**WORK, LEISURE AND MONEY**

**WORK**

The term work refers to any productive activity done by an individual by use of mental or physical ability. The major aim of work is to get material possession in form of money, land, cars and meet other family necessities like buying food, paying school fees for children and paying water or electricity bills.

**WHY DO PEOPLE WORK?**

* Some people work in the present situation so as to fulfill God’s commandments as given to Adam and Eve in Genesis 1:28.
* People work today to copy God’s examples . That is to say, according to the creation stories, God worked through creation of heaven and earth and so as to work too.
* Some people work today in order to acquire basic needs of life . For example, food, shelter and clothes.
* In the present situation, many people are pushed to work hard so as to overcome unlawful acts in the society like stealing, murder, prostitution and many others
* Work is done today to enable someone get respect from the society. Since laziness is condemned even in the bible, this encourages people to work hard so as to be recognized in society.
* Some people work hard in order to extend charitable service to the needy. After working hard and accumulating wealth, some Christians offer assistance in terms of food, clothes, housing, school fees to fellow believers.
* In the present situation people go for work so as to become job creators other than job seekers.
* Some people go for work in order to overcome boredom which can result into anti-social behaviours in the society . For example, prostitution, gambling.
* Some Christians work so as to fulfill the Holy Scriptures. Jesus worked by preaching the word of God and healing many people. He even commanded his follower to preach the word of God all-over the world.
* Some people work so as to develop their natural talents which even earn them a lot of money. For example,, many people’s kind of work is playing football. For example, Ronaldo, singing like Chris Brown, acting plays/comedy.

**WHAT ARE SOME OF THE DANGERS/PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK TODAY?**

* Many employees are facing poor working conditions. For example, late payment of salaries/wages/ long working hours, lack of gumboots/gloves which are required.
* Workers face stiff competition and sometimes results into acts of witch craftism in order to win favours or promotions.

Tribalism/favoritism is common in many work places. Many employers prefer giving jobs especially at higher administrative levels either to close relatives, family friends, tribe mates without necessarily following paper requirements.

There is high demand for higher levels of education for one to obtain a good paying job today. At least one has to be with a degree to get a fairly paying job as a teacher.

* Corruption and embezzlement of funds is a common phenomenon in many government civil offices. Some ministers/heads of departments misuse government money allocated to their offices which is meant to benefit a number of people in the country.
* Workers face a number of taxes charges by the government on their income. For example, civil servants pay taxes in form of NSSF, PAYE, and local service tax. This is compulsorily charged / deducted from one’s little salary.
* Sexual harassments are common in work places. In this case, many female workers are seduced by the male bosses into sexual relations with the promise of salary increment or promotions. Accidentally some ladies end up being impregnated and some times suffer abandonment.
* The poor transport and communication networks existing in many rural areas of Uganda and some urban places has affected a lot workers in movement to and from work places and home plus managing time.
* In some places people work under insecure conditions in the first place they lack appointment letters and secondly they work under politically unstable areas.
* Natural calamities that have kept on occurring in some places have affected people’s schedules of work. For example, the floods that have frequently occurred in places like Bududa district, Bundibujjo, Kasese have affected many farmers.
* Language barrier
* Risks of accidents
* Poor government policy

**WHAT ARE THE FACTORS CONSIDERED FOR ONE WHEN CHOOSING A CAREER/JOB VOCATION?**

A career is defined as a job one undertakes in studying to become his future source of employment. It is defined as a profession which one would like to pursue for future employment. For example, teaching, being a doctor, lawyer.

A vocation is defined as an inner feeling calling one receives from God to serve people like being a priest, pastor or nuns

**Factors considered are the following;**

The needs of the society can determine one’s choice of a career. Some people study hard to be doctors because they have realized many people need treatment in their area and the doctors are few and at longer distances.

Some people undertake some career because they are in their personal interests. . For example, many people go in for journalism because they enjoy reading/writing/listening and presenting news to others but others go in for MDD because they enjoy watching and acting on the stage.

* People are called upon to choose careers which fall in their academic prescription. For example, a person who studied HED at advanced level going for medicine which an impossible dream.
* People should select careers to take in life basing on the factors of the required for training and the financial demands to complete the course For example,, it’s of no use to take up studying law which takes over four years but you can only afford paying for two years.
* The payments that are offered for some professions like accountancy, pilot, lawyers and doctors. Sometimes determine people’s choice of a career. Many people strive to read hard in order to enjoy such professions which earn them reasonable payments.
* The future prospects may be considered in choosing a career. It is recommended to go for a career where you expect good life like job promotions and long stay at the work place.
* One would consider the civil ability of the job in the field of the country. People are always reminded to choose careers or jobs that are readily available and well -paying in their country.
* The natural talent of somebody should be considered in choosing a career. It is better for one to study a course that corresponds with his or her inner talent. For example, those that are naturallyborn with the talent of Music dance and Dramma like Hon. Kato Lubwama are advised to do like him.
* People should choose careers in which they are aware of the objectives or aims of undertaking that course studying to be a petroleum refinery official when in your country there are no refineries which can help to boast your studies.
* One’s religious is an important factor to consider when choosing a given job. It makes no sense for a Moslem to apply for a job as a bar attendant or accountant because your faith does not relate with alcohol.
* The offender of somebody takes a big percentage in selecting a job. It is not in order for a woman to take up a job as a tax driver although new days some act as con-doctors.
* The prevailing political atmosphere in the country may determine one’s choice of a job. It is said that some people are influenced to take up the course of law studies at universities like Makerere because they want to become good judges having noted that in the country there are many corrupt judges.
* Choosing a career should depend on an individual’s health status. People who have deadly discovers disease like high blood pressure, sick cells, anemia, asthma should avoid taking up heavy duty jobs of lifting and also working under dusty environment.

The geographical location of the job should also be put into consideration. One should look at the distance from home to the working place, expenditure and risks involved and then balance it with the salary earned and family obligations.

The government policy also determines a lot for one’s choice of career. In countries like Uganda many students have opted for science combinations (courses) because the government is promising always to sponsor them at universities more than the arts courses.

**THE ATTITUDE OF THE YOUTHS TOWARDS WORK TODAY**

**How do the youths react towards work in the present situation?**

* There is increasing demand of the youths towards looking for white collar jobs basically the educated. They prefer sitting in offices instead of doing manual work which they look at as unclean and unfit for them.
* They have strong desires for high salaries in the jobs they do today. This is why many are failing to get employed. They prefer work in friendly environment with soft music, clean and good breakfast plus lunch and air conditioners.
* They prefer holding high positions in the offices. They dream of being bosses where they simply give commands and are respected.
* Having a good job is considered a measurable success among the youths. For example, being a doctor, lawyer or a pilot.
* Some youths are generally lazy. They therefore want to have a high standard of living but without doing any work.
* Most youths prefer jobs giving enough leisure time where they will have enough enjoyment after a given task. This is why many youths take up low paying jobs which give them more time for leisure than taking up highly paying jobs which are more strict.
* The attitude of the youths today is that they are more interested in jobs located in urban areas. This is because of the good services found in urban centres like good roads, cheap transport, better help and education facilities.
* Most youths in Uganda today work with the intention of obtaining luxuries for life like smart phones, cars, TVs, radios and many others
* Very few youths today think of working to get money for a living and the surplus if invested. Instead of investing the surplus, they use it for leisure like drinking alcohol, clubbing and many others
* Some youths prefer popular jobs which earn them prestige in society such as being a lawyer, accountant, journalist and pilot other than being farmers or carpenters.
* Some of them always want to get jobs which will make them rich in the shortest time possible . For example, many youths want to be bankers, accountants because they want to be near money.

**WHY SOME PEOPLE CHOOSE CAREERS WHICH PAY THEM LOW WAGES**

**Qn. “After completing university, John was offered two jobs, one paying 500,000/= and the other paying 300,000/=. He decided to take a second option of the job”. Why do you think John decided to take the second option?**

* John would have been interested in that job because it offered him spiritual development. That is to say, promotion of his religion than taking up the other job which would have been against his religion.
* Some people like John opt for low paying jobs than highly paying jobs because such jobs help to develop their talent. For example,, John would have been a gospel singer like Pastor Bugembe and found joy in the other job where he could play his music.
* John might have left the highly paying job because it had great strings attached to it like time management and any slight damage of property which can make the employee pay for it.
* Many people like John work with the intention of offering assistance. That is to say, they work as volunteers in no government organizations dealing with refugees. Therefore John would have been more interested in helping refugees than looking at the money issues.
* John could have taken up the job paying him 300,000/= and left that of 500,000/= because of the distance from his home to the work place which would have been more costly if he took up the first job.
* The security offered at the work place. In addition to the security on the way might also have tempted John to go in for the job paying 300,000/= and left that of 500,000/=
* Some people like John may work for low wages because their emphasis is on the future prospectus. For example, promotions, future training and big money.
* The intention of John taking up the low paying job would have been to get more social interactions. For example, people working as personal assistants to the cabinet ministers or drivers earn less money but feel so comfortable because they reach many places free of charge.
* Some people like John, take up less paying jobs may be because such jobs give them more free time to enjoy with their family members than taking up a highly paying job of 500,000/= which can keep you so busy and over 15 hours a day.
* John might have been more interested in fame and recognition and as such did not mind about picking an expensively paying job. For example, radio presenter, Television programme presenter might be paid little money but feel happy when on air broadcasting.
* John would have taken up that job after noticing that it was well paying than the other job where huge sums of money are promised in terms of salary but employees are always crying of late payment.
* John could have taken up the job with the interest of bringing about social development . That is to say, he might have been more interested in uplifting the welfare of the ordinary people like orphans than thinking of money mainly.

**EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES**

An employer is a person or a firm, an institution that generates job opportunities. In other words, he/she offers jobs to labourers yet an employee is a worker who is mobilized by the investor to contribute to the labour service in the production process of the business For example, a teacher in school.

**THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS/ INVESTORS**

Rights are entitlements that a business owner is free to demand from the employees.

* An employer has a right to hire and fire (dismiss) any employee who might not be working to his expectations. For example, in Sept 2014, President Yoweri Museveni dismissed a former prime minister of Uganda Amama Mbabazi who was not working to his expectations.
* An employer is entitled to fair sharing of profits arising out of his or her business. For example,,, Katuma the owner of Katumwa sports Centre in Kampala has a right to enjoy reasonable profits from the sale of various sports equipments like footballs, netballs, whistles and others in his company more than others.
* An employer has a right to expect total dedication/loyalty and co-operation from all the employees. For example, from leading private schools like Saint Mary’s S.S Kitende, the proprietor Lawrence Mulindwa expects loyalty from all his workers and any dodging teacher could lead to dismissal.
* Employers have a right to form and deform to associations that cater for their interests. For example,, the manufacturers association in Uganda promotes quality production and look for market for their products.

This is why in Uganda every year at Lugogo grounds there is a trade fare in the month of October.

* Employers expect fair amount o work from theemployees to be paid a fair monthly salary. For example, the employees of Kakira sugar works expect their employees to cut enough sugarcane on a daily basis which can sufficiently run the wheels for at least 324 hours.
* Employers have a right to expect fair and considerable taxation from the government. For example,, the owners of private schools like KWHS always demand the government to reduce on the taxes charged on their private schools.
* Employers have a right to expect protection from unjust pressure from the trade union. For example,, in Uganda, the doctors and teachers have frequently striked through their trade unions to demand for fair salaries but sometimes the government does not protect them.
* The employers have a right to relocate business in case research show that there would troubles in the original land/location For example, Civil war or landslide.
* An employers has a right to conduct business in any way without interference from the government but this business should be legal not like prostitution, or drug trafficking.

The employers have the right to protect the government from unfair competition. For example,, the government through the ministry of education, sports and technology has to supervise the activities of the schools to check on their main objectives.

* It’s the right the employer to increase or decrease on the wage or salary according to the terms and conditions of service. In many private firms, employers tend to cut off the salary of the labourers who absent themselves from the duty without notification of the authority.
* An employer has right to promote or demote any of his employees depending on hard work or laziness respectively. For example,, the company on ENHAS (Entebbe Cargo). When a worker puts in more effort, he is given promotion to the rank of cargo supervisor.
* The employer has a right to undertake structural changes and innovations on his production. For example,, Airtel Uganda has gone on changing the design of its airtime cards and it also offers bonus calls to the customers depending on the amount of airtime loaded.

**THE DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS**

* The employer has a duty to pay the salary of workers in time at the end of the agreed working period like a week, day or month.
* The employer has the duty to provide good terms and conditions of good service to the workers. This may involve proper feeding and health care.
* It is the duty of the employer to conduct the business effectively and efficiently. For example,, a person starting up a factory in an area should make sure that he/she does not temper with the environment like clearing swamps or cutting a forest.
* The employer has a duty to promote the welfare of the employees and their families so as to enjoy good standard of living. In many non-government organizations, they provide workers with transport, health care and accommodation. This gives workers a motivation in doing their work.
* In order to improve performance, the employers have a duty to offer the labourers in service training so as to cope up with changes in their fields like computer technology.
* Employers have an obligation to allow their employees to belong to a given trade union. For example,, civil servants are obliged to belong to the national social security funds where 5% of their salary is cut off by the employer and sent to NSSF.
* The employer has the duty of re-establishing friendly relationship with the employees for the well -being of the business. If this is done, results tend to be good and strikes of workers are minimized.
* It is the duty of the employer to alert the employees about the existing alternative jobs in his company. If not, the employer should feel free to allow the employee who wishes to leave the company for greener pasture elsewhere.
* A good employer has a duty o involve the employees at all levels in the management business so that they feel the farm belongs to them too. For example,, employee in Uganda clays buy shares from the company if they want.

**THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES**

* A worker has a right to expect a pension or terminal benefit when he is topped from work by the employer.
* An employee has a right to expect good working conditions. That is to say, workers in factories like steel rolling mills in Jinja have a right to demand for nose masks to protect them from dust.
* Workers have a fundamental right to form or belong to a given trade union which can advocate for their welfare. For example, teachers have UNATU (Uganda National Teachers’ Union) and doctors have Uganda Medical Association (UMA).
* An employee has a right to protection from unfair dismissal by employers. This means the employee has to demand for contract signed beginning work.
* A worker has a right to demand for fridge benefits in case they were outlined in his/her contact signed. For example,, the chief justice of Uganda has a right to demand for a decent house, body guards, special vehicles and medical care offered by the government.
* Workers have a right to be exempted from continuous work for at least 30 days a year in form of annual leave and most still be paid for by the company.
* A worker has a right to expect payment to the end of the working period like day, week, month depending on the agreement with the employer. For example, civil servants in Uganda usually expect their salary by 28th every month.
* A female employee has a right to demand for maternity leave for at least a month until she recovers after delivery.
* The workers have a right to expect fair treatment with impartiality and one should not be discriminated against basing on gender, religion and tribe as some employers do.
* In case the worker fails to reach peaceful settlement with the employer concerning salary increment or unfair dismissal, the employee has a right for justice in courts of law.
* The worker has a right to expect a fair share of profit acquired from the company through increasing his or her salary and other allowances.
* A worker has a right to have his/her dignity respected and be treated fairly in order to have better performance. In Uganda many Asian business owners deny workers their rights by abusing and beating them if possible.

**DUTIES**

The employees have a duty to work hard and produce the kid of output agreed upon in the contract. For example,, the sales agent of various communication networks like Airtel, Vodafone have a duty of finding buyers or customers for the company.

* The worker has a duty of showing total commitment and loyalty to the employer and the products they sell.

For example,, a marketer of MTN cannot be found promoting at the same time Airtel products.

* It is the duty of the employee to properly look after the assets of the employers that are put under his control. For example,, the driver of the school van has to make sure that it is in good conditions or else may lose the job.
* The employee has a duty to ensure that he or she stays in a good working relationship with his boss and fellow workers. This he can do by avoiding acts like drunkardness, adultery, theft.
* The employee is expected as much as possible to avoid from engaging in industrial actions (strikes) until all peaceful means have failed then he can be excused.
* The employee is expected as much as possible to respond to the commands/requests of the boss whenever called upon to help him improve the economic status of the country.
* A labourers has a duty of subtracting part of his/her salary. That is to say, 5% monthly and be added 10% of his employer to make 15% and then be kept in NSSF for his/her future use.
* The worker has a duty to upgrade his/her knowledge and skills so that he/she becomes more productive to the company and the society at large.
* It’s the duty of the employee to accept a new assignment that may be given to him or her by the employer.

This may involve becoming a heard of department director of studies in case of school.

**CAUSES OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES**

* Some employers develop tough policies which do not favour the freedom of workers. For example,, in some private schools a worker who comes after 8:00am is not paid transport allowance.
* Conflicts may arise due to delayed payment. In most situations, labourers may strike because their employers take long to pay them and make no communication to give them courage/patience.
* Low payments are yet another cause of conflicts between employers and employees. For example,, in many private schools teacher are put on hard work (big load) to cover then those in government schools but when it comes to payment, most of their salaries are not even half of the government paid teachers.
* Sometimes conflicts arise from male bosses trying to compel their female employees to have sexual relatives with them which is against their will.
* Favouritism at work places sometimes causes misunderstanding between employers and employees in some businesses like those managed by Indians, most of the top administrative and supervisionary roles

are managed by fellow Indians. This may cause the Ugandans on longer terms with Indians who discriminate them in leadership.

* The poor working conditions also cause conflicts between employers and employees. In many companies like sugar factories, grain milling factories, the workers are not provided with necessities like gloves, rain coats, nose masks and even in some hospitals doctors do not get enough gloves in treatment of the sick.
* Acts of dishonest and theft may causeconflicts between investors and labourers. In some cases employees misuse or sell the company property like car tyres, petrol and when the bosses get to know about it, the labourer is fired.
* Drunkardness has often caused conflicts between employers and workers. No employer would wish to have a worker who is constantly drunkard because this could affect his working pace and efficiency. This is why the police officer General Kayihura always warns the policemen to control drunkardness especially when they are on duty because it can lead to dismissal.
* Sometimes conflicts arise from the employers assigning too much work to the employees that they cannot accomplish in the due time. This is commonly found in construction companies like Roko where workers sometimes strike because of being given too much work to do in a day.
* Some employers are cruel/ arrogant towards the employees which results into quarrels. They keep on blaming the workers even on minor mistakes and deduct their salaries at their own will.
* Some employers have little care to the employees which also causes misunderstandings. For example,, it is said that however much Mehta family owners of SCOUL sugar factories make a lot of profits, the working conditions of employees are generally poor so this makes workers always complaining.
* Late coming on duty which is breaking part of the agreement with the employer is another major cause of conflicts between employers and workers. For example,, if you are a radio or TV presenter, you are always expected to reach the station some minutes before the programme to make preparations.
* There are problems which cause conflicts between entrepreneurs and labourers coming from trade unions. For example,, in Uganda some head teachers conflict with their teachers who decide to join UNATU in striking well as the head teacher would like the school to open.
* There are cases of conflicts that arise from carelessness and incompetence of the workers which may result into losses of the company. If a public relations officerin MTN fails to advertise well the company’s products to get more customers, the manager might demote or dismiss him hence causing more misunderstandings.
* Sometimes distances created between the boss and the workers causes conflicts. The workers might become suspicious of their boss because he/she takes long to talk to them however much he might be enjoying good life like driving posh car.

**HOW CAN CONFLICTS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES BE REDUCED?**

Grant employees their rights like maternity leave.

* Pay the employees’ salaries on time.
* Organize meetings with their workers to solve internal problems before strikes happen.
* Improve on the welfare of the workers like giving them some time to rest and good feeding.
* Always appreciate the good work done by their workers like giving them parties.
* Always advise their workers but not to be there for blaming.
* Should supervise their workers in order to produce quality work and avoid carelessness.
* Employees should make daily attendance at the work place in time.
* Employees should avoid drunkardness at work place because it might lead to loss of their jobs.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment may be defined as inability of a person willing to work at a prevailing wage/salary rate to obtain a job. In other words unemployment is a situation where one is willing to work at the prevailing wage or salary but jobs are scarce.

**TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

1. **Voluntary unemployment;**It’s a type of unemployment in which an individual is jobless but declines to pick an employment at the prevailing wage rate.
2. **Open unemployment;** It’s a common form of unemployment in urban areas in which individuals are unable to find work at the ongoing wage rate.
3. **Disguised unemployment;** It’s a form of unemployment in which individuals appear to be working yet they don’t contribute to a significant increase in out-put. One can even be laid off but doesn’t affect or lead to decline in output.
4. **Season unemployment;** It’s a form of unemployment resulting from a change in season or business cycle. For example, sellers of success cards or X-mass cards are employed seasonally.
5. **Residue unemployment;** It’s a type of unemployment resulting from physical and mental incapacitation hence inability of someone to do meaningful work at the on -going wage rate.
6. **Frictional unemployment/transitional;** It’s the type of unemployment where workers in a particular occupation or department are being laid off and are redundant yet in another area or in other departments jobs are available that they can do but were not aware of them.
7. **Casual unemployment;** It’s the type o unemployment resulting from the nature of employment. In other words it is unemployment caused by casual labourers. That is to say, work might be available for them in a limited period of time.
8. **Technological unemployment;** It**’**s the form of unemployment resulting from a fundamental change in the production technique. That is to say, some people loose their jobs because they are taken up by machines like computers, tractors and many others
9. **Structural unemployment;** It’s a kind of unemployment resulting from occupational and geographical labour as a result of the change in the structure of the economy or industry. For example, a change in demand of a product may lead to change in production causing unemployment to some people especially if demand is low.
10. **Classical unemployment;** It’s a result of a fall in aggregate demand for a key commodity causing part of the labour force to be laid off.

**CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

* Rural urban migration. Many people believe that there are more paying jobs in towns and they tend to come in big numbers to stay in town. For example,, after completing training as lawyers or teachers many people would rather hang around in town doing nothing instead of going back to villages; thus leading to unemployment.
* The high concentration of social amenities in urban centres has also resulted into open unemployment. Many young girls and boys move to Kampala right from villages hoping to enjoy the social amenities like Silk, Ambulance discotheques, beaches like Lido, Imperial resort and Spinner beach and others but they end up remaining unemployed.
* The increase in population has also increased pressure on land and caused food shortage. In the people run from rural areas to towns resulting into unemployment.
* Unemployment is widely caused by low education levels. The better education the person attains the higher chances of getting good jobs. However in some cases, courses taken at university which have limited jobs in the field have made some graduates unemployed. For example, being a pilot, lawyer and studying botany and zoology.
* Constant civil wars across the country have caused more unemployment levels. For example,, in the past ten years the people of Northern Uganda have been much employed due to existence of Kony wars similarly many people in Somalia and Sudan are unemployed because of living unsettled life due to the wars that have been going on there.
* The high belief in urbanareas. There is better standard of living has caused more unemployment ratio. This attitude has driven many people from areas like Karamoja to come to Kampala to look for better life however many have ended up becoming beggars or streets.
* Some people runfrom their villages to town where they cause more unemployment levels because they are running away from cultural initiation ceremonies. For example,, many girls from Sebei have moved to Kampala causing job insecurity because they didn’t want to be circumcised.

The rapid changes in technology have also resulted in wide spread of unemployment, For example,, with the introduction of ATM by banks, there was reduction of the man power required thus creating unemployment to laid off workers.

* Unemployment is high because the rate at which population grows is far higher than the rate of economic growth. For example,, in Uganda the private sector can employ just a few people to the government civil service because investment is also low.
* Unemployment is at times caused by changing patterns in the global trend of economics. For example,, after the 9th September 2011 attack on the world trade market in America, a world -wide recession was triggered in which many large companies collapsed in Europe, Austria and Asia. Uganda was also affected and this led to many people remain unemployed.
* Poor government policy has led to more unemployment instead of building more factories or industries and encouraging local entrepreneurs, the government is charging much tax to private owners of companies. This has forced some employers to lay off part of their labour force.

**CONSEQUENCES OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

* High crime rates
* Increased government expenditure because of always fighting crimes like putting up more security.
* It has led to high food shortage.
* Marriage instability/divorce
* Increased street children
* Widened the gap between the rich and poor.
* Increased sexual immorality.  Increased dependence ratio.
* It has led to brain drain
* Exploitation of workers has increased.
* Increased usage of slum areas. For example, in Kamwokya.
* There has been high cultural fusion leading to loss of their cultural behavior.
* Alcoholism has become a common habit for many people.
* Highway robbery is on high rate.
* Increased government expenditure by looking after the jobbers
* Suicide
* There are more forced marriages in society today.
* Single parenthood has also increased in the society due to high unemployment.
* Over production of children.

Decline in religious values

* Increased exposure to pornographic materials.
* Has led to low structural and infrastructural development in the country.

**SUGGESTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT**

* The government should ensure peace and stability in the country.
* Developmental programmes should be enhanced by the government and church basically in village areas like Kalangala in terms of housing, electricity.
* Diversification of the economy should be encouraged by the government encouraging people to get skills from other sections.
* Schools should be encouraged to teach entrepreneurship skills to students.
* Population should be controlled by the government by stopping people from producing a lot of children.
* Poverty alleviation programmes should be emphasized by the government and the church. They should provide loans to the people.
* Foreign investors should be encouraged to employ local population at least 75%.
* Land tenure systems should be modified whereby local investors should be provided land at low cost.
* Tax holidays should be granted to local investors.
* In-service training should be encouraged by employers. For example, acquiring new computer skills.
* The government should offer subsides to farmers like tractors at a low cost and seeds.
* The government should create jobs to the society especially to the educated ones who search for jobs.
* The government should encourage people to go back to villages and empower agriculturalists with seeds and other skills.

**HOW SHOULD CHRISTIANS DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT?**

* Christians should help the unemployed Christian brothers and sisters to search for jobs in other words they should look for jobs on behalf of others. For example, if a Christian is working as a doctor and hears that the employer needs to recruit more nurses, go ahead and inform your Christian brothers and sisters who might be trained in that but lacks a job.
* Church leaders are called upon to set up income generating activities to employ the unemployed. For example, life Christian church of Pastor Jackson Ssenyonga found in Bwaise has established Top Television and Top radio which help some Christians to get employed.
* Christians should also pray for the unemployed to get employment. This they usually do are the end or beginning of every year special prayers that are organized by church leaders like Bishop Cyprian Lwanga

of Lubaga Cathedral, David Kiganda of Christianity focus centre, Pastor. Robert Kayanja of miracle centre cathedral who organize their prayers in Namboole.

Christians who are working should console those who are unemployed and encourage them to be patient that any time they will be employed.

* Christian leaders in church should equip the unemployed with relevant skills to enable them employ themselves. This can be done through establishing Christian founded schools which emphasize practical skills like. Kisubi brothers’ technical was founded by the Catholic Church for that benefit.
* Christians should be ready to give financial assistance to fellow Christians to set up their own enterprises. In this case, the centenary rural development bank offers loans to a number of Christians who wish to establish self -help projects like poultry farming.
* The employed Christians in big offices to influence like head teachers, ministers should be ready to offer jobs to fellow Christians who search for them in their company and have a vilification.
* The Christian community should care for unemployed. This can be done through offering free meals, clothing and medical services For example, Pastor Wilson Bugembe’s Church and the Watoto Church occasionally give such assistance to the society.
* The church should appeal to the government to establish more jobs enterprises to the unemployment. They can do this by encouraging the government to lift the ban against employing civil servants. That is to say, to employ more people in the civil service.
* The church leaders should also request the government towards changing their policy in favour of the unemployed. For example, encouraging labour intensive techniques rather than capital intensive techniques which limits employment to labour.

**CAUSES OF FAMINE**

Famine is astate of the inability of a group of people or an individual to feed themselves adequately. Famine has been sited in many parts of Africa. For example, Somalia, Sudan. The main causes of famine are the following;

* Environmental degradation. That is to say, land may lose its fertility due t deforestation thus making agriculture difficult.
* Political instability. That is to say, various civil wars that have taken place in areas like Northern Uganda in the last 10 years in Somalia, Southern Sudan and the Rwandan genocide of 1994 consumed much man power and even crop growing was limited.
* Poor agricultural methods which can’t promote increased production. For example, subsistence farming.
* Poor government policies. That is to say, some times the government encourages cash crop growing at the expense of food crop growing.

Natural calamities like drought which has affected people of Kasese and Bududa where landslides occurred even weevils like Banana weevils and cassava mosaic have affected farming leading to famine.

The agro-chemical deadly inputs that are some seeds or chemicals used in agriculture have been of poor quality leading to untold suffering and famine.

* Many African countries suffer from famine because they have no clear policies on food sacristy. In countries like Uganda the government has not put in enough effort to build food stores which can provide food during the dough seasons.
* Poor timing of seasons has also increased famine in Africa. The African geographers who are expected to give clear information on the change of climate are unable to study the change of seasons so farmers sometimes end up planting in dry seasons.
* Poor shortage facilities which can’t enable farmers to keep along time food stuffs.
* The slow modernization and mechanization of the agricultural sector in Africa. People mainly grow on subsistence level meaning that people can’t have enough surpluses to sell to meet other demands.
* The deliberate refusal of some people to participate in agriculture has also led to famine as a dirty job and always prefers to go for white collar jobs.

**SOLUTIONS TO FAMINE**

* The government should start subsidizing on farmers’ produce.
* Agricultural mechanization should be encouraged by the government through importation of fertilizers and use of modern tools like tractors.
* The government of Africa should encourage food production alongside cash crop growing.
* Research should be made to fight against un programmed seasons or outbreak of natural calamities like landslides which affect people’s food production.
* The government of African should put up natural shortage facilities in each country to prepare for outbreak of famine in dry seasons.
* African farmers should be equipped with better practical skills so as to improve on their techniques in the agricultural products. The government of Uganda has done this through NARO found in Mukono and also Kawanda Research Centre.
* Diversification of the economy should be encouraged whereby the government should put in effort in industrial and agricultural sectors.
* The department and ministry of disaster preparedness should be founded by the government to always intervene in cases of emergency. For example, the outbreak of landslides.
* Foreign investors should be encouraged to some in the country and invest in agriculture especially plantational farming.

In the same way the government should also encourage local investors in the field of agriculture through giving free tax holidays.

The government should also come up with the policy which minimizes the exportation of agricultural produce in the so called developed countries and even reduce on the cost of importing other commodities which reduce people’s income base.

**POVERTY**

Poverty refers to a situation of being deprived of sufficient material goods to ensure descent human life.

**CAUSES OF POVERTY**

* Political instabilities characterized by wars and rebels activities. For example, in Northern Uganda leading to displacement of people from their home, to camps hindering production lowering the standards of living, paving way to high levels of poverty in the region.
* The structural adjustment programmes such as demobilization of soldiers, retrenchment of civil servants and many others. The situation is worsened by failure to pay terminal benefits paving way for high poverty levels.
* The escalating corruption manifested through tribalism, nepotism, bribery, embezzlement and many others has led to money or the country’s wealth to be in the hands of the few people at the expense of the country’s masses.
* The high levels of unemployment inthe world over and Uganda in particular, where it is tending to 90% has led to increased poverty due to failure to attain the basic needs of life and limiting investment levels.
* The low wages paid to civil servants when the standard of living is high leading to poor feeding, poor housing paving way to diseases, besides failure to save and invest.
* The problem of disease especially AIDS epidemics leading to loss of income earners and increasing expenditure on treatment, thus paving way for increasing levels of poverty in the community.
* The rigidity of traditional practices and customs that hinder peasants to adjust to modern methods of production, such as cattle ranching, mixed farming.
* The cultural and social demands such as the payment of dowry/bride price, uneconomic benefiting expenditures such as expenditure on wedding, funerals, parties and others lowering the level of investment paving way for high levels of poverty.
* Lack of innovativeness and inability to perceive advantages of investing today for a better tomorrow by many people. This is coupled with having limited aspiration and inability to defer today’s gratifications to the future.
* The practice of extended families with a big number of dependants, especially the young ones leading to increased expenditure in terms of health, education, clothing and feeding. Thus lowering investment levels, paving way for poverty.

Geographical catastrophes such as earth quakes, landslides, drought, Elininoh rains, winds, flooding and others leading to destruction of property and increasing expenditures for households, thus paving way for poverty.

* Laziness and apathy towards work, such that some people despise certain jobs and eventually do nothing for themselves, hence leading to increasing cases of poverty.
* Lack of educational qualifications that would lead one not to acquire employment to earn income that would lead to provision of the basic needs of life and investment.
* Gambling where some people gamble until they lose all their properties, such as cars, houses, money and others in activities like playing cards leading to poverty cases.
* Philosophy of life and religion, some people believe that they are cursed while others argue that wealth was not matter, since they don’t put in effort to become rich.

**SOLUTIONS**

* There is need to ensure social political stability, economic equity, social and gender inequalities addressed so as to fight poverty.
* There is need for equitable distribution of resources and a more equitable distribution of the proceed of growth among regions and the population.
* There is need to have system of governance that fosters accountability, transparency and more importantly to address corruption.
* Increased investment via better education, better health, better nutrition and economic growth most be human centred.
* There is need for stable and sustainable economic growth, without needs and aspirations cannot be met. It takes production, growth and open well-functioning markets to increase the goods and services o a growing population to meet demands for a life and above all address poverty.
* The church and government should encourage hard work through sensitizing the masses, preaching and effective legislating b government.
* People should be educated about regulating expenditure especially on cultural and social demands such as payment of dowry, funeral rites, wedding parties and many others
* The government and the church should try to create employment opportunities through establishing projects, besides loans should be extended to people and organizations to enable them create jobs and hence fight poverty.
* The government should seek market for agricultural produce, advise farmers on what to produce and how to produce thus enabling people to earn income and fight poverty.

The structural adjustment programmes should be evaluated before implementing them besides in case of retrenchment people should be paid a package to enable them start income generating activities thus fighting poverty.

* The government should pay civil servants living wage so that they can be able to provide for their families, besides savings for investment staging a fight against poverty.
* Family planning should be encouraged by government and society to control the family size thus reducing expenditure and increasing investment for the family.
* People should be sensitized to embrace a culture of saving and investment, besides investment in education should be taken as a priority, because it is an effective way of fighting poverty.

**CAUSES OF ECONOMIC IMBALANCES BETWEEN THE RICH AND POOR COUNTRIES**

* Poor countries lack technical skills to effectively harness natural resources such as minerals, forests, aquatic resources as fish and others to cause development while rich countries are endowed with advanced technology that has been utilized to effectively harness natural resources for development, besides exporting that technology to poor countries.
* Neo-colonialism is still a problem to poor countries in the way that most policies and programmes of poor countries, thus the poor countries are always exploited by colonial masters, thus making them to remain poor as they produce cheap raw materials and import expensive finished goods.
* Climatic problems such as drought, floods and excessive rains and others destroy agricultural produce, leading to poor yields in poor countries that mostly entirely depend on agriculture as the backbone of the economy.
* Most poor countries like Uganda have remained poor because of the escalating corruption levels which makes the countries resources to be in the hands of the few individuals at the expense of the masses. Besides due to corruption, loans and grants to poor countries are invested abroad by the corrupt officials, leading to under development.
* Most poor countries are poor because they lack capital to invest in exploitation of natural resources to cause development on centrally developed countries have all the capital they need to invest and cause development.
* Poor countries also lack heavy machinery and industries to provide employment to harness natural resources and champion development.
* Poor countries are also affected by political instabilities that lead to the breakdown of the industrial sector, increase government expenditure on security rather than industry or agriculture besides concentrating people in camps causing a breakdown in the production process. For example, in Northern Uganda and Somalia.

Poor countries were deprived of development y colonization and slave trade that took out the young, energetic and industrious citizens thus leading to stagnation in development.

Poor countries are also affected by poor communication and transport that hinders the produced goods to access market places. For example, much food products fail to reach market areas due to poor roads hence creating a disincentive to the farmers to produce more food, and earn more income.

* Most poor countries have remained backward because of wrong government policies. For example, in Uganda **“bonabagagawale programme”** targets providing money to local people rather than providing market for what people are producing, investing more in agriculture which is employing majority of Ugandans and sensitizing people on what to produce and how to produce to meet demands.
* Most poor countries oftenly depend on agriculture as opposed to the industrial sector, agricultural produce and others have very little in terms of export yet the poor countries import expensive finished goods, leading to low levels of development.
* The impact of foreign aid and IMF that leads to exploitation of poor countries due to high interest rate levied on loans. Besides undemocratic policies imposed on developing countries. For example, the retrenchment of civil servants.
* Poor countries lack effective demand for the locally produced commodities due to poverty. This presents a set-back to industrial development leading to under development.
* Some poor countries lack valuable raw materials for individual development and consequently development. For example, they lack minerals like oil, petroleum and uranium that are important for export and industrial development.
* High rate of illiteracy in poor countries is a cause of under development, as it leads to low levels of creativity, planning, savings and investment.

**WAYS WHAT POOR COUNTRIES COULD USE TO CHECK THE IMBALANCES**

* There should be political stability attended through democratization and the rule of law.
* The education system should be changed to suit the needs of the country. For example, more practical and science subjects should be encouraged as opposed to arts subjects.
* Mobilization of local resources and empowering women through legislation, sensitization and training would also add value to the development process.
* Irrigation agriculture should be encouraged to avoid relying on the natural weather and climate which sometimes leads to poor production, famine, shortages of agricultural raw materials and many others
* Government should fight corruption through legislation and zero tolerance to corruption through punishing convicted in the act forcing them to pay back besides a prison sentence.

There is need to diversify the economy to avoid over dependency on agriculture. Government should encourage industrial development by setting up industries and giving incentives to those intending to set up industries. More so, government should encourage other activities like fishing, tourism, forestry, education and others that collectively would foster development.

