

MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BOARD



S101/1

GENERAL PAPER MARKING GUIDE 2023 PAPER 1

1(a)	Examine factors heightening gender based violence in your community	
	<p>Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV is a situation where one is expected to pain physically, emotionally or mentally due to his or her being either female or male. It can also imply denying one his / her rights because of gender. • Causes • People's ignorance of the law especially married men think they own their wives hence have a right to beat them. Even wives think being beaten is a sign of love • Wide spread poverty where a husband fails to fulfill their obligation of providing basic need of food, school fees etc. • Forced and early marriages ending up denying the girl child opportunity to seek education as it is a basic human right • Cultural practices such as FMG among the girls and circumcisions among young boys .These are invitation ceremonies where these persons are considered old enough to take up responsibilities of adulthood but unfortunately their right to education are interested with 	

- Unwanted pregnancies will deny girls the opportunity to pursue or even to play as they will be forced into adulthood
- Male chauvinism is where the society prefers the boy child to girl child. Girl child is denied opportunity to study especially in poverty strike society
- In modern society female children are denied the right to live as there is a practice of infanticide as they think the family name can be carried forward by the male child
- Wide spread domestic violence where again individual rights are violated
- Domestic chores where females are over worked /exploded. Girls may fail to concentrate on their studies due to these duties
- Lack of financial/ economical independence roles , women unable to pursue their dreams either in education or economic dependence
- Political instability where women and girls are victims i.e they are rape and defiled and in most cases end up infected with deadly diseases or with unwanted pregnancies
- Poor feeding affects their health in some societies women are denied access intuitive foods, e.g. chicken, fish, eggs, etc.
- Disabilities of individuals especially lame men living strong able bodied women
- Influence of drugs alcohol may also expose women to physical torture(b) Effects
- Loss of life or increased death rules .This can be direct i.e the violence leading to death for the victims or the victim of lack can also revenge by poisoning the commenter
- Victims are traumatized and may hence mental deterioration
- Victims may end up committing suicide as a way of escaping from such a nasty situation
- Other victims may have permanent physical damages that disable them to live normal lives, their limbs are out off. Victims of acid may be rendered blind
- Domestic violence may be heightened resulting into divorce
- Children's rights are grossly violated income GBV involves parents
- May result in destruction of property
- It affects levels of production e.g. in forming or carrying out any economic activity
- There is wide spread poverty as adults are no longer engaged in production activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increased governments expenditure as victims will require medical attention • This will lead to increased hostility among relatives and friends of the victims and etc <p>Marks allocation: Cont =A=5points Definition= up to 05marks up to 3marks each spelling= up to 05marks total =15marks B=5points ge=up to 10 marks up to 3marks each total =15marks Grand total=50marks</p>	
2	<p>Globalization has been disastrous to 3rd world countries, 'Discuss</p> <p>Globalization is a situation where the world has turned in a village as a result of interconnectedness through trade and technological advancement especially with telecommunications that has increased the flow of information. There is close interdependence. Globalization is part of capitalization where rich nations through their firms / companies have demolished boundaries of states especially in Africa to access market for their product at the same time access raw materials for their industries one can safely say that globalization is modern colonialists</p> <p>A <u>Investors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of colonialism i.e some African states have lost their independence i.e are indirectly controlled by the rich countries • There has been destruction of indigenous industry through dumping in local market cheap products • It has affected the GDP of countries as their colonies are denominated by foreign companies this hinders development • Increased cases of massive unemployment due to lack development of industries and modernization of agriculture • Globalization has fuelled militarism in Africa as firms / companies struggle to acquire market and raw materials case in study includes DRC and Somalia. Guns are part of goods being sold • The intra-interstate wars have led to worries and destruction of people. The genocide in Rwanda thousands of lives lost in DRC are vivid exemplary of effects of globalization • There is widespread of economic stagnation hence leading to economic magnetization. Africa societies are producers of cash crops and minerals where value on world market is very low 	

- Globalization has shut doors of free democracy and good governance. There is power combine with foreign companies / power to remain in power elections are a waste of time as they are unfair
- Cultural evasion has increased as long people embrace western cultures such as homosexuality, delay in selling married or destroying families
- Globalization is also heightening environmental degradation and pollution. This is through the over exploitation of natural resources.
- Globalisation has increased brain drain hence affecting development in Africa. There is reverse transfer of technology. This makes cost of production in Africa to be high.
- Development in Africa has been costly as African countries produce what they cannot consume and consume what they can't produce

