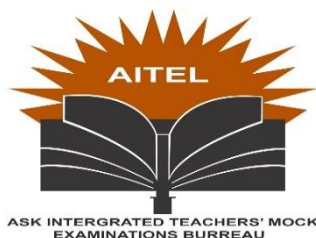


S101
General paper
2023

2 hours 40 minutes



AITEL JOINT MOCK EXAMINATION

Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education

GENERAL PAPER

2 hours 40 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- *The total time of 2 hours and 40 minutes includes ten minutes for you to study the questions before you begin answering.*
- *Answer **two** questions which must be chosen as follows. **One** question from **A** and **one** from section **B**.*
- *All questions carry **equal marks**.*
- *You are advised to divide your time equally between the **two** questions.*
- *Any additional question (s) attempted will not be marked.*

SECTION A

Choose any **one** question from this section

Answers should be between 500 to 700 words in length.

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of lifting presidential age limit in Uganda.
(50marks)
2. To what extent can dialogue be a remedy to resolving political conflicts on the African continent?
(50mks)
3. How best can the escalating land disputes in Uganda be addressed?
(50mks)
4. Explain the role of local council leaders in their communities. (50mks)

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section

5. Study the information provided below and answer the questions that follow;
Placement of students in a certain country for S.6 leavers for public Universities is based on the following criteria for purposes of admission in the university.
 - i) Weight is computed for O' level grades based on distinctions, credits and passes.
 - ii) All subjects taken at advanced level of Education are grouped into three categories and weighted as follows;

Subject category	Weight
i) Essential	3
ii) Relevant	2
iii) Desirable	1

The A' level weight for a given programme is obtained by multiplying each subject grade point by the relevant weighting factor and adding for all the subject taken and passed.

- iii) A subject taken at subsidiary level carries one point if the result lies from D1 to C6.
- iv) Female students get an additional one point based on affirmative action.
- v) The combined weight of a candidate for a given programme is obtained by adding the O' level weight, to the additional point (affirmative action) and to the A' level weight obtained.

**DETAILED WEIGHTING SYSTEM FOR PROGRAM AT THE
UNIVERSITY.**

PROGRAMME	ESSENTIAL SUBJECTS	RELEVANT SUBJECTS	DESIRABLE SUBJECTS
Bachelor of business studies	One better done of Economics or Entrepreneurship	Two best done of: maths, Geography, Physics, Economics, Entrepreneurship, History, Art	General paper, Sub – maths or computer studies

Given five students below who applied for Bachelor of Business Studies;

Names	Gender	Combination	O' level weight	Results in order of combination
Akello S	F	Pent-GP, ICT	1.6	AAA –C5,P7
Katende A	M	HEnt Art-GP, Sub-Maths	1.4	ACA – D2,C6
Kinene M	M	MEcon G-GP, ICT	1.0	CCA – C6, C6
Wabwire Z	M	PEcon M-GP, ICT	1.5	AAE – C4, P8
Natukunda H	F	HEnt G-GP, Sub-Maths	1.3	OAA –D1, F9

- a) (i) Compute the combined weight for each student. (15mks)
- ii) Position them in order of performance basing on merit. (03mks)
- b) If the cut – off point was at 35.5, how many would be admitted on merit? (02mks)
- c) What challenges do students meet at the University? (08mks)
- d) Suggest ways of improving University Education in Uganda. (12mks)

6. Read the passage and answer the questions, using your own words as much as possible.

Illegal immigration occurs principally from *countries with lower socio –economic circumstances* to countries with higher socio –economic circumstances, where illegal immigrants perceive greater economic opportunities and quality of life. This has typically been viewed as driving people from developing countries to developed countries but as economic conditions

improve in a number of developing countries, illegal immigration to these more successful developing countries has also increased significantly.

When potential illegal immigrants believe the **probability** and benefits of successfully migrating to the destination country are greater than the costs, illegal immigration will then be an attractive option. The benefits taken into account not only include expected improvements in pay and living conditions but also include expectations in relation to potential future immigration amnesty, where illegal immigration is given a path to naturalization or citizenship and also the rights to citizenship of future children are a consideration.

The neoclassical economic model looks only at the probability of success in immigrating and finding employment, and the increase in real income an illegal immigrant can expect. This explanation would account for the economies of the two states, including how much of a “pull” the destination country has in terms of better –paying jobs and improvements in quality of life. It also describes a “push” that comes from negative conditions in the home country like lack of employment or economic mobility.

