



1. Explain how the government of Uganda is mitigating the challenge of rural urban migration.

**Defn.** Movement of people either temporarily or permanently from villages / countryside area to towns.

- 1) Improvement of social and economic infrastructure e.g roads, schools, health centers etc. in rural areas.
- 2) Employment of labour intensive techniques in rural areas.
- 3) Empowering vulnerable groups in rural area.
- 4) Encouraging population control measures such as family planning in rural areas.
- 5) Using discriminative taxes for those living in towns and rural areas where those in the villages pay low taxes (eliminated).
- 6) Land reforms where land owners are encouraged to get land titles.
- 7) Vocationalizing education and encouraging learners to start small businesses in their areas.
- 8) Political stability/ improved security on strikes in rural areas as compared to towns.
- 9) Rural electrification which encourages people to work in their areas.
- 10) Decentralization of the majority of social services to virtually reach everyone in the remote areas.  
Creation of many municipalities and cities in the country.
- 11) Encouraging foreign investors to invest in rural areas where there is more land / employment.
- 12) Rural people are given advice and seeds by NAADS to improve agriculture / agricultural modernization.
- 13) Discouraging barbarian cultural practices like female genital mutilation that would drive people from their villages.
- 14) Ensuring micro economics stability and an enabling environment to guarantee prices of agricultural products. (max points 10)
- 15) Poverty alleviation program such as PDM

**SP = UP to 05 marks**

**GE = up to 10 marks**

**Dfn = up to 05 marks**

**Cont B = Up to 10 pts 3 marks each 30**

**TOTAL 50 MARKS.**

2. Over reliance on Artificial intelligence (AI) by students and facilitators in education institutions will compromise the quality of minds in society tomorrow. Discuss

**Def.** Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the ability of a computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks that are commonly associated with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason. E.g Meta AI, question AI, chat G.P.T

**Compromise:** code ©

- 1) Encourages copy and paste which compromises originality.
- 2) Limits self-discovery and reasoning



- 3) It disables and retards creativity and innovation
  - 4) Enslaves learners and facilitators on other people's knowledge.
  - 5) Encourages plagiarism
  - 6) There is limited variety and exposure to African knowledge
  - 7) Encourages laziness among learners and facilitators.
  - 8) The publishing and printing industry which are perennial information tools are knocked out.
  - 9) The teacher is not seen as a source of knowledge and consultancy.
  - 10) Some information shared can be wrong but trusted.
  - 11) Limits problems solving skills.
  - 12) It is costly to maintain (data and gadgets).
  - 13) Humans will act like robots unable to stand their ground or backup arguments.
- Not compromise: code (N)

- 1) Easy to access and use
- 2) It is faster than going to the library
- 3) Numerous information and sources can be got within a click of the computer.
- 4) It is the way to go given the advancement in technology.
- 5) There is no limit to information.
- 6) Less labour input.
- 7) Up to date.
- 8) More friendly and attractive to learners.
- 9) No privacy.
- 10) Biases minds of the learners.

		Mark Allocation
		Sp up to 05 mark
		GE up to 10 mark
		Dfn up to 05 mark
Content	Advantages	(05 X3) =15 mark
	Disadvantages	(05 X3) =15 mark
		<b>TOTAL = 50 MARKS</b>

3. Examine the challenges people in your country face due to the extortionist tax system.  
(50 marks)

**Defn.**

Extortionist tax system refers to unfair/burdensome tariffs levied or assessed on individuals in a community.

1. Reduced capital and incomes e.g PAYE.
2. Limited growth of business/stunted
3. Some products are not highly demanded as some are not necessities.  
Reduced sales
4. Tax evasion becomes an option to survive in business.
5. Taxes paid are not commensurate to services received.
6. Tax collection methods such as EFRIS are difficult to adhere to.
7. Taxes continuously rise because business people have no proper books of accounting.
8. High taxes have led to strikes which stop sales.
9. Some people have been knocked out of business.
10. Prices of consumer goods keep increasing and they become unaffordable.
11. Conflicts between traders and consumers.
12. Leads to unemployment when people are knocked out of business.



13. Conflict between state and the tax payers.
14. Unpopularity of the government among the masses.
15. Smuggling of goods and its associated problems.
16. Brain drain is increased.

