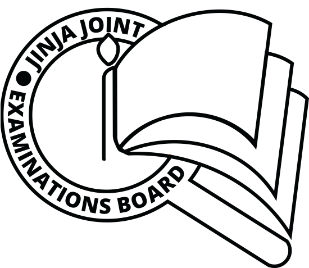
**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD**

**P245|4 - CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2023**

**MARKING GUIDE**

**(CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO SOCIAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES)**

**Question 1**

* 1. Definition: Bride wealth is the payment made to the family of the girl by the family of the boy in exchange for marriage

Significance

1. Bride wealth served as a marriage seal or certificate to show that the marriage covenant has been made.
2. It was a form of compensation to give to the parents of the girl.
3. It was a form of appreciation.
4. It gave a man legal ownership over his wife.
5. It served to bind the wife to her husband because running away would mean her parents paying back (guaranteed marriage stability)
6. It made the children born to the couple legitimate
7. It was an assurance that the boy and his family relatives could care for and protect the girl.
8. Payment of bride wealth made the son-in-law recognized and respected.
9. It encouraged boys to work hard and hence prepared them to be better husbands.
10. It served to bridge families together.
11. The brothers of the girl could use some of the same gifts to acquire wives for themselves.
12. The couple could receive blessings from their parents, relatives, and ancestors.
13. Bride wealth served as an expression of love for the two families.
14. It brought respect for the living dead because part of the gifts would be given to them for libation.
15. It provided security for the girl since it showed that she belonged to someone.
16. It showed a sign of maturity and seriousness on the side of the boy.
17. It encouraged girls to keep their virginity because high bright price was paid for virgin girls.

01 SH 09 PS(Mx) 02SH

* 1. Analyze the arguments that have been advanced for the abolition of bride wealth among Christians.
     1. In marriage, the husband and wife are supposed to be equal beings, yet bride wealth payment may reduce the wife to a mere object.
     2. The husband and wife are called to complement and respect each other yet there are situations when payment of bride wealth makes the husband put unnecessary demands to the wife.
     3. Called upon to work hard and avoid laziness yet pride wealth may force stealing for example Jacob worked for seven years.
     4. Christians advocate for monogamy, yet pride wealth promotes polygamy.
     5. Marriage is a gift from God yet failure to raise bride wealth hinders the poor from marrying.
     6. Christianity advocates for permanency in marriage yet payment of bride wealth may be associated with unstable marriages helping to their back.
     7. Exploitation is condemned (Amos) yet pride wealth may encourage unfair distribution of wealth.
     8. Christianity encourages free choice of marriage partners, yet bride wealth parents may force children to marry their wealth.
     9. Christianity teaches purity and self-control yet too much pride wealth may delay marriage leading to sex promiscuity.
     10. Christianity calls for unity and cooperation yet sometimes failure to pay bride price may cause conflict and disunity between the two families.
     11. Christianity advocates for faithfulness in marriage yet sometimes bride wealth payment is associated to wife sharing.

10 CT 03 SH

**Question 2**

* 1. Analyze the arguments often advanced in favor of abortion.

Abortion refers to the willful removal of an unborn child (fetus) from the womb of the mother before the time of its delivery.

The arguments often advanced in favor of abortion are as follows:

1. If the unborn child scanned by doctors is found to be deformed or defective.
2. If the parents are in comic hardships and unable to raise their child.
3. In case the pregnancy is out of abuse such as adultery, rape, defilement, incest etc...
4. If their doctors find that their abortion can save the life of the mother rather than losing both.
5. If there is need to space the children yet the pregnancy was unplanned.
6. If the unborn baby is discovered to be of the wrong sex.
7. If the pregnancy leads to shame e.g., religious leaders, important political leaders to save their image or reputation.
8. If the nature of employment does not allow pregnancy e.g., air hostesses.
9. If there is political instability in the country one may abort to avoid the problems of looking after children during wars.
10. Others are bought due to the permissiveness of society.
11. In case the girl is very young to hold the pregnancy for nine months
12. Fear of harsh parents or guardians.
13. When there is a need to continue the studies.
14. Some women have natural fear of labor pains.
15. Girls who have rejected/dumped by those who impregnated them often end up aborting.
16. If the pregnancy happened after the failure of other family planning methods
17. If they break natural man has a disability such as being a dwarf
18. If the pregnant woman is insane and cannot look after the unborn baby
19. In case of serious population explosion
20. If the pregnant woman is an HIV/aids patient
21. In the case of ectopic pregnancy i.e., the fetus is implanted in the fallopian tube instead of the womb.