* There is need to develop an import substitution strategy to reduce over spending on imports, besides local industries should be promoted by providing them a tax free environment and taxing highly imported goods, so as to foster market for their final products.
* There is need to train local man power to avoid expatriates. This would further investment in the economy causing a critical mass and the trickle down effect, leading to development.
* There is need to pay a just wage to civil servants to avoid brain drain to developed countries at the expense of developing countries.
* There is need for a land reform that would enable the landless to access land, avoids absentee Landlords and others leading to increased production paving way to increased income and development.
* Governments of poor countries deserve to avoid foreign aid from developed countries especially aid with high interest rate as it maintains the poor countries in the low level of development.
* There is need to encourage regional balance and avoid cases of rural-urban migration so as to champion development. Government needs to make rural areas attractive by establishing infrastructures, such as roads health centres, good schools and institutions of learning in rural areas.
* Government needs to exploit natural resources efficiency and effectively to cause development and the proceeds of economic growth should beequally distributed in the country for meaningful development to be realized.
* There is need to exploit both internal and external markets by producing what is desired by both markets, thus there is need to carry out research by government and advise producing units accordingly.
* There is need to restrict trained man power to move out of the country by law, especially those trained on government sponsorship

**PROBLEMS OF POOR COUNTRIES**

* Poor countries have a problem of high depending ratio due to cultural practices, high fertility rate and illiteracy leading to high consumption hence reducing the rate of savings and investment.
* Poor countries are affected by corruption and brining sectarianism and discrimination in accessing government resource, resulting into some regions to remain underdeveloped at the expense of others.
* Abject poverty, where the per capita income is very low, thus cannot facilitate savings and reasonable investment to cause development.

The high rate of unemployment due to more or less stagnanteconomy resulting into a state of hopelessness, no savings and investment.

Population explosion when economic growth and development is stagnant creates a culture of consumption rather than investment, leading to stagnation in development.

* Poor technology with inadequate economic natural resources as minerals to cause industrial development o speed up development.
* Ignorance and illiteracy among the population creating low levels of innovativeness, planning, besides being stuck in cultural practices and taboos that limit saving and investment.
* Hunger, malnutrition and diseases such as AIDs and malaria resulting into increased expenditure on medicine, resulting into low savings and investment.
* Poor infrastructure such as hospitals and roads, leading to poor medical services, low life expectancy and above all goods produced in rural areas fail to reach market points thus leading to underdevelopment.
* Persistent and wide spread strife and armed rebellions, leading to destruction of investments, brain drain, hunger, malnutrition and diseases, thus curtailing the rate of development. For example, in Somalia, Ethiopia, Northern Uganda.
* Poor farming methods, farming in most countries takes place on small scale peasantry basis, depending on natural conditions hence limiting production leading to shortages of food, malnutrition and diseases.
* Lack of enabling government policies to champion development by encouraging savings, increased production and investment among others.
* In most poor countries there is a culture of low savings due to high consumption related to cultural practices such as wedding parties, last funeral rites and other celebrations, cutting down the rate of investment.
* Most developing countries in Africa over depend on agriculture, which fetches less on the world market as opposed to what is imported leading to little or no savings.
* Some countries have inadequate economic resources as minerals to champion industrial development and cause development.

**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

These are standards or morals or behaviours or competence expected from a person who qualified in a particular kind of career like teaching, medical doctor and lawyers.

A profession is a paid occupation which one receives after an advanced level of training.

1. **Discuss the duties and obligations of professionals.**
2. **Examine the relevance of professional ethics to professionals in Uganda**

**DUTIES AND OBLIGATION OF PROFESSIONALS**

Professionals are people who qualify with advanced training with a particular kind of skills and jobs they have the following duties and obligations to fulfill in life;

* Professionals should have standards of competence which they attain after being passed out from a recognized institution like Makerere or Kyambogo University.
* Professionals have a duty to engage in in-service training. This would enable him or her to perform better in delivering following the current issues.
* It is the duty of the professionals to involve themselves in research wok and investigations. This enables them to keep informed of the current affairs and they can do this by use of the internet, reading news papers and listening to various radio programmes.
* It is the duty of the professionals always to be honest and maintain integrity and self respect at work. This will also enable them have respect from their servants.
* Professionals like teachers are obliged to respect their fellow professionals while at duty. This they deal with. For example,, a doctor is supposed to keep the secrets of the patient.
* The professionals should ensure that by their own conduct, they demand communal respect. That is to say, they should be respected by the society and the clients they deal with.
* Professionals should be confident of themselves while at work. They should command enough authority from the people they lead. For example, as a teacher you shouldn’t fear to attack some big headed students in your class because of their size or big voice.
* The professionals should have a sense of patience especially in terms of demanding for their salary or wages. For example,, a doctor should first save life of the patient box demanding his payments.
* It is the duty and obligation of the professionals to treat fairly others. For example, he shouldn’t criticize fellow workers in public or before clients or abuse one another publically.
* A profession should try to control his temper. In other words he/she should accept to change character if changes call for it. This is commonly expected of a person who gets a promotion at a work place.
* Professionals have an obligation of creatinga sense of loyalty to each other in order to ensure mutual/health understanding with others.
* It is an obligation and a duty of professionals to make use of other professionals especially in the same field because they might have better knowledge. For example, a CRE teacher should feel free to seek for assistance from an economics teacher to help him teach the topic of unemployment.

**RELEVANCE OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS TO PROFESSIONALS IN UGANDA TODAY**

* Observing professional ethics has assisted many workers to execute their duties satisfactorily. That is to say, many teachers have been able to teach their students and passed well because they make reliable research like in various libraries experienced personnel the internet

The ethical codes of conduct have alsoenabled employee to produce good results at work. This may come as a result of managing time and avoiding sexual relations with customers.

The profession code of conduct has also been helpful to people in a way that they get high respect from the community where one lives.

* Professional ethics have helped many people in Uganda to control their emotions while at work. For example, many doctors and teachers admire their clients (female) but due to respect of their professional ethics try to avoid sexual relations with them.
* Professional ethics have been relevant in a way that many employers don’t offer jobs basing on tribes, clan or sex lines but base on the ability of the applicant.
* Ugandans need professional ethics because they help to improve on the image of our work.
* Professional ethics are necessary in Uganda since they equip individuals with power or moral judgment over issues such as strikes which may cause destruction and hinder development. In other words professionals don’t engage in strikes because it is illegal.
* Professional ethics in Uganda have helped people to know how to relate with one another while at work places .e. quarrels are limited in business which are run by professionals.
* Professional ethics have helped people to keep up with the expected public standards. For example, to be trustworthy and loyal at work.

**THE PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF TEACHERS**

This is one of the professions in the whole world which has the highest number of employees. The teaching profession has some set rules and regulations 9codes of conduct) which must be followed by those working under it and these are;

* It is the duty of the teacher to have the necessary knowledge of what he/she is teaching.
* Teachers should have the skills required to communicate knowledge properly to the learners.
* They should create a learning situation that can help the learners understand what they deliver to them.
* Teachers should be up to date that is making the necessary research about the new trend of events that take place or researching about new things on the syllabus, questioning, answering and making techniques.
* A teacher has a duty to impart moral and spiritual values to the students.
* The teacher should enforce/encourage his students to make research always for further reading and production of good grades.
* The relationship between a teacher and his students should be parental.
* A teacher should avoid using corporal punishments to discipline students because it may stop a student from attending his or her lessons but other channels like guidance and counseling should be utilized.

A teacher should encourage students to discover his/her academic potential weakness such that they move on with him or her smoothly.

A teacher should be impartial. That is to say, should demonstrate any level of favouritism while dealing with his students.

* A teacher should be a role model. That is to say, living an exemplary to both the students and community at large.

**IN WHICH WAYS ARE SOME TEACHERS MOVING AWAY FROM THEIR PROFESSIONAL CODE OF ETHICS IN UGANDA AND WHY**

Like any other professional person, a teacher is supposed to observe a certain code of conduct which bind him/her whether he/she goes in the world.

However, it is very surprising to find that some teachers are deviating from these principles in the following ways;

* Some teachers no longer carry out guidance and counseling to their students which is required of them. The reason given is that they have inadequate time as many are part time teachers.
* These days as reported by mass media many male teachers are found having sexual relations with their female students which may end up into unwanted pregnancy. The reason could be that they are paid little wages which may not enable them have housewives who need a lot of care financially compared to students.
* Many times teachers are involved in instigating and leading strikes in schools which is unprofessional. The reasons for such cases could be barked of co-ordination and respect to the school administration and also failure to approach the employers.
* Some school teachers are disloyal to their superiors which is also a sign of lack of discipline on the side of teachers. The cause of this is largely financial problem agreed for administration posts.
* Many teachers are no longer maintain a sign of confidentiality that is very often some students are found making fun of teachers because they expose to them their social and financial problems.
* Some teachers poison their students by giving them under dose or outdated content. Sometimes they give false information to students. The reason could be drunkardness, inexperience, delayed payments or quarrels with other people.
* Some teachers deliberately desert their students at the time of great need while the teacher should show great kindness and friendship. For example, during or towards UNEB exams.This may be caused by delayed payments to the teachers or if he/she is a par time teacher.
* There are some teachers who aren’t acting exemplary for the students for they smoke, drink alcohol and walk to disco with them which causes low respect. The cause may be lack of self- respect.

The professional relationships between some teachers and their students are poor ignoring to attend to the students’ problem even when the teacher is around. The cause of this may be extending the family problems to school.

* The teachers are minding less today to assist students morally and spiritually. This could be so because these teachers themselves are also undisciplined spiritually.
* At times teachers lack proper methods of imparting knowledge to the students. The cause of this may be teacher’s shyness or failure to go to refresher courses.
* In some schools, teachers don’t create good teaching and learning environment and instead create aggressive life for students which make them hate him/her sometimes this may be the natural character of the person.
* Some teachers don’t keep up to date information as required by their ethics. That is they don’t read issues concerning social events 9research) for the well- being of their students. The reason may be lack of machines or access to the internet, radio, Television or is too busy.
* Many times, teachers lose their professionals by engaging in cheating of exams. Some end up being caught and imprisoned bosses that he/she teaches so well.
* Some teachers also loosethe spirit of professionalism through forging marks for students. It may be caused before a male teacher coning a female girl or a teacher had no line for actual marking.

**THE GENERAL PROBLEMS FACED BY TEACHERS WHILE TRYING TO LIVE UP TO THEIR ETHICS**

* Teachers face many problems which at times don’t enable them to maintain their ethical standards. These problems rotate around political, social and economic issues.
* The attitude of the society towards the teachers. For example, when students pass well you are praised by the society but when they fail, you are blamed or incompetent.
* The low levels of payment some teachers are paid less compared to the work done and the standards on cost of living in the country this leads to part timing in order to make ends meet.
* There are high levels of immorality among the students today, that is many have been exposed to pornography while at home and sometimes at school it becomes so hard for the teachers to mold those students to the expected levels.
* The increased population of learners today due to Universal primary Education {UPE} and Universal secondary Education {USE} has made it hard for some teachers to remain too ethical. That is handling individual students problem is not easy.
* The transfer of teachers from one school to another has caused a lot of disorganization between them and administrators because they may find new systems where they go.

The poor infrastructures in schools have hindered teachers’ performance and observation of their ethics. Teachers develop a sense of I don’t care and only teachers for formality.

The contrast mismanagement of schools has also made teaching become unprofessional. It is common to hear schools striking students being supported by teachers because they all have similar demands for the administration.

* Delayed payment of teachers’ salaries is a big problem they face at their work places. These have caused many to start dodging lessons and even get in sexual relations with students that they want to compensate themselves.
* Lack of job security is one of other problems teachers face. They may not commit themselves fully to the service of the school because there is no security of their job tomorrow.
* Lust for sexual play has forced many male teachers to ignore their professional ethics andgo in with female students.

**MEDICAL ETHICS**

This is one of the most delicate professions in the world because it is concerned with human life

preservation.

**ETHICS OF MEDICAL DOCTORS (CODES OF CONDUCT)**

After studying as doctors and qualifying in theprofession they take an agreement known as hypocritical oath in which they vow to preserve life in all ways possible. The following are some of codes of conduct which doctors follow in their profession;

* A doctor should never help an individual however desperate an individual may be to procure –abortion.
* At all costs a doctor is supposed to preserve life to the patients or clients who come to him or her.
* A doctor should never use medicine to kill or finish one’s life intentionally For example, using expired drugs or over dose.
* A doctor should never carry out Euthanasia (mercy/silent killing) because of prolonged payment.
* Doctors should always be trustworthy dependable or reliable. He/she should have honesty and humanity all the time.
* A doctor should never request for holidays where work of treating the sick is in great need.
* A doctor should use the safest medical instrument to treat the sick.
* A doctor should be in position to accept defeat or ignorance of the complication instead of gambling around with one’s life. That is to say, should immediately refer to an expert in that area.
* They should maintain good relations and relations between themselves and the history of the patients. They deal with in other words they should preserve the clients’ secrets.

A doctor should feel free to tell the patients what she/he is suffering from so as the sick looks for a quick and better medical care.

A doctor should observe the law of justice (equality). That is to say, giving fair treatment to all sexes, colours and tribes.

A doctor should never be involved in sexual emotional actions especially with their patients.

* A doctor should carry out proper administration of the medicine that is not over dose.

**THE CONTROVERSIES OF MEDICAL DOCTORS**

This means the ways how doctors have violated their medical ethics as noted below;

* It is a common behavior of doctors today helping young girls mostly and sometimes mostly women to remove unwanted pregnancies.
* Displaying secrets. It has been a common behavior of today doctors going in public exposing the sickness status of some of their patients.
* Many doctors today are caught carrying out euthanasia to the patients who seek assistance from them claiming that they no longer hope for life in future.
* These days doctors have gone ahead to challenge God the creator by manufacturing human like creatures.
* Doctors engage in sexual relations with their patients many times today especially with women who may fail to pay the hospital bills and look attractive to him.
* Some doctors violate their ethics of preserving life all the time by refusing to care for the patients who may approach them with very little money or nothing. For example, this led to the death of a woman in Mityana hospital in 2010.
* In some hospitals and to some doctors in particular they exercise gender discrimination in giving appointments and treating the sickly.
* Some doctors don’t want to accept defeat and instead pretending to be treating the sickness whom they are not surely of treating the sick which leads to death of some patients.
* There are doctors who have led to death of many sick people because they have failed to administer proper medication.

**EUTHANASIA (Mercy, Silent, Gentle Killing)**

This term means a practice mostly carried out by doctors whereby they help the patient living with a long life sickness. For example, cancer, AIDS to end his/her life in peace instead of continuing suffering too much. The action may be done by the doctors with the request of the patient him/herself or a request from the person caring after the patient.

**WHY EUTHANASIA IS CARRIED OUT**

The increased level of suffering which a patient may get/may force him/her to request for termination of his/her life by the doctor.

Financial constraints may cause a patient’s care taker to go for euthanasia for such diseases like T.B, AIDs, asthma, lung cancer which need a lot of finances for one to be treated.

The need to save time may cause care taker to request the doctors to carry out euthanasia such that they save time to do other business after noticing that the sick may not recover.

* The interest of the patient may also determine carrying out Euthanasia. For example, in some countries like USA they have what is called a living will whereby they would demand a doctor not to put them on life support system in case they are terminally ill.
* The distance the patient and care takers move to reach the health centre in addition to the terminal illness may annoy the sick or the care takers and hence one of them is requested for euthanasia to save time.
* The absence of proper care can also lead to euthanasia or medication in case ne has failed to build proper treatment or medication is too expensive to maintain proper life. Then the sick may end up into requesting for a gentle death.
* Mercy killing sometimes occurs to soldiers at war in a situation where one of the soldiers has been hindered and can’t move on fast with others in order to avoid revealing secrets from the opponents the commander may kill him completely.
* In a situation where one of the thieves may be captured by police the colleagues may decide to kill him instead of giving out information to the authority concerning the escapes.

**CHRISTIAN TEACHING ABOUT EUTHANASIA**

* It is a sin before God because it involves killing which man isn’t supposed to do.
* A person who planned to carry out the act should simply pray to God if he/she s undergoing serious faith. God may save him/her instead of terminating life.
* Christianity opposes the idea basing on the teaching in Gen 1:28 that produce multiply and fill the earth whereas the act is denying that responsibility.
* Still Christians oppose the act of grounds that medical doctors are supposed to preserve as per their oath they take before at the time of confirmation.
* Christians dislike the act of mercy killing basing their argument on the book of Psalms which encourage believers that in whatever suffering they undergo should remain repentant and prayerful but not to kill themselves.
* A Christian is supposed to follow the examples Jesus Christ endured a lot of suffering but never terminated him like until it reached his last hour. (Mark 15:3ff)

Doctors are called upon by Christians to apply wisdom when dealing with patients which wisdom is given through seeking God. (James 3:12)

Christians should advise doctors to avoid being money minded which can cause them accept carrying out mercy killing looking for money.

* 1. Christian should preserve and respect the image of God in which they were formed but deciding to dieundermining God’s image.
* It teaches against mercy killing emphasizing the use f preserving human rights including right to life.

**LEGAL ETHICS (LAWYERS)**

This is concerning with the principles that governs judges or lawyers at work. They include the following;

* A judge should never be corrupt. That is to say, not accepting bribes even if promised promotions because a bribe may make him/her a biased judge.
* He should take his judgment basing on available evidence and what the law requires.
* He should have command reasonable authority to judge without being intimidated or influenced by anybody aside.
* A judge should have reasonable qualifications in the law studies.
* A judge should use the best and safest ways of bringing cases without using any forgery.
* He/she should be impartial. That is to say, judging cases not basing on sex, rank, wealth, appearance and many others
* He should admit false documents/admit false witnesses as they way of winning the case.
* The lawyer shouldn’t intimidate the clients.
* He should preserve secrets of the customers especially when investigations are still going on.
* Judges should look at one another as complements in other words co-workers but not competitors or enemies.
* A judge should be expected to follow the correct legal procedures. That is to say, not convicting a person until proved guilty.
* A judge should avoid acting emotionally because this may make him take a biased judgment.
* A judge shouldn’t handle cases under the influence of intoxic drugs. That is to say, cocaine, marijuana, kuber and many others

**HOW JUDGES/LAWYERS VIOLATE THEIR ETHICS**

* Some lawyers pull out of the cases because they develop emotional feeling towards the accused. They don’t want to convict her for that matter even when the case is against her.

Many judges these days are corrupt whereby the accused or clients give them some money to favour them in the courts of law proceedings.

The judges who are known to intimidate people who are in courts of law forcing them to accept a defeat even when they would be innocent.

There are some judges who set up firms or businesses using other people’s papers. In other words they are not fully qualified in that situation.

* Some judges distance themselves from the public claiming they are so special.
* To some judges they take a decision before collecting reasonable evidence required to give final judgment.  Many judges today expose the secrets of accused even before the actual time needed comes.
* Instead of consulting one another for a well- being of their businesses, they tend to compete among themselves even small issues.
* There are some lawyers who don’t bother and decide to come to the court of law while drunkard.
* Some other lawyers or judges do not follow the legal procedures of first examining the case before taking final decisions.

**THE CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS ETHICS**

The codes of conduct for Christians especially for the church leaders are based on the bible teaching about the morality of Christians therefore a Christina ethics constitute the following;

* They should obey God’s commandments at all times in order to remain holy.
* Christians should not be greedy for material wealth because even the bible says such wealth vanishes any time as according to James’ teaching.
* They should worship one true God; love him with all their hearts.
* A Christian should avoid being involved in acts of corruption and bribery as they are un Godly behaviours.
* A Christian should never be discriminative in like but instead treat all the people equally as clearly.
* The Christians should avoid bearing false witness or gossiping falsely.
* A Christian should never help other people takes cases to courts of law instead he should be forgiving.
* A Christian should not commit set abuse which disgrace God’s image. For example, adultery, fornication, prostitution and many others
* A Christian should use his conscience based on the guidance of the Holy Spirit to make or take proper decisions or choices.
* A Christian is obliged t live a prayerful life for other people’s image and ideas.
* A Christian should acre for the needy like the widows, orphans just as Jesus cared for them.
* A Christian should fight laziness and be hard working like God as the bible condemns laziness.
  1. **WAGE**

A wage is a payment made for labour as a factor o production fo energy/mental abilities and services rendered in the production process.

**Factors Influencing Wage Payment**

* Cost of living
* Education levels. For example, consultant doctors get higher wages.
* Working period
* Experience
* Benefits like housing allowances, transport allowances
* Talent
* Ability. That is to say, financial position of an employer.
* Unemployment levelsin the country. If the unemployment levels in the country are high it is hard to get high wages.
* Legislation. That is to say, the minimum wage policy in the country.
* Location of duty
* The type of job
* Efficiency
* Influence of trade unions
* Mobility

**JUST WAGE**

* 1. just wage is the level of payment made to a worker that can enable him or her to maintain his or her familyin a fair and adequate manner.

**Bible Teaching About Wages**

* The book of Levi 19:13, teaches that wages of workers must be paid on the same day.
* The gospel of Luke 10:7 says wages of workers must be fair to enable him meet his family obligations.
* The book of Colossians 4:1 teaches that employers should be just to employees.
* Mathew 20 teaches workers should make contracts with employers.
* Exploitation of workers is condemned in Exodus 1.
* Prophet Jeremiah 22:13, teaches about doom awaiting a master who builds his house by injustice and dishonesty.
* The book of Duet 24:14-15, cheating the poor and needy servants was condemned by Moses.
* The book of Amos 4 discourages social injustice involving the rich grabbing poor people’s property.
* Duet 15:13-14, teaches Moses discouraging slave owners to send them away empty handed.
* 1 Corinthians 9, Paul teaches that a worker has a right to food and drink after fulfilling his duty.

**INFLATION AND HOW IT HAS INFLUENCED THE ETHICS OF WORKERS**

Inflation is the persistent increase in the general price levels of goods and services in the country. Due to increased inflation, the workers have been influenced in the following ways; **Positively**  Part timing

* Promotion of talent
* Undertaking professional developments. For example, writing books to earn extra money.
* Further studies in order to improve on their salary levels.
* Security loans
* Cary out cash pools (saving schemes)
* Hire purchase. That is to say, buy items on credit.
* Establishing projects like piggery farms.
* Reduction of expenditure

**Negatively**

* Corruption in offices especially in police.
* Exploitation of workers like giving them much work but little pay.
* Indecency has increased including sexual immorality like prostitution.
* Prohibition on some imports.
* Abortion
* Recklessness. For example, over packing passengers and fast/high driving.
* Drunkardness
* Ghost employees
* Increase in counterfeits. For example, fake money
* High use of second class items like clothes
* Cheating like the law enforcement officers such as KCCA  Negligence of family obligations like paying school fees.
* Negligence of God
* Failure of the government to offer essentials to all people . For example, electricity, water, medication and others

**How should a Christian behave when faced with hard economy?**

* A Christian should preserve like Christ (Luke 2:7)
* Being prayerful copying the example of job whose wealth was taken but he remained faithful and prayerful.
* Hard work, Proverbs 10:4 says being lazy will make you poor but hard work will make you rich.

Sticking to God. Mathew 6:24 says “you cannot serve God and money”.  Remaining hopeful even when faced with challenges like suffering (Rom …)  Christians should join trade unions.

* Take loans to improve his or her well- being of crying of poverty.
* Engaging in part time jobs. That is to say, Acts 18:3
* Development of talent
* Making donations to the needy like Elijah helped the widow of Zareth (1 Kings 17:8)

**WHY SHOULD A CHRISTIAN WORK IN AN IMMORAL SOCIETY?**

* A Christian should work in an immoral society because he has to act as an example so as to change them from their sinfulness.
* Christ came for the sinners and immoral societies.
* The society is entirely immoral; this calls for Christians to work there to show them the right path.
* Work is an instruction from God as given to Adam and Eve.
* Christians should work for survival. That is to say, to earn a living even if the society is immoral.
* It is through work that fellowship among Christians is attained.
* Good relationship is initiated through work even though it might be an immoral society.
* Work is a blessing from God which man has to carry out even among the immoral people.
* Christians should work in the immoral societies so as to fight against immoralities like corruption/prostitution and drug abuse.
* Christians should work in an immoral society in order to change the society from bad to good.

**Under what conditions should a Christian avoid from working in an immoral society?**

* If the wok may affect his faith. For example, working in a bar.
* In case the work reduces the personality of humanity and totality. That is to say, torturing to death.
* Any work which is dangerous to one’s health and to the neighbours. For example, working in a cigarette industry which can cause cancer leading to death.
* A Christian should avoid working in an immoral society where there is gambling because the bible says “man shall eat from his sweat”.
* A kind of job which promotes corruption and bribery should also be avoided. Forexample, forced labour and under payment.
* Contradicting with Christian code of conduct. For example, witchcraft.
* Work that blocks a Christian from offering prayers to God. For example, being a security guard.
  1. Christian should avoid working in a society where work is violent and aggressive in nature and character. That is to say, no compromise to employees even when they complain.

An immoral society where people continue sinning with no sign of repentance. For example, drug abuse, use of vulgar language

**TRADE UNIONS**

These are democratic, freely created organizations bringing together workers from a given profession to bargain effectively for higher pay and improved terms and conditions of services from their employers . For example, teachers’ Union, doctors’ union and many others

**ACCOUNT FOR THE FORMATION OF TRADE UNIONS**

* To advocate for higher pay.
* To advocate for improved conditions of services for workers. For example, protecting them, providing gloves and gumboots.
* To protect members from unfair dismissal from their jobs.
* They act as spokesmen, speaking on behalf of employers.
* To educate the members of a given field like teachers on their rights and duties.
* They help to promote employers good relations between even the employees.
* Help to give advice to the government on issues like economic planning, man power policy.
* Persuade the government to pass minimum wage legislation.
* Organize regular workshops or seminars to help members to be equipped with new ideas for greater efficiency.
* They help to look for jobs for members who may have been laid off.

**WHAT TOOLS ARE USED BY TRADE UNIONS TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES?**

* Collective bargaining, here workers bargain with their employers to increase their salary until an equilibrium is achieved.
* Mediation, under this the employer and the employee may discuss the issues under the guidance of some mediators who may be lawyers.
* Arbitration may be used, in this case the employee a send the employer to an industrial court such that judgment is pronounced to the master.
* Sit down strike is applied by workers as they reach the duty station; they just sit around conversing with no work done.
* Slow down tool is used by workers to reduce the speed of doing activities and production lowers.

Product boycott. This is where the employers persuade the community not to use products of the community.

Media wars, in this case workers take their case to the general public. That is to say, radio, TV and newspapers for other people to give views.

* Picketing, it involves some employees who are disgruntled getting a gang of strong people some and stop colleagues who have continued with work during periods of working.
* Striking and sabotage (malicious) damage to company property like building and machines.

**ACCOUNT FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF STRIKES**

* Some employers are adamant. That is to say, they fail to appear and talk to their workers when called for a problem.
* Inadequate security at work places may make workers to strike. For example, workers may demand for safety of their cars after realizing that some people are losing things like side mirrors or laptops left in their cars.
* The failure of some employers to implement policies or terms and conditions agreed upon with the employer may make some employees to strike. For example,, an employer failing to pay transport or housing allowance which was agreed upon with the employees.
* Poor administrative policies may cause a strike. For example,, an employer being too harsh or reducing the workers’ salary or wage for any minor mistake made.
* Uncommunicated retrenchment/retaining of workers may lead to a strike. In some companies the employers lay off employees without any warning which an cause the employees to organize a strike.
* Poor feeding habit do also cause strikes in some organizations. Some workers like teachers may be fade up of being fed on only Posho and beans and therefore decide to strike by not taking lunch until there is a change in the meal.
* Sometimes strikes occur because of the employer’s failure to provide the required equipments or gadgets needed for smooth carrying out of work. For example, gloves, gumboots and many others
* The rising costs of living not comparable with the salary earned can cause workers to demonstrate aiming at salary increment.

**WHAT ARE THE WEAKNESSES OF STRIKES IN SOLVING THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES?**

* Some leaders of strikes may have personal ambitions and after achieving them, they do not help others. For example,, some strike to get political fame and later are appointed as leaders while the rest remain unhelped.
* Strikes have resulted into arrests and imprisonment of suspects some of whom are even innocent.

Strikes have caused divisions among workers especially if some strike and refuse to join in For example,, the tax drivers tend to have such misunderstandings and end up striking in groups.

They have led to destruction of property of organizations. For example, cars, window glasses, computers and many others

* Some strikes have ended up into some people losing their jobs because if they are pinpointed as the ring leaders, the employer dismisses them.
* Some strikes scare investors who would bring in money into the country hence the country loses foreign exchange.
* Strikes cause suffering as some people lose their lives while others remain lame for life which wasn’t the main intention of the strikes.
* Many strikes end up into hatred not only between the workers and employers but also among the employees themselves because some may refuse to join others in the demonstrations.
* Strikes may make the government in power loose popularity and hence may be overthrown.
* Strikes may lead to scarcity of commodities in the area/ country. For example,, there might be scarcity and increment of sugar price because of strikes of workers in factories like Lugazi and Kakira sugar works which generally supply sugar in Uganda.
* The government expenditure tends to go high when strikes occur. This is common or possible if the strike was carried out by people who produced essential commodities like sugar, soap, and water and electricity and many others
* Many strikes have also resulted into domestic violence and divorce. Some people after loosing their jobs, put their anger towards the family member wives, mistreat them. This may cause divorce.

**AS A CHRISTIAN, HOW FAR SHOULD YOU SUPPORT A STRIKE?**

To a larger extent, Christians should not support strikes basing on the following reasons;

* Christianity calls for patience like Job had. Therefore a Christian worker faced with a challenge at work place like low payment should remain patient but keep demanding for an increment.
* Christians should not support strike because they lead to death of some people yet the bible in the book of Deut commands Christians to preserve human life.
* Strikes sometimes lead to suffering likeone may break part of the body or remain with injuries (wounds) yet Christianity encourages forgiveness and reconciliation of worrying parties.
* A Christian should not support a strike because sometimes strikes lead to arrest of innocent people of God.
* As a Christian I would not support a strike because it leads to destruction of property which is against God’s command in Gen 1:28 which commanded man to produce multiply and subdue the earth.

As a Christian I would not support a strike because Christianity teaches us to live exemplary life like Jesus faced a lot of challenges but never striked.

As a Christian I would not support a strike because religion does not support violence.

* As a Christian I would not support a strike if it based on one’s personal ambitions like targeting to get a political office.
* As a Christian I would not support a strike because it’s against the Christian teaching in the gospel of Mathew 26:52. Here Jesus commanded people to put back the sword to avoid doing with a sword.
* As a Christian I would not support a strike because it involves a lot of immorality sometimes. For example, theft, rape, defilement and many others

**However, to a smaller extent as a Christian I would support a strike due to the following reasons;**

* In case I am fighting for my human rights like freedom of worship and denial in politics.
* I would also join a strike in case the entrepreneur has become adamant to my request For example, salary increment.
* I would support a strike if it is about demand for better health services to the workers or to the general public.
* As a Christian I would also support a strike incase o delayed payment to any salary coupled with no clear communication from the employer.
* Incase there is poor security, which may cause loss of personal property like phones, cars, then I would also support a strike so that the employer tightens security.
* Poor feeding may also make me as a Christian join a strike.
* As a Christian, I would join a strike incase the government in power becomes dictatorial and fails to cater for essential needs of the people like good roads, hospitals, water and many others
* As a Christian, I would also join a strike incase of failure of the employer to offer contract yet he dismisses workers abruptly with no clear warnings.

**HOW FAR HAS MODERN TECHNOLOGY AFFECTED PEOPLE’S WORKING HABIT**

Technology is the advanced scientific use of machines to do work.

To a larger extent, technology has affected working habits in the following ways;

* Efficiency/ speed . For example, computers  Standardized products with clear labels.
* Reduced burden of loading off -loading of cargo.  Easy spread of information.
* Improved level of production
* Expansion of market base

Joy at work . For example, presenters at radio or TVs

* Quality output
* Production of good medicine
* Research simplified

**To a smaller extent technology has negatively affected the people’s working habit;**

* Fraud. That is to say, some people robe company money using fake ATM.
* Individualism has increased. For example, sitting on a computer alone. For example, boredom.
* High cost of repair when they breakdown. For example, lifts.
* It introduces/ increases crimes in the society. For example, theft
* Production of inferior goods/ second class items sold by the first class items
* It has increased the gap between the rich and the poor a lot when their technical machines get spoilt.
* Privacy has been eroded by advanced technology. That is to say, people are able to tap private talks of others by use of machines like CCTV cameras.

**WHAT CAN CHRISTIANS LEARN FROM JESUS’ TEACHING ABOUT WORK?**

* Assistance. That is to say, he assisted his parent Joseph in carpentry work.
* Christians can learn all work is dignified by God and should not be under rated.
* Christians learn to be in partnership with others at work. For example, Jesus chose 12 disciples.
* Segregation and discrimination at work should be avoided. For example, Jesus freely associated with the Jews and Gentiles.
* Those in big leadership should render service to others as Jesus washed the disciples’ feet.
* Christians are called upon to use their special gifts to assist the needy like Jesus healed the sick. For example, the blind, lame and deaf.
* Christians are called upon to be strong even when they face opposition and bitterness like Christ faced the teachers of the Jewish law.
* Christians can learn to endure suffering, crying and temptation like Christ did when he accepted to die for no cause or sin committed.
* For God’s kingdom should be given first priority to material rewards like Christ said in Mathew 6:24 “one cannot serve two masters at ago:.
* Our work as Christians should put God first in our mind. That is to say, prays always before work just like Jesus always prayed while performing miracles.

Christians can learn to use their talent for their benefit and for the benefit of others as Jesus emphasized in Mathew 24:13.

* Christians learn from Jesus’ work to be humble and not to be boastful as the sons of Zebedee wanted to be

(Mark 10:25)

**WORK IS A ‘CURSE’ AND ‘PUNISHMENT’. DISCUSS FROM THE CHRISTIAN POINT OF VIEW.**

To a larger extent work is a blessing in the following ways;

* Work is a creative activity of God as noted in Gen 1 and 2 which a Christian should support.
* God commanded to co-create which man has to do as a sign of blessing.
* Through work man gets what to eat and sustain themselves.
* God made man in his own image and instructed him to subdue the earth (Gen 1:28)
* Work is God’s gift where man finds satisfaction (Eccl 3:13)
* Through work man fights poverty and other evils caused by laziness condemned in Prov 6:11, 26:13.
* Through work man creates friendship with others and learn to live in harmony with them.
* Man is regarded a sensible being though work (Prov 10:5)
* Man is distinguished from the rest of the creations because of work.
* Jesus himself worked from childhood to the point of his death thus work is a blessing to Christians.  Paul advised Christians to work in order to earn a living honestly (1 Thess 4:1ff)  Paul also earned a living by working as a tent maker.
* Jesus himself encouraged people to work and use their talents (Mat 24:13ff)

**However, to a smaller extent work is a curse and punishment because of the following evils associated with it;**

* God punished Adam and Eve for eating the forbidden fruit (Gen 3)
* God punished the builders of the tower of Babel (Gen 11)
* Murder
* Corruption and embezzlement of funds
* Cheating
* Exploitation of workers and many others

**PRIVATIZATION**

This refers to the transfer of public assets from direct government control or ownership to the hands of private entrepreneurs. In other words opening up capitalism

**Advantages of Privatization**

There is more efficiency obtained from private ownership of business tan government ownership. For example,, when Uganda commercial bank was owned by the government, it used to make losses but now under Stanbic bank it makes profits.

Privatization improves the quality of services rendered by private owners. For example, the transport system in Uganda is well organized than it would be under government control.

* It creates more jobs. That is to say, some collapsed enterprises which the government sold to private owners have now employed more labourers than before. For example, Kakira sugar works which has employees more than 12,000 workers from 550 labourers.
* Government expenditure is reduced like in buying new busses to facilitate transport For example,, in Uganda pioneer easy bus company has reduced tax burdens in central Kampala area.
* It encourages development since very many investors channel their money in profit making businesses. For example, schools, transport, hospitals.
* It encourages competition which is good for the economy. For example,, the tele-communication networks in Uganda like Warid, MTN, and UTL offer varying subsides to the customers which are beneficial.
* Privatization has widened the tax base of the country. That is to say, the government collects a lot of taxes from private businesses owners of transport companies, tele- communications companies, schools, hospitals and many others
* Privatization enables government to be in good terms with donor agencies like World Bank, IMF. This is because they borrow less.
* It helps to minimize corruption and mismanagement of public funds. For example,, all key administrative posts in Lugazi sugar factory are occupied by Asians who manage the company and have minimized corruption.
* Privatization helps to improve resource utilization and get rid of excess capacity in electricity board has led to constitution of several small power plants and upgrade the capacity of existing power facilities like at Jinja and Mutundwe. **Disadvantages**
* It makes it impossible for the local people to benefit well from their resources. In Uganda most of the private outstanding owners of business are foreigners. For example, the owner of Nile Breweries, coca cola companies, British tobacco.
* Many local people may end up into suffering of great poverty. This is because much of the financial control of business is in the hands of foreigners who tend to give first priorities to their comrades.
* Privatization of government enterprises like distribution of electricity has resulted in profit repatriation. That is to say, much of the profits earned by these foreigners is invested in their countries.

Privatization has made citizens of Uganda look like second class citizens to Asians. The foreigners tend to acquire tax holidays that may be like for 5 years but for the local investors are always discouraged because the government sometimes charges them high taxes to set up their businesses.

Privatization exposes the workers to the greed of the investors who often exploit them. That is to say, giving little money compared to the work they do with the bid to increase their profit margin. This has resulted into constant strikes in companies like Kakira sugar works and the downfall tri circle and AGOA in Bugolobi was due to the constant complaints of Ugandan homes.

* There is great income disqualify in this system as these with money to invest grow richer while peasants continue suffering like Wavamuno, Mehta group of companies and Madhvan group of companies and Mukwano group of companies which do very well for their families and majority of Ugandans are crying of poverty because they squeeze high products.
* Sometimes privatization results into unmindful exploitation of public assets or resources because of the desire to make profits. For example,, many people have misused the swampy road set up factories like Natal, Nakawuka road most maize milling factories are in swampy areas.
* Privatization is often done without fairness and transparency. For example,, Salim Sale wanted to try fraudulently buy Uganda commercial bank but not openly advertised in paper.
* It may become so difficult for the government to determine or control the unemployment levels. This is because some investors have decided to use capital intensive methods which replace manual labour. For example, the introduction of ATM and computers in banks cut off many people’s jobs.
* The government finds it hard to carry out proper economic planning on the means of production. That is to say, it is not easy to project how many jobs will be created in a given period of years.
* Privatization encourages the formation of private monopolies which makes some competitors be pulled out of business.
* Essential commodities or services may not be catered for by private business owners in areas where they are not profitable although the government needs to have such services. For example, many people set up schools or hospitals in town areas where most parents are average income earners than villagers.