**Mark Allocation**  
 SP up to 05 marks  
 GE up to 10 marks  
 Dfn up to 05 marks  
**Content 10 pts 3 marks each 30**  
**TOTAL MARKS 50 MARKS**

4. To what extent have adverse weather conditions in Africa been a result of human greed?  
(50 marks)

**Defn:**

Adverse weather conditions are potentially dangerous or damaging atmospheric states / situations, property, which cause disruption or transport of infrastructure and normal day to day activities.

Human greed refers to an insatiable desire by individuals for material gain such as money, land or social value such as status and power.

To a larger extent human greed has led to adverse weather conditions through;

- 1) Constant demand for forest products such as charcoal, fire wood, timber, building wood etc leading to deforestation.
- 2) Need for cultivatable land has led to swamp reclamation and deforestation.
- 3) Urbanization and construction.
- 4) Industrialization.
- 5) Construction of estates on steep slopes leading to landslides.
- 6) Mining / brick making/ stone quarrying.
- 7) Civil wars e.g in Sudan, Somalia etc.
- 8) Corruption of authorities such as NEMA and national forestry authority.
- 9) Poor farming methods.
- 10) Use of automobiles and engines that use petrol.
- 11) Over fishing.
- 12) Poor waste disposal.

**Other factors**

1. Earth quakes
2. Locusts / Vermin/ pests/Anthrax
3. High population growth
4. Natural relief
5. Sea level changes e.t.c
6. Heavy rains.
7. Geographical location.
8. Wild fires.

**Mark Allocation**  
 SP = Up to 05 marks  
 GE = Up to 10 marks  
 Dfn = Up to 05 marks  
 Content { Human Greed (06 X3) =18 marks  
               Others (04 X3) =12 marks  
**TOTAL MARKS 50 MARKS**

## SECTION B

*Choose either question 5 or 6*

5. (a)

Consider the following

I.Q		Character	
High	100%	Very good	100%
Above average	75%	Good	75%
Average	50%	F. Good	50%
Low	25%	Poor	25%
Beauty		Education	
Very Beautiful	- 100%	Post graduate (MA/PhD)	- 100%
Beautiful	- 75%	Graduate/tertiary	- 75%
Average	- 50%	'A' Level	- 50%
Fair	- 25%	'O' Level	- 25%
Smartness			
Very Smart	- 100%		
Smart	- 75%		
Average	- 50%		
Fair	- 25%		
Substituting			
Agnes	- 100 + 100 + 50 + 100 + 50	=	400
Angella	- 25 + 50 + 25 + 75 + 100	=	275
Diana	- 50 + 50 + 75 + 25 + 50	=	250
Florence	- 50 + 100 + 50 + 50 + 100	=	350
Dhania	- 75 + 50 + 100 + 100 + 25	=	350

The lady I would make a best choice to represent Uganda is Agnes who has the highest total values with high I.Q and good education. (12 marks)

(b)

Shani

Florence

Diana

Angella

(04 marks)

**WORKING**

Education - 5

I.Q - 4

Character - 3

Beauty - 2

Smartness - 1

Shania -  $(5)75 + 4(50) + (100)3 + 2(100) + 1(25)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 375 + 200 + 300 + 200 + 25 = 1100 \\
 \text{Florence} & - 5(50) + 4(100) + 3(50) + 2(50) + 1(100) \\
 & 250 + 400 + 150 + 100 + 100 = 1000 \\
 \text{Diana} & - 5(50) + 4(50) + 3(75) + 2(75) + 1(50) \\
 & 250 + 200 + 225 + 50 + 50 = 775 \\
 \text{Angella} & - 5(25) + 4(50) + 3(25) + 2(75) + 1(100) \\
 & 125 + 200 + 75 + 150 + 100 = 650
 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Shania would take over her role. This is because she is the second runner's up considering the most valued qualities in possession for the pageant. She is a graduate and with an average I.Q compared to Florence who is a S.6 leaver though with high I.Q. (04 marks)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Education} & - 5 \\
 \text{I.Q} & - 4 \\
 \text{Character} & - 3 \\
 \text{Beauty} & - 2 \\
 \text{Smartness} & - 1 \\
 \text{Shania} & - (5)75 + 4(50) + (100)3 + 2(100) + 1(25)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 375 + 200 + 300 + 200 + 25 = 1100 \\
 \text{Florence} & - 5(50) + 4(100) + 3(50) + 2(50) + 1(100) \\
 & 250 + 400 + 150 + 100 + 100 = 1000 \\
 \text{Diana} & - 5(50) + 4(50) + 3(75) + 2(25) + 1(50) \\
 & 250 + 200 + 225 + 50 + 50 = 775 \\
 \text{Angella} & - 5(25) + 4(50) + 3(25) + 2(75) + 1(100) \\
 & 125 + 200 + 75 + 150 + 100 = 650
 \end{aligned}$$