01 SH 09 PS 02SH

* 1. As a Christian, comment on the act of abortion

According to Christians, abortion is not accepted due to the following:

1. Children are a blessing from God and therefore should not be aborted.
2. The doctors use the Bible to make the hypocritical oath which condemns killing.
3. One is likely to distort the plans of God Jeremiah was chosen before the conception as a prophet.
4. They should pray and ask God to give them courage.
5. Those who are bought will be judged and punished by God and never enter God's Kingdom.
6. It may lead to the death of the one aborting.
7. In countries where abortion is not legal like Uganda, it may lead to imprisonment.
8. Abortion can easily lead to divorce in marriages, yet divorce is condemned in the Bible.
9. It causes embarrassment, shame, and disappointment.
10. Abortion degrades the image of God in which we are made.
11. It defiles our bodies that are temples of the Holy Spirit
12. It sets a bad example to the rest of the members.
13. Human life is sacred and a gift from God, yet abortion undermines this.
14. Abortion is murder of the innocent and defenseless which is against God's 10 commandments “Do not kill”.
15. It is an act of irresponsibility yet as humans we ought to be responsible.
16. Abortion breeds more immorality in society such as prostitution, adultery etc. which are forbidden in society.
17. It is only God who can take away life not anyone else.
18. Women are saved through having children. 1st Timothy 2:15
19. It can lead to barrenness, yet marriage is to be fruitful.

10 CT 02SH

**Question 3**

3

* 1. Discuss the problems married couples experience in marriage in Uganda today.
     1. Marriage is the legal union between man and woman to become husband and wife.
     2. Barrenness or infertility.
     3. Impotence on the side of the man/frigidity of the woman.
     4. Where the wife may be getting children of one sex.
     5. Influence from peers/friends misleading one of their partners or giving wrong advice.
     6. Interference from the in laws especially towards wives.
     7. Being a busy world, the two partners may not have time for each e.g., One of the partners attending workshops or long journeys for weeks.
     8. Health problems when one of the partners is sickly or even has HIV/AIDs.
     9. Women emancipation sometimes making women big headed.
     10. Equality being exploited to under look husbands.
     11. There are many conflicts over family expenditure, for example who does what or buys what.
     12. Equality may give rise to conflicts over responsibilities in the home.
     13. Lack of sexual satisfaction which may lead to unfaithfulness.
     14. Separation by work or education. One may decide to go for further studies.
     15. Family planning or deciding on the number of children to produce.
     16. Domestic violence i.e., partner battering the other.
     17. Religious differences
     18. Poverty
     19. Differences in political ideologies

01 SH 09 PS 02SH

* 1. Children should be looked at as a gift from God even if they are not there marriage should stand.
  2. Married couples should have good company bad company ruins character.
  3. Marriage is for companionship genesis 2:18.
  4. There is need for interdependence that is why a man will leave his father and mother and the two shall become one as written in Gen 2:24.
  5. There should be sexual satisfaction in marriage as written in 1st Cor 7:5.
  6. The two should avail each other because marriage involves self-giving love.
  7. Wives need to submit to their husbands as according to 1st peter 3:1-7.
  8. Husbands should love their wives love covers a multitude of sins.
  9. Marriage couples are called upon to be submissive to one another Eph 5:21.
  10. Joint planning of resources to fulfill god's will of co creation.
  11. Practice patience and reconciliation like prophet Hosea who showed his unfaithful wife Gomer.
  12. Encourage faithfulness among married partners do not commit adultery.
  13. The two partners are complementary and not one as subordinate and the other superior.

