it was not good for man to be alone and so, He created a helper for man. Gen 2:18-23.
- The Old Testament teaches that justice is promoted by following instructions e.g. God gave man the instruction not to eat the forbidden fruit.
- Sin is unfair to God and punishable e.g. God punished man and woman for having sinned against Him by eating the fruit.
- The Old Testament supports preservation of life for instance Cain was punished for having killed his brother Abel. Gen 4:1ff and among the Ten Commandments, God refused Israelites from killing each other.
- It teaches that God liberates (saves) those who are unfairly treated because He is a just God e.g. in the book of exodus Moses is called by God to go and save the Israelites who were suffering in Egypt as slaves Ex 3:7.
- The Old Testament teaches that it is fair for workers to rest and it condemns those who use workers without giving them time to rest e.g. when God was creating he set for man time to rest.
- Justice is maintained by restoring relationship with the offended e.g. as a way of restoring justice, God clothed man. Gen 3:21. He called Abraham, Gen 12 etc. therefore, Christians should reconcile with each other and God.
- The Old Testament shows that law is given as an instrument for justice and peace therefore, should be respected e.g. God through Moses gave the Israelites the ten commandments to maintain peace and justice in their society. Ex 20
- The Old Testament advocates for restoration/payment of the victim who suffered any injustice. Ex 22:1ff.
- The Old Testament advocates for forgiveness Lev 19:18.
- In the Old Testament, God gave laws of justice and mercy and gives a detailed explanation of how justice should be restored. Ex 23:1-8
- The Old Testament calls for fair judgment e.g. Prophet Elijah condemned King Ahab for having judged Naboth unfairly 1st Kings 21:1-22.
- The Old Testament encourages faithfulness e.g. Prophet Nathan passed judgment over King David for having committed adultery with Uriah's wife. 2nd Samuel 12:7.
- If someone repents, all the injustices he has done are forgiven e.g. God forgave King David when he repented. Ezekiel 18: A repentant sinner will live.

- The Old Testament is against social injustices and it was the work of prophets to denounce all those injustices and to call all people back to God e.g. prophet Amos condemned the rich who were exploiting the poor.

Why did God constantly send prophets to the Israelites?

- Prophets were sent to re-introduce God's voice among his own people who for long had stayed without hearing from him.
- They had to remind the Israelites to remain faithful to the covenant promises made with their God
- Prophets had to stress paying loyalty to one true God
- Prophets were sent to lead Israel in worship sessions, offering sacrifices, thanks giving and prayer meetings
- Prophets had to remind Israelites to obey the ten commandments
- Prophets helped Israel to experience God's heart of compassion through performance of miracles
- Prophets had to remind the Israelites to trust and depend on God for his provision, protection and wise counsel
- Prophets had to introduce Israel to a kind of worship which would gain a reward from God
- They had to settle disputes that had emerged among the Israelites e.g. Moses and Prophet Samuel
- They had to help in guiding Israel in reaching important decisions such as choosing a king
- Prophets were important in influencing the moral uprightness in the community of Israel
- They helped to bring to the notice of the Israelites of God's awaiting judgment

THE NEW TESTAMENT TEACHING ON JUSTICE

- The New Testament encourages people to be perfect as their father in heaven is. Therefore, to promote justice, it encourages people to help, forgive and pray for others. The following are the New Testament teaching on justice;
- The New Testament encourages those who are persecuted and accused falsely to remain happy e.g. in Beatitudes, Jesus encourages the persecuted to be happy. He does this to maintain good relationship between people.
- Jesus encourages people to be at peace with others and not to be angry with their friends. Whoever is angry with his brother will be brought to trial. Mathew 5:21
- The New Testament encourages observance of the law as the only way to maintain justice in the society e.g. Jesus said I have not come to destroy the law but to perfect it. Mathew 5:17
- The New Testament encourages the change of unjust laws as a way of promoting fairness in society e.g. Jesus tried to change the parts of the Mosaic laws which were unjust to people e.g. the law of Sabbath, Mark 3:23 it talks about the ceremonial washing of hands fasting Mark 7.
- The New Testament encourages forgiveness and discourages revenge Mathew 5:38-39.
- Jesus also encourages us to love our enemies too and pray for them. Mathew 5:43.
- The New Testament gives us the greatest commandment which is love of God and the love of your neighbor Mark 12:30.
- According to the New Testament, justice is by associating with all categories of people and discrimination is condemned e.g. Jesus associated with the tax collectors, women rappers etc
- The New Testament calls for faithfulness among married couples and condemns those who commit adultery Mathew 5:27.
- The New Testament calls for permanence of marriage and discourages divorce as unjust. Mark 10:1ff.
- In Luke 12:1-7, Jesus warns us against the injustices we do because all of them are known by God and will be disclosed on the judgment day.
- 1st Peter 3:8-9 encourages us to live in harmony with one another and to be sympathetic.