Neoclassical theory posits that factors such as geographic proximity, border enforcement probability and consequences of arrest, ease of illegal employment, and chances of future legalization govern the likelihood of “successful” illegal immigration. This model also assumes that illegal workers tend to add to, and compete with, the receiving nation’s pool of **unskilled labourers**.

Large scale economic evidence supports neoclassical theory, as may be seen in the long – term correlation of relative wages/unemployment and illegal immigration from Mexico to the US. However, immigration scholars such as Gordon Hanson and Douglas Massey have criticized the model for being oversimplified and not accounting for contradictory evidence, such as low net illegal immigration from Mexico to the US before the 1980s despite significant economic disparity. Numerous refinements have been suggested to account for other factors, as seen below.

In recent years, developing states are pursuing the benefits of globalization by joining decline to liberalize trade. But rapid opening of domestic markets may lead to displacement of large numbers of higher quality of life by illegal emigration.

Since the decline of middle –class **blue-collar jobs** in manufacturing and industry, younger native-born generations have acquired higher education. The majority of new blue –collar jobs qualifies as Massey’s “underclass” work, and suffer from unreliability, subservient roles, and critically, a lack of potential for advancement. Entry –level white –collar and service jobs offer advancement opportunities for native-born and legal immigrant workers.

The structural demand theory posits that willingness to work undesirable, jobs is what gives illegal immigrants their employment. Structural demand theory argues that cases like this show that there is no direct competition between unskilled illegal immigrants and native-born workers. This is the concept that illegal immigrants ‘take jobs that no one else wants’.

Massey argues that this has certain implications for policy, as it may refute claims that illegal immigrants are “lowering wages” or stealing jobs from native-born workers.

Other examples do show that increase in poverty, especially when associated with immediate crises, can increase the likelihood of illegal migration. The 1994 economic crisis in Mexico, subsequent to the start of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was associated with widespread poverty and a lower valuation for **the peso** relative to the dollar. It also marked the start of a massive swell in Mexico emigration, in which net illegal migration to the US increased every year from the mid-1990s until the mid 200s.

There are also examples where natural disasters and over population can **amplify** poverty-driven migration flows.

Population growth that exceeds the carrying capacity of an area or environment results in over population. Spikes in human population can cause problems such as pollution, water crisis, and poverty. World population has growth from 1.6 billion in 1900 to an estimated 7 billion today. In Mexico alone, population has grown from 13.6 million in 1900 to 107 million in 2007. Virginia Abernethy notes that immigration is a road that provides a “relief valve” to over population that stops a population from addressing the consequences of its over population and that exports this over population to another location or country.

Some illegal immigrants seek to live with loved ones, such as a spouse or other family members. Family reunification visas may be applied for by legal residents or naturalized citizens to bring their family members into a destination state legally, but these visas may be limited in number and subject to

yearly quotas. This may force their family members to enter illegally to reunify. From studying Mexico migration patterns, Douglas Massey finds that the likelihood of a Mexico national to emigrate illegally to the US increases dramatically if they have one or more family members already residing in the United States, legally or illegally.

Unauthorized immigration may be prompted by the desire to escape civil war or repression in the country of origin. Non –economic push factors include persecution (religious and otherwise), frequent abuse, bullying, oppression, and genocide, and risks to civilians during war. Political motives traditionally motives refugee flows –to escape dictatorship for instance.

The status of “unauthorized immigrant” may coincide with or be replaced by the status of “asylum seeker” for emigrants who have escaped a war or repression and have unlawfully crossed into another state. If they are recognized as “legitimate: asylum seekers by the destination state, they will then gain status. However there may be numerous potential asylum seekers in a destination state who are unwilling to apply or have been denied asylum status, and hence are categorized as “unauthorized immigrants” and may be subject to punishment or **deportation**. However, Article 31 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees prohibits the **contracting states** from imposing penalties on refugees for their illegal entry or presence, who come directly from a territory where their life or freedom are threatened. There are numerous cases of mass **emigration** from poor or war-stricken states.

These include examples from Africa, Colombia and El Salvador.

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegal_Immigration.

and

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_issues

Questions

- a) Suggest an appropriate title for the passage. (02mks)
- b) (i) Explain the phrase; “....countries with lower social-economic circumstances”.
(04mks)
- c) In not more than 1000 words, summarise the factors that, according to the passage encourage illegal immigration. (10mks)
- d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage, using your own words as much as possible;(2mks @ =20mks)
 - i) Illegal immigration
 - ii) probability
 - iii) unskilled labourers
 - iv) blue-collar jobs
 - v) the peso
 - vi) amplify
 - vii) yearly quotas
 - viii) deportation
 - ix) contracting states
 - x) emigration

SPGE =10
TOTAL =50

END