**Question 4**

1. Examine the various ways that were used to ensure or maintain proper sexual behaviour in traditional society.
2. Through punishing those who misused sex e.g., those practicing premarital sex were punished in various ways including excommunication in term societies.
3. Through writing those who had good sexual behaviours e.g., those who maintain virginity up to marriage.
4. Through engaging young people into initiation rites depending on age, sex etc.
5. Through discouraging boys and girls from sleeping together and limiting free interaction between boys and girls
6. Through strongly discouraging the use of vulgar language in society
7. Through promoting use of petty names and hidden messages to describe sex.
8. Through engaging all society members in sexual education based on age and sex.
9. Through giving high status to society members with good sexual behaviours.
10. Through the elders, especially mothers, aunties, fathers, and uncles among others constantly teaching and guiding the young people in matters of sexuality.
11. Through constantly monitoring the young people's behaviours and guiding them accordingly.
12. Through training young people to maintain hygiene, cleanliness, and proper health conditions.
13. Through encouraging the young people to always open up to their parents, especially mothers and aunties in matters regarding sexuality.

(12 marks)

1. How does the church attempt to ensure proper sexual morality in society today? (13 marks)
2. Through preaching against sexual misuse without fear or favour
3. Through inviting those involved in sexual misuse to repent and sin no more (John 8:11)
4. Through encouraging Christians to engage in Christian marriages and maintain their marriage vows.
5. Through discouraging the misuse of drugs and alcohol that are partly responsible for the high rate of sexual immorality.
6. Through the church training young people in good morals through religious instructions and Sunday schools among others.
7. Through challenging parents to bring up their children with good Christian morals.
8. Through promoting the teaching of Christian religious education in schools with its moral ingredients
9. Turn organizing news conferences to impart in them good morals and discipline.
10. Through organizing marriage meetings and conferences to impart in them proper sexual behaviours and to discourage sexual immorality among them.
11. Through encouraging husbands and wives to satisfy each other sexually (1st Cor 7:3-5) to avoid being tempted to engage in sexual misuse.
12. Through discouraging queer sexual behaviours such as prostitution, homosexuality, incest among others (Lev 18).
13. Through encouraging hard work among society members to discourage them from engaging in sexual misuse for survival.
14. Through making efforts to provide for the less privileged such as orphans and widows, which would discourage them from engaging in sexual misuse for survival.
15. Through the church leaders such as pastors, priests and Reverends among others promoting counseling among society members with sexual challenges e.g., married couples and students in schools among others.

10CT 03 SH

SECTION B

5(a) WORK, LEISURE, AND MONEY

Examine the causes of unemployment in Uganda (10 marks)

Unemployment can be defined as the failure to get a job when one is willing and ready to work at a ruling wage rate.

The following are the causes of the escalating unemployment rate in Uganda today.

1. Some people are unemployed because they lack relevant qualifications to enable them get jobs.
2. Seasonal changes in production EG after harvesting agricultural produce some workers may be unemployed seasonally.
3. Advancement in technology like the use of computers, robots and so on replacing human labour thus causing unemployment.
4. The exertion of natural resources such as minerals, forests, aquatic resources etc. leading to workers in such fields to be unemployed
5. Some people are unemployed because they are expecting better jobs in the near future thus in the meantime, they undergo voluntary unemployment.
6. It is also caused by population increase when the economy is not expanding to create more jobs EG the number of people graduating from universities and colleges is so high compared to availability of jobs and the rate at which the economy is growing is so slow.
7. Lack of effective demand due to low incomes or changes in choices of preference which may lead to laying off some workers EG the beverage industries political instability that discourages investment and sometimes destroys the existing industries leading to unemployment.
8. Lack of spare parts and new materials which forces factories to close leading to unemployment.
9. Rural-urban migration leads to urban unemployment due to many job seekers as opposed to available jobs.
10. The poor education system that trains job seekers rather than job makers due to being too theoretical in nature and the fact that most graduates look for white collar jobs which are limited.
11. Inflation which increases the cost of production leading to increasing prices of agricultural products, which eventually reduce demand thus leading to some workers to be laid off.
12. Structure adjustments programs (SAPs) Such as retrenchment, the mobilization to soldiers and privatization where those who buy the parastatals employ few people with the aim of maximizing profits.
13. The impact of foreign aid, especially if it is given in form of labour leading to denying citizens job opportunities.
14. Laziness and apathy towards working specially by some youth from rich families.