Challenges Jesus faced in promoting justice

- He was accused of forgiving sins Pharisees and scribes
- Betrayed by Judas Iscariot
- Tempted by the devil
- Blamed of being blasphemous
- Arrested, tried and crucified on the cross
- Was regarded as a sinner because he associated with sinners
- Was called prince of demons
- Died a shameful death of a criminal hanging him
- He was overtaken by anger when he chased people who were trading in the temple
- He was accused of eating with tax collectors Zacchaeus

NB. Discuss with the students the injustices committed by kings in Israel.

Injustices the Israelites committed against God and fellow Israelites.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. a) Explain ways in which justice was maintained in Traditional African Society

Justice was maintained through the following ways;

- By providing each person in society with his/her special needs
- Living according to the cultural norms and values
- Laws (taboos) were put in place to regulate behaviour
- Law breakers were heavily punished
- Law abiding citizens were rewarded e.g. in Buganda the King rewarded loyal chief and citizens with land.
- Reconciliation was encouraged but not revenge
- Compensation but no fine was always paid to the offended person by the offender.
- Elders settled disputes/presided over cases
- Court ruling was by consensus of the members of the court
- Perpetual criminals were excommunicated from the society e.g. Okonkwo of the Ibo in Nigeria.
- Rituals were always performed to normalize the relationships.
- Leadership was hereditary in some societies to avoid succession wars
- Boundaries on land were clearly defined/marked by planting special species of trees or plants.

b) How can the New Testament teaching help to maintain justice in Uganda today?

The New Testament can help to maintain justice in Uganda in the following ways

- Jesus is presented as the Messiah who came to liberate Christians to share relationships with the father and this can help Christians to liberate other Christians.
- The salvation brought by the Messiah gives power for people to live as brothers/sisters. This can help Ugandans live in unity.
- The New Testament teaching on love can help Ugandans to love their enemies hence maintaining justice.
- The New Testament teaching on reconciliation and forgiveness can help Ugandans live in peace and harmony with one another.
- The New Testament teaching calls for using elders in solving conflicts. This can help to bring mutual understanding thus maintaining justice in Uganda.
- The New Testament teaches that Jesus help people to get their needs, he fed the hungry, healed the sick. This can help people have faith in him so as to get what they need.
- Teaches that Jesus showed concern for the suffering and went ahead to help the widow who had lost her son. This can help Ugandans to have concern for the suffering.
- The New Testament teaches that the law was made for the good of man. This can help the People to go beyond the law and use common sense so as to maintain justice in Uganda.
- The New Testament teaching calls for changing of outdated laws that are unfair. This can help Ugandans to reform the laws and maintain justice.
- The New Testament calls people to live by the spirit. This can help people live in harmony with each other.
- The New Testament teaching calls for carrying one another's burden, this can help Ugandans to help the needy and maintain justice.
- The New Testament teaching about the second coming of Jesus can help people in Uganda to repent their sins and live in agreement with one another.

1. a) Why is mob justice seen as evil act today?

Mob justice is seen as an evil to day because;

- Mob justice puts damage permanent on the subject
- Brings permanent hatred between people
- Human rights are greatly abused
- May not give room reforms
- Causes unnecessary suffering to people
- It focuses individual differences and divisions in the society
- It gives no room for forgiveness
- It may easily cause revenge yet Jesus advocates for love including our enemies
- It keeps other criminals unidentified
- Shame to the society

- Punishments given are un proportion

b) How did King David maintain justice in Israel?

King David maintained justice in Israel through the following ways;

- He created a strong monarchy under the centralized leadership
- He maintained Israel as a theocratic state living leaders choosing by God
- He used the priests and prophets to model the people
- He united Israel as nation
- David build strong army
- He killed Goliath who was a threat to Israel justice
- He captured Jerusalem from Jebusites
- He established a political tie with neighbouring states for good relationship
- He made Jerusalem a center of leadership and worship because it was neutral

3. a) Explain the injustices that have persisted in Uganda elections.