(d)

1. Enmity amongst contestants/clash of the winner with those that have not gone through.
2. Loss of confidence and self-esteem among the losers.
3. May encourage sexual harassment as the ladies want to appease the judges.
4. Beauty lies in the hands of the beholder/it is an abstract quality that cannot be objectively rated.
5. Encourage immorality/indecent dressing as the young want to copy from item.
6. Judgment depends on people's ability to send SMS on social network that are not accessible to all.
7. Discriminative/choice of contestants tends to favour those from towns/information
8. is not spread to remote villages.
9. Lacks religious backing/God created us in his own image/it is useless to say some are beautiful and others not etc.
10. Encourages corruption.



11. Reinforcing harmful beauty practices such as use of harmful chemicals.
12. It is costly and exploitative to the contestants.
13. Variation of culture.

(Any 10 X 2 = 20 marks)  
SPGE = 10

6. (a) - WHY ARE PEOPLE POOR?  
- THE DECEPTION IN BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS AND POSH CARS  
- REALISTICALLY UGANDANS ARE POOR  
- WHY UGANDANS ARE VERY POOR  
- Indicators of poverty in Uganda. (03 marks)
- (b) (i)- It is delusional and far from the real truth.  
- Uganda has only two million vehicles including those in public transports.  
- Those who have money own several cars and they are a small percentage of the 40 million Ugandans.  
- Many Ugandans return to their homes after work on foot because they can't afford fares. (Any 2 x 2 = 04 marks)
- (ii) - Intrinsically / inherently nice looking/ good looking merry makers/ party goers/ dressed in used attires are making themselves drunk in liquors/ narcotics/alcohol.  
- People dressed in old attires taking a lot of booze. (03arks)
- (c) THE INDICATIONS THAT UGANDANS ARE VERY POOR.
- 1) Ugandans are penurious to alarming levels.
  - 2) Those living in the outskirts trek back on foot to their dingy hideouts.
  - 3) They cannot afford the shillings 4000 of taxi fare to and from their homes.
  - 4) They earn about shillings 5000 a day, often times nothing at all.
  - 5) These unlucky hands, the majority of downtown Kampala are unable to buy themselves lunch during a work day.
  - 6) If they are lucky enough, Katogo which goes at about shillings 3000 in the cheapest places.
  - 7) Many instead eat shillings 500 buveera packed sugarcane and might drink shillings 200 buveera- water.
  - 8) Workers in the farmer's market such as Nakasero, Kalerwe, Bwaise, Kasubi are barely surviving.
  - 9) Even supposedly big businesses as either on life support or dead and buried.
  - 10) Many seemingly thriving people are escaping into exile claiming political persecution and sexual minorities because the condition at home is hopeless.
  - 11) Over 35 million people in the country are barely surviving
  - 12) Ugandans have remained slaves, poor and hungry because they do not own financial institutions.
- (d) (i) Temporal closeness to power – short lived/ brief/ ephemeral/ temporary/ transitory nearness to authority. / short term proximity to influence / not permanently near to authority.
- (ii) Penurious – poverty- stricken/ destitute/ necessitous / impecunious/

Impoverished/Indigent / extremely poor / close fist.

- (iii) Upscale – high end/ deluxe/ exclusive/ select/ rich / high class.
- (iv) Political persecution – torment/oppression/ill-treatment/ expulsion/ maltreatment due to one's political beliefs /ideals / suppressing people that don't support your ideas.
- (v) Deceptive image- misleading/ deceitful/ disingenuous/ false picture.
- (vi) Classified expenditure – distinguished/ relegated separate/ confidential restricted/ undisclosed consumption/ disbursement / spending/ charge/ use of resources / cost.
- (vii) Barely surviving – living below the poverty line/ having only to spend for a living/ cannot even afford living/ living by chance / struggling to live / finding it hard to live / from hand to mouth / living at the margin.
- (viii) Extortionist taxes – unfair/ burdensome tariffs/ assessment
- (ix) Dismantling – demolishing/ razing/ disassembling/ suppressing/ overturning.
- (x) Monopoly - exclusive control/ cartel/ holding/ noncompetitive / possession / exclusive ownership / syndicate.

(02X9 = 18 marks)

SPGE(10 marks)

END