01 SH 09 PS 02 SH (12 marks)

(b)

How can the church help in reducing the problem of unemployment (13 marks)

1. Through preachings that can change the youths’ attitudes towards manual work and encourage them to take up any jobs available for their own benefit and the community at large.
2. Through establishing projects that can employ people who have just left school such as projects e.g., poultry, piggery, small scale industries and so on.
3. The church can create employment through opening social training centres to offer practical skills to the youth e.g., tailoring, cookery, computer skills, brick laying, bakery etc. which can help them to create jobs for themselves.
4. Through the church forming non-government organizations (NGOs) such as World Vision and projects such as “send a cow” that would promote self-employment and improved standards of living in the community right away from the household level.
5. Through encouraging both local and foreign investors in the country by promoting a good investment climate in the country.
6. Through the church extending friendly loan facilities to graduates and people with viable projects as startup capital. The church can do this through its financial institutions such as Centenary bank for the Catholic church.
7. Through establishing industries to process locally produced agricultural products and mineral resources to add value on them before being exported as exporting raw materials literally means exporting jobs to other countries.
8. The church should also encourage re-establishment of marketing boards to buy farmers produce to boost their agricultural sector and create more jobs for their citizens.
9. It should establish demonstration firms and projects which can serve as an incentive to start similar projects by the local people.
10. Through organizing seminars and conferences for the youth to sensitize them on how to start up their own projects and effectively manage them.

10 CT 03 SH

**Question 6**

1. Account for the rampant exploitation of workers in Uganda today.

Workers in Uganda are exploited because of the following reasons:

1. Many workers are unskilled and semi-skilled, so they are easy to exploit because they don't know their rights.
2. The failure of the government to set a minimum wage has made employers pay any salary to the workers.
3. The high rate of unemployment has made workers accept any job because they cannot find better jobs.
4. Some Ugandans are working out of the country, so they have little protection from the government because their contracts are not clear.
5. Racial differences also cause exploitation of workers. Many investors consider the blackness as lazy, so they are maximumly supervised.
6. The spirit of brotherhood and humanity is forgotten thus employers look at workers as subhuman. Some employers have become inhuman in how they deal with their workers.
7. Gender bias has made many employers mistreat workers especially the women by sexually exploiting them, and not promoting women because they are considered lazy.
8. The weak labour laws also promote exploitation of workers and are not well protected by the law. The law in most countries protects investors and not workers, hence giving employers the right to exploit workers.
9. Tribalism has made employers mistreat people of other tribes and favour their tribemates.
10. Working for relatives leads to exploitation because such relatives find no reason to pay for such labour after all they are relatives.
11. The bad economic conditions cannot allow the employers to pay a good salary and on time. The global economic slowdown, inflation, slow economic growth can't allow employers pay living wage.
12. The preference given to the investors by the government has very much put their workers in a vulnerable position because it is willing to do anything to promote investment at the expense of the poor workers.