Positive

- Promoted capital inflow hence increasing investment
- Promoted international trade as some products e.g. agro-based trade have acquired market abroad e.g. fruits, vegetables etc.
- Industrialization promoted leading to exploitation of idle resources- GDP of countries has grown
- It has promoted infrastructure development i.e. construction of highways airports, etc. mobilizing of goods and labour
- Promoted transparency and accountability hence fighting corruption
- Better methods of production i.e. transfer of technology through machinery or expatriates
- There has been promotion of democracy and rule of law. Western countries have promoted democracy through sponsorship of electrical monitoring and etc.
- There has been provision of assistance especially during periods of disaster. Uganda released vaccines against COVID 19 as donations that came from USA, Britain and china, etc
- Helped in over throw of dictatorial governments e.g. in DRC, NRM was supported in the over throw of previous governments in 1986.
- Assisted in solving the problem of unemployment as labour is exploited
- There is increased flow of information through modern telecommunications

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing a variety of products and services in the market and of high quality <p>marks allocation</p> <p>Definition = up to 05 marks</p> <p>Sp = up to 05 marks</p> <p>Ge = up to 10 marks</p> <p>Cont (negative effects(A) = 5points (up to 3marks each, this equals to 15marks</p> <p>Cont (Positive effects (B) = 5points (Up to 3marks each. This equates to 15marks</p> <p>Grand total 50marks</p>	
3	<p>What challenges does Kiswahili face in being declared a national language of Uganda</p> <p>Definition</p> <p>Kiswahili is a hybrid made of communication that is combination of B Arabic languages that developed along the coast of East Africa . Currently its a national language both in Kenya and Tanzania . It has also been declared a national language in Uganda by the NRM government. A national language is supposed to widely understood and used means of communication in a given society</p> <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is curled literature to be used in teaching it in many parts of the country • It's now limited only in urban areas and majority rural areas its least understood as even used • There is limited manpower in as for ensuring it is taught schools, for example there is limited access of learning in for many schools • It faces staff opposition from the indigenous languages as people are not ready and willing to abandon the languages in preference to Swahili • Historically the Christian communities associated Kiswahili with Islam. To them promoting Kiswahili would be promoting Islam • Unlike in Kenya and Tanzania where Kiswahili was used in public place by the colonial masters here in Uganda it was English that was an administrative language and even after independence i Uganda most public communications are made in English, This also leads Kiswahili becoming a national language 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiswahili in Uganda was and still associated with dictatorial government where law enforces e.g. the police and the army commonly used and are still using Kiswahili hence ended up using it • Again Kiswahili is also associated with robbers , murderers who use it when committing atrocities • Failure of government in supporting the spread of Kiswahili i.e. lack of consistency in implementing the usage of Kiswahili • Corruption in government has exacerbated the financial crisis where government would have supported the spread of Kiswahili • It is viewed as a foreign language with foreign culture. Maybe it was associated with any of the local language it would have been easier • Kiswahili takes the language of Luganda which is widely spoken and understood in parts of Uganda • Kiswahili has not penetrated other spheres of life e.g. commerce • Political stability has invaded Uganda. Change of regimes makes it difficult for a language like Kiswahili to be established on a national language 	
4	<p>To what extent has man contributed to global warming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global warming is a situation when Carbon dioxide and other pollutants and green gases collect in the atmosphere and absorb sunlight and solar radiations that bounce back to the earth's surface. • This results in increasing the temperatures as the heat is trapped which heats up the earth <p>Human factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation for development e.g. farming or industrialization. This interferes with the absorption of Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere • Other causes of deforestation include, over exploitation for fuel in form of firewood and charcoal • Increased population will need space for settlement hence clearing vegetation i.e. forests, wetlands, etc. Again reduces an absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere • Over usage of fossil fuels in running machines pushes levels of toxic fumes to higher levels in the atmosphere hence increasing carbon dioxide 	

- Use of fuels e.g. firewood and charcoal domestically, commercially also increases carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as they are byproducts of firewood and charcoal
- Industrialization leads dumping various gases in the atmosphere such as methane, nitrous oxides in the air
- Landfills and poor dumping of wastes which burnt releases toxic gases e.g. methane in the air
- Mining of oil and coal produce poisonous gases that find their way into the atmosphere
- Over population of people who in their location inject a lot of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- Poor farming i.e. over use/misuse of agricultural practices
- . They produce nitrous gases once it is absorbed into the soil which eventually escape into the atmosphere
- Meat production would also lead to 50% of free house effect due to production of animal feeds e.g. production of methane, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides etc.