- Empty promises
- Murder of innocent citizens
- Intimidation
- Manipulation of laws
- Black mailing
- Vote rigging
- Continuous arrests
- Revenge due to hatred
- Unfair judgment
- Negligence of duty by the police

b) Why was slavery taken to be an act of injustice in church history?

Slavery was taken as an act of injustice in church history because;

- The slaves were captured by force hence causing a lot of bodily injury
- They were transported in a harsh way that is their hands and waists were tied and chained
- They were subjected to long hour of work and yet they were not paid
- They were tortured for example denied food, water and medical care
- Most slaves lost touch with their family members that is husbands and wives were separated forcefully
- They were shipped to Europe and America under horrible conditions that is congested thereby leading to suffocation and they slept in the open cold nights of the winter seasons
- They were denied a chance of marrying each other
- The slaves were forced to work without a single pay
- Slavery was against the Christian teaching of love, compassion and equality.

5. SERVICE IN SOCIETY

Service is part of society and this is where a person performs a given task or a responsibility expected of him/her. Any service in society concerns authority.

Authority is power invested in someone with the aim of preserving law and order in society.

Types of authority

- Divine authority; this concerns supreme powers above man. It is the authority transferred from God, gods and spirits to individuals.
- Parental authority; natural authority of the parents over their children. This takes maternal and paternal directions.
- Government authority; this concerns with organization of the country/society. In this type of authority, leaders are entrusted with the enforcing of laws and orders of a given society and it is based on organs like executive, judiciary, legislative.
- Personal authority (talent); this concerns with those who have expert knowledge. We have people who have special talents or who specialize in particular jobs e.g. healers, potters, lawyers, doctors and teachers.
- Symbolic authority; such authority is got from particular objects that are venerated or respected for presenting some power e.g. flags, court of arms, anthems etc.
- Cultural authority; this is the kind of authority got from observing one's norms and values as well as traditions. This includes people who perform specific rituals within the country i.e. the herbalists e.g. elders who circumcise, those who preside over marriage ceremonies, twin dancing ceremonies etc.

- Hereditary authority; this is the kind of authority transferred from elders to the children i.e. from men to sons or women to girls and such authority depends on order of the lineage.

SERVICE IN THE PRESENT SITUATION (UNDERSTANDING OF SERVICE TODAY)

- Service today is wide because all human beings are responsible for serving in their respective communities. Therefore, service takes the following roots;
- Spiritual services; as our bodies need to be served, so do ourselves (hearts) need spiritual service; this involve prayers, baptism, repentance, counseling which are done by religious leaders.
- Family service; this calls for participation of husbands and wives to lesser extend their children. Parents are supposed to provide family needs, take the children and provide them with the necessities of life.
- Educational service; in order to fight ignorance, educational services are provided to the people by both the government and private individuals. This is through construction of schools, writing of books, provision of free education, training of teachers, buying of scholastic materials and paying fees etc.
- Civil service; civil servants help in providing social services like construction of roads, extending electricity to other areas, teaching, treating the sick etc.
- Cultural service; these services are provided by traditional leaders and elders who are experts in cultural norms and values e.g. coronation, circumcisions, presiding over funeral rights.
- Employment; in every society; jobs are provided to the citizens. The government and private organizations are responsible for providing employment to the people.
- Health services; these are provided by the state to each member by building hospitals, training and employing medical persons and equipping the hospital with machines and drugs.
- Providing information to the people about diseases and how to control them.
- Commercial services (business); these are provided by the state and private enterprises through promoting trade, both external and internal.
- Political services; these are provided by the government through organizing elections appointing leaders and determining the system of governance.
- Judicial service; these services help to establish justice in society and they are provided by judges, magistrate who helped to solve disputes.
- Security services; these are provided by the army and the police on behalf of the state. Security services are also supposed to be provided by the parents to their children.