01 SH 09 PS 02 SH

1. Explain the biblical teaching on exploitation of workers (12 marks)
   1. The Bible in the strongest terms condemned exploitation as it breaks the relationship between man and his fellow man and thus God (Exodus 2: 25, Exodus 3: 7 -10)
   2. Laws given to protect slaves from being exploited by their owners (exodus 21: 1-4). Laws concerning the Sabbath (Duet 14:12-18), and the Laws of justice (Exodus 23: 6-9)
   3. The house of Eli was destroyed and punished by God due to using the office of the priest to exploit the worshippers (1 Samuel 2:12-17, 1 Sam 2:22)
   4. King David introduced forced labour which was increased by king Solomon (2Sam 12:31). The gap between the rich and the poor increased during king Solomon’s reign. This led to the division of the kingdom as God’s punishment as prophesized by prophet Elijah (1 Kings 11:24-29).
   5. The conflict between Elijah and king Ahab was a result of high degree of exploitation introduced in Israel by king Ahab’s wife (1 Kings 21:1-14).
   6. Prophet Amos condemned the rich Israelite women for exploiting their fellow Israelites through using false measures (Amos 5:11), and Jeremiah condemned nonpayment of labour.
   7. Proverbs 11:1 condemns the use of false measures “The Lord hates people who use dishonest scales he is happy with honest weights” thus false measures are a form of exploitation.
   8. Leviticus 19:13 advises that hired labour should be paid the same day.
   9. In the book of Deuteronomy 24:14-16 and 24:5-7 laws were formulated aimed at helping and protecting the poor and workers from being exploited.
   10. The practice of forced labour was also a case of exploitation practiced by king Solomon in his building projects (1 kings 5:13:18).
   11. There was exploitation and oppression practiced by king Joachim. However, Prophet Jeremiah condemned this act, but the king failed to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.
   12. Since we shall give an account of our lives at the end-of-life {Revelations 20:11-15), Christians should not use work to exploit others.
   13. In John 6:7. 1 Cor 4:2, 2 Cor 9:6-7, we should be faithful stewards to be successful and in John 9:4, we should be committed to our duties.
   14. In the parable of the merciful servant Matthew 1821 25. Jesus condemned exploitation of workers (others) and encourages forgiveness and reconciliation.
   15. John and James who were disciples of Jesus wanted special places to exploit others by acting as bosses on the grounds of pride. Jesus rejected their proposals, and this is clear indication that Christ condemns exploitation (Mark 9:2-97)
   16. The tax collectors who were great exploiters during the time of Jesus Christ became a target of his summons and he argued that it is the sea puny doctors, so Jesus regarded the tax collectors as they seek. He hereby calls upon those practicing exploitation to repent as exploitation is sin.
   17. In the book of the Acts of the apostles, St. Paul is presented as a man who worked hard as a tent maker, to sustain himself and not to become and exploiting Christian. They disciples were always preaching against exploitation among Christians (Acts 6:1-6)
   18. St. James calls upon the rich to help the poor instead of exploiting them (1 kings 5:13:18). He calls upon Christians to provide equal treatment for the rich and the poor (James 2:1-9)

10 B 03 SH

**Question 7**

1. Discuss the causes of drug addiction in modern society.

Definition: drug addiction is the use of any chemical agent to get high although it is harmful to an individual and one cannot do without.

1. Peer pressure: Influence from friends, social circles, and the desire to fit in can lead individuals to experiment with drugs.
2. The need to gain energy in order to win firm or an award especially celebrities like musicians, footballers, athletes and several others e.g., Maradona, Bobi Wine
3. Traumatic experiences: Physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, neglect, or other traumatic experiences can increase the risk of turning to drugs as a coping mechanism.
4. Mental health disorders: Co-occurring mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) can contribute to self-medication through drug use.
5. Easy accessibility: Widespread availability and accessibility of drugs, both illicit substances and prescription medications, increase the likelihood of experimentation and addiction.
6. Curiosity and thrill-seeking behavior: Some individuals may be driven by curiosity or a desire for intense experiences, leading them to try drugs and potentially develop addiction.
7. Stress and pressure: High levels of stress, pressure to succeed, and demanding lifestyles can lead individuals to turn to drugs as a means of escape or self-medication.
8. Lack of education and awareness: Insufficient knowledge about the risks and consequences of drug use can contribute to experimentation and addiction.
9. Media and cultural influences: Media portrayal of drug use, glamorization in popular culture, and normalization of substance abuse can influence individuals to try drugs.
10. Family history of addiction: Growing up in an environment where drug abuse is prevalent within the family can increase the risk of developing addiction.
11. Lack of parental guidance: Inadequate parental supervision, inconsistent discipline, or absence of positive role models can contribute to substance abuse in young individuals.
12. Early initiation of drug use: Starting drug use at an early age, particularly during adolescence when the brain is still developing, increases the likelihood of addiction.
13. Lack of coping skills: Insufficient skills to manage stress, emotions, and life challenges in healthy ways can lead individuals to turn to drugs as a coping mechanism.
14. Cultural and societal factors: Societal norms, cultural acceptance of substance use, and the influence of subcultures that glorify drug use can contribute to addiction.
15. Prescription drug misuse: Misuse or overuse of prescription medications, including painkillers and sedatives, can lead to dependency and addiction.
16. Economic factors: Socioeconomic disparities, poverty, and lack of opportunities can contribute to drug addiction as individuals seek solace or escape from challenging circumstances.
17. Marketing and advertising: Aggressive marketing tactics by pharmaceutical companies and the glamorization of certain substances through advertising can influence drug use.
18. Influence of western culture.
19. decline in religious conviction.
20. Weak laws of government.

