

241/1
History and
Political education
Paper 1
2024
2¼ hours



WAKISO – KAMPALA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION (WAKATA)

WAKATA PRE-MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2024

Uganda Certificate of Education
HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

Paper 1

2 hours 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

*This paper consists of sections **A** and **B**. It has **four** examination items.*

*Section **A** is **compulsory**.*

*Answer **one** item from Section **B**.*

*Answer **three** examination items in all.*

*Any additional item answered will **not** be scored.*

All answers must be written in the answer booklet(s) provided.

SECTION A

Answer all items in this section.

Item 1.

Anguyo was excited for Christmas holidays and visited his ancestral village in 2020. While there, he found old things that belonged to his grandparents. This made him curious about his family's past.

Support Material



Available from: <https://sciencetrek.org/topics>

Task:

As a student of History and political education, discuss the source of historical information Anguyo used and its advantages, then outline the methods Anguyo would employ to locate additional historical sites for obtaining information.

Item 2.

The colonial economy discouraged the setting up of manufacturing industries in East Africa which limited the generation of finance.

In that line, the East African countries were greatly affected hence leading to wide spread of poverty in the region”.

Support material

AD531: Lived poverty remains high despite Uganda’s poverty-alleviation initiatives

“Over the past three decades, Uganda’s national poverty rate has fallen by more than half, from 56% in 1992/1993 to 21.4% in 2019/2020, owing mostly to improved agricultural incomes among poor households and improved regional markets after the end of conflict in Northern Uganda (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2020; World Bank Group, 2016).

Yet Uganda remains one of the poorest countries in the world. In 2019/2020, 12.3 million people (30.1% of the population) lived below the poverty line of U.S. \$1.77 per person per day (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2021).

The number of Ugandans who are not poor but vulnerable increased as well, as did the number of those who shift in and out of poverty. The proportions of people who are not poor but vulnerable to poverty increased by 10 percentage points, from 33% in 1992/1993 to 43% in 2016/2017 (World Bank Group, 2016). Between 2015 and 2019, 8.4% of households moved out of poverty, while 10.2% slipped into poverty (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2020). And the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the problem, causing 300,000 more Ugandans to slide back into poverty (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2020, 2021; Independent News, 2021).”

Extracted from: <https://www.afrobarometer.org/publication/ad531-lived-poverty-remains-high-despite-ugandas-poverty-alleviation-initiatives/>

Task:

In your opinion, what are the major causes of poverty in Uganda and how can Ugandans eradicate poverty in their country?

SECTION B

Answer one item in this section.

Item 3.

The Pentecostal church has become the largest and fastest growing form of Christianity in Uganda. There has been an exodus of believers from traditional churches a few years ago and have flooded these churches.

Support material



Available from: <https://arbiterz.com/pentecostal-pastors-covid-19-and-the-new-world-order/>

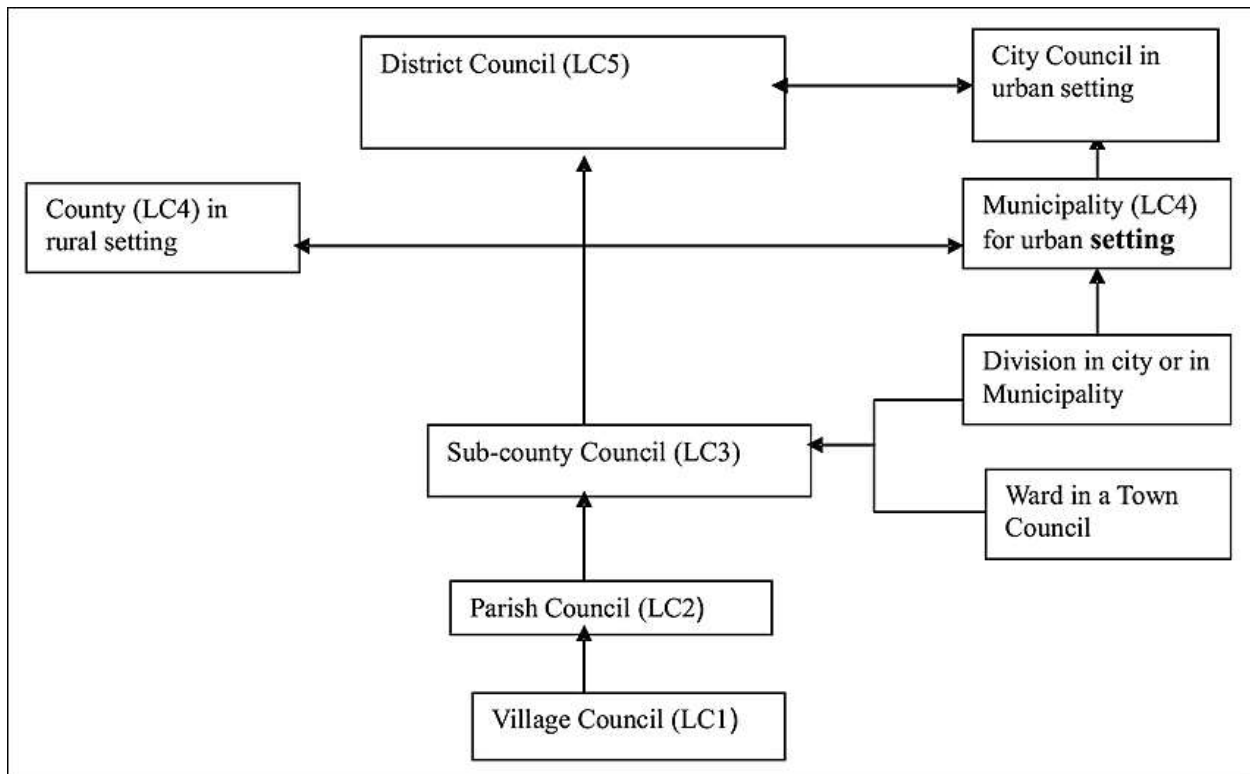
Task:

Why do you think people are running away from their traditional churches to Pentecostal churches and explain the contribution of religions in the development of Uganda.

Item 4.

The local government structure refers to the system of delegating power and responsibilities by the central government to lower local government and systems companies of central and local government and it was further consolidated in the local Government Act. 1997.

Support material



Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/FIGURE1-The-Local-Government-structure-in-Uganda_fig1_228810453

Task:

Explain the role of local governments in the development process of your community, and discuss the challenges faced by local governments in Uganda today.