IMPORTANCE OF AUTHORITY

- It promotes peace and harmony in society, family and country at large.
- It promotes peace and harmony in society i.e. people will be united because of the existing authority e.g. government authority.
- Authority enables proper resources allocation and utilization e.g. budgets are made by those in authority and resources are distributed to develop all sectors.
- Authority helps in the institutions to be stable and fully organized. Those in authority would be able to co-ordinate all activities of the institution.
- It enables division of labour and specialization to take place.
- Authority creates a sense of responsibility in the family or society. Because with authority, people will be able to fulfill the obligations they have.
- Authority enables people to respect human rights and life e.g. the existence of the police and court of law enable people to respect rights.
- Authority enables delegation power dividing power which is good for the continuous existence of the society.
- It enables the supervision and monitoring societies' activities to be successful.
- It is the authority which promotes quality work because workers would be required to explain if work is of poor quality.
- People with authority are respected e.g. Obama
- Authority makes one famous i.e. one becomes a public figure and well known by many people e.g. Ronaldo, Jose chameleon etc.
- People with authority live comfortable life in terms of material possessions.
- Authority leads to spiritual development through organizing, prayers, retreats, crusades etc.
- Authority helps us to develop our talents for instance in sports and leadership

DEMERITS OF AUTHORITY/PROBLEMS

- Sometimes authority promotes dictatorship in society
- It leads to discrimination where by those in authority begin to favor people basing on tribes, religion, sex, etc.
- It leads to misuse of resources and unbalanced development.
- Those in authority become corrupt and they begin to embezzle the public funds e.g. Jim Muhwezi the former health minister who misused the global funds money for aids patients.
- Authority creates a gap between the leaders and the subjects. Even when one becomes a leader; his close friends begin to fear to talk to him freely and some time when they have problems, they will fail to tell that person.
- Sometimes authority creates enmity between people as some people might not be interested in some ones' becoming a leader.
- Those in authority sometimes persecute and torture their subjects e.g. political i.e. during Idi Amin's regime were he tortured many Ugandans.
- Sometimes authority leads to abuse of human rights i.e. many leaders because of having authority restrict people's freedom like freedom of worship, press and movement.
- Sometimes it leads to inefficiency at work especially if authority is by inheritance.
- Authority creates crimes among people which is a sin against God.
- It creates hatred among people i.e. those who are not in leadership will hate those who are leaders because of their personal differences, use of authority and misuse of authority.
- Authority promotes revenge especially political authority whereby political leaders after coming to power take revenge against those who were in power e.g. when Y.K. Museveni came to power, he forced many politicians who were in Obote II government to go to exile e.g. Hon. OlalaOtunu.

LEADERSHIP

A leader is anyone who has got authority and is responsible for planning, guiding and organizing his community. This calls for qualities a leader should possess if good leadership is to be achieved

QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADERSHIP;

- Lord fearing; a good leader should fear God and should know that all authority comes from God alone and therefore he is accountable for him.
- Energetic; a leader should be with sufficient energy and should be physically fit. This can enable him to accomplish all his tasks of leadership adequately.
- Approachable; good leader should be accessible and easy to meet. This would enable him to know all the plans from various categories of people.
- Dedicated; he should be committed and devoted to his work in community in whatever circumstances.
- Educated; a good leader should be properly informed in terms of education. This widens his level of understanding and helps him to understand the people he leads.
- Reliability; a good leader should be dependable in terms of fulfilling duties and this would enable the society to be orderly.
- Flexibility; a good leader should be adjustable. He should be ready to change the policies and plans so as to suit the solution. This calls for tolerance of trust of the subject.
- Sacrifice; a good leader should be able to incur a cost for the wellbeing of the society. She should be able to sacrifice her time, life, money for the good of others in society.
- Intelligent; a good leader should be wise and very cunning. This enables him to easily foresee the people's problems and solve them in time.
- Patience; a good leader should be able to know how to take his time while dealing with sensitive issues. This helps him to make right decisions.
- Decisive; good leadership appeals for an ability to make wise decisions and to act without hesitation in respect to them.
- Self-control; a person who lacks self-control is not fit to be a leader. It is a characteristic that must be learnt and even become part of some one's living.
- Single minded; no person can act as a leader if he can easily be destructed from his/her policy or a chosen cause of action.

PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE TO LEADERSHIP TODAY

The modern society has different attitude to leadership which is both positive and negative as seen below;

Negative attitude

- A chance to revenge to their enemies
- The easiest and fastest way of gaining wealth
- Leadership means to be adored and served
- Others demand respect from their subjects
- Some have the attitude of wishing to gain at the expense of the minority
- Some feel they are independent of God
- Others have the attitude of being above the law
- Some leaders feel they are the "I know it all"
- Leadership today is for the rich
- Others use leadership to show off
- Leadership today is to be left for the educated

Positive attitude

- Some leaders have the attitude of wanting to serve others especially the less fortunate
- Others feel that leadership comes from God so they get closer to him
- Some leaders feel they are to create peace and harmony among those they lead
- Some think they are answerable to people's needs
- They have the attitude of fostering development in their areas
- Others feel that leadership means being exemplary to those they lead
- Some leaders feel that it's their role to protect people's rights.
- It's a source of employment

WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO TRAIN LEADERS?