01 SH 09 PSMX 02 SH

1. Comment on the consequences of drug addiction for the individual and society

The individual

1. Health deterioration: Drug abuse can lead to various physical and mental health issues, including organ damage, respiratory problems, heart disease, mental disorders, and increased risk of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS.
2. Addiction and dependence: Drug abuse can lead to addiction, characterized by a compulsive need to seek and use drugs, often leading to a loss of control over one's life and priorities.
3. Impaired cognitive function: Prolonged drug abuse can result in cognitive impairments, memory problems, decreased concentration, and reduced decision-making abilities.
4. Legal problems: Drug abuse can lead to legal consequences such as arrests, imprisonment, fines, probation, and a criminal record, which can have long-lasting effects on employment prospects and social integration.
5. Financial hardships: Drug addiction can lead to financial instability, as individuals may spend significant amounts of money to acquire drugs, neglecting their financial responsibilities and compromising their overall well-being.
6. Strained relationships: Drug abuse often strains relationships with family, friends, and partners due to erratic behavior, lack of trust, and damaged communication.
7. Academic and occupational decline: Drug abuse can result in poor academic performance, dropping out of school, absenteeism, and reduced work productivity, jeopardizing educational and professional opportunities.
8. Increased risk of accidents and injuries: Impaired judgment, coordination, and reaction times caused by drug abuse can significantly increase the risk of accidents, injuries, and even fatalities.
9. Social isolation: Individuals struggling with drug abuse may withdraw from social activities, isolate themselves from loved ones, and experience feelings of loneliness and alienation.
10. Overdose and death: Drug abuse carries a high risk of overdose, which can lead to severe health complications and, in some cases, death.

The society

1. Drug-related crime: Drug abuse is often linked to an increase in crime rates, including theft, burglary, and drug-related offenses, contributing to an unsafe environment for communities.
2. Economic impact: Drug abuse and addiction can result in decreased workforce productivity, increased absenteeism, higher healthcare costs, and increased burden on social welfare systems, negatively impacting economic growth.
3. Burden on criminal justice system: Drug-related offenses and the enforcement of drug laws place a strain on the criminal justice system, leading to overcrowded prisons and court backlogs.
4. Family and social disruption: Drug abuse within families can lead to strained relationships, neglect of children, domestic violence, and child welfare issues, disrupting the social fabric of communities.
5. Spread of infectious diseases: Injection drug use, when shared needles are used, contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C, posing public health challenges.
6. Community instability: Drug abuse can contribute to community deterioration, reduced property values, increased crime rates, and a general decline in the overall quality of life in affected areas.
7. Lost potential and talent: Drug abuse robs individuals of their potential, limiting their ability to contribute meaningfully to society, pursue education, develop skills, and participate in the workforce.

10 CT 03 SH

**Question 8**

1. Examine the ways in which people accumulate wealth in Uganda today.
2. Some people accumulate wealth through hard work, saving and investing.
3. Some people, especially greedy politicians, do so through corrupt practices, which is sin.
4. Sunny producer through exploiting others e.g., paying workers less compared to the work input and output.
5. Some accumulate wealth through genuine earning of wages, salaries, and allowances which they save and invest.
6. Some accumulate wealth from organized gambling such as sports betting, lotteries, and others.
7. Some research through borrowing from institutions such as banks, micro finances, individuals, and invest in gainful investments which earned them profits.
8. Some people accumulate wealth using magic and witchcraft.
9. Some people accumulate their wealth through effective harnessing of their talents e.g., musicians, actors, footballers, and other celebrities.
10. Some accumulate wealth through gifts from friends and relatives.
11. Some people accumulate wealth through charging interest on lent out money.
12. Some people accumulate wealth from their parents who freely give to them material things.
13. Some accumulate wealth through sex deviation e.g., sex workers who practice prostitution.
14. Some do so through grants given by organizations, individuals, and the government.