Other factors

- Natural fires that destroy vast forests hence produce a lot of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- Review frosts in the northern hemisphere where green gases escape into the atmosphere
- Sunspots that restrict passing of solar plasma that is supposed to escape from earth. This now turns off radiation into the earth hence increasing global warming
- Water vapor stuck in the atmosphere that absorbs the heat from the sun hence contributing to global warming
- Wild animals equally destroying vegetation that would reduce on carbon dioxide especially herbaceous e.g. elephant and buffalos
- But most importantly they equally breathe out carbon dioxide which increases levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere hence leading to global warming
- Volcanic eruption either in atmosphere or the sea flows.
- All these eventually increase toxic gases in the atmosphere.

Marks allocation

5 Calculate the monthly taxable income for Sarah and Joseph.(20marks)

Sarah

Allowance	Per month	Amount
Single	20,000	20,000

Child	$18,000 + 12,000$	30,000
Electricity	$\frac{300,000}{12}$	25,000
Insurance	$\frac{432,000}{12}$	36,000
Housing	200,000	200,000
Medical	$\frac{360,000}{12}$	30,000
Transport	$8,000 \times 20$	160,000
	Total	501,000

Joseph

Allowance	Per month	Amount
Married		38,000
Child		12,000
	$2 \times 12,000$	18,000
Electricity	$\frac{300,000}{12}$	24,000
Insurance	$\frac{432,000}{12}$	18,000
Housing	200,000	36,000
Medical	$\frac{360,000}{12}$	200,000
Transport	$8,000 \times 20$	30,000
	Total	543,000

Taxable income

for sarah

Gross income – total allowances

$1,765,000 - 501,000$

1,264,000

for Joseph

$$2,190,000 - 543,000$$

$$1,647,000$$

income tax

Sarah

Taxable	Rate	Amount
200,000	$\frac{15}{100} \times 200,000$	30,000
300,000	$\frac{20}{100} \times 300,000$	60,000
100,000	$\frac{30}{100} \times 100,000$	30,000
300,000	$\frac{40}{100} \times 300,000$	120,000
364,000	$\frac{50}{100} \times 354,000$	182,000
		422,000

Joseph

Taxable	Rate	Amount
200,000	$\frac{15}{100} \times 200,000$	30,000
300,000	$\frac{20}{100} \times 300,000$	60,000
100,000	$\frac{30}{100} \times 100,000$	30,000
300,000	$\frac{40}{100} \times 300,000$	120,000
747,000	$\frac{50}{100} \times 747,000$	373,500
	Income tax	613,500

(b)(i) Difference in income taxes

$$613500 - 422000 = 191500/=$$

(ii) for sarah

$$422,000 \times 12$$

	<p>For Joseph</p> $5,064,000/=$ $613,500 \times 12$ $7,362,000/=$ $\text{Total } 12,426,000/=$ <p>(c) Income tax” refers to a type of tax governments impose on income businesses and individuals within their jurisdiction generate.</p> <p>(d)(i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax is an important source of domestic revenue for a government, and central to spurring growth and opportunity for Uganda to attain its development goals. • The cost of running an entire country, is humongous. It is through the taxes we pay that the government can perform civil operations. In other words, without taxes, it would be impossible for the government to run the country. • A significant chunk of the collected taxes is spent on improving healthcare in the country. There are government hospitals that offer medical services without any cost or at minimum cost. Over the years, the quality of service provided by government hospitals has improved by leaps and bounds, and it has only happened because of taxpayers paying tax. • There are government schools with a negligible fee. Moreover, thousands of crores are also spent every year on defence and infrastructure developments. All of this ultimately helps in making the country more powerful and prosperous. • They help in the development and maintenance of infrastructure, like roads, and they can even help to create or maintain the institutions needed for the rule of law and the functioning of the democratic process. • Taxes are the government's revenue for financing public spending, including building roads, school buildings, and hospitals, and for funding local government services, including police and fire departments, parks and playgrounds, and public libraries. • Taxes fund education. For example, in India, where illiteracy is a major problem, the government needs a lot of money to provide quality education; not only in urban areas but up to the grass root levels. This includes public and private expenditure on education, including spending on school infrastructure, teachers' salaries, and research, development and innovation. • Taxes secure the country's borders. This includes expenditures on equipment and personnel, defense research and development, defense imports, international military cooperation, and international peace-keeping operations. 	
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- Taxes fund salaries and pensions of government employees. This includes wages and pensions of public sector employees such as central government employees, state government employees, and local government employees.
- Taxes fund the government's public transport system, including rail and road transport. This includes the purchase of a wide variety of vehicles, including airplanes, ships, buses, trains, coaches, tractors, tractors and other vehicles for road and highway construction, and other infrastructure projects.
- Taxes fund the government's law-enforcement agencies, including the police, the paramilitary forces, the air and sea, border patrol, customs and excise, and intelligence agencies. This includes expenditures on personnel, equipment, training, and infrastructure to provide for security and public safety.