**CHALLENGES FACED BY PRIVATIZATION**

* Competition among the staff of the private enterprises is high and difficult to fight against.

Some Ugandans have present privatization of essential sectors of government like sell of Uganda Electricity Board [UEB] is like selling family silver. This is because those who buy such enterprises like the charges of using those resources.

There are problems to deal with proper valuation of public assets that are due for disposal. For example, the actual value of Uganda Electricity board [UEB] assets was hard to establish.

* Some of the public assets are in such a desperate state that it becomes hard to find potential investors. For example, the Uganda railway operation which requires a lot of money for improvement.
* The stock exchange system in countries like Uganda is hard to adopt. This is because our Uganda money value is always determined by the price of the dollar.
* Many indigenous people cannot benefit from private companies because they are too poor to raise such capital.
* There is small internal market and this undermines efforts towards privatization. For example,, much of the fish processed in Uganda is sold to outside countries at high price like in USA. This makes people fear to own private companies in Uganda.
* Privatization has not really succeeded in Uganda because some public assets too central to be given hands.

For example, electricity supply water supply.

**DISCUSS THE VIEW OF KARL MARX ABOUT WORK**

He was a great philosopher born from German. His father was Henrick Marx. The following are his views about work which he put in his book called “The common man’s manifesto published in 1948”

* He said that there is too much competition at work between men which sometimes results into harassment of one another.
* He said that as a man works had, he creates a class of rich and poor.
* He said in his book that it is only through struggle at work that a man can get what to eat.
* He stated that at work there are two categories of people. That is to say, capitalists and wage labourers (employees)
* He noted that the capitalists gave over work to the employees however end up giving them low wages.
* Karl Marx stated that when the capitalists became so rich, the labourers tend to become so poor because they are over worked in the production process.
* Marx noted that at work man himself is an economic item and when he maximized his talent he can accumulate a lot of wealth.
* He stressed that absolute exploitation of labourers causes great misery, suffering and exploitation and life becomes meaningless.

Marx argued that since everyman works and he is an economic resource all wealth made in society should be distributed to man evenly (support socialism).

* He stated that the capitalist system at work creates a lot of enmity between human beings as they struggle to get necessities of life.
* Marx held a view that at work the capitalist bosses regard employees as inferior and tend to distance away from them.

**TO WHAT EXTENT ARE KARL MARX’S VIEWS ABOUT WORK RELEVANT TO MODERN CHRISTIANS?**

Although Karl Marx was not a strong Christian, his views about work are largely important to Christians in the following ways;

* Karl Marx stressed that there should be equal distribution of wealth through sharing. This is in line with Jesus’ teaching concerning caring for the disadvantaged ones For example, the sick.
* Marx stressed that there should not be suppression and exploitation of the poor and the needy. This also supports the Christian teaching noted in the book of 1 Sam 12.
* Marx put it that one who does not work should not survive and would not be able to meet his needs. This is some way in the bible St. Paul teaches as noted in 2 Thess 3:10.
* Christians should observe the views of Marx concerning paying wages to labourers on time as found in the book of Lev 9:13.
* Karl Marx views was relevant to Christians in a way that he discourages employers from mistreating their workers as it would result into a revolution which Christians also do not like.
* Karl Marx taught about and exposed the injustices of capitalists like giving too much labour to the workers which even Christianity teaches against.
* The teaching of Karl Marx helps Christians understand that in order to generate a lot of wealth, they need to work hard.
* Mathew 25:14-30, the parable of the talent teaches Christians to work hard in order to get material wealth.
* Marx blamed and hated the Christians in London who did not help the suffering labourers. In the same way, St. Paul in the letter of 1 Cor 16 dislikes Christians who do not help the needy.
* Karl Marx condemned employers and landlords for being only interested in profit and not caring about the welfare of workers. This was also in line with Christian teaching which condemns employers who do not care for the welfare of workers.
* He also accused employers for monopolizing profits and urged entrepreneurs to share the outcomes with employees because they are also shareholders.

The books of Galatians and Corinthians observe that every worker should be paid his/her salary in time compared to the work load offered. This is also in line with Karl Marx’s teaching.

* Christianity teaches about the spirit of love, loving our neighbours as we love ourselves which is in line with Karl Marx’s teaching concerning employees and to love one another at work.
* Karl Marx supports a strike to be organized by employees against employers who exploit them. However Christianity is against this decision.
* Christianity disapproves Karl Marx’s idea of supporting man to live enmity with others just because of material wealth which they fight for. That is to say, he supports the view of survival for the fittest.
* Karl Marx looked like he did not respect human rights. That is to say, the right to life. But Christianity believes that God is the only controller of life.
* Christianity teaches that some people are rich while othersare poor partly due to difference in development of talent. However Karl Marx’s view that many people are poor because of being over exploited by the rich.
* Karl Marx’s view towards work was worldly and not spiritual. So he was very wrong to look at Christianity from the worldly point of view.
* Karl Marx did not integrate and give respect to the works of Jesus. Being an intellectual he might have looked at him from negative angle hence getting misunderstandings with Christians because he undermined Christ’s power.
* He criticized the teaching of Christianity and called it the opium of the poor. He referred to Jesus as the only social worker who did not want any development hence annoying many Christians.
* Karl Marx viewed Christian teaching as promoters of exploitative systems. It taught doctrines like those who had much were to gain and those who had little would loose even the little they had.
* It was no nonsense to Karl Marx that God was in control over whatever was happening. He questioned that what was God doing for the oppressed?
* Christianity disagrees with Karl Marx’s teaching because Christianity encourages suffering on God’s behalf by saying happy are the poor, theirs is the kingdom of God which Marx does not support.

**RETRENCHMENT**

This refers to laying off some workers in order to minimize costs and maximize the work load of those left behind in order to serve money and have greater efficiency. **Benefits of Retrenchment**

* It enables the government to be with a management work force that she is able to pay reasonable well.
* It helps to fight disguised unemployment and over staffing at the place of work.

Retrenchment weeds out the elderly from jobs giving chances to the youth. In Uganda the ministry of education, science and technology always wants government head teachers to submit names of all those teachers with 59 years and above for retrenchment.

* This exercise helps to expose the so called ghost workers so that they may be deleted from payroll. In Uganda, ghost workers are common in the army and teaching staff.
* Retrenchment helps to expose those persons without satisfactory qualifications who could have joined the service through abnormal ways.
* Sometimes those who are retrenched by the government receive capital in appreciation which can help them start of personal jobs.
* A lot of money is saved by the government which can be re-invested to create job opportunities and also meet their economic demands in the country like water, electricity, building roads.
* Retrenchment is aimed at increasing efficiency and limit frequent budget deficient. For example,, after retrenchment in the civil aviation authority, the parastatals are now making some reasonable profits.
* Retrenchment helps the government sometimes to acquire and use the money donated to her effectively. Sometimes IMF and world bank requires the government to lay off some workers in some departments so as to be given some donations.
* Retrenchment develops/inculcated a spirit of hard work and discipline among the workers who remain serving the government. **Weaknesses**
* Some people give it a negative attitude claiming it is dictated by international donors like IMF and World Bank.
* Some people say retrenchment targets to get rid of those they have grudges with.
* It causes frustration to the worker who is laid off and that could have been the only source.
* It encourages corruption and misuse of public office because it creates job insecurity among workers.
* It creates tension between the workers and their immediate supervisors.
* The work is deprived of survival and his entire life is likely to end up into misery.
* It affects and disrupts the education of the worker’s children who may even drop out of school due to financial hardships.
* Some workers look at it as a sign of selfishness on the part of the employer who appears interested in savings and capital and not the workers which James 2:14 discouraged.
* It increases unemployment levels and undermines all efforts by the government to solve the unemployment levels in the country.
* It is unGodly because it appears to indicate that when work is available, it should be done by a few people whereas Paul taught in 2 Thessalonians 3:10 that everybody must work.

It is dangerous in that it leads to large scale crimes in the long run. For example,, most of the robbers gunned down in Kampala by the police are former soldiers who were retrenched.

**WORK IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

**CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK IN THE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY (ATS)**

* Work was highly valued In African traditional society because there wasn’t any other wayof earning a living other than through work therefore it was a means of livelihood.
* Everybody was a worker and people were expected to contribute towards work according to age, sex, ability and rank. This is why old people who seemed not to work had worked earlier during their youthful days.
* Work was related to basic needs of life and everybody had a duty to work in order to obtain food, clothing, shelter and security for his people.
* In African traditional society, work was taught from childhood right from the family where boys learn from their fathers, uncles and grandfathers and girls from their mothers. Aunties and their grandmothers.
* Work was divided according to age, sex and ability. For example, children had to fetch water from the well, collected firewood and digging, women had to cook, dig and care for the family, men had to hunt, look for clothing and protect the family.
* Work was communal where everybody had to participate in different activities such as planting, weeding, harvesting, building and individualism was highly discouraged.
* Laziness and idleness was discouraged, this is why parents and relatives had to teach the children basic skills of life such as cooking, fetch water, fishing, weaving and thatching houses. For example, Julius Nyerere is quoted for having discouraged laziness when he said “Treat your visitor as a visitor for two days and on the third day, give him a hoe”.
* Work was considered as a social activity which was communal and done for the good of the community. This helps to build the community’s loyalty and solidarity. For example, through planting, harvesting and building.
* There was limited competition in work because work roles were clearly defined and each person knew which task e or she was responsible for. For example, hunting and fishing for boys and men while cooking, caring for the children, weaving, and digging was mainly done by girls and women.
* Work was compulsory and there was no dodging. This explains why work was highly organized In African traditional society.
* There was sharing of the fruits of labour which made people work with ease. For example, after harvesting, one would give ripe bananas, porridge, roasted meat, local beer and failure to reward was highly punishable. This was because there was no payment doe work.
* One worked for relatives and in-laws as a kingship obligation but not for personal profits.

Everybody had to work to accumulate wealth and improve on ones standard of living and that of his//her family.

Women had heavier work as they were responsible for most of the agricultural work as well as household tasks like fetching firewood and water, producing children, weaving and many others

There was sudden change in people’s patterns of work as it is today because work was handed down from father to son.

* Everybody was a worker. That is to say, father, mother and children all had different kinds of work to do. For example, the father went hunting, mother looked after the home and the children collected water and firewood.
* Work was divided according to age, sex, or status. That is to say, every person depending on his age or sex knew the work to do.
* Work was taught from infancy and adulthood. The girls taught by female relatives like the sisters, mother and grandmothers and the boys were taught by male relatives like fathers, brothers and uncles and grandfathers.
* Work was communal done in many cases. There was element of individualism at work. People in Africa traditional society had much pride, respect and satisfaction to the work they did.
* Work was seen as a vocation from God. All activities of the day stated with rituals or prayers to God asking for his blessings.
* Work In African traditional society was focused towards community development. For that matter, people worked with in their homeland like in construction of roads and improving the water sources.
* Work was also focused towards meeting the basic needs of life like food, clothes, shelter and medical care.
* In African traditional society, women were generally given by their husbands’ heavy loads of work to do. In other words, they were called beasts of burden. They cared for the home and carried out agriculture but at the end men benefited more from the sales.
* There was no solarized employment In African traditional society. One would be workingfor basic needs as well as for community needs.
* In African traditional society, there was no competition for work. This was because work was divided basing on age, sex and status.
* There was no formal education as the youth acquired knowledge and skills through interacting with elders during the time of working. For example,, a boy could learn skills of carpentry after sometime of staying with the father at the carpentry workshop.
* Work determined the status of the individual in the society. For example,, to become a village leader or a military commander, one should have worked so hard to prove his ability.

**IMPORTANCE OF WORK IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

Work was a social activity where people met and exchanged different ideas concerning the society such as social, economic and political ideas.

Through work, the individuals contributed to the welfare of their neighbours and kings men since this was a customary duty.

Through work, the individuals pride and satisfaction was attained in the products made such as arrows, bows, pots and many others

* Through work, the individuals’ basic needs and those of his immediate family were satisfied such as food, clothing and shelter.
* Work gave women a sense of responsibility and dignity was reflected in the upbringing and growth of her children plus other family members.
* It was a way of getting respect and dignity in society because lazy people were not respected and they were thought to be beggars or thieves therefore a person had to work in order to solve his problems.
* Work helped people to improve their talents and skills such as hunting, bark- cloth making, digging and many others
* It enhanced cooperation and unity among members of the society which later led to development of a particular society.
* Through work, they were able to build a good relationship with their Gods (ancestral spirits) and man. They could appease the ancestors through offering them sacrifices like animals and crop products.
* Through work, the individuals’ interest of accumulated wealth or material possessions was achieved and one was able to make self-improvement.

# REASONS WHY WORK IN THE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY WAS TAUGHT FROM CHILDHOOD

* Work was the only means of livelihood and there was no other way of earning a living without work.
* Work was theonly way to get basic needs of life such as shelter, clothing. This is why they taught the young ones where and how to get the basic needs.
* Work In African traditional society was compulsory for everybody including children because they had tasks to perform such as collecting firewood, fetching water, grazing animals, sweeping compounds and many others
* Laziness ad idleness was discouraged in the society. This is why parents taught the young people how to work in order to have a better future.
* Work was communal which helped work to become lighter such as cultivation, harvesting and building. This helped children to learn from various people and also know that work was part of life.

Though work, children would be able to develop their skills and talents. Thishelped them to get rewards for their hard work.

It gave them a positive outlook or attitude towards work because they considered it to be a normal human activity where everybody was a worker and not to consider it as a curse.

Work was taught from childhood in order to avoid punishment and isolation. A person who loved work was considered to be a faithful and true member of the society.

* Work was divided according to age, sex and ability and therefore children had to do their work like collecting firewood, sweeping the compound and many others all these activities helped them to grow strong and become important members in society.
* Work helped people to get leadership because to attain leadership In African traditional society, one had to be rich. This is whyparents taught their children how to work in order to avoid poverty which led to disrespect in society.

**COMPARISONS BETWEEN WORK TODAY AND THAT OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY [A.T.S]**

* In both, work is meant to meet the basic needs like food, shelter and clothing.
* In both, development of skills and talents is encouraged.
* They both encourage everyone to work and discourage laziness and idleness.
* It is a means of improving ones standards of living in both.
* Both consider work to be a means of livelihood wherepeople are encouraged to perform a given task without complaint.
* They both consider interdependence at work and look at work as a means of improving people’s standards of living.
* In both, reward is given to one who performs a duty. For example, In Africantraditional society, rewards like ripe bananas and local beer were given and in the present situation those who work are given salaries and wages.
* In both, there is specialization in work where one is to perform a particular type of work.
* Both stress the selfish motives like corruption, bribery should be avoided.
* Both consider work as an obligation or a must and everyone’s responsibility.

**IN WHICH WAYS DO THE FEATURES OF WORK IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY CONTRAST WITH THE MODERN CONCEPTS TOWARDS WORK**

* In African traditional society, work was done within one’s locality (place of birth) while today many people migrate to different places especially towns looking for better employment opportunities.
* In African traditional society, manual work was highly valued like carrying out agriculture and farming but today its highly despised as people book for white collar jobs especially the educated.
* In African traditional society, division of labour (specialization) depending on sex, age and status existed at work while in today’s work, specialization depends on one’s field of study like teaching, doctor and lawyer and many others
* In African traditional society competition for similar jobs between the elders and children or men and women did not exist but today, such competitions do exist.
* In African traditional society, corruption and bribery at work were not heard of because people worked for the well- being of the community but today there is a lot of corruption in the field of work.
* In African traditional society,rituals or prayers were part and partial of one’s activity to carry out before doing any work but today many people start doing their work before praying to God.
* In African traditional society, there were no unemployment issues as everybody right from childhood had his or her work to do but today, unemployment is too much because men, women, children and elders compete for similar work done.
* In African traditional society employment was not based on paper qualifications like it is today.
* In African traditional society, except in a few cases indicated towards women, exploitation of workers was limited unlike today where there is too much exploitation of workers by the employers.
* In African traditional society, work was not salaried like the case is today where people work for salaries or wages.
* In African traditional society, mainly people worked for basic needs and for the well-being of the community but today people work even for luxuries like Televisions, radios, phones, cars and many others  In African traditional society, work was mainly manual but today a lot of work is computerized.
* In African traditional society children had to take on the career of their parent whereas the children today take on the career of their own choice and interest.
* In African traditional society work was communal whereas today work is individualized.
* Work had a religious meaning while today very few people involve God in their work.
* In African traditional society, work was manual while today it is mechanized. For example, the use of computers, tractors and many others
* Today people work in rural areas and urban areas while work In African traditional society was rural based.
* Today, there is very high competition which results into murder while In African traditional society; there was limited competition hence peace and work.
* In African traditional society, work was aimed at developing the society or community while today; it is aimed at developing an individual. For Christians, work is intended to develop r promote the kingdom of God.
* Everybody enjoyed work In African traditional society while today people take work t be a curse.
* Laziness and idleness was discouraged In African traditional society but today, it is tolerated and there are many loiterers, gamblers and parasites.

There is salary employment where one expects money yet In African traditional society a reward would be given.

* In the past, work was highly rewarded but today, there is exploitation, over working and underpayment.
* Work in African traditional society was divided according to age, sex and ability. Today, women do the same work and it is based on professional training.
* There was ready employment while unemployment is rampant.

**WORK IN THE BIBLE OLD TESTAMENT TEACHINGS**

* The bible teaches that God is a worker. That is to say, created heaven and earth in 6 days Gen 1 and 2.
* The bible in the old testament also teaches about co-creation at work (Gen 2:18)
* The bible in the old testament also encourages partnership at work (Gen 2:3)
* In the old testament the bible encourages employers to pay their workers in time and be treated fairly (Ex 21:1-10 and Deut 15:12-18)
* Encourages proclaiming he word of God as a form of work like Moses and Joshua did.
* The bible teaches that ma should work to earn a living (Ecc 3)
* God appreciates those who work to honour his name by building worshiping places as Solomon did (1 Kings

6)

**New Testament Teaching**

* Jess was a worker as a carpenter and preaches so man should work.
* Our work should involve evangelism as Jesus did.
* According to John 13:1-20, service is a form of work like Jesus washed his disciples’ feet.
* The New Testament encourages interaction with others at work like Jesus interacted with the tax collectors.
* Teaches about team work. For example, Jesus choose 12 disciples to assist him (Mark 1)
* It indicates the various parables jess used. For example, parable of the sower as a way of delivering his word to the people clearly.
* It teaches Christians to be honest and loyal to each other at work not like Jesus taught in the parable of the wicked tenants.
* It teaches everybody should work and those who declined to work should be denied food (2 Thess 3:10)  According to Paul in his letter of 1 Corinthians 9 encourages hired servants to be paid in time.
* Standing firm and faithful to God while doing our work is encouraged in the New Testament in St. Paul.
* Endurance and patience at work is also encouraged to the Christians by Peter in his first letter 2:11, 3:5ff).

**LEISURE**

Leisure is defined as the time of the disposal of an individual without being bond by normal work.

It is the time when one is relaxing and enjoying socially and materially.

**TYPES OF LEISURE**

There are two types of leisure

**Active Leisure**

This s a situation where an individual is involved in productive leisure activities. Forexample, playing football or netball, weaving baskets, reading written literature, dancing, jogging, and singing. **Passive Leisure**

This is the kind of leisure where an individual is involved in non-productive activities on his of her side like.

drinking alcohol, watching football, sun bathing, watching drama and many others. **GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN CHOOSING THE TYPE OF LEISURE ACTIVITY**

* One should choose an activity which is not harmful to his or her life and the community at large. For example, choosing smocking as a leisure activity exposes the person to healthy risks like acquiring lung cancer and a nuisance to the community.
* A person should choose a leisure activity which is not addictive. For example, drinking alcohol or smocking may ruin the life of the person and also cause poverty due to over spending.
* The activity chosen for leisure should not take too much of the family income to cause poverty. For example, too much drinking of alcohol may lead to conflicts n the family especially if the man fails tofulfill other family obligations like buying food, clothing, paying school fees and many others
* The activity chosen for leisure by a person should be absolutely voluntary for the benefit of the society. For example, taking time cleaning up the well or market areas. This will help to fight diseases like cholera which can affect many people in the area.
* The activity chosen for leisure should not bring regrets to the person. For example, many people after drinking suffer from hangover and accidents and body deformities leading to regrets to the individual.
* The leisure activity chosen should not result into diseases. For example, smocking may lead to lung cancer sexual intercourse may lead to acquiring of STDS like AIDS.
* In choosing a leisure activity one should put in mind that it does not cause man’s evasion of God but instead brings him closer to God. For example, one should take time in bible reading, prayers, church choir practice and many others
* The leisure activity chosen should not bring conflicts between parents, children and the general society. Instead the activity should foster togetherness and promote peace and stability. For example, sharing a communal beer party, introduction or wedding parties plus graduation promotes togetherness.
* The activity chosen should not bring about abstinence/ abandonment of work or becoming lazy at work.

Some leisure activities like drinking alcohol creates laziness or absenteeism at work.

The type of leisure activity chosen should be in line with the state laws so as to avoid uncalled for negative consequences. For example, gambling in form of playing cards may lead to imprisonment as it is against the state laws.

* The type of leisure chosen should be easily accessible to all members of the society irrespective of social and economic differences. . For example, play grounds should be nearer to the school and open to all students to be used.
* The leisure activity chosen should not be costly in other words it should enable people of different economic status to benefit from it. For example, attending one’s graduation party.
* The activity chosen should be the one that promotes one’s cultural values and identity. For example, beer party celebrations, singing, dancing, introduction and wedding to promote cultural values.
* The type of leisure chosen by an individual or a group of people should be able to promote people’s individual talents which will benefit them and the community at large. For example, one joining a church choir may help him or her to promote the talent o singing and this may benefit as he/she becomes a great musician like Judith Babirye and Julie Mutesasira.

**THE IMPORTANCE/ ADVANTAGES/ PURPOSES OF LEISURE TODAY**

* Leisure is a source of income to professional musicians like Robert Kelly, Wilson Bugembe, Jose Chameleon, Bebe Cool, Rihana and footballers like Christiano Ronaldo plus threatre actors like Abbey Mukiibi, Mariam Ndagire and many others this has helped them to be economically stable to their families.
* Leisure is important today for refreshment and relaxation of one’s mind and body thus promotion of one’s health.
* Leisure has been useful in that many people use it to render voluntary services to the needy. For example,, during leisure time some people take needs like food, sugar, soap to the needy families like Sanyu Babies Home at Nalukolongo home of elderly.
* Leisure time today is important for promotion of cultural values like dancing ‘kadodi’ among the Bagishu and dancing ‘Nankasa’ among the Gandas plus story- telling, proverb, riddle and singing which are traditional.
* Today leisure has been important in a way that it promotes practical skill such as making pots, printing clothes, weaving baskets and mattress and many others. This helps to earn some income to the individuals and also is able to sustain their families.
* Leisure has promoted spiritual development especially for Christians who use it for bible reading, prayer, praise and worship and self -reflection.
* National unity has been promoted through observation of leisure. Important national days likeindependence day 9th October, labour day 1st May, women’s day 8th Mach, Uganda martyrs day June have been observed in Uganda during our leisure time because those are not normal days for work.

Today leisure is important for restoring lost energy during work hence commanding good health for the worker that promotes labour productivity.

It helps to develop and strengthen relationship among people. For example, it is during leisure time that people make visits or communications to their friends and relatives. For example,,, these days’ people spend their leisure time on face book, watsup, messenger chatting with friends.

* Leisure is important for personal enjoyment today. For example, people spend their leisure time listening to music, watching movies, reading magazines or bible and many others. Thus leading to mental relaxation.
* Leisure has been advantageous to people today in a way that some activities of leisure like drinking alcohol help individuals to forget problems in a short time. For example, some people go to bars after the death of the loved one, broken relationship or a business loss. This briefly makes them forget their immediate problems.
* Leisure time has enabled people to acquire knowledge of different levels. For example, after reading magazines, newspapers, novels and listening to radio or television programmes on politics helps some individuals expound on their political awareness.
* Leisure is important for development of individual talent. Many people have earned a living through promoting their talents like football playing, singing, swimming and many others
* Leisure helps us to reflect on our lives and achievement and failures and then make new plans for better future.
* Conducting towards in various places which is one of the leisure activities done has led to acquisition of knowledge and appreciation of nature . For example, people make geographical tours to great lakes, hills, beaches, industries, national parks, wild life centres and many others
* Leisure has benefited some people through acquiring marriage partners. Some relations start on face book or watsup and the geographical tours.
* Beauty contests as a form of leisure activities promotes awareness and pride for one’s culture among the youth. This encourages preservation of African cultural values such as dressing feeding habits.
* Leisure time provides an opportunity to the workers to be with their family members. This usually occurs on Saturdays or Sundays when many people are away from duty.

**OUTLINE HOW AS A CHRISTIAN YOU WOULD SPEND YOUR LEISURE TIME**

As a Christian I would pass my leisure time in the following ways;

* Making handicraft. For example, weaving baskets, carpets.
* Getting involved in voluntary activities, helping the needy as a Christian should do.  Visiting friends, relatives, sharing food with them ideas and many others

Visiting the sick, orphans, prisoners and other disadvantaged members of our community.

* Helping our parents. That is to say, doing domestic work. For example, cleaning the compound, preparing the sitting room and many others
* Going to church on Sundays or Saturdays to fellowship with God and other Christians.
* Having short walks in the evening and in so doing admiring the beauty of God’s creation.
* I would entertain others Christians by organizing football teams, singing Christian songs or staging Christian concerts.
* Going to crusades and listening to the word of God.
* Going to preach the word of God to those who need it.
* Getting involved in counseling services to those in distress, emotionally depressed and many others  Provide sex education to the young in the families, teaching them how it is good to be virtuous.
* I would organize other members of the society and get them involved in clubs. These could be taught some reading writing and through this I can assist in minimizing illiteracy which a danger to our society.
* I would also organize public seminars in which topics concerning morality, responsible citizenships, religion and society could be discussed.
* During leisure time, Christian literature or any other educative literature could be read. This would be related to life situations.

**HOW LEISURE IS MISUSED TODAY**

* Gambling
* Drug abuse like taking kuber, Viagra
* Smocking
* Parting
* Alcoholism
* Gossiping (1 Peter 4:15-16)
* Engaging in world games .g. wrestling
* Watching or acting pornography
* Remaining idle for along time

**HOW DID THE AFRICANS ENJOY LEISURE TIME?**

* People enjoyed active leisure through dances, festivals, songs hence they entertained each other.
* Through beer parties where they would sit and share.
* There were wrestling competitions between clans. People could be happy and release their emotions.
* Hunting was yet another activity in which Africans spent their leisure time.

People would sit and impart education t their children. Morality was imparted to the youth in the evenings by elderly members.

People could also sacrifice to ancestors and God. Hence, there was some religious connotation in such a type of celebration.

* Some others could develop their skills by making ropes, carpets, pots, baskets and many others
* During the night hours, children could be told a lot of their history, culture through folk stories, tales. This provided relaxation of minds.
* People could get involved in certain ceremonies such as initiation ceremonies, wedding parties. Their minds were switched to some other things.
* Women could use this time to beautify their bodies, softening their skins, which made them attractive.
* Men could also get involved in puzzles, composing poems, teaching proverbs and many others
* Leisure was for communitybuilding, it was intended to enhance joy and happiness and there was no specific time for leisure.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF LEISURE IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

* It focused at building morals to people.
* It created enjoyment. For example,, during the twin dance ceremonies among the Baganda (okwalula abalongo) these were wide spread ceremonies of dancing.
* Leisure was not time tabled.
* Leisure was educative and molded the morals of the young like poems.
* It targeted promoting talent For example, athletics and playing xylophone (amadinda) and many others.
* Sex is played during leisure activities.
* Leisure enhanced spiritual development. For example, among the Japadhola before drinking local brew called kongo, a little would be poured down for the ancestors and Gods.
* Leisure was cost free.
* It was communally celebrated. For example, introduction ceremonies and blood pacts.
* Children were restricted to take some leisure activities along with elders. For example, among the Bakiga it was impossible for people to drink mulamba to the level of staggering.
* Leisure time was used for child naming which involved dances, feasting, and drinking For example, among the Baganda it was a time of ‘Kwalula Balongo’.
* Leisure time was used for celebrating puberty rituals. For example, circumcision among the Bagishu which lasted from June to December every even year.
* Marriage ceremonies were organized during leisure time.
* Last funeral rites were celebrated in leisure time especially among the Baganda.

Leisure was used for fire side lessons for the youth (engero or proverbs)

* Leisure time could be at times used to get leisure. For example, Bamba of Rwenzori Mountain went hunting. **WHY IS LEISURE TIME HIGHLY MISUSED TODAY?**
* The existence of a permissive society. People feel are free to do whatever they wish no matter the consequences.
* The introduction of modern technology has accelerated the misuse of leisure. For example, the coming of pornographic films and family planning measures like condoms.
* The existence of weak laws in addition to failure to implement. Those in existence For example, prostitution is not allowed in Uganda but due to weak laws it has continued being practiced.
* Leisure has continued being misused because of loss of respect of cultural values. Many people today display or perform in nude dances (kimansulo) due to decline of cultural values.
* Leisure has been misused because of commercializing the industry. People are more interested in money making and therefore they do not mind engaging in immoral acts like prostitution.
* Leisure has been misused because people feel hope less after acquiring AIDs. Therefore some people just continue involving in adultery or sexual related issues not minding about their life because they know they half way dead and alive.
* The influence of drugs has increased misuse of leisure. Such drugs on the market like kuber, Viagra, cocaine being consumed by many youths in slum areas have rendered them into engaging in immoral acts during leisure time . For example, rape, defilement and highway robbery.
* The high sense of irreligiousness among people today has increased misuse of leisure. Many people tend to go for fellowships in places like Nakivubo or Namboole claiming that have gone for prayers. However it has been found out that some of those people go there to corn girls evidenced by condoms that are found on the ground the following day.
* Idleness has also increased misuse of leisure. For example,, many of the prostitutes whom the policemen grab along streets like Nile avenue in Kampala have ever been students in universities like Makerere but due to failure to get jobs have ended up into such business.
* The influence of western culture has increased misuse of leisure in Uganda today. Africans like Ugandans have been taken up in the style of the western forms of leisure and some of them are immoral. For example, exposure in beauty contests which lead to exposure of some girls’ privacy to the congregation watching.
* Sometimes too much restrictions lead to misuse of leisure. It is said that in single schools for girls like Nabisunsa Girls’ SS they tend to practice habits like lesbianism because the school rules and regulations are too strict and do not give them chance to meet boys.

Peers influence misuse of leisure today. Some young men and women influence friends to behave the way they do . For example, smocking, taking alcohol during their leisure time.

Lack of self control has increased misuse of leisure. Many youth go to the beach for fun end up misusing their leisure time through involving in acts of sex orgies or becoming drunkards.

**ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE LEISURE INDUSTRY UPON THE UGANDAN SOCIETY**

The leisure industry refers to any business enterprise that specializes in providing entertainment to the people and also manufacturing of gadgets and equipments that entertain people.

To a larger extent, the leisure industry has had the following positive impact to the Ugandan society;

* The leisure industry has accelerated infrastructural developments in Uganda. For example, hotels, theaters, amusement centers like Wonder World at Kansanga.
* The leisure industry has provided a variety of choices of leisure. In this case Uganda has beyond 40 FM radio stations and more than 10 TVs.
* The leisure industry has promoted evangelism. Many people listen to evangelism on such radio stations like radio Maria, Impact, Alpha, Salt and Television stations like Top television, Kingdom television, channel 44 Miracle television and many others.
* It has provided employment opportunities like. radio or TV presenters, hotel attendants like Serena, Imperial, Equatorial hotels.
* The leisure industry has promoted many people’s talents in signing, dancing, and drama. Theater Labonita, Bat valley threatre are some of the various centres where such talents are exhibited.
* It has broughthonour and fame upon some people and the country at large. For example, those who engage in Miss Uganda, professional footballers like Ronaldo and dramatists. For example, Aloysius Matovu Joy, Andrew Benon Kibuuka, Patrico Mujuuka, Maliachi and many others.
* It has helped the urban elites to keep fit and have healthy life by going to gyms.
* It has also increased on the revenue base of the country For example,, when international football matches are organized between Uganda and other states like Kenya, the government is given some revenue by the organizers.
* It has promoted social interaction. For example, when people go and watch music shows and other entertainments like kandolindoli they meet new friends.
* It helps people to know what is going on in the country or the world. For example,, watching news on CNN or BBC, NTV, Bukedde and many others
* Any people have invested in the leisure industry and have implemented their income. For example, Sudhir Rupaleria who owns Wonder World amusements center in Kansanga - Kampala district..

The leisure industry has made some people tour places they would not have listed before. For example,, musicians who move abroad to America, Britain, Sweden to perform for Ugandans there.

**To a smaller extent, leisure industry has played the following negative to Ugandans;**

* The leisure industry has promoted indecent dressing. For example, red pepper and Bukedde newspaper occasionally show indecently dressed women like in bars or beaches.
* It has accelerated use of obscene language in the public as if it is normal For example,, use of words like fuck you commonly used in high school movies.
* Many leisure forms arouse sexual feelings to both the actors and the watchers For example,, the movie played.
* It is expensive for an average Ugandans toenjoy good leisure activities. For example,, watching a show in theatre La Bonita may cost one 30,000 or 50,000 which may lead robbery in order to acquire money.
* Many leisure industry activities undermine the cultural values in preference for western culture. That is to say, many youth prefer listening to western music than local music ‘**’kadongokamu’’.**.
* It has increased permissiveness in the society. For example,, many students and other couples photoed at the beach like Lido are found in sexual relations.
* Many people have been addicted to substances promoted by the leisure industry today. For example, taking marijuana.
* Over enjoyment of leisure has promoted values that are against religious teaching and this has resulted into paganism. For example,, many funs of shadows Angels abandoned D.J Roger Mugisha when e chose to become a born again.
* It has led to increased level of crimes in Uganda like the pick pocketers who snatch phones like during shows at Lugogo or Namboole.
* The leisure industry has promoted violence among the young generation who watch movies like those of John Renbow.
* It has promoted sexual immorality like prostitution in places like Sax pub in Kampala or at clubs like Silk and Angenoir.
* Unwanted pregnancies have increased in society partly due to over enjoyment of the leisure industry.
* Many children have ended on streets because their mothers abandon them after being produced because they were impregnated accidentally by unknown men.

**MODERN ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEISURE TIME SPENDING**

* Today there is need for money so as to enjoy leisure thus leisure activities are commercialized.

Self -choice of leisure activities is very common today due to permissiveness. Unlike In African traditional society where the elders selected and dictated the type of leisure activity the young ones had to enjoy. Today the youth choose personally the leisure activity to enjoy.

* Today most ways of spending leisure time are passive due to western influence. Many people spend their leisure time watching; others act plays, games or watching films.
* Today leisure activities are less social due to the fact that leisure is commercialized therefore there is reduced leisure solidarity or unity based on leisure.
* Today there are some people who have no community in which to enjoy leisure due to adopting European type of life that promotes selfishness. For example,, those who stay in fenced homes they may have parties but neighbours may not attend.
* Today there are increased misuses of leisure whereby most people engage in leisure just to spend like going to the beach except a few leisure makers such as musicians and dramatists who make money out of leisure.
* Due to the need to get money and enjoy commercialized leisure, many evils have cropped up such as pick pocketing and prostitution.
* There is increased gap between the rich and poor because leisure activities are highly commercialized. This leads to the poor to remain miserable and frustrated when they see the rich enjoying leisure like in bars, discos, the beach and many others
* Today some ways of celebrating leisure time have been termed as permissive and are undermined. For example, drumming while at parties like weddings. That is to say, loosing its traditional sense.
* There are increased cases of rural urban migration in order to enjoy better leisure activities in towns. For example, going to the beach, volley ball.
* The leisure activities of today have classes between the educated and illiterate, rich and the poor hence creating disunity in the community.
* Unlike In African traditional society today most leisure activities the youth enjoy are related to sex misuse. The type of dressing girls put on as they go to enjoy leisure time promotes fornication, adultery, prostitution and rape and defilement.
* The leisure industry today has improved many people’s standards of living. Most rich people now they are musicians, actors or foot ballers.

**SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AFRICAN AND MODERN WAYS OF SPENDING LEISURE TIME**

Leisure is for educative purposes. In African traditional society, the parent and other elders imparted morals and ways of living in the society to the young ones through proverbs, riddles, stories just as today seminars, workshops and conferences are organized for the youth teaching them on matters like health.

* In both African traditional society and modern societies, leisure is used for relaxation or restoring energy for better health. These relaxations were and are always accompanied by entertainment in form of music.
* Just like In African traditional society, in the modern society leisure is used to establish and cement relationships. People visit friends and relatives to mend broken relationships among members of the society.
* Leisure time in both African traditional society and modern society is used for innovative thinking and discussions with progress or security. This is done through local council meetings.
* Leisure is important for spiritual development as noted in both African traditional society and today. Traditionally people used leisure time to visit ancestral places, offering sacrifices and the prayers to the ancestors to seek for their blessings just as the Christians go for religious or participating in bible studies and offer prayers to God.
* Both In African traditional society and modern society leisure is for courtship affairs. Today like In African traditional society people look for a would be future partner in marriage during their leisure time.
* In both African traditional society and modern society leisure is used for celebration and merry making especially related to marriage ceremonies birthday parties and circumcision parties.
* Like In African traditional society, today leisure is used for doing charitable works such as helping the poor, elderly and less privileged. This strengthens relationships among members of the communities.
* In the modern society, people spend their leisure celebrating beer parties like it was In African traditional society. People move to bars especially in evening and weekends to share the jokes and a drink with others as that In African traditional society moved in one’s home to share the beer.
* In both African traditional society and modern society, leisure is used for development of people’s talents. In African traditional society people spent their leisure time singing, dancing and doing handcraft as also today people spend leisure time doing the same in addition to playing football, which promotes economic and healthy standards.
* Both In African traditional society and modern society, leisure is utilized through solving conflicts. For example,, during weekends like Sunday, meetings are conducted to solve grievances between village members like over land in boundaries.
* In both African traditional society and modern society, leisure is organized on the on the basis of age, sex and status. The rich celebrate different kinds of leisure from the poor. For example,, as the poor watch football match on the TV, the rich pay for the ticket and watch line matches.