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Comment on the Christian teaching on wealth

1. God is the source of wealth, the creator and sustainer of life (Gen 1:27)
2. Wealth is a blessing from God for being righteous (Gen 13: 1-7, 26:12, Lev 26: 3-13, Deuteronomy 6:3, 7:12-15, 11:13-17, 23:1-14)
3. A man of God would be rewarded with wealth which is only enough to avoid disgracing God. (Prov 30:8-9, 2:16)
4. Wealth is good for questing God but too much wealth may lead to a vision of God.
5. Wealth is good out of hard work (Prov 10:14,20:13), Wisdom and knowledge (Prov 24:3-4), Seriousness (Prov 12:1) and moderation in pleasure seeking.
6. Wealth is good but brings insecurity to individuals. (Prov 18:18, 10:15)
7. God's people are promised material blessings, if they observe the covenant faith (Lev 26:3-5, Deuteronomy 6:3)
8. Wealth gives a man's independence so that he doesn't beg for survival or to be taken as a slave by his creditors.
9. Wealth is not condemned but it's wrong use is condemned (Luke 6:20)
10. Money and wealth can make a man arrogant (James 2:1-7, 5:1-6, Tim 6:17) That's bringing God's punishment.
11. Unfair gains are condemned by the Christian teaching as they break relationships (1 Tim 3:3-8, Titus 1:7)
12. Misuse the wealth may hinder one from entering the Kingdom of God (Mark 10:17-31, Luke 18:8-30, 1 Tim 6:10)
13. Material wealth cannot make up to possess God’s kingdom (Luke 12:13-21)
14. What should be used for serving one another and Christians should be aware that wealth is temporary (Luke 16:19-31)
15. no amount of money is exchangeable for God's Kingdom (Mathew 13:44-46)
16. Christians may be called upon to give up worldly wealth to be rewarded with spiritual wealth (Mathew 14:33)
17. Wealth and other basic needs are attained through hard work (Acts 18:33, 1 Thes 3:10, 1 Cor 4:12)
18. Wealth causes worries and makes one uncomfortable in life. (Ecclesiastes 5:9-12, 1 Thess 2:9, 2 Thes 3:10, 1 Cor 4:12)
19. What causes worries and makes one uncomfortable in life (Ecclesiastes 5:9-12)
20. What is temporal (Prov 24:24, Psalms 49:16-17, Job 1:21, Ecclesiastes 5:15) and brings more burdens in life (Ecclesiastes 5:11, Psalms 52:7)

10 CT 03 SH

**SECTION C: LAW AND ORDER**

Question 9

1. **Account for the increasing rate of crime in Uganda today as compared to the situation in the traditional African society.**

Crime can be described as any anti-social act which damages the rights of others or disturbs the stability and peace of society.

1. There is parental irresponsibility today which leads to children disrespecting the elders while there was communal parenting in ATS.
2. Today, there is object poverty which leads to stealing but in the African tradition there was sharing of wealth.
3. The society today is too permissive which has led to prostitution yet in the African tradition hash punishments were prescribed for such crimes.
4. The rampant unemployment today may lead to robbery unlike in the African tradition where everybody was a worker.
5. The unchecked corruption today may lead to protests and demonstrations whereas in the ATS they had a serious court of law to monitor the morality of individuals.
6. Political instability which may lead to refugee problems yet in the African traditional society, there was stability due to federal kingdoms.
7. Today, the meagre salaries and wages may lead to embezzlement but in the African tradition people were self-employed.
8. There is lack of religious commitment today which leads to witchcraft and murder but in the past everything was done in a religious context.
9. Most goods and services today have been commercialized which leads to greed for money yet in the past there was barter trade.
10. the western influence has led to homosexuality unlike in the African tradition where cultural values were respected.
11. The women's emancipation has led to divorce while in the African tradition society men were superior to women.
12. Today, there is moral decadence which leads to adultery but in the past children were taught good morals right from childhood.
13. There is too much drug abuse today which leads to defilement and rape while in the African tradition it was controlled by elders.
14. Inadequate sex education has led to sex abuse while in the ATS sex education was taught right from childhood.
15. The presence of surplus mass media which leads to pornography while in the ATS it was geared towards imparting cultural values.