- Leaders should be trained in order to acquire administrative skills because such skills can only be developed through education.
- Training leaders enables them to be accommodative i.e. a trained leader will be able to accommodate all the problems, insults caused on him because he is aware that society is diverse.
- Training leaders would expose them to the problems of the society and the desires of their communities they lead and as well as the solutions to such problems.
- Training exposes a leader to the ethics (moral principles) that govern the profession/work of that person and this enables him to live a moral life.
- Training leaders helps them to accept changes other than being conservative in terms of culture, policy and politics.
- Trained leaders are able to make effective plans which can easily be implemented for the development of society.
- Being trained will make them respected internally and externally e.g. the president of Uganda H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni commands respect because he is educated.
- Training leaders will make them competent at work and this will reduce work hazards and respect hence serving sources.
- Training leaders will make them use their offices well and will prevent the abuse office and misuse of power.
- They are able to use the existing scarce resources effectively.

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY IN UGANDA TODAY

- Imprisonment of innocent people; because of politics or hatred like Honorable Betty Namboozemukono municipality was imprisoned without any case in 2006.
- Political persecution and exiling of opponents.
- Corruption bribery in offices
- Discrimination based on tribes, religion etc.
- Under payment of workers.
- Land grabbing.
- Killing of innocent people.
- Unnecessary punishments in schools.
- Wedging wars either on other countries or internally.
- Unequal distribution of economic resources i.e. developing one region and leaving others undeveloped.

- Failure to represent the interests of their subjects well e.g. MPs sometimes who do not talk the problems of their area.
- Restricting people's rights e.g. right of education, right of movement etc.

AUTHORITY IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY

Choice of a leader in traditional Africa; there were several ways in which one became a leader in traditional Africa but the major ones are;

- **Right of birth;** among communities which had hereditary rulers, the first born sons of such rulers had all the rights to inherit their fathers as leaders/rulers if their fathers died.
- **Elections;** in other societies especially the decentralized, one became a leader by consensus of people after considering like age and experience.
- **Heroism;** in some communities, people with standing achievements and knowledge in war could be chosen as leaders e.g. if a person had killed a fierce animal which was disturbing the community would be chosen as a leader.
- **Hard work;** one would become a leader as a result of proving that he would work hard in terms of producing food for the community, clearing wells and roads etc. e.g. among the Ibo, Okonkwo became a leader because of hard work.
- **Appointment;** in some communities, kings would appoint their subjects to help them as leaders especially at the lower administrative levels e.g. villages.
- **Age;** in some communities, for someone to be respected as a leader had to be of old age and elders were highly respected because they were nearer to the ancestral world.
- **Cultural wisdom;** people who had knowledge of the culture i.e. norms and values, ceremonies and rituals of a particular society would become leaders.
- **Divine inspiration;** ancestral spirits/gods would inspire people to become leaders e.g. priests, medicine men and women, foretellers were all inspired by gods to help society.
- **Wealth;** a man who had a lot of wealth i.e. land and animals would easily become leaders in ATS because his wealth caused popularity to him.
- **Marriage and family size;** in ATS, it was only the married to become leaders and those who had large families i.e. extended families as well as men who were polygamous would be leaders.
- **Talents/skill;** people who had special skills would become leaders in society because of their knowledge which was unique and helpful to the society e.g. wood carvers, potters, etc.

QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADER IN TRADITIONAL AFRICA

- Democratic; the leader was expected to rule, judge and act according to the consensus of the people of the community i.e. in agreement with all the people of the community.
- He was expected to be a father whose duty was to see and plan for the wellbeing of the community.
- A benefactor; a traditional leader i.e. one who would take charge or help or one who would be responsible to the people in society respective of their age.
- He was looked upon as a mediator between individuals and group of people and between people and their gods.
- He was supposed to look after, to nurse and herd his people.
- He had to be powerful, courageous and strong enough.
- A leader was expected to be upward in mind just and fair. His decisions would de-pick a sober person.
- He was expected to take and jealously guard the traditional values and norms of his people.
- He was expected to be impartial in judgment, neutral and a good listener to his people.
- He also had to be with good characters and good language.
- He was expected to be married.

THE END