**Differences**

* In African traditional society leisure activities were mainly active and creative like singing and dancing but today many leisure activities are passive and less learning like watching films.
* In African traditional society, leisure was guided by elders to limit the youth from sex deviations and alcoholism yet today, the youth have liberty to choose their leisure activities.
* Unlike In African traditional society, where leisure was free for everyone, including strangers who participated in beer parties, today leisure are so commercialized and not even all rich people attend some leisure activities.
* In African traditional society leisure time helped to bring people close to God though offering prayers and sacrifices unlike today due to too much work, some people have used their leisure time to evade by working even on the Sabbath.
* In African traditional society leisure time was less boring because almost everyone had a leisure activity to perform yet today leisure is boring because there are specialized leisure offers that are paid for like musicians and dramatists.
* In African traditional society, leisure was communally celebrated like the wedding but today most parties characterized by invitation cards, which limits the number of attendants.
* In African traditional society, leisure activities aimed at promoting cultural values and norms like languages dressing style, dancing unlike the modern leisure activities such as listening to radio, watching television.
* In African traditional society, there was spirit of hospitality during leisure celebrations that Is every member of the community as well as strangers were allowed to participate in leisure activities like beer celebration yet there is a lot of individualism today in celebration of leisure time because it is high commercialized.
* Whereas In African traditional society leisure activities cemented marriage and family relationships, today leisure activities have led to family breakdown because they are enjoyed individually causing suspicion. For example,, a man drinking alcohol alone and coming back home late like midnight.
* The leisure activity In African traditional society were granted y elders and ensured health but today’s leisure activities pose a lot of threAfrican traditional society to human life . For example, wrestling, disco, motor rallying an swimming (a big number of people died in Lido beach during X-mass periods) and new years day.
* In African traditional society, leisure was offered specific and limited time to pave way for work unlike today where some people do not work at all and spend theirleisure time in leisure activities like gambling, drinking alcohol and many others
* The leisure activities In African traditional society emphasized solidarity, communal sharing and support to one another while the modern leisure activities encourage individualism due to commercialization of leisure and high costs of living in towns.

**IMPORTANCE OF BEER PARTY AS A LEISURE ACTIVITY IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

* A beer party was important for carrying out reconciliation among conflicting members of the community. This promoted social stability then after a dispute had been settled by elders.
* A beer party celebration marked a transition from childhood to adulthood. Always beer was persevered for old people therefore whenever one was allowed to participate in a beer party; it implied that he had grown up. That is to say, became an adult.
* Beer was pat of the custom of libations that were supposed to be offered to the deceased for thanking them for their blessings to the family. In most African ceremonies like bride wealth payment beer was poured down for the ancestors to take their share and bless the couple.
* Beer was vital for helping the aggrieved members of the community to forget troubles and mostly experiences (loss of their dear one). For example, beer was always important on any burial place and celebration of the last funeral rites locally known as ***okwabya olumbe***.
* Beer party celebrations were used for attaining marriage partners. In some societies like the Banyankole someone would give in his daughter to a friend to get married to him or to his son after getting excited with drinking alcohol.
* Beer was consumed in many African societies as a health drug. For example,, complications like importance and constipation could be cured through mixing beer with other local herbs.
* Beer party celebrations provided entertainment to friends and relatives In African traditional society. As they took beer they ate, danced, sung and had roasted meat which made the occasion colourful.
* A beer party celebration provided an opportunity to attain unknown information from members of the society. As people ate and drunk freely, they ended up talking all their secrets and discussing other important matters concerning the wellbeing of their society.
* It promoted discussion among different categories of people on different challenges facing the society. Through taking the beer people would discuss political issues, social and economic matters and provided possible solutions.
* A beer party celebration was important because discipline would be imparted among community members. For example, among the Luo and Lugbar if one spoke without permission from the chairman, his straw would be pulled out of the pot and sometimes chased away by the members.
* Beer party celebrations was encouraged in the African traditional society because it helped to reveal the character of individuals as after taking a drink people’s characters and behaviours would come out clearly .For example, use of vulgar words, moving staggering.

**ACCOUNT FOR THE CHRISTIAN DISAPPROVAL OF SECULAR WAYS OF SPENDING LEISURE**

Secular ways of spending leisure time include activities like watching pornography, gambling, watching fiery animals, fighting, quarreling, drunkardness, watching and listening to worldly music, dance and drama, watching beauty contests, involving in sexual immorality and many others

Largely Christians disapprove the secular ways of spending leisure time because of the following ways;

* Some secular ways cause untold suffering to the society or individual being arrested. For example, a brother being caught in gambling or drinking in a wrong place at a wrong time.
* People have lost skills and creativity due to involvement in passive leisure which is also un Christian. For example, watching Nigerian movies and listening to worldly music.
* Christians disapprove leisure spending like gambling because it has increased levels of laziness, poverty and theft.
* Secular ways of spending leisure time like watching blue movies and reading sex magazines are disliked by Christians because they have destroyed the morals of the young. They are enticed into practicing fornication thus risking their lives into acquiring unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS.
* The church opposes secular leisure activities because they increase cases of drug abuse like taking kuber, cocaine, Viagra, hence affecting people’s health like lung cancer.
* Secular leisure activities like wrestling drunkardness are disapproved by Christians because they have led to loss of traditional cultural values like unity, acts like wrestling instead encourage violence in a society.
* Secular leisure activities are disapproved by many Christians because they have widened the gap between the rich and the poor yet Christianity encourages the rich to help the poor.
* Young people have become rebellious both in homes and at schools due to spending most of the time enjoying secular leisure such as playing cards, watching movies and listening to secular music rather than doing what is required of them by their parents or by the school authorities.
* Christianity disapproves secular ways of spending leisure time like watching pornographic films because it pushes the youth into acts like rape, defilement, fornication or early marriages. This has led to increased cases of spreading AIDS and loss of lives through abortion.
* Spending leisure time through over drinking is disapproved by the Christians because it has forced man to evade God by not attending church services.
* Christianity disapproves secular ways of spending leisure time because it has led to dubious acts like stealing among people who look for money to go for entertainment like in beaches, disco halls.
* Secular leisure activities are disliked by Christians because they are addictive in nature which may force someone to work the influence of drugs like alcohol.
* The dangerous advertisement on radios, televisions and news papers basically for beer and cigarettes have made Christians to oppose them because they cause diseases.

Christianity disapproves secular ways of spending leisure time because it has opened way even for the young ones to go for disco and take drugs like kuber, and marijuana which are harmful to their health.

**FORMS OF LEISURE**

**MASS MEDIA**

Refers to the ways through which information is circulated in the community in the world. It includes electronic media like news papers, magazines, pamphlets and brochures.

**ASSESS THE ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA AS A FORM OF LEISURE ACTIVITY OR ENJOYMENT OF LEISURE**

**Positive**

* Mass media enables people to be informed about everything going on in the world in different fields like politics and religious affairs. For example, people can watch WBS, NTV, and NBS and follow the election campaign of USA today.
* Mass media has been used as a good avenue for imparting new ideas in the society. For example, radios and Television channels.
* Mass media acts as a leisure industry and an investment. For example, the newspapers and televisions Bukedde television and newspapers by Robert Kabushenga.
* The mass media has acted as a good source of entertainment and relaxation of one’s mind. For example,, people relax as they read news papers like Bukedde and new vision news papers and listening to music on radio and watching television program.
* The mass media houses have contributed to government taxes a lot hence enabling the government to carryout its policies for the good of the citizens.
* The mass media channels have helped some people to acquire marriage partners. This is done through surfing the internet, reading news papers with advertising the people search for partners and also watching television programs like ‘abanoonya’ on Bukudde television on Saturday around 9:30pm on Bukedde one.
* Mass media channel have helped to provide employment opportunities to many Ugandans. So many people get jobs as disco jokers, news readers and program presenters.
* The mass media tools have acted as stories of wealth and investment. For example, Robert Kabushenga is very rich because he owns various television status like Bukedde 1 and 2 and newspapers like Bukedde newspaper, Bukedde television and Bukedde radio
* The mass media as a leisure amusement channel has helped to correct wrong information in the public. For example,, health workers are invited on televisions or radio stations and have corrected information concerning family planning methods and immunization advantages just as politicians also do defend their political parties.

The mass media channels have been advantageous in Uganda in a way of spreading God’s kingdom. Different people pick the word of God through listening to different radios stations like radio Maria, Namirembe FM, Kingdom FM, Top radio and watching gospel programmes on televisions like channel 44, Top TV, Bukedde one on Sunday.

* Mass media provide a source of research through reading news papers, magazines, internet surfing and listening to various political and religious programmes like family planning students are able to attain knowledge on how to control themselves sexually.
* Mass media have encouraged democracy in the country through freedom of expression and discussion of ideas between people from different political groups like Kabbinkano on Bukedde Television.

**However the following are the disadvantages of mass media today;**

* Most forms of mass media like reading news papers and watching films on television offer passive leisure leading to destruction of people’s skills and creativity and causing boredom.
* Some forms of media are only feasible/centred in urban areas where electricity and network signals are accessible. Thus the rural areas are denied chances of such sources of entertainment like watching some television channels.
* Most forms of mass media only present views of the internet groups and sometimes misinterpret information. For example,, UBC radio and television mainly broadcasts government internet ideas and leave out a criticism.This may give a wrong picture to the public that all things are good.
* Many forms of mass media are expensive which denies the poor the chance to enjoy their leisure time well. For example,, a digital sate-light television today August 2016 costs at least 140k which cannot be afforded by a village Ugandan.
* Most forms of leisure are affected by language barriers and therefore cannot secure the whole community. For example, most newspapers are written in English and luganda. Therefore the illiterate are denied a chance of getting proper information from such papers.
* Some mass media forms do not promote socialization. For example, one may ignore a visitor because he or she is busy reading newspapers or watching television programs.
* Most forms of mass media are dangerous because they have promoted moral degeneration among the youths. Some youth spend their leisure time watching blue movies (pornographic literature) and reading sexy magazines which end up putting them into the moods of practicing fornication which results into early pregnancies.
* The mass media as a leisure channel has been badly used by some people to black mail others. This is done through public talk on television stations like on Bukedde TV on akabinkano programme.

Some people use the mass media and pas on false information to the public so as to get a wider market or more supporters especially during political campaigns.

Some programmes are presented at wrong timing and therefore do not benefit the target group. For example, some youth programmes are presented on radios and televisions when majority of them are at school.

* Some mass media forms of enjoying leisure like television have attracted many thieves who end up ignoring the owners.
* Sometimes mass media is dangerous because it undermines the human dignity. For example, the Red pepper, Bukedde paper which sometimes publishes nude photos of people having sexual intercourse in some places like the beach which may mislead the young ones.
* Some politicians use the mass media as an avenue for organizing demonstrations and strikes against the government. On many occasions the Forum for Democratic change [FDC] party has called upon supporters to join hands in demonstrations against some government policies.
* The increased cases of marriage instabilities today are partly due to influence of the mass media. Some women watch soaps or Nigerian movies which change their minds to rebel against their husbands.
* The mass media contributed a lot of man’s evasion of God today. Many people do not go for prayers because they are busy watching TV programmes which are even unChristian such as blue movies.

**SPOTS AS A CASE STUDY OF LEISURE INDUSTRY**

Sports can be defined as a physical activity in which people compete against each other, sports activities include running, racing, football, rugby, wrestling in the school curriculum activities. **Advantages of Sports**

* Sports helps in imparting self- discipline among participants since discipline is emphasized in the sports sector.
* Sports as a form of entertainment and enjoyment too many who watch them hence acquisition of relaxed mind for good help.
* Sports help individuals to exploit their talents and use them for their benefits, family benefits.
* Sports encourage a spirit of team work and co-operation among individuals since winning any sport competition requires team work.
* Sports provide an outlet for both participants and spectators which commands good health for individuals as a result of good health.
* Sports international co-operation as it cuts across social religious and political boundaries thus it is an avenue of solving grievances among wearing parties.

Sports helps people involved even spectators to forget troubles in a mean time giving one a clear mind and effective mind.

* Sports help in achieving material wards to individuals who excel and the country at large. For example, he award of medal, gold, houses, cars, money and many others
* It gives a chance of sports and women to travel to various partsof the world leading to learning more about the world, copying good practices of the world thus paving way for development.
* Sports help to give mental refreshment especially after a serious mental work thus commanding good health for an individual.
* Sports is also important for doing away with boredom which is common in passive form of leisure such as watching television, listening to music and many others
* Sports help people to develop a competitive spirit among participants which may later help them in the secular life.
* Games and sports helps participants to be physically fir, thus commanding good health and avoiding diseases like heart diseases, diabetes and many others
* Sports are a source of employment and income to professionals, their families and the country at large. Countries like Brazil make more money in exporting sports men and women that from any other activity.
* Sports can be a gesture of co-operation and friendship, For example, through organizing friendly matches between schools, clubs and countries and many others
* Sports make participants popular and even the country that is excelling in sports, For example, Henry Thierry of France, Ronaldo of Brazil, Christiano Ronaldo of Portugal and many others
* It helps the individual to diversify to the activity where he/she can do better especially to these who can’t do better in academics.
* In the school circular, sports make teaching and learning interesting to the young one hence maintaining them in school.
* Games and sports help people to acquire friendsin the various place visited. This may pave way for getting a marriage partner.
* Games and sports are important for advertisement of institutions such as schools, For example, some parents prefer schools which excel in games and sports for their children to give them a good foundation in games and sports. **Disadvantages of Sports**
* Due to stiff competition in sports, some people have been forced to indulge in unethical behavior For example,, bribing referees, practicing witchcraft, use of magic and drugs.

Some people may get deformed as a result of injuries that may be got during accidents thus affecting the health participants.

Some activities have been commercialized and as such very few people can afford to enjoy them as leisure activities.

Hooliganism, black mailing and use of abusive language are exhibited during sports events. Hooliganism has led to fighting and accidents leading t injuries and sometimes death.

* Due to competition to excel, some people decided to use drugs such as marijuana. These drugs are aimed at stimulating extra-energy. However, they are addictive and may cause side effects in the body.
* Some of the sporting activities such as cross country and motor racing do not take place at a particular point. You can only see the starting point and end; hence it is not the best entertainment to the spectators.
* Sometimes sports become monotonous to spectators thus becoming boring hence less entertainment to them.
* Through sports some people seek personal glories hence leading to man’s evasion of God, as their glorification.
* Games and sports increases government expenditure through importing sports wear for the participants paying allowances to sports officially, transport and accommodation to sports officials and participants, hence affecting other sector of the economy.
* Sometimes sports may create enmity and hatred among participants due to the brutal instincts involved in some sports that may lead to injuries. For example, in football, rugby and many others
* Some people may be too committed to sports to extent of abandoning their families, education and others creating a social crisis.

Today, there is steady rise of professionalism, which has introduced an element of money. The motive of sports is no longer entertainment and relaxation but money.

* Sports and games have created conflicts between parents hence leading to the activity to be conducted in a less proper way.
* Sports sometimes lead to over spending on the side of spectators hence grooming poverty. This is very common among motor car rally funs.
* Sports leads to marriage instabilities as some people invest more time in sports than for their spouses, leading to conflicts and quarrels paving way for family breakdown. For example, many families have been negatively affected by football (premier matches). As many husbands are always out their homes for these games even when their spouses need them around.
* Sports promote immorality through vulgar language, alcoholism and sex immorality especially by the motor rally funs.

**DRINKING ALCOHOL AS A FORM OF LEISURE ACTIVITY**

Alcoholism can be defined as the medical condition of being an alcoholic. Alcoholism involves the taking of alcohol and spirits that are stimulating and can lead to addiction. Examples of alcohol include beer, waragi, wines and many others.

**REASONS/CAUSES OF DRINKING ALCOHOL/WINE**

* Some people drink alcohol in order to get comforted as a result of anxiety, retrenchment from the job, being unemployed and losing a beloved one among others.
* Some people drink alcohol in order to cure thirst and this is preferred in areas with limited water, such that alcohol becomes the best substitute.
* Some people drink alcohol because it is part of the cultural practice. For example, cultural meetings such as naming, funeral rites, circumcision require a traditional booze in order to be well celebrated, in case of funeral rites, the traditional booze considers those who have lost a family member or a friend and that the last funeral rites may not be well performed in absence of a drink, that the departed ancestor also need a drink as he/she goes to the next world.
* Some people drink because it highlights occasions, it gives people enjoyment, make everybody happy and feeling good interesting and genetic influence.
* From the social perspective, some people drink alcohol to socialize with others since company is always provided in bars, where there is always laughter, fun, and news was where people run to break the home monotony and boredom.
* Some people drink alcohol because it highlights occasions, it gives people enjoyment, make every body happy and feeling good interesting and sometimes funny.
* Some people drink alcohol as an accompaniment for meals. This is very common in Italy, France and Israel where wine is used as an accompaniment of meals.
* Some people drink alcohol due to peer group influence who sometimes conduct their friends from homes, buy for them alcohol and encourages them to drink by always emphasizing the importance of drinking alcohol no wonder ‘birds of the same feather flock together’.
* Some people drink alcohol to get sleep, especially when faced with many problems alcohol helps an individual to forget problems in the short run thus causing sleep.
* Some people drink alcohol for health reasons, For example, to reduce weight, to get food appetite and many others
* Some people drink alcohol for status reasons. In some societies drinking alcohol is associated with having a lot of money so people to show their financial strength. This is mostly determined by the type of the alcohol one takes, For example, expensive wines and many others
* Some people drink alcohol because they are addicted to it, to the extent that they can hardly do anything without taking it For example, some people take a glass of alcohol before commencing work.

Some people drink alcohol because of the kind of job they do For example, people working in the mortuary drink alcohol to cope up with the kind of environment where they are working.

Some people drink alcohol so as to avoid being shy when going out to meet their lovers. This is very common among adolescents and some youths.

Some people especially adolescents drink alcohol to prove that they are grown up since in some societies alcohol is only supposed to be taken by adults.

* Some people take alcohol as a result of fulfilling religious instructions. For example, the Christians take wine in church which is considered to have turned into the blood of Jesus Christ, who commanded them to drink in his memory.
* Some people drink alcohol for political reasons For example, spying for and against the government is best done at drinking joints, where people speak out secrets any how due to influence of alcohol.
* Some people drink alcohol because of having too much money sometimes inherited wealth, thus they drink to show of as they even buy booze to strangers.
* Some people drink alcohol to pass time. After work some people in evenings prefer to be entertained to a beer as they enjoy their leisure time, listen to music, watch a television or even discuss with one another.
* Some people drink alcohol due to environmental determinism or surroundings For example, staying in a home where there is selling alcohol would lead the children to learn taking it and so are slum areas where drinking alcohol seems normal.
* Some people drink alcohol so as to get extra ordinary courage to talk in public openly tells neighbours of the wrongs they are committing. For example, in case of conflicts originating on land wrangles, witchcraft and many others

**DANGERS OF ALCOHOL TO AN INDIVIDUAL**

* It causes heart diseases and damagesthe red blood cells leading to one having shaking limbs and the skin turning yellow in colour.
* It reduces one’s life span. An alcoholic feels constantly weak, suffers from indigestion because the bile, which is responsible for digestion is easily destroyed by alcohol.
* It leads to loss of appetite to the alcoholic leading to Vitamin C.
* It stops the production of white blood cells thus the alcoholic is likely to suffer from various diseases due to lack of immunity.
* Alcoholism causes impotence in man,which may be temporary or even permanent when the alcoholic stops drinking.
* Alcohol causes intestinal ulcers especially if taken on an empty stomach.
* Alcohol damages the central nervous system leaving the alcoholic with loss of balance and shaking limbs.
* Alcoholism makes one to loose respect in society when it is taken beyond the normal rate leading to failure to get a marriage partner or divorce for the married ones.
* It leads to body deformities especially if the alcoholic falls into hot water, on the ground and many others Thus leading to broken limbs, wound scars and many others
* It reduces man’s ability to make national judgment hence it leads to sexual immorality, domestic violence, fighting in bars and others leading to injuries and loss of respect.
* In case of a pregnant woman, alcoholism leads to serious mental and physical damage to developing child and even lead to miscarriage or infant mortality.
* It can make a man poor in short time. He may sell all his properties including clothes, house and land in order to meet expenses of drinking alcohol.
* It may lead to committing suicide due to poverty, unemployment social rejection. The alcoholic may respond to all those humiliating experiences by committing suicide.
* It may lead to the acquisition of diseases as a result of communal drinking using same straw, cups, glasses and many others
* Alcoholism leads to unemployment due to inefficiency in work, late coming and leaving early to go and drink alcohol due to being an addict.

**DANGERS OF ALCOHOL TO THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY**

* Failure to provide the family with basic needs of life such as food, shelter and clothing due to the fact that much of the income is spent on drinking alcohol.
* Alcoholics are in most cases violent and aggressive to their wives, children and society members. They are quarrelsome and capable of doing anything to the family thus leading to family instability.
* Alcoholism leads to irresponsible parenthood; children lack parental care and training from both biological parents. This leads to the children to grow up with morally unacceptable behaviours and practices such as being hooligans and practicing theft among others.
* Alcoholics do not do well in bed. They are always unwelcome partners and sometimes they leave their sexual partners unsatisfied thus paving way for practicing extra-marital sex as adultery and prostitution leading to acquisition of STDs and AIDs hence death.
* Due to high level of poverty and violence associated with over speeding on drinking alcohol, cases of divorce in marriage are high.
* It is easy for an alcoholic to make his children and wife homeless due to selling the family properties including land to get money for drinking alcohol and paying debts hence leading to family breakdown.
* It gives false confidence and aggressivenessthat paves way for fighting which may result into over spending on the family level in the process of providing treatment.

It causes worries to family members as a result of one member being out drinking alcohol especially during late in the night.

It also leads to increased rates of accidents due to reckless drinking and driving leading to injuries and death, hence leading to loss of family income earners causing suffering to the dependants.

It leads to man’s inefficiency at places of work, as they are common absentees, late comers to termination from work, thus creating suffering to family members, especially if the terminated member is the bread winner of the family.

* It encourages sexually unacceptable behaviours such as practicing prostitution, incest and others due to motivating the sex appetite and giving the alcoholic false confidence thus paving way for sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDs.

**POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO ALCOHOLISM**

* The public should be sensitized about the dangers of alcoholism through seminars, workshops, mass media and the church.
* The government should set up laws to regulate the drinking of alcohol by firing the hours of drinking alcohol, such that it would be illegal to drink alcohol before and after the stated hours.
* The alcoholics should be helped to know that they are a danger to their families and so the society at large can adjust accordingly.
* Alcoholics should be given medical attention plus guidance and counseling so as to do away with the habit.
* Christians should preach against the misuse of alcohol and at times organize seminars for the Christians where they could be taught about the dangers of alcoholism.
* Sports should be encouraged by the church, government and all society members so as to avert people from spending their leisure time through drinking alcohol.
* Those who drink alcohol because of problems should seek counseling rather than drinking alcohol which just provides temporally solutions.
* Those addicted to drinking alcohol should pray to God to save them from such a risky practice that may expose them to various diseases.
* There is need to avoid friends or peer groups that entices one into drinking alcohol which may lead to biological and social problems.
* People should be advised to have control over drinking habits so that they ae not controlled by alcohol one should be able to determine what is enough.

**THE BIBLICAL TEACHING ABOUT ALCOHOL**

The bible has both positive and negative attitudes towards drinking alcohol. All Christians condemn excessive drinking of alcohol. However, some church sects such as the protestant fundamentalists (Balokole) condemn drinking alcohol completely. **Positive Attitude (In Support)**

* Wine was part of the diet of the Israelites (Gen 27:37) thus it is acceptable for Christians to drink alcohol.
* In the New Testament wine symbolizes the blood of Jesus Christ, thus Christians ought to drink it in mass celebration to remembrance of Jesus as commanded by him.
* In the Old Testament, shortages of wine and rain were interpreted as a result of a curse from God because of sin. Besides the presence of abundant wine as a blessing from God thus drinking alcohol is not committing sin.
* According to Old Testament, wine is one of the gifts from God for being obedient to him (Deut 7:13) thus drinking alcohol is not committing a sin.
* Jesus supported the drinking of alcohol as an important socializing element when he turned water into wine at a wedding feast at Cana of Galilee.
* Hosea 9:2 points out that it was tragedy for a man if he did not enjoy wine and bread thus wine and bread are a source of happiness.
* Wine was used as medicine that is why St. Paul advised Timothy to take wine when he was sick. The good Samaritan also poured wine on the wounds of the injured man (Tim 5:23)
* Jesus did not condemn alcohol not did he put a law against it. So it is upon an individual’s conscious to either drink or not.
* Wine was used in the old testament as an element of highlighting occasions and bringing happiness to society members (Esther 5:6-9) **Negative Attitude (Not in Support)**
* Noah drunk some wine, which forced him to take off his clothes and lay on the ground naked. This made his ones ashamed and scandalized (Gen 9:20-24)
* According to St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 6:16) those who are drunkards will not inherit God’s kingdom thus Christians should refrain from drinking alcohol.
* Proverbs 20 points out that drinking too much make one a fool. It is stupid to get drunk so Christians advised to regulate our drinking habits.
* Wine is condemned by the bible among other things it makes people commit sins. The daughters of Lot made him drunk so that they could commit incest with him (Gen 19:32-38) hence whether wine is taken deliberately or not can make a person to do something undesirable in society.

Isaiah 5:11 say that ‘you are domed! You get up early in the morning to start drinking and you spend long evenings getting drunk’ thus over drinking alcohol makes one lazy and enticed to commit sin.

In the Old Testament priests were not allowed to drink when entering the holy place, as they would end up forgetting the formula f approaching God and then end up being punished by God.

Christianity also condemns alcoholism because it is a medium for sin such as poisoning. It was at a drinking place that Absalom had his brother Amon died.

* Wine or alcoholism is condemned because it causes man’s evasion of God through robbing people’s senses (Hosea 4:11 and Eph 5:18)
* Alcohol makes Christians les committed to the Lord as they begged down into immorality, so it is better not to take it (Rom 13:13) and concentrate on God’s will.
* The early believers made a solemn pronunciation against all forms of immorality including over drinking alcohol which led to committing many sins.
* Drinking alcohol may cause isolation since the drunkards are considered unworthy due to the many sins committed under the influence of alcohol. This is in line with 1 Cor 5:11.

**SMOKING**

This is a practice common among old people and the youths who do it with intentions of being considered old. The practiceof smoking was very common in traditional Africa and it was common among cattle keeping communities such as the Banyarwanda, Banyankole and many others **CAUSES/ REASONS FOR SMOKING**

* Some people smoke to venerate the ancestors and to fulfill certain cultural rituals such as last funeral rites celebrations in some societies.
* Some people smoke as a way of relaxation. This is common after a heavy work or a heavy meal.
* Some people smoke as a way of doing away with boredom, especially in the evening.
* Some people smoke due to peer group influence. Being in association with smokers can make a person a smoker in attempts to fit in that peer group fully.
* Some youths smoke so as to look grown up since smoking is associated with the old people.
* Some people smoke due to need to provide themselves with heart in a cold period of time, especially in the evenings and early in the morning.
* Some people smoke as a way of doing away with a depressing situation such as loosing a loved one, failure in a marriage relationship, loosing a job and many others
* Some people smoke due to the genetic influence. It is biologically believed that some children are naturally smokers due to the effect of genetic influence as a result of their parents being smokers.

Some people smoke because smoking is one way of life, as the Banyankole and Banyarwanda cattle keepers smoking is ways of life.

Some people involve in smocking because of persuasive advertisement n radios and televisions where smoking is portrayed as a way to a successful life. This ma force people to smoke in order to become successful, For example, super match are referred to as the ‘winners’ cigarettes’.

* Some people smoke to gather sleep especially those addicted to it while others smoke to do away with sleep, especially students who want to read books at night and those doing the job of night watching such as police officers, gate keepers and many others
* Some people smoke because of ignorance a
* bout the dangers of involving in the habit such as disease.
* Some people especially youthssmoke as a way of advertising themselves to members of the opposite sex, to seek for admiration and approval.
* Some people smoke to activate serious thinking and intellectual reasoning especially in case of presenting a paper or doing an examination.
* Some people smoke especially those from rural areas to urban areas because they regard it as a fashion of life associated with the educated, whites and above all modernity.
* Some people especially the youths smoke as a result of curiosity. They feel like finding out what happens when one smokes, how pleasant and interesting it is, thus they start smoking which sometimes becomes very different to stop due to getting addicted to it.
* Some people smoke due to the nature of job they are doing. For example, those working in the mortuary do smoke to change their mental metabolism so as to survive well in such a nasty environment and so are night watchmen who do it because of coldness.
* Some people smoke especially the youths due to getting bad role models which they so much admire and yet they are smokers For example, musicians, film stars, radio presenters, politicians, religious leaders and others thus they smoke to fit in the lives of the people they so much admire.

**USE OF TOBACCO/ADVANTAGES OF SMOKING**

* Creation of employment opportunities leading to the earning of income. The tobacco industry employs people in the field of processing, transportation and distribution of cigarettes leading to the generation of income to citizens.
* When smoked, tobacco stimulates the body and mind of some individuals leading to increase productivity in terms of reasoning and energy output.
* Tobacco smoking leads to relaxation of the smokers, especially when confronted with problems.

Tobacco is important in making insecticides for controlling pests and diseases, thus boasting agricultural productivity and health to human beings.

Tobacco is an important source of government revenue through taxing the tobacco industry, the workers and those selling the products.

Tobacco smoking is a form of leisure and entertainment to some society members.

* Tobacco is a source of medicine, especially for domestic animals such as cattle leading to boasting their health.
* Tobacco smoking helps people working in the coldness to increase on their body heat through smoking which heat is distributed throughout the body by blood circulation.

**DANGERS/ DISADVANTAGES OF SMOKING**

* Cigarette smoking leads to dangers of health to an individual such as constant coughing, heart attacks, high blood pressure, lung cancer, reduces one’s food appetite thus reducing one’s life span.
* It can cause destructive fire in factories, factories, homes and others due to careless throwing of cigarettes pieces, thus causing loss of property and sometimes lives too.
* It s an addictive habit, which can cause someone to sell all his properties so as to get money for smoking, besides one may not be able to stop even when he/she wishes to stop the habit.
* Smoking is considered sin by the Christians especially by the protestant fundamentalists as it is considered to contaminate the temple of the holy spirit of which is the body of the Christians thus smoking causes cases of unholiness to Christians hence it is wrong to smoke.
* For the case of the student, smoking may result into expulsion from school since it is against school rules and regulations of most schools.
* Cigarette smoking can cause poverty as a result of being an addictive habit that may force the one practicing it to sell anything he has to get money for smoking.
* It can cause disease to the off springs of the pregnant woman. It can equally cause miscarriages, small children to be born as well as low resistance to diseases by the children of the smokers.
* It gives a bad smell to the non-smokers, the non-smokers do not feel comfortable with the smokers thus it can cause social rejection.
* It disfigures the human body, tears part of the teeth and cause imbalance in the body.
* It promotes immoral acts such as stealing to attain money for smoking as it is an addictive habit.
* It lowers the person’s dignity. For example, they become beggars so as to get money for smoking especially the low income earners.
* Cigarette smoking causes a serious danger to the menstrual cycles of smoking women. It could prolong the bleeding or even suspend the menstruation periods of smoking women for some months.

Due to the fact that public smoking is against the law, it may lead to imprisonment or payment of fines once one is proved guilty by the courts of law.

Smoking on the side of a parent gives a bad example to a child. A child may end up copying the habit from the parent since most children believe that what their parents are doing is unquestionably good.

* Smoking makes one to be public nuisance, smokers are looked at as danger to the public due to inhaling the smoke, smokers are always humiliated in public for the practice especially if one does it in public, For example, in the library, classroom, church, taxi and many others
* Smoking may lead to misunderstandings among married couples. This is due to the fact that most women hate smoking and may therefore end up vomiting once sensing the smell of cigarettes. This may bring friction among the couples paving way for marriage breakdown. **SOLUTIONS TO THE PRACTICE**
* Government should regulate the production of cigarette and consumption through taxation to cigarettes industry.
* People should be advised to avoid bad peer group of smokes as they may be lured into the practice.
* The church should preach against the practice and sensitize people about the dangers of smoking.
* Schools and institutions should help to sensitize people about the dangers of the practice such health dangers and over spending on the practice.
* Parents should be good examples to their children by not smoking and should teach the young ones the dangers of smoking.
* Smokers should seek medical treatment guidance and counseling from medical personnel, religious leaders and elders from society.
* People should be advised to abstain from smoking and anything that can make one to members smoking should be destroyed. For example, ash dishes and many others
* Persuasive advertisement concerning cigarette smoking should be discouraged to reduce cigarette consumption and the related dangers.
* The companies dealing in cigarette manufacturing should be obliged by law to make public awareness about the dangers of smoking so that people smoke when they are fully aware of the consequences of the practice.
* The public should be sensitized through seminars, workshops and the church gatherings, through mass media as radios about the dangers of smoking.

**DRUG ABUSE**

Drug abuse drug abuse refers to the misuse of drugs. A drug is anything that can change the body chemistry. During abuse involves taking drugs beyond their required dosage, changing the state drugs, taking expired drugs and many others.

**TYPES OF DRUGS**

1. Stimulants. These drugs are used to cure depression, give pleasure and confidence, make someone jolly and awake throughout the night. Such things include narcotic heroin.
2. Sedatives. These have a smoothing and calming effects on the body activities and often cause cheerfulness For example, marijuana and alcohol to some individuals.

**EFFECTS OF DRUGS**

**Positive Effects**

* Drugs are a source of income to those selling them leading to the provision of the basic needs of life to children, For example, those operating a bar business, selling drugs such as marijuana, cigarettes and many others
* Government gets revenue through taxing those selling drugs such as alcohol, through licensing system, leading to implementation of government policies and programmes.
* Selling of drugs is a source of employment to the citizens, thus avoiding idleness and the associated morals concerns at a family level.
* Drug consumers get extra courage and energy thus leading to increase labour productivity. For example,, one taking marijuana can dig the whole day from morning to evening.
* For some people taking drugs such as alcohol is the best way of spending leisure time that brings them happiness and relaxation of both body and mind hence commanding good health.
* Some drugs help in relieving pain and thus helps an individual to get sleep, especially to those who are sick and may be lacking sleep.
* Drugs such as cigarettes are a source of heart to individuals staying in coldness. For example, night watch men, police officers on patrol.
* Drugs help to comfort people a nasty experience For example,, loss of a relative and a broken relationship after taking the drug such as alcohol one forgets in the mean- time hence getting sleep.
* Some drugs such as alcohol are important in curing thirst and are sometimes used as part of the family menu in some societies and countries like France and Italy.
* Some drugs are important sources of medicine for domestic animals and others are important for the manufacture of insecticides. For example, tobacco.
* Some drugs such as alcohol, marijuana, Viagra and others are used for enhancing sexual performance, thus creating sexual satisfaction to marriage partners and promoting family stability.

**Negative Impacts**

* Some drugs such as narcotic heroic help in killing pain and causing sleep, when their effects are over, the user feels restless, fearful, suffer abdominal pain, develops a feeling of sickness, yawning, excessive production of tears and many others
* Most drugs are addictive in that the user may not do anything without taking the drug thus destroying the physical and psychological body mechanisms.
* Most drugs leads to irrational judgment and due to body excitement leads to violence, fighting paving way to injuries and sometimes death.
* Some drugs are used to carry out abortion of which is against the biblical commandments as it is a case of murder, condemned by the bible (Exodus 20:13)
* Drug abuse encourage sex immorality due to activating the sex argue and reducing the reasoning capacity of an individual abusing drugs paving way for rape, defilement, bestiality, prostitution and which are un Godly (Lev 19:29, 20:10-22)
* Most drugs are health hazards; they damage the organs such as the liver, lungs, make the user loose appetite paving way for reduced like expectancy.
* Drug abuse can cause marriage instability due to the fact that most drug abusers are always unwelcome sexual partners, they are violent and some drugs cause impotence in men.
* Drug abuse lead to poverty due to the fact that they are addictive and expensive, thus all family resources may be spent on buying these drugs.
* Drug abuse may lead to imprisonment or payment of fines since drug abuse is against state laws. For example, smoking in public and others hence leading to suffering of the drug user, diseases or even death in prison.
* Drug abuse leads to the user to loose respect and dignity in society due to the fact that most drug abusers re always in fantancy and others behave in a funny way.
* Drug abuse may lead to expulsion from school, since it is against most school rules and regulation especially to strict schools, thus leading to loss of educational opportunity. This is very true with smoking marijuana, drinking alcohol and others in most schools, which are fit to be called schools.
* Drug abuse may lead to unemployment as the drug user may not execute his duties to the required standard. Dodge work, some late for work and leave work early to go and drink for the case of alcoholics.
* Drug abuse causes accidents especially those who drink and drive as drugs give false confidence to the drivers and sometimes see imaginary objects on the road leading to injuries and los of life.
* Drug abuse cause unnecessary sleeping . For example, a student takes drugs may sleep completely in the middle of the examination only to wake up after the examination hence failing that examination.

Some drugs as opium, aviation fuel and others cause increased crime rate in society due to the fact that they make the body of their user immune to pain even when subjected to it and make them to make irrational judgment, leading to cases of murder, rape and defilement and many others

* Drugs have been responsible for the increased cases of mental disorders in form of madness leading to one becoming a destitute, lunatic and sometimes committing suicide.
* In case of a pregnant mother drug abuse may cause serious physical and psychological damage to the child, besides causing cases of miscarriage.