d(ii)

- Inadequate facilities such as computers and other materials required for tax collection and administration. This makes the tax assessment process very difficult.
- High degree of illiteracy among the taxpayers. The majority of the population is not sensitized about the importance of paying taxes.
- It is difficult to determine the taxable capacity for the tax It is difficult to determine how much tax is to be paid by each tax payer and yet remain with enough disposable income which is enough to enable him/her to enjoy the desired standards of living.
- Narrow tax base due to high spread of poverty. This hinders the government plans of raising enough tax revenue to finance its recurrent and development
- Inadequate skilled and well trained manpower in the field of taxation. Some tax officials are incompetent and therefore they cannot effectively assess and administer
- High degree of tax evasion and avoidance by tax payers. This is due to the loopholes within the tax system which enables the tax payers to dodge paying taxes. This greatly reduces the government tax
- High levels of inflation in the country. This reduces the real value of nominal tax revenue which makes government planning and budgeting very
- High degree of corruption, embezzlement and nepotism in tax assessment and collection by tax officers. Many tax officials are corrupt and this makes the government to lose a lot of revenue which is much needed for developmental purposes.
- Inadequate facilities such as computers and other materials required for tax collection and administration. This makes the tax assessment process very difficult.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High degree of illiteracy among the taxpayers. The majority of the population is not sensitized about the importance of paying taxes. In addition some taxes are difficult to understand by different tax payers. This leads to high costs of tax education. • Poor social and economic infrastructure. Most of the rural areas are remote and therefore, they are difficult to reach. This increases the costs of collecting taxes. • Political instabilities and insecurity. Many potential investors are scared and this greatly reduces the tax base hence limited government tax revenue. • Most tax payers are scattered most especially in rural areas. This leads to low tax compliance and it increases the collection costs hence low tax revenue. 	
6	<p>A difference between the American and Japanese of business schools</p> <p>(ii) Reasons that Japanese made of managerial education is better than that of Americans</p> <p>(b) According to the passage what criticism was advanced against us business schools?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These schools are either necessary or delirious since Japan does well in managerial skills without them • According to US business one can acquire the skills by attending college education which contradicts the argument that management ability cannot be taught but one is either born with it or must acquire it over the years of practical experience • The second argument in that these schools are over thy and theoretical. The quantitative models taught have little application i.e they are not practical to real world problems • The schools give little or inadequate attention to such issue to production process and to management resources • It has been observed schools encourage on desirable attitudes in students such as placing value on short term and bottom line targets while neglecting long-term developments • (pick any 3 well presented and award 2marks) <p>c Confusion college has taught administrative skills for a longtime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese education system is highly developed and intensely competitive • They have in company training programmes that socialize the new comers and prefer young ones • Their training is highly specific and those who receive do not have the capacity nor the oncentive to quit. • They believe that management should be born out of experience and many years of effort. • Their process of selecting and orienting new graduates into corporaation is radically different than in the US. 	

- The success based upon on their system of highly competitive recruitment and intensive in company management development
- Which in turn are grounded in its tradition of universal and rigorous academic education life
- Long employment and strong government identification
- Extra ordinary attention has been devoted to the development of managerial skills both within the company and through participation of programmes sponsored by the productivity centre and other similar organization

d Explain meanings of the following words/expressions as used in the passage

(i) greater respect

- Regard/ esteem acclaim, admiration etc.

(ii) Competitive superiority

- the urge to be more important
- The desire to be better than others

(iii) Delelevuious

- harmful to others
- producing negative results/effects

(iv) Overstly

- being exposed / not being secretive in doing something

(v) Quantitative models

- relating to measurement,
- units of study based on measurement
- Component of study based measurement

(vi) Still boasts

- continue to be proud
- continue taking pride in something

(vii) Socialization of new comers

Integrating fresher's in an organization

Orienting fresher / recruits in a company

(viii) Born out experience

- A product of accumulated, collected practical knowledge
- Being exposed to a situation of learning
- Having 1st hand exposure to a particular situation

(x) Orienting

- Familiarizing some with new surrounding of circumstances
- Making someone get used to doing things the way they are supposed to be done
- Harmony
- to be in line with what is required
- to peacefully follow the set rules and regulation
- To co-exist with other people or accept to follow the norms of a given society

END

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