**SOLUTIONS**

* The church should preach against drug abuse without fear or favour and should spell out clearly the dangers of the practice to the community.
* Government should seriously punish those involved in the practice of drug abuse to defer others from copying it.
* Medical treatment, guidance and counseling should be provided to those involved in the misuse of drugs.
* The youths should be advised to avoid bad peer groups that may entice them into the practice of drug abuse of which would expose them to health, social and economic hazards.
* Schools and institutions of learning should effectively and actively teach the young ones about the dangers of drug abuse and should go ahead and discourage the practice among the learners.
* Parents should practice responsible parenthood by showing good examples to their children by not involving in the practice of drug abuse, besides they should give guidance and counseling to their children to avert the practice of drug abuse.
* Government should control the quality of drugs produced and consumed by the nationals through effective legislation.
* Teachers, doctors and social workers should be given training that would help them to detect drug abuse among the youths at early stage so that they can be effectively helped to recover from the practice.
* Research should be opened up to find out the exact causes of drug abuse, such that effective measures can be adopted to address the practice.
* Companies dealing in the production of drugs should be obliged by law to sensitize the public through the mass media and other ways about the dangers of drugs, so that people take them with full knowledge of these dangers to their lives or otherwise.

**GAMBLING**

Gambling can be defined as a practice of playing any game for money, whose results remain guess work to all people taking part in the game. It involves betting money or any property on a given game predicting the out -come results. It is based on probability and risks at the expense of one who profit out of it. Examples of games for gambling include playing cards (matatu), ludo, predicting the scores of a football game and many others

**CAUSES OF GAMBLING**

* Laziness which makes some people to depend on gambling as a way of earning a livelihood. This is very common with people in urban and peri-urban areas.
* The escalating levels of unemployment in uganda have forced many youths to resort to gambling as a way of making ends meet.
* Gambling is one way of raising money for building the church, funding parties through the process of fundraising.
* Caused by tremendous increase of poverty such that people look at it as the best way of getting easy money to solve the accumulated problems.
* Gambling houses pay taxes to government through the process of licensing, For example, the ‘sada’ practice and others which taxes are used by government to fulfill its policies and programmes for the benefit of the citizens.
* Some people participate into gambling due to being ignorant about the risks involved as they look at it from one side of gaining. That is why gambling is very common among the less educated and the youths.
* Gambling is also caused by peer group influence among the youth, especially if one of them wins, others may also be enticed into the practice due to band wagon.
* Gambling forms an interesting form of play during leisure time that is characterized by laughing gaining to some individuals, arguments and many others when playing cards, ludo.
* Some people get rich out of it, For example, through winning a lot of money, car, a house, a contract and many others
* The increasing levels of permissiveness with in the modern society also facilitate gambling. Young people are given too much freedom to decide what pleases them as such some youths decide to engage in the practice of gambling.
* Gambling is also facilitated by the fact that there is no clear law against the practice in many African countries. For example, in Uganda any one arrested playing cards is charged under the law of being idle and disorderly, which law is being repeated in parliament (Jan 2007).
* Gambling is also a result of environmental determinism such that people who stay in the neighbourhood of gambling centres, houses or even many people involved in the practice also pave way for others to join the practice, as it may be considered the effective way of earning a living in that particular area.
* Gambling is also due to the high rates of idleness especially in urban areas after the days of work due to the fact that leisure activities are expensive to most people, so the youths resort to playing cards.

Gambling is also as a result of the precious awards to the winning participants put by the gambling houses or those who arrange gambling games . For example, the winning participants may be promised a house, a car, a trip to Europe and many others This definitely attracts many youths to involve in the practice to win such prestigious wards.

* Gambling is also encouraged by persuasive advertisement through the mass media such as radio, news papers.
* Some people have invested their time in gambling because they lack patience as an important venture of investment and accumulating wealth. They thus rush into gambling so as to get quick money or wealth.

This explains the fact that the majority of the people involved in gambling are youths.

* Gambling in Uganda is also due to the liberalization policy that has opened way for gambling investors from foreign countries to set up gambling houses as their business to create employment for the youths, besides making supernormal profits for themselves. It should be noted however, that gambling has led to exploitation to Ugandans rather than benefiting them.

**DISADVANTAGES OF GAMBLING**

* Poverty is created as a result of gambling. Some people gamble until they are left with nothing to offer.
* The practice is an offense against brotherhood because someone’s gain is another one’s loss.
* Gambling may spark off disagreement, quarrels and fighting leading to los of lives among those loosing and those winning in the gambling exercise.
* Gambling encourages laziness among people as they may stop working to wait for what luck can bring them, thus affecting labour productivity and development.
* The practice of gambling is addictive, people who got used to the practice may do nothing for themselves and may loose all their properties on the alter of gambling.
* It is wrong to get money or wealth one has not worked for as it may lead to misuse of such wealth over drinking alcohol and sex promiscuity, thus risking someone’s life.
* In most cases the chances of winning praise are very few, hence gambling is unreliable to people practicing it and cause frustration.
* Gambling is a blindinvestment, because no-body can be sure of the return as the practice is based on luck, chances or probability.
* Gambling makes a person to live by chance rather than God’s providence. It is bad to misuse God’s providence to determine one’s fate rather than accepting God’s fate.
* Gambling may create hatred among those who lose to those who gain in this process, thus it is sin against brotherhood.
* Gambling leads to poor performance in case of learners or scholars, as much time is invested in it rather than reading books, besides it may cause school drop-out as one goes to concentrate on gambling, which is presumed to give quick money, wealth.
* Gambling encourages immoral practices such as stealing, corruption and dubious practices especially among the youths to get money to invest in the practice of gambling.
* Gambling has led to family neglect as some people invest all their time in the practice. Families may end up lacking the basic needs of life such as food due to the fact that some people may spend all their money in the practice of gambling.
* In most societies gambling is condemned because it promotes criminal activities. This is so because those involved in gambling practice disguised unemployment during the day, only to come in the night to practice pick-pocketing, stealing and murder people for money and other associated terrorist activities.
* The practice of gambling leads to wastage of precious time especially for the youth in a more or less productive venture, yet such time would be invested in a productive activity such as agriculture, brick making.
* Gambling leads to destruction of creativity and failure to harness one’s talents for his benefits, his family and the society at large.

**BEAUTY CONTEST AND VARIETY SHOWS AS LEISURE ACTIVITIES**

These are gaining prominence in the modern society both on the local and international scene. It is becoming a major leisure activity in today’s modern societies.

**ARGUMENTS OF BEAUTY CONTESTS AND FASHIONS**

* It is a way of promoting one’s culture especially dressing fashions and cooking.
* It is a source of income to the participants, as people win a variety of gifts ranging from cars, houses and money leading to investment and development.
* It helps the participants to gain fame, prominence and travel to various parts of the world where those competitions would be organized from, For example, miss world.
* It is one way of making the country to be known throughout the world . For example, spectators hence giving them a relaxed mind and body.
* It helps individuals to harness their talents and skill s for their personal benefits, their families and the society at large. Besides it helps individuals to diversify to an activity where one has more interest and talent.
* It helps individuals to achieve materials and gifts, For example, cars and cash through winning the contest.  Beauty contest and variety shows is in a way of advertising institutions such as schools, hotels and clubs. Besides it is used as a form of sales promotion of companies such as MTN, Arapapa models and many others

It gives fame and psychological satisfaction to the winners, For example, after winning the Miss MTN, psychologically one is satisfied of herself, besides being proud.

* Beauty contests and variety shows help the participants to get marriage partners as well as a variety of friends through the exposure created.
* Beauty contest and variety helps the participants to gain employment opportunities such as being agents of companies, employed in the advertisement fields thus leading to the earning of income.
* Beauty contest and variety shows promotes a spirit of competition among the youth thus leading to efficiency in discipline and other aspects of life.

**DISADVANTAGES**

* In Africa, it undermines the dignity of a woman. The body of a woman is supposed to be kept a secret and preserved only for her husband, but through beauty contest her body is exposed to the public.
* Being beautiful is subjective so the one considered to be beautiful to those judging the competition may not actually be the most beautiful.
* The practice is normally too expensive to the participants and a lot of exercise and anxiety is involved leading to stress resulting into mental sickness.
* The practice promotes immorality among spectators as it activates the sex appetite leading to fornication, prostitution, masturbation and many others This is mainly due to exposure of naked bodies.
* Judgment is usually based on artificial factors rather than natural ones. It is only those who are versed with current affairs, good make-ups and clothes e who win at the expense of the poor ones who cannot afford such make-ups.
* It creates hatred among participants especially those who lose the competition under unclear judgment.
* Judgment is not based on discipline and sound moral principles but on superficial factors which does not promote discipline and good behavior among the participants and the society at large.
* Beauty contest does not contribute a lot of economic development of the country; instead it increased expenditure on importing costumes and other materials used in the competition.
* It is a way of gaining without working on the side of the winners of which leads to issue of such wealth.
* It promotes immorality in form of racism and corruption due to the fact that it looks embarrassing to the Europeans to declare a miss world who is an African, so they end up doing anything nasty to avoid such results.
* Beauty contest creates conflicts between parents and their children. There are some parents who would not wish their children to participate in the practice due to religious beliefs and cultural values, and yet the children may be interested hence leading to conflicts.
* It may result into arrogance especially to those who win the competition leading to disrespect of others.

**SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL ATTITUDES AND CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEISURE**

* Both encourage resting after a tedious work For example, Ecc. 3: 1-8 encourages balancing work with leisure to give life full meaning.
* To both, leisure is for cultivating cultural, social and religious virtues.
* Both the traditional African and Christianity encourages the use of leisure for prayer to God. That is why

Jesus used to go to silent places for prayers as a way of communicating to God (Mark 1:35-36)  To both, leisure is for self- improvement by reflecting on one’s life and plan for the future.

* To both, leisure is important for developing ones talents to his personal benefits and the society at large.
* To both friendship and sharing during leisure times is highly encouraged. For example,, the traditional Africans would go for beer party celebrations, where even strangers would be allowed to participate freely. Besides Jesus in John 2 attended a wedding feast in Cana of Galilee where he turned water into wine for the people.
* Both encourage resisting the friends, relatives and the sick. For example,, Jesus used to visit his friends Martha and Mary during his leisure time (Luke 10:38)
* Both used leisure time for story -telling and parables aimed at imparting discipline and good morals . For example, Jesus used to teach in parables and tell stories to the young ones during his leisure time.
* Both gave celebrations and rituals to the living dead members. For example,, the Christians especially the Roman Catholic Church organize mass for the dead. More so 3rd November is dedicated for praying for the dead.
* Both use singing and dancing as an important leisure activity. Singing in the church is aimed at glorifying God, thanking him for his greatness, seeking for forgiveness and many others
* Both encouraged fellowshipping with one another to promote unity and co-operate. For example,, Jesus had a fellowship at Levi’s house (Luke 5:27-32) and a feast at Simon’s house (Luke 7:36) and through these feasts he would teach people the will of God.
* Both gave opportunities to introduce new members of the community . For example, it was during leisure time that new marriage partners would be officially introduced to society members in traditional Africa.

# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY AND CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES

**TOWARDS LEISURE TIME**

* Christianity today disapproves some traditional dances such as Magunju, Rakaraka and twin dancing which are considered to be immoral.
* Christianity doesn’t agree with using leisure for seducing, yet it was allowed and considered normal in traditional Africa.

Christianity doesn’t agree with drunkardness as a leisure activity, yet in traditional Africa beer party was a major leisure activity in most society.

* Christianity doesn’t agree with drugs such as chewing tobacco, which was an important leisure activity in traditional African societies, such as the Banyarwanda societies.
* Christianity disapproves misuse of sex during leisure time, yet traditionally it was a case of hospitality to give in a wife to a visitor for sex intercourse in some societies as the Bahima of Western Uganda.
* Setting aside one day (Sabbath) for rest and leisure, yet enjoyment as per Christianity is unacceptable to traditional Africa, where leisure was mixed up with work.

**WHAT ARE THE BIBLICAL PRINCIPLES OF LEISURE?**

* In the old testament, God worked for six days and blessed the seventh day as a day for res (Gen 2:2)
* The Israelites were commanded to rest from work on the Sabbath (Ex 20:8-11)
* The Sabbath feast was made a day for worship of the creator, a day of thanksgiving, asking for God’s help (Deut 5:12-15)
* The Sabbath feast was also meant for fellowship. It was a time of giving sacrifices after which there was sharing of meat (Num 28:9-11)
* Leisure was for development of skills (Ecc 30:2)
* Leisure was understood as a human rhythm. There was time for everything (Ecc 3:1-8)
* The Psalms showed how God was to be worshipped joyfully with musical instruments (Psalms 150:47)
* The Jews joined in several feasts in the traditional society, Passover, tabernacles, Pentecost and many others When atemple in Jerusalem was opened, everyone had to go there for those feasts and celebrations.
* In the new testament, Jesus passed his leisure time attending Sabbath celebrations where he fully participated in reading scriptures (Lk 4;16)
* Jesus also relaxed by attending wedding parties . For example, at Cana (John 2:1) where he allowed to drink some alcohol by changing water into wine to save the couple from public embarrassment.
* Jesus would go to lonely place for personal reflection, he could invite his disciples for reflection (Mat 6:31)
* Christ also enjoyed his leisure time by visiting friends. Thee were Martha and Mary, sister of Lazarus (Luke 5: 29, 19:5)
* Jesus noted that leisure should not control men. When Sabbath become a burden, he noted that Sabbath was made for the good of man, man was not made for the Sabbath (Mark 2:23-25)  Jesus created and strengthened relationship with his father in prayer.
* Jesus rested from work, he had time to sleep. In the gospel, he is presented to have been lying on a pillow sleeping during the time of the heavy storm.

**THE MISUSE OF LEISURE IN THE BIBLE**

Gen 6:1-9 indicates people misusing their leisure time by engaging in adultery and fornication.

* The men of Sodom and Gomorrah fell in love with fellow men (Gen 19)
* Exodus 32 indicates Israelites indicating leisure by making and worshiping the golden calf as their God.
* Isaiah 5:11-22 condemns all those who were getting up early in the morning and start drinking.
* Amos 4:1-11 condemns the women of Bashan who demanded their husbands to keep them supplied with Liquor.
* Proverbs 23:19 discouraged people who used their leisure time to become drunkards.

**MONEY AND WEALTH**

Money can be defined as anything which is generally acceptable for the discharge on a debt. It is a medium of exchange for good and services and other co-operate factors of production as land. Money consists of coins such as silver and copper and currency notes.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF MONEY**

* Acceptability. Money should be acceptable by all citizens as a medium of exchange. People should be confident that it is to be acceptably by others in turn.
* Divisibility. The ability to be divided into smaller units of the setting of both small and huge payments and transactions.
* Durability. One piece of money should not lose value very easily. That is to say the value on money should remain unchangeable for a reasonable length of time, so as to serve as a store of value.
* Homogeneity. One piece of money may be the same in all characteristics as colour, size and many others.

For example, the ten thousand shillings currency should be the same throughout the economy.

* Transportability. Money should be easy to recognize from other piece of paper. It should have defined colour and shape.
* Scarcity. Money should have a limited supply in order to command value.
* Malleability. This means that money should not be easy to forge, forgery may affect its supply and thus its value in the economy.

**FUNCTIONS/ADVANTAGES OF MONEY**

* Money is a unit of account. That is, it is used as a store of value of carrying out calculations and accounting procedures to effect business transactions. For example,, for any activity’s value to be properly understood by many people it should be interpreted in monetary value.
* It is a medium of exchange for goods and services. It thus facilitates business transactions and enables people to attach services such as education, health services and many others
* It acts as a store of wealth, because some as assets depreciate at a high rate and so they are usually converted into money, which doesn’t easily depreciates.

It can be used for deferred payment of future payments in form of standing orders for the bank.

* Money is important for the payment of school fees leading to acquisition of education which is very important investment.
* Money is very important for payment of church tithes, church offerings and using it for facilitating the preaching of the gospel. This it is used for the expansion of God’s kingdom.
* Money is very important for the acquisition of the basic needs of life such as food, clothing and shelter especially in urban areas where most services if not all require use of money.
* Money provides with dignity with dignity and a high status in the society; those who have money in most societies today are highly respected as opposed to those without it.
* Money is important for financing leisure activities such as watching a football match, going for a drama and visiting a game park. Hence leading to attaining a relaxed mind.
* In the current standards of the world, money is very important in acquiring political power as poor people are rarely voted into political offices in the modern society.
* Money is important for attaining medical care. Most good medical centres charge a lot o money such that those without it may not have access to quality services thus leading to cases of loss of lives.
* Money facilitates the transcripts of goods and services from place to another, thus it acts as an engine of development.
* Money is useful for the payment of taxes such as value added taxes and pay as you earn leading to facilitating government to implement its policies and programmes for the benefits of the citizens.
* Money is important in acquisition of a marriage partner especially on the side of the man, without money it becomes hard to get a woman of ends wishes and internet, since most women look forward for a rich husband or partner.

**DISADVANTAGES/ DANGERS OF MONEY**

* Money has led to discrimination in society between the rich and the poor. Those who have the money have their own social class and those without it their own class, thus leading to the increasing gap between the rich and the poor in the society.
* Money has led to misuse of leisure to those having a lot of it in form of over drinking alcohol, smoking and sex misuse leading to exposing one’s self to the risk of diseases.
* The desire to get money has paved way for cases of pick pocketing, theft and others leading to imprisonment and the related consequences.
* Due to the need to accumulate money through maximizing profits, money has led to exploitation of workers by employers, the poor by the rich leading to hatred in society

Sex immorality such as prostitution homosexuality and fornication are on increase partly due to the need to get money. This is however against the biblical teaching, For example, Prov 7:1-27 and Deut 23:17-18. Money has also led to political instabilities due to the fact that those without it have resorted to violence and wars in order to get it, with the hope of over throwing government.

* Money has resulted into sectarian tendencies in the society, such tendencies as nepotism; tribalism and others people give jobs to their relatives so as to keep money within their family, which is unfair to society members.
* Money leads to man’s evasion of God as some people put their entire mind and trust in money and neglect God. Some even use un Godly ways to attain money, such as participating in corruption, exploiting others and many others
* Money leads to immoral acts such as corruption, bribery and over charging with the view of accumulating it, hence leading to hatred among society members.
* Money leads to abuse of professional ethics, For example, some doctors practice euthanasia, help women to carry out abortion while some teachers practice examination mal -practices all in the name of making money.
* Money has also resulted into murder, surgery leading to loss of lives as well as property by the rich.
* Money leads to the practice of boosting by the rich, which leads to breakdown of human relationships paving way for hatred.
* Money causes insecurity. A person with money is always a target to thieves and robbers therefore he keeps worrying all the time (Ecc 5:12)
* Many people today dodge taxes levied on them by government with the view of maximizing profits which sometimes leads to imprisonment once discovered.
* Money has made some people to do too much work or become work oriented with the view of getting money. This has resulted into family breakdown and other social ties . For example, some husbands have neglected their families in the name of making money especially in urban areas.
* Failure to have money has rendered many people to remain unmarried, as they may not be able to pay bride price, leave alone getting the marriage partner one wished to marry.
* Money causes mistrust among people even marriage partners, leading to conflicts that pave way for family breakdown.

**PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TOWARDS WEALTH**

* Most people see wealth as a source of status. The rich are given respect and special places even in the church they are always given front seAfrican traditional society, recognized with respect and others as opposed to the poor.

Some people believe that amassing wealth is God’s blessing to man. This is in line with the biblical teachings such as Proverbs 11:24 and the text of Job.

Many people acquire wealth at the expense of the poor, thus they exploit them. They argue that the end justifies the means and assert that what is important is being rich, the methods used don’t matter.

* Today there is a need to maximize profits in order to accumulate wealth. This has led to exploitation thus contravening the biblical teaching and sinning against the Lord (Amos 5:11, 1 Tim 6;17)
* Most people today have developed selfish tendency in the use of wealth, they do not share with the less privileged there by bringing condemnation from the Lord to themselves (Luke 16:19-30, Proverbs 17:5, 29:7)
* Some people earn wealth through sexual abuse such as prostitution, idolatry and many others Thus evading God as a result of committing sin and causing death to themselves. (Proverbs 7:6-27)
* Most rich people think in terms of ‘survival for the fittest’, they have developed the ‘I don’t care’ attitude towards the poor, as they don’t bother helping them.
* Some people believe that wealth is a reward for being good and keeping God’s commandments. This is in line with the biblical teachings such as Proverbs 11:31.
* Many people have become extravagant in the use of their wealth, as they even buy goods that they don’t use, thus prodigality is very common in rich families.
* Many rich people’s homes are characterized by luxury , pride and arrogance, that are likely to attract God’s punishment (1 Tim 6:17, James 2:1-7, 5:1-6)
* Many people are not contented with what they have. Thus they have become work oriented in attempt to acquire more wealth. This has led to family neglect, leading to cases of extra marital and family breakdown.
* Some rich people have decided to enjoy life as if there is not tomorrow through excessive drinking, sexual reckless leading to exposing themselves to diseases such as AIDs, heart diseases, liver problems and others resulting into death.
* Many rich people confess that major problem is not how to get wealth but how to spend it, thus developing tendencies of boasting.
* Some rich people have considered wealth to be more important than God, hence evading God . For example, they do not attend church prayers even on Sundays as they are always pre-occupied by their wealth.

**IMPORTANCE OF WEALTH**

* Wealth is very important in acquisition of status, and respect in society. The rich are treated with great respect at various levels of society.

Wealth gives man liberty of not being a beggar, of which is dehumanizing and makes one not to command any respect in society.

Wealth is important in acquisition of friends. Rich people have many friends as opposed to the poor ones. This is in line with the biblical teachings especially Proverbs 14:20.

Wealth acts as security at old age when one is unable to work . For example, a person who accumulated wealth while young would live good life even when he/she stops at old age as opposed to the one who had no savings while young.

* According to the present standards of the world, wealth is important for acquisition of political power. The rich can afford to influence being voted into key political positions using their wealth, especially in poor countries like Uganda.
* Wealth if well used, through sharing with others promotes good relationship between individuals and the society at large, thus fostering peace and stability.
* Wealth is important for acquisition of better medical facilities for individual and the family at large thus boasting life expectancy.
* Wealth is important for acquisition of better education facilities for the family members . For example, in Uganda good schools can only be afforded by the rich and so are university good courses such as human medicine, law and many others
* Wealth is important for acquisition of a marriage partner, in most cases women prefer marriage partners who are economically well off to ensure support and meeting the basic needs of life, besides payment of bride wealth or price.
* Wealth is important for satisfying man’s basic needs of life such as food, clothing and good shelter.
* Wealth helps to obtain pleasure such as enjoying modern leisure activities such as watching a football match, international and local musicians and many others
* Wealth is also important for acquisition of luxuries such as attaining good and expensive vehicles and fancy dressing that in turn commands respect and status in society.

**MONEY AND WEALTH IN AFRICAN TRADITION**

* Before colonialism, money was unheard of in Africa. The exchange of goods and services was done by barter system. This implies that wealth was increased in terms of relatives, status and properties like cattle and children but not in money terms as it is today. More so wealth was traced through wisdom and hard working.
* In tradition Africa, assets such as land, forests and water bodies were communally owned since they were never interpreted into money value.
* Traditionally wealth was taken as important if it benefited the society as a whole. However wisdom and age were more valued as compared to wealth.

In traditional Africa, there was no exploitation as most societies experienced a class less state and that people would borrow and exchange goods and services in harmonious way.

In some developed societies the traditional Africa, such as those experiencing monarchies, the king was the overall owner of the tribes between his subjects. However he was to solve conflicts between his subjects, provide for them but not necessarily to exploitation.

* Traditionally wealth was associated with the community. That is everyone was either poor or rich. Traditionally, poverty was seen as a curse from God or spirits while wealth a blessing. Hard work was always encouraged as a way of accumulating wealth and laziness was strongly discouraged as it would pave way for being poor.

**MONEY AND WEALTH IN THE BIBLE**

The bible presents both a positive and negative teaching about money and wealth. In some areas wealth is considered a blessing and yet others look at it as a source of evil as discussed below; **Old Testament**

* The text of Genesis indicates that God is the source of wealth. He is the creator and sustainer of life (Gen 1:29)
* The Old Testament presents wealth as a blessing from God, especially for being righteous. Abraham was rewarded with a lot of wealth and descendants because of being faithful to God (Gen 13:1-6, 26:12, lev 26:3-13, Deut 6:3, 7:12-15, 11:13-17, 28:1-14)
* The text of proverb 30:8-9 indicates that a man of God would be rewarded by wealth which only enough to avid disgracing God. This is also in line with prosperity (Prov 3:16) which would come as a result of wisdom.
* The old testament indicates that wealth is good for the guest of God and that too much wealth may lead to man’s evasion of God, as man may make wealth an end in self and adore it (prov 30:8-9, 9:1-18)
* The prophets in the old testament foretold the coming of the messiah as the time when the harvests will be rich (Amos 9:13-15, Hosea 14:17) and that people will share with each other in harmony (Isaiah 25:69)
* Ecc 5:1-9 indicates that riches are from God. He can even take it away if he so wishes as indicated in the text of Job. People become wealthy because God has favoured them not necessarily their own effort.
* The old testament illustrate that wealth is got out of hard work (Prov 10:4, 20:13) wisdom and knowledge (Prov 24:3-4) seriousness (Prov 12:1) and moderation in pleasure seeking (Prov 21:12)
* God provides wealth and food to those he loves (Psalms 23:1-2, 34:10 and 78:24-29) and calls upon people to obey him so as to get all what they want.
* The old testament show that wealth is good because it brings security to the individuals (Prov 18:16, 10:15)

God’s people are promised material blessings, if they observe the covenant faith (Lev 26:3-5, and Deut 6:3)

Wealth comes as a result of God’s blessing not necessary hard work. God is the only source of wealth to mankind (Prov 10:22).

Leaders are obliged to enhance property among their subjects, as portrayed by king David, Solomon and Hezekiah, how they brought about prosperity among the Israelites or to Israeli as a nation.

According to the Old Testament wealth gives man independence so that he does not beg for survival or to be taken as a slave by his creditors.

# On the other hand, the bible presents the other side of the coin about acquisition and use of wealth;

* Wealth is not the most important thing in life but wisdom (Prov 3; 12-15, Job 28:12-19, 1 Kings 3:11) peace (prov 15;16) righteousness (Prov 11:28) and health.
* Wealth or money causes worries and makes one uncomfortable in life (Ecc 5:9-12)
* The bible clearly illustrates the wealth in temporal (Prov 27:24, Psalms 49:16-17, Job 1:21, Ecc 3:15) and it brings more burdens in life (Ecc 5:11 and Psalms 52:7)
* Wealth has got limitations in that it cannot buy love (songs of songs 8:7) and it cannot buy life (Psalms 49:5,20)
* Wealth has limitations in that it brings responsibilities to man . For example, the payment of tithe (Numbers 18:21-32, Deut 12:17-19, 14:22-27) and giving alms (Job 31:16-22, Psalms 41:1, Prov 14:21)
* Wealth gives man power over his fellow man. Riches lead to pride, apostasy, misconduct and oppression of the poor (Prov 22:7, 28:11, 14:20, Micah 6:12, Jer. 9:23) thus wealth makes them to commit sin.
* The bible does not clearly explain why the wicked people prosper, yet the righteous ones sometimes don’t (Ecc 7:15, Malachi 3:15 and Jer 21:1) **New Testament**
* Jesus accepted poverty so as to proclaim God’s kingdom and save man. This is illustrated by the following; - Jesus was not born in a rich family; he was rather a son of a carpenter.
* He was born in a dirty place, a despised town of Bethlehem. He was neither born in a good town of Jerusalem nor in a hospital but in a kraal.
* At his presentation to the temple by the parents they offered offerings, offered by the poor.
* During his ministry and adult life, he was a homeless wonder.
* When he died, he was buried into another man’s tomb (Mathew 27:60)
* Jesus did not condemn wealth. He had friends among all classes of people. For example, James and John come from a rich family (Mark 19:20) Nicodemus was a rich man, while Joana wife of Cuza used to assist Jesus with material things.
* In his ministry Jesus was concerned about people who made wealth and evaded God (Luke 6:20). He did not condemn wealth but the wrong ways how it was being used.

The acts of apostles (Acts 4:34-37) shows how the early Christians used to share material things according to each one’s needs especially during the time of problems such as famine (Acts 11:29-30). This greatly contributed to the expansion of the church in the whole world.

* Money can make a man arrogant (James 2:17, 5:1-6, 1 Timothy 6:17) thus brining God’s punishments, Christians are therefore warned about the misuse of wealth.
* Jesus and his disciples fulfilled their obligations by paying taxes which were demanded by the Roman government (Mat 17:26-27). This is a challenge to modern Christians who enjoy dodging paying taxes to the state and tithe to the church.
* The New Testament warns Christians against unfair gains. It says, “ keep yourself away from the love of money” (1Tim 3:3-8, Tit 1:7)
* Jesus praised the generosity of the widow (Luke 21:1-4) and implied that it is not what you give which matters, but the spirit in which you give it matters a lot.
* The new testament teaches that it is not sin to poses wealth, but it is a great danger, as the love for money is a root cause of evils (1 Tim 6:10) Jesus said that that it is difficult for the rich man to enter the kingdom of God just because of the misuse of wealth (Mark 10:17-31, Luke 18:18-30)
* Jesus opposed the idea of using religion to exploit others. In Mathew 2:12-13 he cleansed the temple with violence because it was turned into a market place where people were being exploited.
* The parable of the rich fool (Luke 12:13) Jesus pointed out that material possession cannot take us to heaven. Richness is a diminishing asset man should not put his confidence in things that are easily lost, but should rather put trust in God alone.
* In Luke 16:19-31, Jesus told a parable of Lazarus and the rich man, who kept indifferent at the plight of the poor and paid clearly for it. This implies that the salvation of the Christians liesin the knowledge that wealth is temporal and should be used for the service of one another and God.
* Jesus maintained that no amount the money is exchangeable for God’s kingdom (Matthew 13:44-46). He advised people to seek for the kingdom of God first and all the rest would fall in line.
* The parable of the prodigal son indicates that wealth is temporary and perishable and that man should not put his trust in wealth but to God.
* The new testament points out that the disciples of Jesus gave up worldly wealth so as to be rewarded with spiritual wealth (Mathew 14:33)

**WAYS THROUGH WHICH CHRISTIANS CAN ACQUIRE WEALTH**

* Christians can acquire wealth through hard work which should be genuinely done.

Christians can accumulate their wealth thorough earning and saving wages and salaries attained for the work well done.

It is also in order for a Christian to attain wealth through inheriting deceased parents and relatives or even friends.

Sometimes through organized gambling such as lotteries, although it is not the best way of getting money and wealth as power Christianity.

Through charging interest or money invested provided it is done in economically organized manner and in a spirit of a Christian.

* Through gifts given by friends, provided they have no string attached to them, which are unchristian.
* Wealth can also be accumulated by the Christian through attaining profits from investment projects, provided it is not used as a tool to exploit the workers and other members of the society.
* The Christian through effectively using one’s talents and being creative and innovative can also attain wealth.
* Wealth can also be attained by the Christian through borrowing from banks and other financial institutions as well as friends, investing it into gainful activities that would lead to earning profits.

**THE POOR IN THE BIBLE**

* Both the old testament and new testament clearly points out that care for the poor is an obligation (Prov 14:21)
* The bible teaches that it is better to be humble and stay poor than to be one of the arrogant rich and get a share of their loot (Prov 16:19) hence wealthy wrongly earned is condemned by the bible.
* The bible clearly points out that poverty can be of two forms. That is the Godly poor and those who are poor because of idleness, disorderly life and laziness and as such laziness is strongly condemned (Prov. 6:6-11, 10:4-5and hard work encouraged (Prov. 13:4, 18, 11:24)
* The exploitation of the poor is condemned and is taken as evil (Amos 2:6-7, 4:1, 5:11, Isaiah 1:17-23 5:8 and 10:1-2)
* Poverty is not necessarily a curse from God. This is illustrated by the fact that Jesus was born from a poor family and lived a poor life throughout, yet he was not under a curse (Mark 6:3, Luke 2:24 and Mat 27:60)
* Mistreatment and discrimination of the poor is discouraged as it evokes God’s anger, thus leading to punishment (Proverbs 17:5, 29:7, 22:16)
* Poverty is comparable to a curse as it leads to being discriminated in society by even neighbours and yet the rich have many friends (Proverbs 14:20)
* The bible condemns wealth got through dishonesty (Proverbs 10:2, 11:1) and that wealth cannot save man at the time of death (Proverbs 11:4). Besides we cannot take anything at the time of death (Ecc. 5:13-20) It is the concern of the rich to remember and help the poor, if they are blessed by wealth (Psalms 4:1, 83:3) so as to be provided with protection from the Lord.

Caring for the poor is the duty of both God and man. Helping the poor is the way of helping God (Prov 22:22-23, 19:17, 21:13 and Jer 22:16)

God cares for the poor in a special way. He rescues and delivers them from any trouble (Psalms 109:31 and Isaiah 2:8-1)

The Mosaic Law is the same for both the rich and the poor. The poor therefore are not to be discriminated in courts of law, otherwise God’s anger may be provoked (Exodus 22:21-24, 23:6)

* In Deuteronomy 24:10-15, the poor were to be cared for, their privacy respected and were to be paid in time.

**WAYS IN WHICH A CHRISTIAN CAN USE HIS/HER WEALTH**

* The Christian can use his wealth to meet educational expenses of his familymembers such as paying school fees, buying scholastic materials for his children and many others
* The Christians can use his wealth to provide his family with the basic needs of life such as food, good shelter, clothing
* The Christian can use his wealth forpaying insurance costs against disasters as fire, injuries, theft, accidents and many others
* The Christian can use his wealth by contributing to the building of the church in various aspects as supporting the church ministries as priests and reverends with material things that would enable them to spread the gospel.
* The Christian can use his wealth to finance leisure activities for his family and the community at large through constructing and financing community leisure activities as playing football, providing balls.
* The Christian can use his wealth by financing dependants, providing for the poor and destitute with basic needs of life such as food.
* He can use his wealth by paying taxes to government and tithe to the church to enable these institutions to implement their programmes for the welfare of the citizens.
* He can use his wealth by saving it for further investment. This can be done through opening bank accounts through buying assets such as land, cattle and many others
* A Christian can use his wealth through making voluntary contributions whenever called upon to support. Those in need and the church . For example, through fundraising for the church, for community development as maintenance of the road, building a school and many others
* A Christian should use his wealth to create jobs for the welfare of the community. . For example, he can create jobs through opening up factories, schools hotels and many others

A Christian should invite his neighbours to celebrate with him his rich harvest and worshipGod (Deut. 26:11).

This should strengthen family and community ties and encourage a spirit of brotherhood.

It is a duty of a Christian parent to use his wealth for the proper up- bringing of children and providing them with the basic needs (Ephesians 6:4) besides giving them education.

The rich should share their wealth with others especially the enemies (Rom 12:20) as to promote reconciliation and togetherness.

Christians should not neglect the poor and should avoid being boastful because of wealth (Luke 16:19-31) since wealth cannot win God’s favour.

**REASONS WHY IT MAY NOT BE EASY FOR THE RICH TO ENTER GOD’S KINGDOM**

* Some rich people get their wealth through exploiting others, which is un Godly thus sinning against God (Amos 5:11)
* Some rich people discriminate the poor, which leads to evoking God’s anger to them (Proverbs 17:5, 29:7, 22:16).
* Some rich people get their wealth through stealing, murder and many other unGodly ways (Exodus 20:1315) thus bringing God’s curses to themselves.
* Some people get their wealth through corruption which causes misunderstandings among the members of the community especially if one use money meant to benefit the community to his personal projects . For example, the Global Fund in Uganda aimed at providing medicine for AIDs patients and malaria control 2006.
* Some people due to wealth evade God by stopping worshiping him to make wealth. They tend to be too busy in their wealth even on Sunday, thus contradicting God’s commands (Exodus 20:8-11)
* Some people keep on accounting wealth without helping the poor, orphans and widows thus going against God’s purpose of making them rich (Luke 16:19-20)
* Some people indulge in crafty deals such as **‘bicupuli’** as a way of getting wealth thus they acquire wealth at the expense of others which is against brotherhood.
* Some other people accumulate wealth through exploiting the poor and taking away the little that they have (Proverbs 4:3) thus causing punishment for themselves from the Lord. . For example, some rich people grab the land from the poor, employ them but refuse to pay them and many others
* Some dodge paying tithe which is Godly demand (Deut. 26:12) and yet others give poor proceeds to God just like Cain.
* Some rich people use their wealth in sexual acts such as buying prostitutes, which is un Godly (Proverbs 7:1-27)
* Some people acquire wealth through evading taxes, which is un Godly and contravenes the Christian teaching.

Some people acquire wealth through abusing the church which may lead to evoking God’s anger as the

church is turned into an evil place for cheating people (John 2:13-16, mat 21:12-3)

The kingdom of God does not give special consideration to the wealth. Jesus was not born in wealth family

(Mark 6;3) and during his presentation to the temple, the offering given by the poor were offered (Luke 2:24( Jesus during his ministry lived as a poor man and died as a poor man (Luke 9:38) but was committed to serve God. This clearly illustrates that the poor are better placed in the service of God, as the rich are likely to be pre-occupied by wealth and pleasures of the earth.

* Man should be able to renounce his wealth for the sake of the kingdom, which in most cases is hard for the rich people, thus wealth becomes a hindrance to inheriting God’s kingdom (Luke 18:18-30)
* The poor man who offers to God the little he has is more appreciated by God than the rich one who gives from massive wealth (Luke 21:1-4)
* In Jesus’ parables wealth is always considered unfavourable with spiritual treasure (Luke 16:19-31. Thus, wealth hinders man to seek God fully.

**CAPITALISM**

This refers to a situation where all the means of production like industries, schools, banks are owned by private individuals.

**MERITS**

* Capitalism encourages people in the country to work very hard so as to get the basic necessities of life like food, clothing and medical care.
* Capitalism is of advantage because it allows private ownership of property which eventually may lead to presence of employment opportunities to the people in the courts.
* Capitalism is good because it leads to good quality production of goods in the country due to presence of competition.
* Capitalism is advantageous because it reduces on the government expenses as majority of the means of production is under private investors. This gives way for the government to concentrate on the few institutions it can manage well like security.
* It plays a vial role in widening the government revenue collections normally got from the private institutions such as schools, hospitals, industries and bars.
* Capitalism is good because it allows many investors to come and invest their capital in a given country.
* Capitalism plays a very big part of increasing people’s creativity. People have opportunities of setting up personal small scale businesses. Thus reducing on unemployment rate in the country.
* Capitalism is advantageous in that the system helps the government to be supplemented by the private owners in provision of services like health and education and road improved where it would be so hard.

It is a good system because it also promotes the tourism sector. As more foreigners come as investors, even the tourism industry is boosted as these foreigners also bring in foreign exchange.

* Also capitalism is of advantage because it allows most of the people in the country to respect the principle of saving in case they work hard and earn a good salary, wage, profit or commission.
* In a capitalist state, workers tend to have proper accountability and proper use of resources. The employers tend to be very strict with the employees such that they produce qualitative and quantitative products and give clear accountability.
* Capitalism enables consumers to have a variety of products on which to make selection. Thus each company works hard always to have the majority customers. This competition applies mostly in schools and hospital services offered.
* In a capitalistic business, workers are encouraged to be honest if they are paid in a just wage.
* Capitalism has encouraged/enabled many people to jump from one class (poverty line) to a higher class of middle income earners.
* Capitalism enables business persons to get surplus or abnormal profits from the sell of excess produce beyond boarders. For example, **BIDCO** in Jinja gets a lot of profits from selling soap and cooking oil beyond Uganda to neighbouring states like Somalia, Sudan, Rwanda.
* Capitalism helps t control monopolistic tendencies. So its rarely heard that there is scarcity of goods because of the many producers existing.
* In a capitalistic state, there is freedom of the entrepreneur to decide on the kind of goods and services to offer on the market but provided he/she fulfills government conditions standards and even pays taxes.
* In a capitalistic state, its easy to make decisions by the business owner(s). The bureaucracy as found in government controlled enterprises may not be necessarily applied here.
* In capitalism situation, production and consumption of goods isn’t controlled by the government but the demands of market consumers and owners. **SHORT COMINGS OF CAPITALISM**
* Capitalism tends to promote unnecessary competitions for resources or customers resulting into hatred of one another. For example, during the preparation for the wedding of Kabaka RonaldMuwenda Mutebi II of Buganda in 1997 coca-cola donated 700creates of soda and demanded that Pepsi cola products be rejected or else they don’t give theirs.
* In a bid to accumulate as much profits as possible, there has been high duplication of products. Many products which are duplicates are found on market from the same manufacturers especially from China.
* Sometimes capitalistic economies produce poor quality output because of the desire for profits. For example,, n Uganda its had to buy original smart phones or flat iron.

Capitalists’ desires for greater profits make them underpay labourers in order to minimize costs but on their side, they accumulate huge profits. For example,, Mehta companies make a lot of money in sugar production but pay a very small wage to its employees.

* Capitalism is disadvantageous because it widens the gap between the rich and the poor. For example,, many houses or mausion found in Muyenga hills and Akright estates are for the rich people who have partly accumulated their capital from exploiting their poor workers.
* The capitalist states like USA have created more gaps for the poor. This has pushed many people to streets and even carrying out pick-pocketing.
* Very oftenly capitalism erodes the moral fabric of society since its motivated by profits. For example,, in France there are many people who have invested in Brothels and they came to Africa and recruited women to serve as prostitutes there.
* Cases of forced reshuffles or retrenchment of workers are common. The entrepreneur easily cuts off some workers where he/she sees that labour force isn’t balanced with needed output.
* Capitalistic economies make workers a beast of burden, who is compelled to work been on days of worship like Sabbath. For example,, at Uganda breweries Ltd production isn’t paused/stopped/suspended because people want to go church on Sunday.
* Capitalism sometimes doesn’t promote regional balance especially rural areas aren’t well catered for.

**SOCIALISM**

It refers to a situation where all the means of production . That is to say, industries, banks, schools and factors are owned by the state.

**MERITS OF SOCIALISM**

* Socialism brings about equal regional balance in the country. The government tends to plan well for both rural areas and also urban centres.
* Socialism is relevant because it reduces on divisions among the people in the city . That is to say, the poor and the rich.
* Socialism is advantageous in that it reduced on foreign dependence in the country since in most cases socialistic societies are against foreign aid.
* The system of socialism is good because it reduces inflation tendencies to take place in the country since in most cases the government sets price for the goods.
* Socialistic societies are advantageous because it reduces on the high rate of illiteracy to take place in the country since education is universal.
* Socialist societies are relevant to the extent that they reduce on the high rate of death due to existence of free medical services . That is to say, free immunization.

It is an advantage because it plays a very big role to reduce on the high rate of substandard goods in most cases the government normally intervenes in the production of the goods.

* Socialism has an advantage of controlling the high rate unemployment in the country. It’s the government in most cases which employs the people in various government sectors like teachers and doctors.
* Also socialism reduces on unnecessary competition in the country since it’s the government responsible to set up some firms where necessary.

**DEMERITS OF SOCIALISM**

* Socialism reduces on government revenue collection base since it discourages private ownership of property.
* Socialism is of disadvantage because it encourages to take place in the country among the people since it’s the government to extend all services to the people.
* Socialism is irrelevant because it denies people the fundamental human rights . That is to say, right to property.
* Also socialism system is a demerit because in most cases it acts as a road block for the economic development to take place in the country due to absence of competition.
* The system of socialism is irrelevant because it reduces on people’s creativity as it’s the government only to plan for its people which eventually increase the rate of unemployment in the country.
* Socialism in most cases reduces in the rate of tourism development in the country since government doesn’t respect foreign investors.
* Socialism is irrelevant to the extent that it takes log periods of time for the service to be put in consideration since it is characterized by high levels of consultations . That is to say, regular debates.
* There are a lot of corruption practices among socialistic states. Officials tend to misuse government funds for personal gains because there is little supervision done.
* In socialistic states, tribalism is highly practiced by the government officials. Better services like good roads, hospitals and schools are likely to be more developed depending on the president in power.

**COMMUNISM AND MARXISM**

Karl Marx was a philosopher, journalist, social critique and writer of Jewish origin who lived in German for a long time when he analyzed a big imbalance in the distribution and use of the economic resources. Due to his great vocal attack on the unfair political elites over the weakcitizens, he was deported to France. Karl Marx noted the following happening in society between masters and servants;

* He noted that peasants or workers toiled all day long but were paid peanuts by their masters.
* The masters put workers to several long hours without being given adequate incentives or over time bonuses.

The employees were compelled to work under appalling working conditions like dirty environment and no gloves.

* There was no job security and workers were kept on job as long as they made no demands from their masters.
* Karl Marx also observed that there was wide spread use of child labour and nothing was done by the government to stop it.
* He also noted that the religious leaders and the church also participated in the exploitation of workers like paying them peanut wages.
* He stated that the workers he called “proletariat” owned nothing yet they did all the donkey work with minimal payments.
* For the employers he referred to as “bourgeoisie” owned all the means of production but swallowed/ enjoyed all the profits.
* He advocated for the dispensation of public resources in an alternative economic system like socialism that later/ changed to communism.

**WHY KARL MARX ATTACKED RELIGION**

Indeed Karl Marx was a strong Christian but he got disappointed and frustrated by the behaviours of the clergymen in regard to exploitation of the workers. So he became publicly atheistic and this was because;  He noticed that property owners and society’s exploiters were clergymen and friends of clergymen.

* The church condemned and ex-communicated all those individuals who attempted to organize the workers to rebel.
* Marx renounced all his belief in God because the church condemned and banned the production circulation and use of writings of Karl Marx calling them heretic (false).
* Karl Marx also depended on the fact that the church leaders used to “brain wash” the minds of their followers making them to be calm. They assured them that their suffering will enable them be rewarded in heaven.
* Marx renounced religion because the clergy always sided with employers at a time of conflict between employers at a time of conflict between employers and employees.
* The church condoned capitalism by refusing to denounce the poor evils. The rich continued exploiting the poor with no church condemnation.
* Karl Marx decided to renounce religion because he noted that although the church had plenty of resources like land or food; it did nothing to alleviate the poverty and social crisis of the poor.

It renounced religion and belief in God because he wanted the proletariat to rise up in a revolution and conquer their masters.

**WHY MARXISM IS SAID TO BE ANTI-RELIGION**

The philosophy of Marxism was said to be anti-religious because of the following reasons;

* Karl Marx advocated for the confiscation of property of capitalists including that of the clergy so that such resources are managed by the workers themselves.
* Marxism was called anti-religious philosophy because Marx taught that the idea of God and religion were a creation of the capitalists to dominate over the proletariat. He said there should be no belief in God nor any form of religious expression.
* Marxism is said to be anti-religion because Marx order for priests and other clergy men to be persecuted together with other capitalists because they were perceived to be exploiters of the masse/ poor.
* The philosophy of Marxism was called anti religious because it caused destruction of religious sacred buildings like cathedrals and monasteries which were then confiscated and converted into museums, social halls assembly halls, discotheques and public schools which the church saw as profanement of the house of God.
* The view of Karl Marx is said to be anti-religion because it emphasized that salvation for man could not come from any savior above as Christians believed but he stressed would come from people’s protracted struggle.
* Marxism philosophy is said to be anti-religion because it advocated and resulted into banning of sacred writings like the bible, prayer books, hymn books, biographers of saints and alike. They could no longer be published and circulated because they were tools of capitalists.
* The philosophy of Marxism was said to be anti-religion because it prevented public display of religious symbols such as paintings of saints, Jesus, hail Mary, use of the cross or rosary.
* As ban was imposed on pastoral visits by heads of religious establishments like the pope, arch bishop of Canterbury, metropolitan archbishop and many others. These were called agents of capitalist oppressors. Such a behavior indicated the philosophy being anti-religion.
* Marxism is said to be anti-religion because it opposed the use of scriptures to support/justify the exploitation of the poor. The Marxists assured people that good life ends here on earth meaning there is no life after death as religion stressed.
* Karl Marx predicted that a time would come when if the workers were in charge of resources all their material problems would be overcome. Hence means religion would be irrelevant.
* Marx advocated for defeat of capitalism to which religion was an ally then people would be saved not following religion.

Marx said religion was the opium of the masses because it provides superficial consolation to those facing misery and deprivation. He opposed religion because it intended to make people decide of contented with poverty. So he suggested to be resisted hence making the philosophy anti- religious.

**TAXATION**

This refers to the situation of compelling individuals/groups of people, businesses to pay a compulsory sum of money to the government for public purposes.

**TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD A CHRISTIAN PAY TAXES**

To a larger extent, a Christian should pay taxes because of the following reasons;

* Jesus Christ himself used to pay taxes according to Mathew 17:24 said that his master usedto pay religious temple tax. This implies that a Christian should also pay taxes.
* Christians are encouraged to pay taxes because throughout his ministries Jesus did not condemn the practice but encouraged it. In Mathew 22:15ff he said give Ceasar what belongs to Ceasar and God what belongs to God.
* Christians have a duty to pay taxes because even Jesus also recognized its importance and this is why he called Levi (Mathew) to be among his followers (Mathew 10:3)
* Christians ought to pay taxes because even Jesus took it easy and chose to eat and dine at the home of the chief tax collector Zacchaeus as indicated in Luke 19.
* Christians should pay taxes because if they do not they will have offended civil leaders and bring their wrath upon them as noted in Mathew 17:27.
* Christians are called upon to pay taxes because its part of their duties expected from them as citizens.

According to Romans 13;6, Christians should do what the rest of the people do in the society.

* Christians have a duty to pay taxes as a sign of obedience to civil leaders. In Romans 13:1-2, Paul warned that whoever does not respect civil leaders similarly disobeyed God who appointed them.
* Christians have a duty to pay taxes because even their ancestors the Israelites paid taxes. They used to do so by looking after their kings’ court yards for a month in Tondem.
* Christians today should pay taxes in order to enable them get money to perform God’s tasks as Paul taught in Romans 13:6.
* It is a Christian’s obligation to pay taxes because by doing so it encourages them to wok even harder thus obtaining God’s blessings.

**However, to a smaller extent Christians may not pay taxes basing on certain circumstances which include the following;**

A Christian decline or refuse to pay taxes if such a tax levied is intended to inconvenience and burden the tax payer. For example,, kings of Israel like David, Solomon and Rehoboam mistreated people through over taxation (1 Kings 12:4)

* In case the taxes paid by the citizens are just swindled by some officials a Christian may not pay the taxes. Even in the bible tax collectors were regarded outcasts because they used to cheat people as noted in Levi 5:27.
* A Christian finds difficulties to pay tax if it is not fair . That is to say, not in relation with his/her earnings. For example,, cabinet ministers in Uganda earn a lot of money but almost pay same tax as a nurse or a doctor in the government hospital.
* People may refuse to pay tax as a sign of civil disobedience against bad leadership. For example,, in the fight against apartheid policy in south Africa many black church leaders called for non payment of tax to the British government.
* A Christian may not pay a tax when he is living in a country which is politically unstable. For example,, in southern Sudan and Somaliawhere wars have been going on of recently, people cannot pay taxes because they cannot raise money through living in camps.
* A Christian may refuse paying taxes because he/she is too poor to pay the tax levied on him/her due to economic weakness like unemployment.
* When the system of tax administration is not considerate, a Christian may not pay taxes. For example,, in areas of up country some tax collectors grab people’s property like lands and sell them which is inconsiderate and may make others refuse to pay taxes.

**FOREIGN AID**

Foreign aid can be defined as assistance acquired from abroad or from or from an external source. Foreign aid has different forms as noted below;

* Financial assistance . That is to say, had foreign given to help solve a given problem. For example, building a hospital.
* Capital machinery in form of computers, tractors, sewing machines, water pumps.
* Technical support. This involves technical experts such as doctors, engineers, computer experts who are sent to help in capacity building.
* Technological transfer . That is to say, a company like coca cola, Pepsi cola, sprite may start up branches in another company as foreign investors.
* Foreign aid may be in form of household items . For example, clothes, blankets, tents, shoes, food and many others These are usually offered by organizations like Red Cross and United Nations high commission for refugees (UNHCFR).

Military assistance can be extended to another country where there is a war . For example, Uganda has for the past 5 years offering military help in Somalia.

Material aids which are physical but non capital assets are offered to another country in form of aid. For example, Libya under late Maummar Gadafi built old Kampala built old Kampala mosque. **WHY COUNTRIES GIVE AID**

* To help the suffering like those in war zones.
* To market their products. For example,, the British or Americans give aid to Ugandans in form of condoms.
* For economic stability. For example,, US gives aid in form of money to African countries which are economically unstable.
* It is aimed t making profits which later are repatriated home For example, Coca cola, Shoprite.
* For creating jobs especially for their citizens in another country. For example, the Chinese or Indians create jobs for their citizens when they get tenders like road constructions in other countries.
* Aid is given to promote religions. For example, the late Muammar Gadhafi a former president of Libya offered financial assistance to Muslims in Uganda to renovate / build the mosque for Moslems at old Kampala.
* Some aid is given in order to impose cultural values abroad . For example, Americans give donations to African countries like Uganda to promote homosexuality in Africa.
* Some countries give aid in order to maintain control over weaker ones . For example, Britain or American donating to Uganda or Kenya.
* Aid is given to help certain countries attain self reliance so that in future they stop begging. For example,, Japan gives aid to Africans for development purposes.
* Aid is at times aimed at helping to ensure democratic standards are achieved. This is why during preparation of elections in Africa, US and Britain injects in money to monitor elections.
* Sometimes aid is given to improve the quality of life of the people in the area . For example, when slides and floods attacked Bududa and Kasese, the government and other personalities sent in aid in form of food, clothing and offered free land and settlement of displaced people.

**DANGERS OF FOREIGN AID**

Reliance on foreign aid especially on financial assistance has the following dangers;

* The strings attached to the aid may bring undesirable conditions like between 1986 –93 Uganda was told in order to get aid, it had to first liberate its economy.
* Donors sometimes dictate how and when the aid should be used . That is to say, building a school or hospital.
* Donors sometimes dictate to the recipient country that she has to buy raw materials like spare parts from them.

Foreign aid leads to the problem of debt servicing which is often too burden some to the recipient country and takes years to be cleared.

Sometimes aid is in form of technical support and the experts brought into the country like the engineers, computer technicians are financially difficult to maintain.

* Foreign aid makes recipient countries dependant on external assistance which undermines self -reliance. For example,, Israel the largest recipient of US aid cannot survive without it.
* Assistance in form of military sometimes encourages political instability . For example, in Somalia there is constant war because both the government are rebels get foreign aid.
* Aid is a burden to the future generation as much tax is demanded from the people to clear the loans . For example, paying for the construction of Namboole stadium and for the Entebbe express highway.
* Inappropriate technology or machinery may be imported to the country as a way of disposing off old machinery from another country . For example, computers, cars and many others
* Sometimes aid has resulted into neo-colonialism. For example,, Uganda s forced to support the donor country even in matters which do not benefit us.

**ASSESS THE IMPACTS OF FOREIGN AID ON THE UGANDAN SOCIETY**

To a larger extent, foreign aid has impacted positively o the Ugandan society in the following ways;

* Foreign aid has helped in the promotion of health in the country. For example, the 2003 measles immunization campaign in Uganda.
* Foreign aid has promoted infrastructural development. For example, the medical school of Mulago was rehabilitated through the finances of Rockefeller, Mo master and Rodney foundations from US and Entebbe express highway built by the Chinese company.
* Donors have promoted education in the country by building and expanding schools in line with UPE and USE. For example,, Tororo College assisted by USAID.
* Capital development projects have been undertaken through funding of World Bank and IMF For example,, Bujagali hydro-electricity power.
* Donors like USA have helped to fight diseases in Uganda like HIV/AIDs by supplying anti-retro viral drugs cheaply and this has reduced the AIDs rate in the country.
* Many Ugandans have been able to acquire higher education because of external aid. For example,, the British Council, World Vision Uganda, Watoto Church offer educational scholarships to Ugandans.
* Foreign aid has helped to take the victims of war on the displaced Ugandans to special camps for care. For example,,, Red Cross offers donations like blankets, clothes, food to people of the North.
* Donors like USA have helped to pressure the government to promote free and fair elections.

Donors have promoted capacity building n the country by organizing workshops for leaders at various levels and giving them material aid.

Donor countries like USA have helped to fight against abuse of human rights. They do this through monitoring elections in the country.

* Because of the strings attached to some donations, transparency or accountability has been enhanced to the government fights had to monitor the proper use of finances donated to her in different departments like building schools.
* Foreign aid has brought new meaning towards the understanding of religion in Uganda. For example,, Christian radio and TV stations like light house television, top TV, kingdom FM, impact FM sometimes receive aid from outside to help spread the word of God.
* Many disadvantaged Ugandans especially women and orphans have benefited from foreign aid. For example,, the Uganda women’s finance trust which offers soft loan to women is founded by donors.

**However, to a smaller extent foreign aid has got some negative impact to the Ugandan society as noted below;**

* Some foreign countries have promoted, defended and protected bad regimes in Uganda. For example, Amin was assisted by Britain, Israel.
* Foreign aid has strings attached in most cases which are hard to fulfill. For example, buying raw materials from the donating country or letting techniques come from the donating country.
* Very often foreign aid is misused and diverted to other public projects by the government hence doing its due purpose.
* Donor countries sometimes deny freedom of worship or movement of Ugandans to their countries . For example, in August 2003, the British high commission denied the speaker of parliament a travel visa yet he was holding a diplomatic pass port and going on government business.
* Sometimes the aid in form of technology may not be relevant to the Ugandan needs. For example,, the meat processing factory that was set at Soroti did not work for long because cows were not enough to facilitate the factory.
* Sometimes aid has increased poverty among the people. They are encouraged to grow certain products or cops like coffee or cocoa demanded by donor countries but end up giving them very low prices.
* Aid in form of military assistance has made Ugandans continue to be militarily dependents to developed countries like US instead of developing their own technology.
* Uganda has been practically in a state of war because of continued support by foreigners.

Such aid has developed in a political back clash for the leaders. For example,, president Museveni was rebuked by some members of parliament for openly supporting Bush in the Iraq war when indeed Uganda had no strategic interests in the area.

* Foreign aid has undermined the country’s effort towards economic self -reliance and this makes it fully dependant on aid.
* This is why even up to today; the engineers of oil extraction from Lake Albert are foreigners.
* Uganda is struggling with a big debt burden because of acquiring a lot of foreign aid.
* Many Ugandans have lost their jobs because of foreign aid. The government is conditioned to lay off some workers in order to be given some aid.

**CORRUPTION**

This refers to all ways by which people attempt to win favours and other advantages though offering monetary or material benefits to others as a way of biasing them to their benefits. **Causes of Corruption**

* Corruption is widely spread today because of economic hardships. Many people earn little wages so it makes it easy for them to accept bribes as a form of corruption.
* Wide spread unemployment in Uganda has made many people desperate so are willing to give in bribes to secure jobs. For example,, many graduates from universities are conned of their money by people claiming to connect them to big jobs like in URA.
* The existence of weak laws to deal with corruption in the country has increased corruption cases.
* Corruption is common because the senior officials are noted by junior officials taking bribes and nothing much is done against them as a punishment. For example,, during Mobutu Seseseko’s rule it was normal for public funds to disappear in the hands of his ministers and were not questioned.
* The inefficiency of the police to enforce laws has increased corruption. For example,, when former vice president Doctor Kazibwe by then minister of agriculturemisappropriated funds for valley dams but nobody was arrested and put in jail.
* The punishments given to those who fail to properly account for public funds are lenient which increase corruption in the society. Some of them are not even jailed but given police bond as they go through trial.
* Corruption is pronounced among people who are not sure about job security. For example,, officials in URA accept bribes because they know any time they will lose their posts.
* Some people are corrupt because of too much greed for material wealth. For example,, Hassan Basajja Balaba and Salim Sale own big businesses/tenders partly through practicing corruption.
* Corruption is wide spread because many people demand for it in order to give you a service . For example, electricity supply servers usually demand for transport allowance outside their normal salary.

Many people become corrupt because they desire certain life styles which they have not yet attained. For example,, if one wants to spend life in places like Kampala for bribes at the work place in anyway possible.

* Loss of morals has led to increased spread of corruption in the society. In Uganda people no longer fear to be identified/ arrested because of corruption provided they achieve their goals.
* Delayed payments especially in private businesses have opened u space for corruption. In addition to delayed payment, the police is involved in corruption and some head teachers because of low payments by the concerned authorities.

**Dangers/Disadvantages of Corruption**

* Corruption is a form of theft and a sin before God. According to exodus 20:15-17, it is like committing an evil of stealing.
* It frustrates the poor and denies justice to them as the rich sometimes offer bribes to judges in courts of law to win cases. This is also against Moses’ teaching noted in Exodus 23:8.
* It damages/ruins the moral standard of the political elite and may culminate into a coup-de-tat in the country . For example, recently the president of Burundi was militarily ousted from power partly becauseof corruption in his government.
* It leads to general feeling of loss of confidence in the country’s leaders and may lead to mass unrest especially if the president does not punish corrupt officials.
* Corruption may establish a negative attitude of workers. Some may decline to do work they are expected to do until a bribe is given to them. For example,,, the many police officials cannot allow you open up a file at police station unless you facilitate them.
* Corruption ultimately makes people shade blood because those who engage in crimes get away with it unpunished because of bribes involved. For example,, in many cases thieves are taken to police cells but because of corruption are released within 48 hours.
* Corruption has widened the gap between the rich andthe poor and frustrated government efforts to alleviate rural poverty . That is to say, many district officials misappropriate funds meant to develop villages.
* High corruption tendencies in the country can lead to donor states to refuse grant aid. For example,, president Moi’s government and currently Robert Mugabe’s government of Zimbabwe cannot easily get aid from donor countries like USA and Britain because of high levels of corruption.
* Corruption undermines government efforts to collect taxes and this makes it hard to finance the country’s budget. For example, the **Entandikwa** scheme collapsed because people were misusing the initial capital for personal benefits instead of notational purposes.

Corruption undermines a person’s standard in the society since he/she will be looked at as a thief. For example, David Chandi Jamwa of NSSF was arrested because of misusing workers’ money and selling bonds at a low fee as was anticipated. **Solutions**

* Prompt payment should be made just as professor Nsibambi once as aminister of public service suggested that civil servants should be paid by 28th of every month.
* The government should pay the workers a living wage so that they are not tempted to ask for bribes.
* Public servants should declare their assets and liabilitiesso that those with ill gotten wealth will get exposed. This is why usually members of parliament and ministers have a time of declaring their wealth.
* The president should politically and economically stabilize the country to fight corruption For example, by avoiding civil wars and providing more jobs opportunities.
* A stiff anti-corruption law should be enacted to deal with corruption in public offices.
* Serious penalties should be put over convicted corrupt officials . For example, 10 years imprisonment and above plus paying heavy fines exceeding what they took.
* The government should increase the employment opportunities in the country by building more factories, hospitals and many others to help loosen people who demand for bribes from those seeking for jobs which are rare.
* Routine transfer of workers at least not exceeding 5 years in one place should be exercised in order to check on officials like police officers who ask for bribes to help their customers as the station almost becomes his personal business.
* The press should be given opportunity without intimidation to air out officials in the government who are implicated of corruption tendencies.
* The government leaders like ministers should serve as examples of transparency so that their juniors fall suit.
* The government should also refrain from interfering with the operations of the police and judiciary to fight corruption. It annoys sometimes that the president also interferes in decision making of some judges in courts of law.
* The public should be sensitized on the menace of corruption so that ordinary man can work with the officials like the police and IGGs to fight corruption.

**SECTION C: LAW AND ORDER**

Laws are set of rules and regulations established by the state or any organization for the purpose of regulating behaviours of its members. Or it refers to a documented, standardized and authoritative code of conduct meant to

guide and regulate people’s behaviours. There are various types of laws like civil laws which deal with the private affairs of citizens . For example, school rules and regulations.

* Customary laws, deal with observation of culture . For example, marriage and land ownership.
* Natural laws, they deal with feeding and sleeping rights.
* Bi-laws, these adopted by small societies like the LC . For example, prohibiting people from dumping garbage anyhow.
* Supreme laws, in other words constitutional laws which govern the country.
* Professional laws, such laws govern professionals in their conduct . For example, teachers code of conduct.
* Religious laws, these are laws set by given religion to guide the behaviours of its people.

**WHAT ARE THE PURPOSES/ IMPORTANCES OF LAW AND ORDER IN SOCIETY?**

Law and order serves the following importance;

* To maintain peace and stability in the society. For example, respect to marital laws to promote family stability and thus promoting proper child bringing.
* Laws promote loyalty between the state and citizens as well as organizations.
* Laws help in promoting justice in society. For example, the supreme laws.
* Laws help to overcome violence such as strikes and demonstrations which can lead to destruction of property and loss of lives.
* Protecting the weak, disabled and less privileged members in the society.
* Laws help in promoting diplomatic relationships between nations and organizations For example, laws concerning the East African Community, laws concerning fishing on Lake Victoria.
* Laws promote and maintain fundamental human rights and freedom. For example, the law against termination of one’s life.
* Laws help in regulating accidents and loss of lives the traffic laws that prohibit over speeding, drinking alcohol and driving under the influence of alcohol.
* Laws help o eliminate wrong doers in the society and encourage good behaviour in return providing a basis for punishment.
* It helps to protect the right and property of individuals For example, customary and supreme laws.
* Helps to promote religious practices For example, encouragement of monogamy.
* Helps to promote democratic leadership.
* Laws help to promote national unity and harmony in the country For example, the laws against tribalism and segregation.
* Laws encourage good programme For example, in schools poor performers may be banned from school.
* Helps to control sexual immorality like rape, adultery, prostitution and defilement.
* Helps to guard against misuse of leisure. For example, public smoking, time to open video halls and bans in towns like Kampala is set by the law.
* Helps to promote or preserve cultural beliefs and norms. For example, the law concerning circumcision For example, among Bagishu, Bakiga, Bakonjo, Sebei and others
* Laws promote responsible parenthood . For example, customary laws and supreme laws.

**ACCOUNT FOR THE VIOLATION OF LAWS IN UGANDA**  Ignorance of the law by most people.

* Increasing levels of permissiveness in societies.
* The escalating levels of poverty in the country leading to foreign money, stealing and ridging votes to win political ports.
* Too much greed for power.
* Corruption in courts of laws has also led to abuse of laws especially by the rich.
* Militarization of politics and dictatorship which makes soldiers intimidate the judiciary and voters.
* Putting up oppressive political ideologies such as single party system.
* Disrespecting human rights like the right to vote, right of association, freedom of speech and others  Weak penalties offered in courts of laws have caused violation of laws through mob justice.
* The wide spread unemployment and retrenchment of employees without warnings and benefits accorded to them.
* The wide spread drugs in the society such as cubber, marijuana.
* Lack of religious commitment.
* Increasing gap between the rich and the poor.
* Peer group influence.
* Desire to become rich easily and quick.
* Inadequate man power in some government department . For example, police force.
* Laziness of some people.
* High lust leading to rape, defilement, prostitution.
* Influence of pornographic literature.
* Influence of the environment.

**WHAT ARE THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN UGANDA?**

* The human rights of a citizen in Uganda are based on the 1948 United Nations declaration of human rights and the 1995 constitution of the republic of Uganda.

Everyone has a right to life chapter 4, article 2 subsection one and two.

* Right to have access to means to support life, adequate food, shelter, clothing provided by the government if not enabling the citizen to get them easily.
* One has a right to education article 30.
* Right to marry and rise a family but at the age of 18 years and above and at a dissolution.
* Everyone has a right to own a property but with respect to the rights of others article 26.
* Citizens have a right to associate with others, a freedom to join and form an association like a trade union or a political party.
* One has a right of freedom of speech and information article 29.
* A religious liberty and freedom of conscience article 29 subsection c.
* Right and freedom to participate in the politics of his or her own country especially when he/she has the necessary qualifications.
* A right of respect to human dignity and protection from slavery and forced labour, article 25.
* A right of privacy of a person, home and property, article 27.
* A right to clean and health environment, article 39.
* Children to be cared for by their parents or those entitled to them. However the children are expected to respect and co-operate with their parents otherwise the right would be rendered useless.

**SHOULD A CHRISTIAN INVOLVE HIMSELF IN THE ARMY?**

Yes, a Christian should involve in the army basing on the following reasons;

* By joining the army a Christian also becomes a protector of the lives of citizens and his life plus the property away from enemies. This is in line with God’s commands in Genesis 1:28-29.
* A Christian should involve in the army because it indicates following Christians principles and commands. God protected the Israelites against their enemies in war and so as a Christian has a right to be in the army.
* It is justified for a Christian to join the army as a way of building defense around the country from enemies and creating peace. Thegospel of Mathew 5:9 clearly says, happy are these who work for peace, God will call them his children.
* The bible gives examples of people who were great soldiers under God’s protection. For example, Cornelius, King David who defeated the great philistine commander Goliath (1 Samuel 17:50-54)
* Christians are called upon to be in the army because they are the light and salt of the earth, so they would give a good direction to others to be morally upright if they are in the army.
* A Christian does not live inisolation from the community and the nation at large. Therefore he is called upon to take up his constitutional responsibility of depending the nation and promoting peace.
* A Christian should join the army for useful purpose For example, distributing food in times of calamities and rescue missions like during wars or accidents, earthquakes and others
* Christians are free to join the army for the purpose of doing tasks like exhumining dead bodies and discovery of new geographical features which become a basis for development in the country.
* A Christian involvement in the army is important for promotion of peace that also God wishes his people to have.
* A Christian should be in the army for supporting other security organs such as the police, to fight and prevent crimes in the society.

**However to a smaller extent may not be supported to join the army basing on the following views;**

* Christianity encourages a spirit of love, forgiveness and reconciliation but a Christian soldier finds it hard to use the above principles because the army mainly uses violence against evil doers.
* The major purpose of the army is war which is against the Christian principle of peace with one another and living as brothers and sisters of the same father.
* The Christians would always want to conquer evil with love since evil cannot solve evil according to Christian teaching but involvement in the army by a Christian means he may be forced to use force to solve evil.
* Christians are urged not to join the army because Christ brought peace not war to mankind when he broke the chains of death so one should be a peace maker not a warrior.
* A Christian involvement in the army is not justified because before God there is no reason for domination of one another. He created mankind as equal to one another.
* War is man’s desperate way of solving problems which as Christianity teaches that problems can be solved through reconciliation.
* Christians do not justify the involvement in the army because war involves killing which is a sin before God who taught the Israelites not to commit murder (Exodus 20:13)
* Because war creates enmity between individuals and nations like USA and Libya during Gadafi’s reign, America and Iran, Rwanda and Congo, a Christian may not wish to join the army because he is supposed to create peace but war creates enmity.
* Many Christians do not support joining the army because many armies of Africa are associated with immoral behaviours which are unGodly raping, prostitution, drug abuse homosexuality.
* War is evident approach to problems which is not acceptable to God and may also discourage a Christian to join the army. In Mathew 26:52-53, Jesus used peaceful means to put back the ear of the soldier which was cut off by his disciple and also requested those who came to arrest him to put back their swords.
* A Christian may not like joining the army because war brings suffering and destruction to the community. In addition to hunger, refugees, spread of diseases and others
* Christians do not justify war/ involvement in the army because war is Satan’s weapon of destroying life and causing suffering.
* Joining the army or war may not be justified by a Christian because it is against the Christian virtues and principles of love, respect, forgiveness, endurance, faithfulness, kindness, trustworthiness and others

**IN WHAT OTHER WAYS SHOULD A CHRISTIAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE SECURITY OF HIS OR HER COUNTRY APART FROM JOINING THE ARMY?**

A Christian can contribute to the security of his/ her country apart from joining the army through doing the following;  Supporting government and military programmes like reporting criminals in the society.

* Encouraging others who want to join the army to do so.
* By paying taxes to state to support buying food and materials to support the army.
* Bringing up healthy and disciplined children with Christian morals who can even join the armed force.
* Helping the state to recruit potential man power like the police, army and other civil services.
* Praying for peace to prevail in the country.
* Encouraging dialogue between worrying factions like Besigye verses Museveni.
* Attending politician courses like at Kyankwanzi leadership centre and local mchakamchaka training.
* Giving advice and exposing insecurity that is likely to take place in the area so that it is dealt with immediately.
* Involving all sectors of society to give direction like being a member in the local council.
* Being a watchdog of peace, security, justice and the rule of law with in the country that would promote democracy and security.
* Offering children formal education to live a bright future.
* Involving in radio and TV talk shows . For example, Mambo Baado on CBS, Akabinkano on Bukedde TV and others
* Resisting government activities that violet people’s fundamental rights and freedom . For example, abuse of freedom of press, association and imprisonment without trial.

**CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS**

**CRIMES**

These are offences/ omissions or any act a person does which is against the set rules and regulations governing a given society.

In other words a crime is an illegal practice (unlawful which people commit and are punishable or it is a morally wrong behavior.

**ACCOUNT FOR THE RAMPANT INCREASE IN CRIME RATE IN UGANDA TODAY?**

The increasing causes of crimes in society today are the following;

* Lack of parental care. Where some parentshave failed to provide the basic needs to their children like food and education, the young ones have involved in crimes like stealing, prostitution, fornication and others
* Drug abuse like alcohol, vayagra, cocaine have changed the body chemistry of some people hence ending up committing crimes like murder, rape, defilement, robbery, fighting and others
* The escalating levels of poverty in the country have also increased crime rate. People commit crimes like stealing, corruption, bribery, prostitution due to the need o earn a living.
* The high levels of permissiveness in society have increased cases of crimes in society. The freedom the youth enjoy today has rendered them into behaving immorally or against the law through acts lie acting pornography films, and nude dances (kimansulo).
* The high levels of employment in Uganda has led to increase in crimes in form of pick pocketing, prostitution, murder, fornication, adultery, homosexuality and others
* The poor examples shown by the religious and political leaders. Some of these people have been reported involving in committing crimes like adultery, corruption, defilement, adultery hence giving other people opportunity to do the same.
* Corruption in courts of law. This has led to increased mob justice.
* Ignorance about the law by many people in Uganda. This has led to increased mob justice because some people are not aware that they are committing crimes.
* Social and economic imbalances in the country between individuals and regions. This has paved way for crimes like stealing, witchcraft, envy and others
* Political activities like ridging of elections has also led to increased crimes like organizing rebel activities, murder, kidnapping and others
* Peer group influence can influence one to engage into crime.
* Environmental factor . For example, living in slums, near bars and near discotheques.
* The desire to become rich quick. This has ended into committing crimes like murder, cheating, corruption.
* The weak enforcement of law and order by the state . That is to say, the few number of police force has enabled cases like prostitution to continue.
* Economic hardships together with late payment to civil servants and other workers. This has led to committing crimes like corruption, bribery, as a way of seeking for survival.
* Rural urban migration leading to creation of urban unemployment resulting into drug abuse.
* Domestic violence and sexual dissatisfaction. This leads to adultery and fights.
* Cultural practices and beliefs that a woman is inferior to the man has paved way for crimes like domestic violence, rape in the home.
* Existence of incurable diseases like HIV/AIDs has forced some people to spread it to innocent people.
* Watching pornography and reading romantic novels has led to committing crimes like rape, defilement.
* High sexual lust has led to committing crimes like rape and defilement.
* Oppression or political opponents causes strikes and wars.

**WHAT ROLE HAS THE CHURCH PLAYED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIMES?**

The church has played the following roles to fight against crimes;

* The church has taught morals to the young ones and emphasized morality in the society through its daily preaching.
* The church has preached forgiveness and reconciliation among community members especially politicians like Besigye and Museveni to discourage revenge or going to the bush for war.
* The church has shown good example to the followers not to involve in committing crimes but have a forgiving heart like Christ was. For example, the Roman Catholic pope forgave a man who shot at him.
* The church hascondemned drug abuse which lead people into committing crimes . For example, alcohol, cuber.
* The church leaders have tried to provide projects to the poor so that they can reduce on committing crimes and be occupied with work. For example, the send a cow project of the catholic at Kitovu Massaka.
* The churches like the Catholic Church have set up banks like the centenary rural development bank which offer jobs to some people like askaris, cleaners who would be committing crimes like robbery.
* It hasencouraged teaching Christians ethics in schools more so in their church founded schools like St. Henry’s Kitovu, Rubaga Girls SS, Rubaga Boys SS, St,. Joseph Nsambya SS, St.Mary’s Kisubi SS.
* Church leaders like Archibishop Cyprian Lwanga of Rubaga cathedral and Pastor Sempa of Makerere Pentecostal church have tried to fight against crimes in society through preaching against sectarian tendencies like tribalism which causes crimes like corruption.
* The church sometimes organizes seminars for the youth and other members who wish in places like Nsambya sharing hall proper morals are then impacted in youth as a way of controlling crimes.
* Sometimes the church leaders organize activities which occupy the minds of the youth and are unable to commit crimes due to idleness some of these activities include football and volleyball competitions.
* Sometimes the church leaders organize door to door preaching of the gospel. This has left many youths converted to Christianity and hence reducing on cases of crimes in schools like fornication.
* The church leaders have encouraged good relationship between parents and their children. This helps to guard against crimes like child torture.
* The church encourages respect to civil authority by its followers because Jesus Christ respected single authority (Mark 11:12)

**APART FROM CHURCH, WHAT OTHER WAYS CAN BE USED TO CUB/ CONTROL CRIMES IN THE SOCIETY?**

The government should set up the inspector general of government office so as to observe the rights of citizens and penalize those involved in violating people’s rights and freedom.

By allowing freedom of press print and electronic media.

* Constant revision of workers’ wages and salaries in accordance to the standards of living in the country.
* The government should speed up the rate at which criminals are tried in courts of law.
* The government should seriously punish corrupt officials like the judges For example, being dismissed and paying fines.
* There is need to construct homes for the poor, orphans and wanderers and even de fed with food and clothing.
* Government policies and programmes should create employment opportunities to fight unemployment which leads to safety.
* The government should equip the law enforcement bodies like police and army with adequate machinery like cars, guns and others
* There should be serious censorship of mass media to control pornographic influences which lead to crimes like rape, defilement, homosexuality, adultery.
* Plays and songs should be composed and written to show people the danger of moral degeneration and corruption.
* The government through fiscal and monitory services on the gap between the rich and the poor through providing them with free education and medical services.
* Free guidance and counseling should be provided to the society by the government, NGOs or the church.
* The government should work hard to promote peace, security and stability in the country.
* Remand home should be established to handle some criminals who are notorious.
* The government should support games and sports at different levels of thesociety. These would help the young people to learn discipline and promotion of national unity.
* Community policing and sensitization of the masses about their rights should be emphasized.
* The government should show the will of fighting corruption. Through punishing government officials convicted in corruption by demoting them, making them pay.
* The government should try to reduce the number of fire arms in the hands of private people who misuse them and commit crimes like robbery and murder.
* The parliament should also revise some laws such that the punishment for committing certain crimes should be in lie with the crime committed and should be heavy enough to prevent people from committing the same crime like adultery, defilement, fornication and others

**PUNISHMENTS**

Punishment is defined as deliberate denial of some human right by lawful authority because of failure to obey the law or respect the rights of others.

**TYPES OF PUNISHMENTS**

1. **Capital punishment**. This is putting to death of the criminal after judgment by a competent court.
2. **Imprisonment.** This is a punishment given to a person after the courts of law have judged him or her to be in prison for a specified period of time depending on the gravity of the crime committed. However one may be sentenced to life imprisonment while others for a few years, months, weeks and days or hours.
3. **Payment of fine.** This is a form of punishment where the court might order the accused to pay a given fine depending on the damage caused.
4. **A warning from the magistrate or any lawful authority.** This serves as a psychological punishment and is normally given to crimes of law intensity to society . For example, abusing an elder.
5. **Corporal punishments.** This is the kind of punishment employed by institution such as police, schools and the army. It involves exerting pain to the criminal through caining.
6. **Probation punishment.** Here a person is required to report to police or the courts of law after a specified period of time like twice a month. It is commonly given to people who are on bail as investigations still go on.
7. **House arrest.** This is form of punishment in most cases given to political prisoners to deny them interaction with the masses which can cause uprisings and damage of property.

**THE AIMS OF PUNISHING WRONG DOERS**

Criminals are punished in society for the following reasons;

* To discourage them and others from repeating the offense committed.
* To warn others who may wish to commit the same offense.
* Punishments are given for the purpose of causing reform.
* Punishments are given to promote public security . For example, imprisoning a robber or expelling a student who is a homosexual.
* To promote loyalty to authority.
* Punishments help to maintain lawand order in society . For example, in schools when wrong students are cained discipline will improve.
* Punishments are important in areas like schools to improve hard work and good results.
* Punishments are important in discouraging immorality in society. For example, sexual immorality like rape, adultery, fornication, prostitution and defilement.
* They encourage respect for religious, cultural norms and values . For example, punishing a person undermined the bible teaching.

Punishments such as paying fines lead to acquisition of material wealth to the offered individuals hence improving the standards of living.

Punishments are important in protecting the weak from being taken advantage of by the rich and powerful members of the society. This is in line with the biblical teaching as the lord is always unhappy with those who oppress the poor. (Prov 22:22-23)

* Punishments promote proper upbringing of children for the benefits of the society. This gives pride to parents as indicated in Proverbs 29:17, 22:15, 13:34.

**WHAT FACTORS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN DETERMINING THE PUNISHMENT TO BE GIVEN TO THE CRIMINAL**

The power to determine one’s punishment is always in the hands of the judge and what the law states. However the following factors are important in determining the nature of punishment to be given to the criminal;  The number of times the criminal has committed the crime.

* The circumstances under which the person committed the crime, determines the punishment to be awarded. For example,, being under influence of alcohol or for self defense.
* The purpose of punishment should be considered . That is to say, it should be reformative not destructive.
* The sex of the person also be considered. Generally women are a weaker sex and so should be given lighter punishments.
* The impact of the crime to the society should be put in consideration. For example, someone who has committed murder should be given heavy punishments like life imprisonment compared to the one who has committed adultery.
* The responsibility of the person in question For example, a baby feeding mother should be given less punishment compared to the one who is free.
* The age of the criminal should also determine the heaviness of the punishment.
* The power of the law should be taken into consideration . That is to say, one should not be punished beyond the stated punishment by the law.
* The willingness of the criminal to reveal others involved in the crime committed.
* The health status of the suspect should also be considered.
* The method used in committing crimes should be based on determining the nature of punishment should be given to a criminal . For example, a person who used a gun to commit a crime should be given heavy punishment of imprisonment for many years than one used false defense to commit a similar crime.
* The political climate when the crime was committed should also be considered For example, during political campaigns.

The future life of the criminal should also be considered For example, if one is too old life of imprisonment should be minimum.

* The punishment should be as a sign of warning to others not to commit the same offence and to cause repentance.
* It should also focus on the fundamental human rights and freedom of the criminal such as the right to life and freedom of association.

**WHATARGUMENTS ARE GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS?**

Capital punishment means putting to death of the criminal by the public authority as a consequence of the verdict and a sentence passed by a competent court of law.

It is a form of punishment which involves sentencing someone to death through the law.

Many human rights activities and mainly Christians are against capital punishments because of the following disadvantages associated with it;

* Capital punishment is against the fundamental human rights of Ugandans basing on article 21 of the 1991 Ugandan constitution.
* Many Ugandans are against capital punishments because it is irreversible and final which sometimes leads to death of innocent people.
* The punishment does not give the criminal an opportunity to reform yet the major purpose of the punishment should be reforming the criminals.
* Christians are against capital punishments because it looks like legalized murder which is a sin in the sight of God who only has the power over our life. (Exodus 20:13)
* Human rights activities are against capital punishment because it it a degrading and dehumanizing form of punishments where a person is killed like an animal in the abatour.
* In most cases by the time a death sentence is passed and implemented thecriminal would have served enough torture and painful experiences in prison thus capital punishment in most cases is double punishment which is unGodly.
* Christianity dorishes pardoning forgiveness which is centrally to capital punishments.
* Some people believe that two wrongs cannot make one right thing, so killing some does not restore the life of the first one, so rehabilitating the criminal is better.
* Capital punishment is discouraged by many Christians and human rights activities because it does not detect crimes from continuing in the society.

Christians are called upon to love each other including their enemies but capital punishment is against the great command of love in Mathew 22:36-40.

Many people do not like capital punishment for it promotes a spirit of revenge by the relatives of the victims. For example, when Sadam Hussein former Iraq president was murdered by Americans on the night of 30th Dec 2006, it sparked off more violence and death.

* Christians argue that since Jesus Christ was condemned as a criminal, he took away the sin of capital punishment.
* Jesus abolished capital punishment for adultery (John 8:11)
* St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 5:1-2) recommended ex-communication not execution of the gross sexual immorality among the Christians and this would give a sinner time to reform.
* When King David committed adultery and murder he repented and he was forgiven by God, so we need to give a chance to criminals to repent her than putting them to death.
* Christians do not support capital punishments because hey might spark off civil wars and creating hatred between the government and the relatives of the killed person.
* Capital punishment causes psychological torture and suffering to the relatives and friends of the victims.
* It makes the criminal feel pain only at the time of death thus it would be better to subject the criminal to life time imprisonment that would encourage him to repent.
* However capital punishment may be useful because of the following factors;
* Some people argue that murderers should be deprived of their right over life since they deprive others their right to life.
* It helps to install fear among citizens and therefore maintains respect to the state authority thus reducing the crime rate in the country.
* It acts as a warning to the would be offenders of a similar crime which threatens them from committing the crimes.
* The supporters of capital punishments also argue that according to Moses’ law, murder or other crime could earn the criminal a death penalty (Lev 20:10-21, Deut 21:22, 1 Kings 18:40)
* The state has the freedom to choose the best way to handle and maintain peace in the society and capital punishment may be the best option.
* Supporters of capital punishments say it ensures that the community is concerned about the security of the citizens through putting to death those who are grave criminal like murders.
* Capital punishment is good because it warns political dictators that such can happen also to them . For example, when Sadam hessein was killed it was a warning to the dictators of the world.
* Capital punishment is supported by some people for it promotes respect for the lives of the less privileged like the poor and women who are harassed by men sexually.

In the military capital punishment is supported because it promotes discipline and respect of children’s rights.

**EXAMINE THE CHRISTIAN TEACHING ON LAW.**

The following show that law is permitted in the bible;

* Genesis 1:28 indicates God giving man to the command to go produce and subdue the world.
* Exodus 19 and 20 this indicates that in the bible God gave Israelites laws to follow.
* Duet 5:31-33 teaches that laws must be respected in maintain harmony.
* Israelites were given laws on the kind of sacrifices to offer to God and also animals and birds to eat and not to be eaten Leviticus.
* Christianity teaches that both men and women are equal before God.
* Ezekiel 18:18-20 teaches that those who break the law must be punished.
* Jesus recognized the Ten Commandments and summarized them into two . That is to say, love the Lord your God with all your heart and also love your neighbors and enemies.
* Jesus improved the Sabbath law by teaching that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath.
* Christianity in the book Romans 13:1ff teaches that all believers should obey the laws without questioning.
* In Mathew 5:16, in the beatitudes Jesus did not come to abolish the law but to perfect it.
* The letter of 1 Peter 2:13-17 teaches Christians to observe civil and criminal laws thus showing how laws are important in society.
* In the book of Acts 5:29 and 4:19 teaches that were the development law contradicts with Christians teaching. A Christian should obey God’s law rather than government law.
* Christianity also teaches that Jesus respected the law of the Jews . For example, he supported the issue of paying taxes to Caesar the Roman ruler.
* Christian teaching is that strict observation of the law can make one ran away from God because laws doesn’t bring salvation.
* In the letter of Paul to the Galatians, he also taught about the law where he said, the law does not put man right with God but its through faith.

**“THE JUDICIARY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCREASED CRIME RATE IN UGANDA”. DISCUSS.**

The judiciary is the law enforcement organ of the country.

No, the judiciary is not responsible for the increased crime rate in Uganda because of the following positive roles it plays;

* It punishes criminals who have been found guilty by sentencing them to jail.
* It acts as a moral reformatory body to those who commit crimes.
* Judiciary tries to achieve justice in society where violence has been.

Advises the executive on matters like applying dictatorial leadership and organizing swearing in ceremonies. Interpret the constitutional laws to people.

Judges arbitrates (conflicts) between individuals.

Interprets the laws to the public and trying to teach them either on radio, or TVs or newspapers.

It warns suspects who have been brought to court never to engage again in such a case reported to them.

* Judiciary describes fines that can be given by the offender to the offended as a form of compensation.
* It protects people’s rights in society by seeing that the law is upheld.
* It helps individuals to succeed property of the deceased in case a will was written through them.

**However the judiciarycan be blamed for the increased crime rate in Uganda basing on the following factors;**

* Some judges take sides politically which incites violence . For example, the deputy chief justice Kavuma passed a decree for FDC members to stop paying on Tuesdays at the headquarters as it was organized after the 18th Feb 2016 presidential elections.
* Some lawyers or judges mix freely with people in public and create friendship which makes their work hard to judge cases when such friends are brought to them hence ending up judging cases unfairly.
* Some judges have been noted breaking their ethical conduct by receiving bribes and accepting corruption as to judge cases in favour of the rich.
* Some judges are unfair that they released dangerous criminals that they claim to have not evidence For example, Justice Mukibi of Masaka district had released kato Kajubi in 2010 who had master minded Joseph Kasinge a 12 years boy.
* Some judges are so commercialized in that they do not have enough time to judge cases, they keep pushing them to future dates.

**However, other factors should put into consideration like;**

* Poverty
* Unemployment led to crimes like theft.
* Family instabilities
* Lack of parental guidance
* Influence of mass media
* Permissiveness
* Greed for money
* Peer group influence
* Decline in traditional horms

**Analyse the challenges of achieving democracy in Africa.**

Democracy is the government of the people for the people by the people.

* There is too much poverty in African countries.
* Some African leaders over stay in power and fail to dead democratically like Museveni and Mugabe.
* The influence of western countries some of the support dictatorial government.

**Discuss the factors that led to emergency of dictatorial regimes.**

* Decline in religion and morals
* Greed for political power
* Permissiveness in society
* Poverty
* Desire for revenge
* Ignorance about the law by the people
* Political rivalry
* Wide spread corruption by those in leadership.
* Excessive desire for quick wealth
* Influence of the army  Lack of patriotism

**Suggest ways in which Christians can solve such problems**  Preach the gospel that leadership comes from God.

* Should preach that no one is above the law.
* Should preach love and forgiveness among political leaders.
* Should be contented and pray to God for more.
* Having a forgiving heart and solve the issues amicably.
* Should encourage political leaders to be sincere and just to the law.

**How can a Christian adolescent keep her/himself pure?**

* Resisting sex before marriage.
* Seeking for guidance and counseling from elders on matters of sex not to make mistakes.
* Engaging in constructive leisure activities like joining church choir.

By reading the word of God for guidance on sexual purity.

By attending Christian seminars which can help one to be strong until marriage.

By praying constantly.

By patient and abstaining from sex before marriage.

By trying to have self control over one’s body as Paul taught.

* Choosing rightful peer group members.
* Avoiding staying in dark places with no security.
* By avoiding reading pornographic literature which can entice someone to engage in sex.

**“You are advised to use a condom for safe sex” an AIDs worker said to the youth in a certain secondary school. As a Christian, comment on the advise of the AIDs worker.**

The idea of the AIDs worker was wrong because;

* The idea would encourage sexual immorality among students whereas the book of Leviticus 18 discourages such sexual relationships.
* It can lead students into loosing concentration in students spreading much time in love making.
* The gospel of mark 5:42 discourages misleading the young into sex.
* AIDs worker is setting a bad example before the youth.
* Because it is against God’s command procreation.
* The youth will become impatient about sex yet love waits.
* The idea of the AIDs worker is bad because it encourages sex before marriage yet sex is only to be done in marriage.
* The condom would be too expensive to the students and may end up involving in live sex.
* The idea of the AIDs worker may wrongly encourage students which may lead to abortion.
* The idea may encourage many students to use condom and may carelessly dispose out the used ones in toilets which may cause drainage breakage and dirtiness of environment.
* May cause young children getting access to them and using them as balloons.
* Because students are religiously encouraged to abstain from sex till marriage.
* It can lead to more spread of HIV/AIDs among students because they are permitted to involve in sex before marriage and some of them may not know how to use condoms.
* The idea prepares students to become unfaithful partners during marriage.
* It makes young girls to lose their virginity before the right time.

**What should be the Christian response to AIDs victims?**

A Christian should;

* Encourage the victim not to fear Aids victims.
* Should assist the AIDs victim with clothing, washing for him or her.
* A Christian should be conscious not be affected to and also not to spread the disease.
* Pray for the victim and also encourage him/her to pray for him/herself.
* Encourage the victim to remain faithful and hopeful.
* Offer food and housing if possible.
* A Christian should make research for medication.
* Encourage the victim to go for medication at TASO offices.
* Conceal and confirm the victims.
* Encourage the victim to prepare for the next life and repenting for the sins.
* Encourage to go for professional counseling.
* Provide ARVs if possible.
* Encourage the victim to listen to gospel music.
* Encourage the victim to join the choir to sing for God.

**Women should not have equal opportunities with men” as a student of CRE, discuss the validity of the statement.**

* Both man and woman were commanded to develop the world and guard it.
* Both men and women should have equal opportunities because they were created too.
* Both served as leaders according to the bible . For example, Deborah ruled as a judge and a prophet just like Moses.
* The book of Lev 22:1ff teaches that judgment will be for both men and women.
* Men and women have to be with equal opportunities because Jesus served both men and women.
* Jesus associated with both men and women John 4:1—5.
* When God saved the Israelites from slavery in Egypt Ex 7.
* The laws given to Moses in Exodus 20 it is wrong to say men and women are not equal.
* God’s love for the Israelites was for both men and women Sabbath day (Deut 13:22) therefore women should have common duties with men.

**However on the other note the bible indicates that women should not be equal with men basing on the following teachings;**

* Before the law women were considered second hand. (Exodus 20:17)

A childless woman could not reject her husband’s unfaithfulness and marriage to another woman.

Women were not counted during national census even at the time of Jesus.

1 peter 3 teaches women had to always be submissive all the time to their husbands.

1 peter 3 also teaches women were inferior to men and considered to be a weaker sex.

The gospels indicate that most of Jesus’ disciples were men.

* 1 Corinthians teaches that women were inferior in the Corinthian church did not take part in leading prayers, the choir and making suggestions openly only done through their husband.
* S.T Paul also teaches that the husband is supreme over the wife. (1 Corinthian 11:31)
* The book of Leviticus 15:19-20 shows inequality between men and women as it is only women who were considered unclean.
* Deut 22:5 showed inequality between men and women in that women were not allowed to put on clothes for men.
* Genesis undermines the women and is taken as a weaker sex who was easily tempted by Satan leading to man’s disobedience of God.

**ACCOUNT FOR THE CHRISTIAN APPROVAL OF MOB JUSTICE.**

Mob justice is the type of justice where public takes the law in the hands. OR

It is where a group of people punish a person in their own way with or without following the set rules and regulations. The following are;

* It is not legally accepted.
* It does not give an opportunity a person to defend him/herself.
* It can lead to death of innocent people.
* The act is inhuman because stripping someone noted or flogging him or her is unGodly.
* It is because the bible condemns it in the book of Mathew 7:1-51 which says do not judge.
* Because Jesus abolished it according to John 8:1ff.
* Because it causes instability and disorder in the family yet the bible teaches people to promote stable relationships.
* It undermines one’s dignity yet we were all created in God’s image.
* The act causes shamelessness yet the bible encourages respect of human rights.
* The act is uneducative and does not give a person a chance for rehabilitation as punishments should do.
* People take the law in their hands which is illegal before God.

People who do it do not look at the cause but just punish before analyzing yet the bible encourages people to judge others critically because we are all sinners.

**Suggest solutions to the above problem.**

* The government should sensitize people about the dangers of mob justice.
* Police should always be ready not to kill but control people who carryout mob justice.
* Police unite should be placed in almost all places for easy accessibility by people who want to record their cases.
* Strict laws should be put in place to deal with those who carryout mob justice.
* Heavy punishment should be given to those who carryout mob justice like imprisonment and paying fines.
* Courts of laws should be well managed to reduce cases of corruption which sometimes lead to mob justice.
* Realistic punishments should be given to criminals not necessarily killing them but rehabilitating them.
* Government should try to fight idleness especially in towns because an idle mind is the devil’s workshop.
* Religious leaders should pray for criminals and those who carryout mob justice to have a sense of reconciliation.
* Fundraising can be carried out to help those who are in need so as they can avoid stealing which can cause mob justice.

**THE CONCEPT OF THE LAW IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

Though the law wasn’t form, it indeed existed in African tradition so it was of verbally inscribed onto the hearts of everyone.

The following instances show/indicate that the law existed;

* People In African traditional society had belief in taboos. These were a series of dos and don’ts or acceptable and unacceptable behaviours expected to be followed by the people. Failure to abide by the taboo could result into a penalty. For example, boys weren’t allowed to marry girls from the same clan, boys were also prohibited from sitting on the fire stones commonly known as “amasiga” and if they did, they were told they would develop a hydro-cell “empanama”.
* There were village courses. Such structures handled disputes between individuals. These courts were mainly handled by elderly people of reasonable experience and responsibility. So they disciplined individuals who committed crimes. Among Samia, if there was a prolonged dry season, the village members would attack a person suspect to be a rainmaker and clobber him for bringing famine to the village.
* The concept of the law also existed through the clan courses. These courts handled persons/issues that threatened the survival of the family and the clan at large. For example,, in Teso the women who were abandoned by their husbands would sue them in such courts because of sexually and materially starving them.

They would be fined cows and ordered to resume conjugal/marital obligations.

The law In African traditional society was extended by the elders to the young generations. The elders imparted social values to the young ones so as to bring up morally upright citizens. For example,, among the Baganda in central Uganda, the young ones whether boys or girls were trained to greet all elders while kneeling failure to do so would result into serious punishment.

In African traditional society the law was taught by parents themselves. These were mandated to teach their children all the customs and norms of the family, clan and the surrounding society at large so as to bring up morally upright citizens. For example,, in Bugisu society in Eastern Uganda the parents ensured that their teenage sons underwent/ received circumcision ritual. This ritual indicated one’s transition from childhood to adulthood.

* In African tradition the chiefs also had courts of laws that ensured order or peace was observed in society. In the case of Buganda society in central Uganda, in case there was a land conflict between neighbouring families it was the chief “mutaka” who helped to resolve this problem.
* There existed the clan meetings which also helped to resolve this problem.
* There existed the clan meetings which also help to sort out problems within some clan members. A clan court could be organized to sit and the issue had to be solved by headship of the clan leader. In some clans like the cob “mamba” clan, they agreed through the clan head that it was okay to marry within the clan especially one from mamba kakoboza to marry from mamba nyunga.
* The law In African traditional society was observed through king’s words. He was the epitome of law and order and his commands had to be observed strictly. He was usually the last court of appeal. For example,, the Omukama of Bunyoro would often be the one to try people suspected of collaborating with his archenemies like Buganda. Anyone found guilt would be sentenced to death.
* The uncles and aunts were charged with the duty of ensuring that the young respected the sexual laws of the society and that the cherished important aspects of their social heritage. For example,, among the Igbo of Nigeria, the aunt ensured that her niece abstained from sex until marriage. If she did so, she would be stoned to death.

Similarly in Buganda among the Baganda the aunt had a duty of teaching the adolescent girl her future responsibilities as someone’s wife thus was done through taking girls for bush school lessons.

* Peace and harmony was observed In African traditional society through emphasis that everybody was to be a policeman of the other and had a task of ensuring that laws and order prevailed in society. Those that failed to abide by the set law were punished. For example,, among the Galla a son-in-law was forbidden from mentioning the name of his mother-in-law or eating food prepared by her.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LAW AND MORALITY**

The term morality means having good behavior as defined by the church law customs or following the state order.

The law and morality have to a greater extent a big link/ relationship as noted below;

* The laws governing a particular society a usually intended to enforce moral values to the people. So whoever respects the laws of the state is automatically believed to be morally upright. For example,, the law prohibits acts like cheating, bribery, corruption, forgery and prostitution. So anyone who obeys such laws is said to be moral.
* Both the law and morality define what is good and what is bad. Therefore what is accepted by the law is also accepted by morality and the reverse is true. For example,, women who wear mini skirts and kundi shows are often condemned as indecent clothing by moralists and even the law defines them as being idle and disorderly and can be penalized.
* Both the law and morality have some aim. They aim at creating order stability and harmony in society. Laws are put in place to create order and social harmony, of such harmony exists, then there is morality in the society.
* In societies where there is a high sense of morality people properly living by the expected standards, there is no need to put up strict laws. For example,, in monasteries its hard to find there laws prohibiting sexual immoralities because automatically known that priests or nuns do not marry.
* The laws of the country usually reflect people’s wishes, aspirations and cultural values. So these constitute morality. For example,, in Uganda the laws prohibit sexual immoralities like prostitution, homosexuality, lesbianism and adultery. Those caught engaging in them may be by law penalized.

**However to a smaller extent, morality and law may conflict in the following ways;**

* The law may protect what is socially unacceptable and immoral. For example,, in the United States of America, sexual immorality like abortion and prostitution are legally accepted. This is however considered unacceptable and immoral by the moralists.
* Some laws do not echo/ reflect people’s aspirations and wishes but reflect only the wishes of those in power. Such laws are oppressive and suppressive and so not in line with morality. For example,, in Uganda the opposition politicians are not allowed to hold rallies before notifying the police station in the nearby locality.
* The law and morality sometimes conflict in that the law at times declares some things as bad and unacceptable. For example, in the Afghanistan women doctors and nurses were prohibited from practicing medicine and only required by law to be at home caring for their husbands. Similarly in the Arab world its by order that women have to veil themselves when moving in public.
* The ways sometimes used to enforce the laws are harsh which makes some people become rebellious and behave immorally. For example,, the KCCA laws over payment of taxes by tax drivers has resulted into several riots in Kampala.

**THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN ACHIEVING THE AIMS OF PUNISHMENTS**

The state has to play a vital role in achieving the objectives or aims of punishing criminal.

* The state is supposed to carryout immediate arrests of the suspects once a crime has been reported. Once the state unit the police does so, the victims may not face mob justice. For example, former Vice president of Uganda Honourable Gilbert Bukenya was arrested and jailed tried in courts of law because of misusing CHOGHM 2007 funds.
* The state has to carry out clear investigations to collect substantial evidence against the suspects so as to pay for fine for the crime committed. For example,, the state sent forensic experts to Kanungu to collect evidence to rely on for prosecution of Joseph Kibwetere who massively murdered over 1000 followers in 2000.
* The state is mandated with a duty of organizing prosecution charges upon. For example,, Richard Arinaitwe a known serial killer was charged with several courts of murder and attempting to strangle a high court judge who tried him. Even Chandi Jamwa was prosecuted in courts of law because of misappropriating NSSF funds.
* The state always endeavours to ensure the suspect is given a fair trial and that a miscarriage of justice does not occur. In other words the suspect should be penalized in accordance to the law.
* The state plays a role of sentencing a criminal to the harshest punishment if he is a hard core criminal and a repeated offender especially those convicted of treason. For example,, the government of Uganda convicted colonel Besigye at Luzira prison for sometime on charges of treason. Even in Rwanda perpetuators of the 1994 genocide were severely tried.
* At times, the state takes key witnesses to protection counters for protective custody so that with their assistance they may smash the criminal gangs and rid society of such criminals. For example,, the United States wherever anybody agrees to testify in its defense against drug traffickers or terrorists cells in the country, always takes them away to unknown destinations (safe houses) for protective custody.
* The state upon convicting the suspect takes in the place duty of imprisonment such people convicted are jailed at Luzira prison, Kigo prison or at Nalufeenya criminals arrested by operation wembly police squad.
* The ultimate aim of punishment . That is to say, for reformation or transformation of the criminals back to a laws abiding citizen. In some cases the state rehabilitates the criminals by giving them life skills free of charge training. For example, at luzira prison some criminals are taught modern carpentry tailoring and general secondary school education skills.
* Criminals confined in solitary place (jails) in many countries ar sometimes taught the laws so that when they come out, they can be law abiding citizens. For example, when former mayor or Kampala Ssebagala Nasser Ntege was arrested in Boston on forgery of dollars, he was taught things like introduction to English, computer applications and aspects of the US law.

The state caries out monitoring of criminals to assess the degree of their rehabilitation and to stop them from being lynched by the common man. For example, after releasing colonel Nasser from jail, the state kept an eye on him to prevent mob justice and see that he really reformed.

The state caries out public sensitization of the people in trouble areas to reduce tension and prevent any other riots For example, when riots ocured in Kasese in 2016 led by Omusinga, he was arrested and jailed in Jinja and then the government UPDF took over control of the area.

* In Kyenjojo, Hoima and Masindi districts the police took control of the area so as to reduce tension between the Banyoro and Bakiga over land conflicts.
* The state ensures security between the offender and the offended. It does this through isolation of hard core criminals from mixing freely with petty criminals. For example, Luzira maximum prison the condemned prisoners are prohibited from associating freely with other inmates and have a cage to separate them permanently.
* The state in developed societies sometimes convict the criminal sentence to a reduced period of prison sentence. If the criminal shows signs of reformation they may be conditionally set free For example, president Y.K.M of Uganda released brigadier Moses Ali though he had been imprisoned on treason charges.

**COMMON WAYS OF EXECUTION**

Punishing criminals takes the following ways;

* Hanging is one of the methods used to convict criminals. In this case the victim is put to death by hanging on the noose by the gallows. It is common in U.S.A and Arab states like Afghanistan. It was used by U.S.A to kill Bin Laden.

Lethal infection is a common method of executing criminals in United States. The criminal is put to death by injecting him/her with poisonous substance which eventually puts victim to death.

* Firing squad is also used as a method of executing criminals. The victim is put to death by shooting bullets to him/her. It was common in Uganda during Idi Amin’s regime although even in this reign of president YKM it has been exercised especially carried out by the Wembly squad which fights serial criminals.
* Electrocution is another method used to execute criminals. In this case the victim is forced to sit on an electronic hair. His feet and arms are strapped and a very high power voltage is unleashed and then it kills the criminal instantly.
* A victim may be executed by the method of beheading. In other words the head/ neck is hacked off. The victims head is laterally cut off using a sharp instrument like Machate or sword.
* Gassing though not common, is yet another method used to execute criminals. A person is enclosed/ confined into a room then a poisonous gas is flashed to him/ her such gas like Vx nerve gas and cyanide is used.

Some utilities execute victims through sending fierce animals that have been starved such as a lion, leopard, crocodile and alligator. The victim is forced to fight these animals until in most cases the victim is killed. It was more common in the ancient Roman empire.

Marronment is used to execute victims. He/she is put to death by being abandoned in a strange place like a forest and desert then the victim is left to starve to death.

* In some cases punishment of a victim takes the form of drowning the culprit into deep water where he/she dies of suffocation. This was common with the Bakiga in African tradition when punishing a girl who engaged in fornication. She would be pushed to River Rwizi.
* Suffocation is a method used to execute criminals. Here a victim is confined in some place where all oxygen is sacked out and then more caborndioxide is pumped into such a room and eventually he died instantly.
* Wall crushing is a method used to execute victims. The victim is placed behind a wall which is then crushed – torn down by a bull dozer. It was used in Afghanistan by the Taliban to destroy homosexuals.
* Stoning a victim to death is also a common method used by people. It is similar to mob justice. However it is still common in Arab states who follows the Sharia law For example, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria and Afghanistan.

**CHRISTIAN POSITION ON MOB JUSTICE**

Largely Christianity/ the church does not support the act of mob justice because of the following reasons;

* To Christians mob justice is bad as it’s a sign of cruelty, brutality, inhuman and generally a sign of misuse of power. Even our Lord Jesus clearly condemned in the instance where he saved the woman caught in adultery from being stoned to death as their law stated (John :1-11)
* In the Christian sense mob justice is condemned because it indicates lack of love and kindness to our dear brothers and sisters yet Christianity centers on the spirit of love for one another as Paul ……………his letter to the Corinthians teaches that love is patient and kind which is not exhibited through mob justice (1 Cor 13)
* The act of mob justice is wrong in the Christian sense since it lacks respect for the dignity and sanctity of human life as it involves torturing of the suspect/victim. The bible teaches man was created in the image of God (Gen 1:26) and so should preserve it.
* The Christian position on mob justice is thatit isn’t supported since sometimes the act is administered to innocent people. This has been noted in many town areas like Kampala where suspects are at times undressed. Many times motor cyclists have also killed suspects of killing their comrades who hire then and later are killed.
* Christians do not agree with mob justice because its an illegal way of punishing victims. In fact many times even if the victim was a serial criminal suspects who may have killed him rare arrested and tried by law. This is one reason as to why the police has always been on high alert for clashes like between Banyoro and Bakiga and the

11th Nov 2016 clashes in kasese where over 100 people killed (Charles Wezire Mumbere clashes)

In most cases mob justice results into murderwhich to Christians is a sin before God that is why many Christians condemn it. Its biblically written that anyone who spills the blood of a person created in God’s image should himself be dealt with equal. (Gen 9:6)

Mob justice to Christians is condemned because it shows the failure of the society to its duties. The elders who are biblically commanded to take care of the flock are failing to play their role as stipulated in Paul’s letter to the Ephesians 6:4 or 1 Peter 5.

* The act of mob justice is condemned biblically because it shows man capturing God’s power. Christians know that it is only God who has the right over one’s life and death.
* The Christians support the idea of guidance and counseling other than acting with anger. Its true some people commit mob justice under influence of drugs. But counseling them is a better solution.
* Christians are against the act of mob justice because the suspect is denied a fair trial in courts of law as expected. The book of Acts 25:16 calls for one to have self defense if convicted.
* Christians do not agree with mob justice because two wrongs cannot make one correct thing. So if one killed your member and you recite by killing him too, still it does not restore the life of your member instead there should be a sign of forgiveness other than revengeful minds.
* Mob justice is condemned by Christians because it sometimes causes more riots between the side of the offended and those who carry out mob justice. This generally happens between different religions or tribes or between two competing schools.
* Christians are against mob justice because it undermines the work of the police unit and judiciary which have to work hand in hand to implement the law. In the book of Romans 13 Paul clearly calls for respect for civil leadership because it drives its power from God.
* The position of Christians over mob justice is no because God is our only judge. He has never assigned any other person to judge on his behalf. So Christians should suggest that believers should follow the teachings of James in his letter 4:11-12 which says that you should not judge others so as you too may not be judged. Even St. Paul refrained Corinthians from judging one another.

**DICTATORSHIP**

This refers to a situation in which the leader does not exercise his/her power in such a manner that does not reflect constitutional provisions/ the will of the people instead the leader judges issues by use of force or using undemocratic measures.

**ACCOUNT FOR THE RISE OF DICTATORIAL REGIMES COMMON IN AFRICAN STATES**

Tribalism and strong hatred for people from other tribes. This spirit kept the Tutsi minority unwilling to hand over power to their arch-enemies the Hutu. This resulted into the 1990 –1994 Rwanda genocide.

* Long stay in power ultimately makes some people dictators. As the white man says that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. For example,, for president of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe had become a dictator because of over staying in power for over 35 years. However by 13/11/2017. He was militarily over thrown by the army command of General Munangwa.
* High greed for money (kleptomania) is one other cause of dictatorship. Some rulers want to amass as much wealth as possible using even dubious ways. For example,, the late former president of Congo Zaire Mobuto Sseseseko led for many decades. Actually at the time of his death, his wealth was greater than that of his country.
* Many leaders have become dictators because they manipulate the army to defend and sustain themselves in power for long. This happened clearly with the former president of Uganda Gen. Idi Amin (1971-79) who had a high support of the army. It has become the same case with leaders like Y.K.M the president of Uganda and General Paul Kagame the president of Rwanda. Because thearmy supported them, they have turned out to be dictators.
* Some people become dictators because of too much self confidence. Some believe its their God given task to rule others the way they want. Former president of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe had become too old at the age of 90 years to remain ruling the country having too much self confidence and even sharing his presidential powers with his wife. However by 23/11/2017 his own army commanded by General Mnangagwa over threw him in a gentleman’s coup that involved no blood shed at all.
* Weak opposition towards the ruling government is another major cause of growing dictatorial regimes in Africa. The opposition parties tend to be divided up by having their own selfish interests which makes it hard to form a joint opposition forum. For example,, DP and FDC and CP all have internal squabbles and factions which the NRMO has capitalized on to cling on power for over 30 years.
* At times people become dictators for fear of leaving power and facing prosecutions for the crimes they committed in power. So even when their tern of office expires, they devise means of extending their term of office either constitutionally or by use of force through the army. This state of affair has been exemplified in Uganda through the NRMO government. Joseph Kabira of Congo has also extended his term of office for the same fear.
* The existence of civil wars in the country sometimes causes dictatorship. Presidents use ruthless means to stay in power. For example,, President Robert Taylor of Liberia besieged by rebels started using arbitrary arrests without trial and putting up various curfews. The president of Sudan Bashir has also clinged on power using the same approach.
* Dictators normally emanate from undemocratic elections, in other words rigging elections such leaders keep themselves in power by use of cruel, arbitrary arrest and torture of al those who come up to oppose election results. In this case former FDC president and presidential contender since 2001 Colonel Kiiza Besigye Kifefe has been arrested several times and tried in courts for trying to lead demonstration rejecting President Y. Museveni’s elections results like those of 2016.
* At times some leaders become dictators because they lack good adviser. Instead of tellingfacts these advisors sing praises to the leader even if he/she is in wrong. For example,, late Sadam Hussein’s (Iraq) influential advisors were his two sons and cousin “Chemical Ali” who misadvised him leading to his engagement into his guillotine.
* Misinterpretation of religious teachings has led to the growth of dictatorial regimes in the world today. Such leaders with no religious virtues end up applying cruel and terror acts to all their opponents. This style of dictatorship is more common in Islamic states where Sharia law is more exercised.
* Many African presidents are dictators because they cling to power through military means. So even when they pretend to put up democratic elections, they use all means possible like rigging elections through the electoral commission to remain in power. This has been noted in countries like Uganda and Rwanda. Joseph Kabira in Congo was supposed to organize elections in 2016 – extended 2019. The effect of the East-West (cold war politics) has continued to promote dictatorship. Some leaders stick to power because they expect favours militarily from the allied power. For example,,, historically Fidel Castro of Cuba was sustained in power by the communist states like Cuba, Russia, China and North Korea.

**CHRISTIAN RESPONSE TO DICTATORSHIP**

In a state of dictatorship, a Christian is advised to do the following;

* A Christian should carry out constant prayers so that God may soften their hearts and guide them on the form of leadership. For example,, Archbishop Desmond Tutu used to call the nation to prayers to bring an end to apartheid regime in South Africa. The Uganda joint Christian council has also been noted several times speaking against some dictatorial government tendencies like the 2017 age limit bill for president Museveni and extending presidential and parliamentary term of office from 5 –7 years.
* Christians are advised to guide and advise people in power to lead in the interest of the people and the will of God. In the Old Testament God instructed Samuel to anoint for them Saul. This was by the will of the people.
* Christians in leadership need to solve problems that come up in society at an early stage before they grew out of proportion. For example, the division of the monarchy of Israel came about because Rehoboam and the

leaders before him ignored solving the social problem leading to a revolt (1 King 12)

* In a dictatorial regime a Christian needs to stick to the constitution so as to minimize dangers of dictatorship. Samuel clearly spelt out how God expected Israel’s king to be. (1King 9:10)
* Christians are called upon to actively take part in the voting exercise. This can help him/her to organize others vote out a dictatorial leader. This is why people like George Ware a former African football player of the year

has contested and won presidency in Liberia Dec/28/2017. Even Olessogun Obasanjjo voted into counter the problems caused by dictator Abacha.

* Similarly Christians are urged to form their own political parties. This can help to promote the wishes and aspirations of Christianity. Thisis why some parties like Democratic Party (DP) and Uganda People’s Congress (UPC) were started by Catholics and the Anglicans respectively.
* The church leaders can help to control dictatorship in the country by seeking for audience with leading politicians or even the top dictators and air out their weaknesses. This can create a change in him or her. For example,, many church leaders today have criticized the 10th parliament for passing the presidential age limit and even parliamentarians extending their term of office from 5-7 years as the constitution earlier stipulated.
* A Christian should advocate for the strengthening of the powers of the judiciary. This may reduce the tendencies of the president from dictating how cases should be judged in courts of laws.
* A Christian has to advocate for peace talks between dictators and the people so as to have stability in the country. Even Jesus encouraged peace in the as note in matt 5:9.
* Christians are called upon to air out publically like on media houses the evils of the dictator and show what people feel about it. This can be done on Christian radio and TV stations like Radio Maria, Namirembe FM, Top TV and Channel 44.
* In order to fight dictatorship Christians have an obligation to inform the masses about their civil duties, responsibilities and rights. This help them to elect wisely and ensure elections held are free and fair. This is why several times UTCC usually levels out election observers especially during presidential and parliamentary elections.
* Criminals can bring down dictators by holding non violent protests like walk to work. This can give a signal to the leader and he may adjust.
* Christians may call upon the world community to assist them get rid of the dictator. For example, arpartheid regime in south Africa was brought down because of international travel ban and economic sanctions levied against the British racist regime.
* Christians can fight dictatorship through directly involving kin war if all peaceful means fail to work out.

**CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICS**

**ACCOUNT FOR THE CHRISTIAN INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS**

Politics is the governance/mechanism concerned with dispensation of power and distribution of collective resources.

Many Christians believe that politics is not a dirty game as some people take it but it’s the politicians who make it a dirty game. Therefore a Christian is free to join politics on the following basis;

* Christians should directly participate in politics in order to safeguard their rights and privileges provided for by the law. Insome countries like Southern Sudan Christians have for long been blocked from participating in their Franchise. Thus hindering their rights.
* Christian leaders are called upon to participate in politics because they pioneer many nationalistic struggles to settle civil conflicts. For example,, the Late Arch Bishop Mpalanyi Nkoyoyo (5/01/2018) plus other religious leaders of U.J.C.C played a bid role to settle the conflicts between Joseph Kony of LRA and UPDF.
* Christian involvement is important to ensure political events are well coordinated. Te first politicians like Moses and Samuel were both prophets and politicians of Israel.
* Christians should participate in politics because God chose many religious leaders in various capacities. For example,, in peter’s first letter (1 Peter 5), he called upon the church leaders (shepherds) to lead the flock of God willingly and to show a good example.
* Christians should not shun politics because from the biblical history Christians have always participated in politics some serving as counselors to Kings. For example, prophet Samuel always counseled and advised King Saul (1 Sam 15)
* Christians need to participate in politics because all civil power and authority come from God and nothing exists without his will. According to Paul’s letter to the Romans 13, he called upon believers not to shun away from politics.
* As Jesus the teacher and savior of the sins of believers engaged in politics, so we Christians should feel free to participate also in politics. Jesus showed his participation by making laws for Israel For example, he drafted the cardinal commandment of love (Matthew 12:28-34)
* Similarly Christians are called upon to engage in politics because our lord Jesus did not at all condemn it, but instead recognized the work of the emperor of Rome when he said, “Give Caesar what belongs to Caesar and to God what belongs to God”. (Mark 12:17)
* Christians ought always to engage in politics because this can enable them easily to initiate and sustain development projects that can boost the economic welfare of the flock of God. In this case the projects like Rubaga, Mengo, Nsambya Virika and Kitovu hospital have grown strong because of a good connection between the church and central government. Even some Christian founded schools like Rubaga Girls SS, St. Henrys College Kitovu, St. Josephs Nsambya SS have been sustained and developed because the heads of those institutions participate fairy in politics.
* Christians are called upon always to engage in the politics of their country because they will play a vital role in fighting against dictatorship and persecutions of political opponents. This they can do through political engaging in parliamentary debates if elected as members of parliament. For example,, the 2017/Dec/20 presidential age limit ban and extension of parliamentary and other local council term of office could not be passed in Uganda if we had more fanatic Christians in parliament.
* Christians should not shun away from politics because its God himself who commanded mankind to take care of the creation (Gen 1:28) for God said “be fruitful multiply, fill the world and subdue it. This command calls upon Christians to take part in politics.
* Jesus taught that Christians are the light of the world as echoed in Mark 4:21-25. So Christians can only show themselves as the light of the world through engaging in politics.
* Christians should join politics in order to easily utter out the weaknesses of their leaders and call them for reformation. Samuel did it well to the pioneerkings in Israel like Saul when he went astray, Samuel could come up and guided him (1 Sam 13)

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND STATE**

Both the church and the state are social institutions that aim at seeing the well being of the people is good. However the state is more concerned with political issues and distribution of resources fair/ evenly in the country for social developments yet the church is more keen/ interested. Centre on the moral and spiritual uprightness of the citizens. Therefore the two establishments are unseparable due to the following roles they play alongside each other;

* As the church continues to encourage the believers in Christ to have good moral values emulating the example of Christ, the state similarly calls upon citizens to live a morally upright way respecting the constitution of the country. For example,, the church condemns corruption strongly and so does the state which even has several organs like the Uganda police and IGG sector fighting against corruption in government civil offices/ departments.
* The church usually works hand in hand with the state in mobilization of people for national duties. For example,, if there is an epidemic out break like cholera, need for immunization of children, election process out break of insecurity in some parts of the country and many others, both the church and state tend to mobilize the masses together because it benefits all Uganda whether one is religious or a pagan.
* In the spirit of developing nationalistic feelings the church and the state cannot be separated. This is because in many countries of Africa, nationalistic sometimes against colonialism was first exhibited through the church. Africans formed independent churches against missionary dominated church with an aim of fighting for self rule.

For example, the native African church in Nigeria, Zionist church, natal African church in South Africa and the Ethiopian church plus others. In Uganda the struggle for independence was spear-headed by the Uganda people’s congress (protestants) and democratic party (DP of Catholics)

* The church and the state are inseparable because they co-operate in many aspects of social responsibility. Many projects started by the church are supplemented by the government. For example,, schools like Kings

College Budo, Namilyango College S S St. Henrys College Kitovu Masaka districts and some hospitals like Rubaga Hospital, Nsambya Hospital and Mengo hospital were church founded but now funded by the government. This is because such projects benefit al categories of Ugandans.

* The church has worked well with the state when fighting injustices in the country. For example, the leaders of the Catholic Church have often condemned injustice like murder of innocents people. Entebbe, Nansana, Lwengo, Bukomansombi. The state through the president has organized ralies in such places and returms security in those areas.
* From time immemorial religious leaders have acted as counselors to politicians and always helped to guide them in good leadership required of them. For example,, over the Christmas celebrations of 2017 orthodox and some muslim leaders all condemned in their preachings the constitutional commandments made on 20th/12/2017 extending presidential and parliamentary term of office in Uganda.
* Both the church and the state co-relate/coordinate in policy formations and implementations.

The church ensures that the bills passed in the parliament are taught to the followers. For example, the bills aren’t in favor of the people. For example, strongly came out to oppose the newly amended constitutional bill 102(b) which brought in a change of parliamentary and local council leaders to extend from 5-7 years and the presidential age limit removed (made open) to all Ugandans from the age of 18 years.

* The church and the state relate in matters of pilgrimages. For example,, when the catholic and protestant church are organizing the celebrations to remember the 3rd June 1886 Namugongo massacres, at the holy shrine, the state works hand in hand by providing security and control traffic at Namugongo.
* The church and the state also work hand in hand with each other whenever either party has controversial issues to deal with. Each calls the other for abortion. For example,, during the Saga in Kigezi diocese in which people planted pins and needles in the bishop’s chair to pierce him, the state got with involved in trying to reconcile the rebellious Christians with the clergy.
* The state and the church have remained in good relationship through the state accepting to honour the Christian days of religious importance and are declared public holidays and days like good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday, Christmas and Uganda martyrs day are celebrated nationally as special religious days.
* The state often treAfrican traditional society religious leaders like Arch bishops in a V.I.P status, giving them special cars, escorts or protection if need be. The state usually funds renovation of churches like Namirembe cathedral, Rubaga Cathedral and Namugongo martyr shrine.
* The state also often exempts the church from paying certain taxes as they import or receive donations from abroad like cars yet other business people are forced to pay taxes for some of these donations. For example,, most vehicles owned by the catholic church or C.O.U have Red and white number plates ending with letters X,Y,Z and W indicating that some taxes were waived off.
* The church has lived in good terms with the state for long in matters of rendering/ offering prayers to some elected civil servants especially the president. For example,, while commemorating independence day celebrations and swearing in of a new president, usually religious leaders for different denominations are limited and given opportunity to pray for the nation, the people and particularly the president elect.

**CASES/ AREAS OF DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE STATE**

Account for the causes of misunderstandings between the church and the state.

There are a number of reasons/ circumstances that often lead the church and the state into conflicts and these are analysed below;

* Misunderstandings between the states and the church sometimes arise from the state putting up laws which the church considers immoral and socially unacceptable. For example,, the church is against the state legalizing divorce in courts of law yet the bible teaches that what God goes has joined no man shall separate. (Mark 10:112)
* Sometimes religious leaders conflict with the state because they get involved in acts of crime incompatible with their status. For example,, Joseph Kibwetere of the restoration of the ten commandments of God based in Kanungu district in the year 2000 massacred over a thousand of his followers convincing them that they would go direct to heaven in the new coming 2000. This attracted state intervention and resulted into great conflicts between the state and the church.
* Meddling too much in the affairs of the church done by some politicians who want to judge the limits of religious leaders. For example,, currently in Uganda in the year 2017 December 20th, there was a constitutional amendment bill passed erasing presidential age limit which touched the minds of many Ugandans religious leaders inclusive. But when such religious leaders like Arch bishop Dr. Cyprian Kizito Lwanga of Lubaga cathedral and Orthodox leaders plus the protestant leader (C.O.U) tried to criticize the decisions made by the NRMO parliamentary members, the president attacked them. Thus causing grudges between the church and the state.
* Disagreements between the church and state sometimes occurs when politicians make religious insensitive or provocative statements that undermine the credibility of the religious leaders. For example,, a politician named Otafiire was quoted publically uttering statements of undermining Jesus’ God’s nature and power. One time a parliamentarian from NRMO secretariat moved a motion in parliament to remove “God” from the national anthem, courts of arms and all statutory instruments and legal documents.
* At times conflicts emanate from the failure by political leaders to honour nationally of internationally the gazette religious holy days. For example, the once president of Cuba stopped Christians from attending Sunday services and even forbade celebrations of Christmas from 1967-99.
* The conflicts sometimes originate from the decisions taken by the state to ban the production and circulation/ distribution religion. For example,, the Arab states like Afghanistan forbid importation of bibles and other related materials.
* The emanation of conflicts between the church and the state come from the church leaders who get actively involved into politics and start campaigning for some candidates within the church.
* Conflicts may arise when the church feels the state is oblivious (unmindful) to wide spread circulation of pornographic materials with no government action taken. For example,, the late Arch Bishop Mpalanyi Nkoyoyo of the C.O.U had earlier in May 2003 led a demonstration in Kampala against the news paper nude publications.
* The misunderstandings between the church and the state at times occurs due to widespread corruption and abuse of office by politicians. Many government civil servants have been nabbed swiddling the common man’s money meant to benefit the masses. For example,, Gilbert Bukenya(former vice president was jailed for misuse of CHOGHM money of 2007, David Chandi Jamwa was arrested for misappropriation of NSSF, former minister of health Jim Muhwezi was also tried in courts of law for mishandling foreign funds meant to buy drugs for HIV/AIDs victims.

**PARTISM IN POLITICAL SYSTEMS**

There are three party systems that exist in the world namely; single party system, two party system like in USA and multi-party system common in many African states.

However our main discussion will centred on single party and multi-party system

**SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM (MOVEMENTISM)**

This is a kind of political system whereby only one party is legally accepted to operate within a country following the constitution. Other parties are tightly restricted from operations but members can cross to the ruling party.

Advantages of a single party system

The proponents of this kind of leadership argue that;

* As single party system easily promotes broad basedness. It embraced all tribes and villages under the system of transferring the politics to the village level to all people irrespective of religions, tribes or social status are made to participate in politics freely.
* Single party system promotes genuine independence since the system fights new-colonialism in most cases in an attempt to promote African culture, therefore genuine independence can easily be achieved people tend to be more united in struggling for self rule.
* Single party system can also promote democracy because it allows all people right from village level to participate in government. However to Jomo Kenyatta a former president of Kenya once observed/ said that “All two party states are not democratic and so, to him parties are good depending on the nature and charisma of the leaders.
* It promotes development easily. The system may be used as a mechanism to mobilize the masses for political and economic development. This argument was also supported by legendary African nationalists like Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Sekou Toure (Ivory Coast) Julius Nyerere (Tanzania).
* Single party system is advantageous because it promotes unity easier than multiparty system that many times are formed on tribal and religious lines like democratic party (DP) was formed by catholic and UPC formed by protestants in Uganda. Such divisions are avoided in single party system.
* In relation to the above, the system promotes ethnic unity. Single party system tends to curb down micronationalism which is common in multi party system which even leads to out break of civil wars like ones that occurred in Buganda, Kasai in Zaire in Congo. A single party system tends to unite all tribes for a common goal. This was highly experienced in Tanzania under president Mwalimu Julius Kambalage Nyerere through his single party system called chama chama under socialism.
* A single party system promotes African culture where such system operated there where no rulers and opposition and it was characterized with “under” ib ree democracy”. Most of the social problem were discussed and solved through the spirit of consensus.
* Single party system is advantageous because there is limited wastage of money as compared to a multi party state. Much of the funds that would have other political parties can be saved to promote social services like health, education infrastructures and industries.
* The system promotes good relationship within the government. The fact that all representatives of the people like the parliamentarians belong to the same party (umbrella organization), its because quite easy to coordinate or promote the government programmes and also work upon the people’s needs like renovations of roads schools or hospitals.
* The fulfillment of the party agenda is easy since there is no opposition pressure imparted to the leaders. They have ample time to prepare or organize funds to work meeting their set targets. However still because of limited opportunities, many African leaders turn a deaf ear to the demands of people who voted them in such seAfrican traditional society. So they become despotic corrupt or tribalistic as it is commonly noted in multi party political system.
* There is limited opposition in one party system which becomes an advantage, decision making becomes easy since all people belong to the same ruling party can compromise each other new policies designed by the government.
* Its also liked by many people because it promotes good leadership based on the fact that voting is carried out on the emphasis of merit. In a country like Uganda where the constitution provides for all posts to be contested for, it gives those who are elected to be responsible to the electorate right from the grass root levels.

**WHY SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM MAY BE A DISADVANTAGE**

The system of having only one party constitutionally permitted to operate in the country has the following demerits;

* The system so oftenly creates political power vacuum. The leader on top tend to fear grooming their successors thinking they will be leaders for life (life presidency). In situations where such a president dies accidentally, the country is bound to experience political chaos just even within its party members and other parties aside. For example,, when former president of Congo Zaire became sick, Mubuto Sseseseko the country experienced civil strife. In the same away Yoweri kaguta Museveni as put n dilemma of who will succed him at his retirement or sudden death.
* The tendency of promoting single party system is bad because it is the main promoter of coup detat in Africa in the past and even today. For example,, the 1971 coup in Uganda, 1966 coup in Ghana, 1969 coup Libya plus the recent coups in Africa like in Zimbabwe in 2017 against Robert Mugabe and in Tunisia and Egypt coups have just taken place. All these are attributed to single party leadership which ends up grooming dictators.
* The single system is highly disecreted for promoting dictators. Such leaders don’t want to leave power amicably but want to sta until death wishing to be worshipped likes semi-Gods on earth. They do not welcome any advise and on several arrest and torture and jail without trial their political opponents. For example,, Daniel Arap Moi eliminated Dr. Ouko a very popular man in western Kenya, Kenyatta also eliminated Tom Mboya who was almost popular than him. Kamuzu Banda of Malawi warned anyone opposing single partism that he would become “meat” of the crocodiles”.
* One party system is disadvantageous because it neglects the importance of democracy since people aren’t allowed to their freedom of press, freedom to criticize the government as the case is in multi party governance. In Uganda For example, between 1986–1999 it was illegal to hold a party assembly without permission granted by police.
* It is asserted that most of the politically displaced people commonly known as refugees are a result of dictatorial regimes where civil wars take place due to absence of a multi-party political voice. In Congo, Joseph Kabila has turned out to be a dictator through his party and this has caused many people being displaced as refugees.
* The system promotes underdevelopment. The government in power tends to stick to their manifesto even if it lacks ideas developmental. This usually happens because the president thinks he is a Hero and God sent to rule others For example,, the parliament opposed the selling of UCB but the government insisted which led to loss of 62 billion shillings. Many Ugandans have kept on criticizing the NRMO government for selling other resourceful businesses or land moreover to foreigners For example, Shimon demonstration school land and some parts of Mabira forest land sold to Lugazi factory a foreign own factory.
* It is a very expensive system. The government spends a lot of money to pay spies of the president in order to reduce opposition and consolidate himself in power. In Uganda such spies are the ISO, DISO, ESO, CID and RDS.
* Its advocated that a one party political system leads to no party at all meaning denial of people’s rights. In many cases even elections are abolished, the political opponents suppressed and the press censored. This was well noted during Sekou Toure of Guinea’s regime who eliminated all political oppositions leading to no party.
* The single party system is discredited because it fails to recognize the pluralistic nature of Africans. It forces people from different tribes and religions to have a similar understanding of things yet this is impossible. Different people from different tribes have different interests and understanding of things for which they should be left to think their own way.
* On the other way round, it promotes neo-colonialism. The system is believed to have originated from the socialist block during the cold war politics. For example,, Tanzania was inclined to China, Angola and Ghana inclined to USSR and these were African states practicing single partism. Thus meaning neo-colonialism was being perpetuated in Africa.
* Many African leaders have used it to as a strategy to destroy opposition and then consolidate themselves into power. For example,, the dominancy of NRMO members of parliament made them passan affair constitutional amendment age limit which was mainly targeting opening up doors for president Y.K.Museveni who was reaching 75 years. Before the constitution limited a president to exceed 75 years ruling but now it was made open even to nay other one to come.

**MULTI PARTISM**

This is a form of political organization where several parties are allowed to operate within a country. In Africa the system had not taken much root due before 1990s due to the absence of class divisions which was common in Europe.

**ARGUMENTS FOR MULTI PARTY POLITICAL SYSTEM**

Generally speaking multi partism is considered beneficial to the nation due to the following reasons;

* The system helps to check on nepotism and cronyism in public offices because the leaders have the public to account to. Therefore the leaders always try their level best to do what the masses desire to see and hear.
* Multi partism promotes democracy. Usually under this system, people have freedom of association, freedom of assembly, experience and generally people have rights to participate freely in politics. However still in many African states the political system is not balanced because the incumbent tend to influence a lot and cheat the elections.
* The system allows open criticism. The political opponents (other parties) tend to act as watch dogs checking on the management of state affairs especially concerning financial expenditure. This is why in the parliament of Uganda the public accounts committee is full of members of the opposition side who can easily check on public expenditure without favour.
* In this form of governance, there is greater freedom of Franchise. People are free to choose their own leaders as opposed to a monolistic (movement) government which may deny people their voting rights. For example,, in U.S.A a person contesting for presidency is normally compelled to run for preliminaries at party level in every state before running for open nation wide campaigns.
* This form of government tends to create a balanced regional development because parties solicit for votes country wide. So the ruling government tries to establish food roads, schools, hospitals and supply of other necessities like water and electricity equally.
* It is argued that multipartism provide job opportunities to more people including non party members which avails them with some income to do other businesses. For example,, at the time of preparing and during the actual time of elections, there are many people employed as display register officials and electoral commission officials paid by the electoral commission.
* In this form of governance, there is freedom of association as people are not compelled to follow a given line of thought. Political parties constitutionally in Uganda are allowed to hold political parties rallies without fear just like what happens prior to congressional elections prior to the United States.
* The government in power tends o serve the society to its expectation so as to secure re-election. In this case the leader avoids engaging into corruption or mismanagement of public offices because under multi partism there is giving accountability.
* Multi party system is advocated for because it eliminates rampant coups. As there are periodical change of elections democratically it tends to keep people humble or assured of change of leadership at the time of the term of office expires. This greatly reduces coups that commonly happen in movement system where sometimes leaders do not want to leave power peacefully.
* Dictatorship is highly eliminated in multi party system. This is possible since people are given chance to vote on who should rule them. The periodic elections are a mechanism that bar those who are dictators from coming back to power. So even those in power tend to work hard so as to be re-elected for the same or better post in the new term of office.
* The system is advocated for by many Africans because it satisfies the pluralistic nature of African societies. Generally Africans desire to be ruled in a pluralistic political system which caters for the interests of everybody along tribal and religious lines. The policy of divide and rule employed by many colonialists had caused divisionism among Africans making it hard for them to join hand and fight colonialists. So many times Africans were defeated.
* Multi party system ably organizes elections to presidency or Member of Parliament every after 5 years. This ensures peaceful transfer of power.
* The system . That is to say, internally recognized the minimum standards of democracy are always built along the paradigm (framework) of multi partism and organized election process. In such a situation, various candidates from different political parties come up to contest for a given post like presidency.
* Under the multi party system chances of economic development in the country are high. As there is likely to be relative peace, then the prevailing conditions can favour investments and even outside investors can be attracted to carryout various business in the country.
* The spirit of patriotism (nationalism) tends to be felt mostly in a multi party political system. People are generally to become political leaders and engaging in politics so as to determine the political destiny of their country so the sense of voter apathy common in a single party system is killed.
* The common people (public) at large benefits a lot from a multi party system compared to a single party dispensation. During campaigns competitors for various posts like municipal out a lot of money to the masses to convince them to be voted for a given post. In this way people benefit from such money to meet their needs like buying sugar, paraffin and salt at home.

**WEAKNESSES OF MULTI PARTISM**

Despite the various merits observed from a pluralistic political system, it is observed the system was imported and so was very destructive to African societies. Therefore the following points tend to unearth its unrealistic features;

* The system highly promotes neo-colonialism. Most of the political parties existing in various parts of Africa were and are still funded by foreign countries (European states). Consequently the donor countries are bound to influence the political decisions of such a country through the leaders of the party supported.
* There is a lot of time wasted in politicking and many politicians give up their jobs in favour of a career in politics. For example, Dr. Kiiza Besigye former president of FDC has devoted his entire life struggling to become president of Uganda which he has failedto secure and may never become.
* The system is very costly in monetary terms. Many African states are poor yet the system requires organizing free and fair elections periodically. Even more money is needed to maintain the big team of parliamentarians who come from different political parties. This on many occasions forces the government to resort to foreign borrowing that brings about neo-colonialism.
* Multi partism is argued against by some politicians because it promotes vote rigging especially by the incumbent party. For example, in 1980 DP wonelections but Paul Muwanga announced later that DP lost to UPC that was in power and even he prohibited anyone discussing about election results. Similarly recently the ruling NRMO party has been reported several times in courts for vote rigging in both parliamentary and presidential elections like 2011 and 2016 presidential elections Colonel Dr. Kiiza Besigye proved to courts of law how president Yoweri Kaguta Museveni had rigged elections in conjunction with the electoral commission by then headed by Hajji Badiru Kiggundu. But unfortunately Besigye’s case was dismissed.
* There is a lot of chaos associated with political party pluralism which some times results in social mayhem. For example,, during the 1980 elections in Uganda, there were lots of irregularities and many supporters of UPC would go to DP rallies to disrupt them and vice versa. Even recently in the 2016 presidential elections, some members of NRMO disrupted rallies of FDC presidential candidate Dr. Kiiza besigye and even disrupted rallies of Amama John Patrick Mbabazi.
* Some politicians dislike multi partism because politicians often insult each other and spill each other’s secrets in public. For example,, Tamale Mirundi, Betty Nambooze and Ofwono Opondo are often invited on TV or radio programme but tend to speak foul against each other’s party.
* At times there is a lot of manipulation of the electoral process. Some incumbent organize biased information that would deny one from competing with him/her. They may do this by raising initial funds required. For example, in Uganda the presidential funds required was raised from 8m – 20 millions in the 2016 presidential elections.
* In this system of governance changing people at the top of the party is difficult and in most cases, you do not agree with them, you are free to quit. For example, other political parties have not had a change of leadership and continue to be governed by NRMO.
* Under multi partism a person in the party is not at liberty to disagree with the official party stand. If he does, he may be dismissed. This is why all NRMO members who voted No on 20th 12 2017 to remove the presidential age limit were called in the party disciplinary committee on 16/01/2018 to explain why they voted against the party stand majority which was YES supporting the amendment of the bill.
* There is a lot of sectarianism and divisionism in this form of governance usually basing on ethnicity, region and religion. For example,, DP is predominantly for Catholics, UPC for Anglican such division is uncalled for.
* The system promotes political prostitution. Some candidates tend to cross to the winning/ruling party so as to benefit selfishly. This is because many Africans look at politics as a job that can earn on quick money. During

the recent years of NRMO leadership, DP has lost many of its good leaders to either NRMO or FDC. Recently in 2016 the minister for youth in Uganda now madam Florence Nakiwala Kiyingi crossed from Democratic Party to NRMO government.

* The system of continuo’s and periodic elections does not give enough time for the government in power to fulfill its agenda (manifesto) for development. If the incumbent government looses elections, the incoming regime may abandon such projects though could be good and the new party in power takes on a new agenda.
* The involvement of the army in politics which is common in multi partism causes many up evils. For example,, in Uganda president Obote used the army to fight Kabaka in the famous Mengo crisis of 1966 that led to rise of Amin in 1971. Even today the NRMO government uses the army to suppress the opposition campaigns. Recently soldiers were found misusing the parliamentary chapel where they staged wrongly as they guarded the NRMO parliamentarians debating on the lifting of the presidential age limit.
* Multi partism is too discriminative. The ruling part in most cases tend to give jobs to its members. Even developments are extended mostly to constituencies where the government is highly supported. Hence leading to regional imbalances and neglect of talented people in leadership.
* At times when the political space is opened too many political parties are formed with makes the entire process lose flavor/ meaning. This may give the party already in power to consolidate themselves in leadership.
* There are a lot of unnecessary bureaucracies and huddles to cross in this form of governance and the ideas of individual merit doesn’t really seem to matter. For example,, in FDC there misunderstanding over who to stand or the presidential elections. Is it Kiiza Besigye the retired president or the current president Patrick Amuriat.

**PREJUDICE AND SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION**

Out of the major forms/cases of prejudice and social discrimination common in society today;

Prejudice comes from the word “pre-judgment” where one judges and makes conclusions about another before dealing with him or her yet social discrimination refers to the tendency of judging and treating people differently especially basing on their beliefs or personal traits.

**FORMS OF SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION**

1. Racial discrimination. This involves treating people differently basing on the colour of their skin. For example,, in South Africa during the apartheid regime the blacks were treated like slaves and servants.
2. Religious discrimination. In this case people look at each other on religious grounds. One may be a Christian and is discriminated by Muslims on religious grounds when he happens to attend functions like DUWA prayers.
3. Cultural discriminations. Some people ill-treat or under treat others becausethey do not practice and believe in their cultural behavior. For example,, among the Bagisu of Eastern Uganda people who stay within their society

who are above 18 years but not circumcised are segregated. Sometimes even not Bagisu by birth may be forcefully circumcised.

1. Minority discrimination. This form of discrimination may happen depending on numbers. Those whose numbers especially on tribal bases tends to be higher may segregate the lower numbers. This was historically noted in Rwanda and Burundi where the Hutu discriminated the Tutsi resulting into a war in 1990 –1994.
2. Tribal discrimination. People here tend to segregate members of other tribes or segregate people of a given tribe. In Uganda the Baganda historically were at longer heads with Banyoro since Buganda had captured Bunyoro areas of Buyaga and Bugangayizi but now they are in good terms. However signs of tribal discriminations are still noted between Baganda who keep belittling the thinking of some Basoga.
3. Nationality discrimination. There are some nations which consider themselves to be superior and so keep undermining other states. For example,, getting a visa for a Ugandan to go and work in German or USA is not easy because they underlook the capability of blacks.
4. Sexual discrimination. The maleness or femaleness of a person may cause a discrimination to him/ her. Women in this case are treated as a weak sex and timild. So some employers do not appoint them on top posts. Such when they get married they are forced to drop part of their names which men do not do, and then adopt the husband’s names For example, Mrs. Kintu.
5. Physical discrimination. The physical appearance in terms of height and may be colour and skin nature determines how some body may be treated. In many cases women who are obese and very other so short nature people like pygmies are treated by many people by pity and discriminated.
6. Disability discrimination. In many cases people are treated differently depending on whether or not one is disabled like the lame, and insane. In many essential places in Uganda like hospitals, banks and schools the buildings do not cater for the lame indicating discrimination.
7. Caste discrimination. In some communities people are categorized in classes depending on heredity and birth. Members of different castes are treated differently. For example,, Uganda/ Buganda kingdom, the royal family members are treated special yet the other common people whether rich or poor, old or young always bow down to the royal family members on special functions.
8. Age discrimination. This is a very common form of discrimination in which young people are treated and underlooked by the seniors in age. For example,, the constitution of Uganda bars anyone below 18 years of age to engage in sex or be married. So anyone caught doing so may be convicted of practicing fornication or involved in rape, defilement or adultery.
9. Political discrimination. Those in power tend to reward in terms of offices to only those who side with them and whose values are identical to theirs. So the opposition is usually discriminated against. For example,, all minister and resident district commissioners in the current national resistance movement organization (NRMO) government are taken to be party supporters.
10. Professional discrimination. On several occasions people are treated differently depending on their careers. Generally in Uganda though graduates used to be respected every where, graduate teachers receive much discrimination among other graduate because they tend to receive poor salaries compared to others.
11. Economic discrimination. In this form, people are treated with a lot of respect and love or are discriminated depending on their financial status. People like Wavamuno, John Ssebana Kizito, Ssebalamu are highly respected because they have proved to be bourgeoisie.

**CAUSES OF PREJUDICE AND SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOCIETY**

* The influence of the past experience some times may lead to prejudice and discrimination. Some people at maturity or when in power may turn out to torture one’s brother or sister. This sign of prejudice or social discrimination may e well exhibited when one comes for an interview in a place where now the interviewer was once tortured by the relative of the one coming for the interview.
* Prejudice may happen due to misfortunate and ignorance of the law or one’s rights. Some one may be hired to talk ill towards others. Some people are discriminated basing on the prior information given to them by the elders or just close friend. For example, many people take the Bakiga as belligerent but some may be humble many calls the Batooro are very lazy people but there are many who are hardworking. Other people practice prejudice because he/she was told that all Baganda are crafty yet there could be some who are honest.
* The education levels are also a big basis for prejudice or social discrimination. The highly educated people with levels like Bachelors and masters or doctorate tend to develop discrimination habits by alienating themselves from the illiterates. For example,, the lawyers/judges call themselves ‘the learned friends”.
* Colonialism tendencies in Africa have continued to manifest signs of social discrimination. The colonial masters instigated serious hatred between many African societies. For example, the British created a big misunderstanding between the Baganda and Banyoro, the Masai and Nandi in Kenya and the Fante and Asante in W.A.
* Pride is another big cause of social discrimination or prejudice common in society. Some people feel highly about themselves and do not give respect (damn) about others. This mainly happens because one feels economically strong and physically or militarily strong. This has been exemplified by the current president of USA Trump. D. who dislikes blacks especially Africans in USA whom he keeps putting up measures to push them out.
* Signs of prejudice and social discrimination are exposed to some people because some people are segregative in nature due to lack of awareness. They depend on small issues and thus permit them to develop biases towards each other. For example,, some Sebei and Kikuyu still believe in women circumcision ignorantly not knowing the negative repercussions of such a practice.
* Selfishness is common in political discrimination. Many political heads of state are not generally willing to share the national cake with the opposition parties. For example, a former diehard of President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, Eria Kategaya was thrown out of the cabinet in the 2003 reshuffle. Similarly the former prime minister of Uganda John Patrick Amama Mbabazi was reshuffled when he claimed to stand for presidency in 2016 and so was.
* Some people do not have apathy (concern) for others and so look at issues from very narrow perspective which indicates signs of discrimination.
* Discrimination at times comes from lack signs of tolerance towards other people’s values that they hold with high esteem. For example,, many Banyankole do not like or support the idea of land registration by Buganda land board and Federo governmentsadvocated for by the Baganda because they think they will loose their land or their stay in Buganda region which may not be true..
* Social discrimination at times emanates from conservativeness and unwillingness to accept change as a fact of life. For example,, he NRMO government has continued to show signs of prejudice or discrimination towards the ideas of the opposition members because NRMO is conservative and never thinks of any one time leaving power of presidency.
* Signs of irreligiousness have increased tendencies of segregations in society. We have got many splinter groups in the Christian faith stating up as born again churches. But still members of these different churches do not have good relations as Christians and thus irreligiousness causing more discrimination in society.
* Groupings also cause discriminations in society. When teenagers are encouraged to form different groups according age brackets or sex. Sex discrimination cannot be avoided. Each group feels superior to the other and is prejudiced against them.

**SOLUTIONS TO SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION**

**What does the bible/church/Christianity teach about discrimination?**

* The bible teaches that all mankind was created in the image of God and likeness and so we are all equal before him. This is reflected in Gen 1:26. This is a call all people to treat each other basing on one’s wealth.
* The church leaders have preached against the issue of discrimination by showing that church should be universal. Jesus’ gospel was for both Jews and gentiles rich or poor and they call upon believers to be united in faith not minding much about their tribes.
* The church has tried to solve the problem of social discrimination by encouraging joint prayers. Today we even find Catholics, Anglicans and born against praying together for peace in the nation. The church has continued to pray for the discriminated people to have strength to carry on with life. They try to reflect their minds to people in the bible like prophet Elijah who was persecuted by king Ahab and his wife Jezebel but endured the suffering (1 Kings 18:20) and became victorious.
* Various church leaders have assisted the discriminated people in society by opening up doors/ avenues to reach out to the leaders for guidance and counseling. This has helped many socially discriminated people to receive a peace of mind.
* The bible has taught the discriminated people to continue extending limitless love even to those who oppress them. This indicates following Jesus’ teaching and example because he taught the followers to even love their enemies as they loved themselves. The bible also extends Jesus’ love through dying on the cross for the sins of all mankind the Jews and gentiles.
* The church has helped the discriminated through setting up schools and sometimesoffering financial assistance for the discriminated to study. For example, the church runs management of Mandela school of the blind initiated by the Soroti catholic diocese. This uplifts the way of life for the discriminated blind people in society.
* The Christians preach against discrimination by highlighting its disastrous effects and in this people are made aware of the problems associated with discriminations of one another. Such acts like mob justice have been abused because some times the lead to innocent killings.
* The church has continued to develop the spirit of good Samaritanism. Believers are using the example of the bible story in John 4:1-23, Luke 10:25-37 to teach that discrimination is wrong.
* The church leaders and Christian leaders are jointly struggling to demand the parliament of Uganda to pass laws that do not discriminate people irrespective of colour height or gender. In this way the traditional way of discriminating Albinos is now dying out and now people have started associating with them freely as fellow human beings.
* In order to fight discrimination tendencies, the church leaders have encouraged believers who have the qualifications required to join politics. So this has helped a lot to fight against dictatorship and segregative laws like one on marriage which is unreligious opposing the teachings in mark 10:1-12.
* The church has also helped to fight against social discrimination by teaching about good health measures. It has done this through treating the discriminated like women injured by their husbands at home or ……….such hospitals set by the church helping the discriminated are Namirembe hospital, Rubaga Hospital, Kisubi hospital and kitovu hospital which specifically treAfrican traditional society women fistula infection.
* According to the gospel of Luke 14;12, Jesus shows that we should invite the poor to the parties that we make. So this has been picked by many believers who invites or organize parties or take items like sugar, soap and clothes to those discriminated in society like the children at Ssanyu Babies home in Namirembe.
* Christians have continued to preach the gospel that through Abraham’s call, all nations were blessed. This they teach to all people to sop tendencies of racism.