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1. As a Christian suggest ways of curbing the crime rates in society.
2. Christians should carry out guidance and counseling services.
3. The church should preach morals by also being exemplary.
4. The church should teach about the importance of obedience to the law (Romans 18)
5. Christians are encouraged to practice the virtues of reconciliation and forgiveness.
6. The church should strongly condemn criminal acts like abortion and homosexuality.
7. Reformatory punishment should be given to the law breakers.
8. Christians are called upon to open income generating projects to help the poor and the needy.
9. Parents are encouraged to take their children to church.
10. Christians have the obligation to report the lawbreakers to the rightful authorities.
11. The church should preach the virtues of love, honesty, and faithfulness.
12. Good employer/employee relationships should be encouraged.
13. The church should also practice its prophetic role of advising the government where things have gone wrong.
14. Christians should apply self-control to overcome their weaknesses.
15. Criminals should be encouraged to repent.
16. Endurance amidst challenges.
17. Christians should pray for criminals to reform.
18. Christians should join good company and resist from bad company which may lead to evil.

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**Question 10**

1. Discuss the causes of mob justice.

Mob justice is where a group of people take their laws into their own hands to discipline a suspect or criminal.

1. Ignorance of the law and how it works by those involved in mob justice.
2. High levels of permissiveness in the modern society.
3. Increasing rate of crimes like theft, murder, rape and others make people angry and thus take matters into their own hands.
4. Uncontrolled anger against the suspect for being a perpetual offender or because of committing a grave crime like defiling a baby.
5. Corruption in the police force as some criminals taken to police are not effectively dealt with as some are agents of police in committing crime.
6. Idleness and frustration as some people want to make fun and transfer their frustration do they suspect.
7. Revenge to the suspect who might at one time have done wrong to some people in the mob for example a suspected killer of one other person.
8. The weakness or absence of law against certain practices for example there is no punishment by law in Uganda against a person quote committing adultery thus some people decide to take the law into their hands hence mob justice.
9. Delayed action by law enforcers (police) to handle the situation of arresting the suspect, which sometimes results in two mob justice.
10. The increasing gap between the police force and the public as such the public lacks trust in the police, hence resulting in mob justice.
11. Declining religious commitment in the modern society where killing is seen as something very simple much as it is against God's commandments (Exodus 20:3)
12. political instability which leads to general situation of anarchy and a breakdown of law and order in society thus paving way for mob justice.
13. Spreading and deepening of poverty in Uganda has caused frustration to many people to the extent that they can kill each other or shame them over minor issues for example one can be killed for stealing a mobile phone of 30,000 shillings only.
14. The escalating belief and practice of witchcraft especially in central Uganda stirs hatred among community members hence paving way for mob justice.
15. Unclear laws especially the land law in Uganda coupled with population pressure on land have also led to constant conflicts in society that sometimes leads to mob justice.

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* 1. Why do Christians condemn mob justice?

1. It's against the major purpose of punishment which is to help the criminal repent as in most cases criminals are killed.
2. It is a form of injustice as it is applied to the suspect before proven guilty by competent courts of law.
3. It doesn't give a suspect or criminal time to defend himself or herself properly, thus it is a form of injustice.
4. It is brutal in nature and disregards human dignity to an extent that humans are treated like wild animals.
5. It is done by disorganized groups of people not mandated by law to pass judgement and determine punishment thus it is wrong.
6. It doesn't stop reoccurrence of crimes in society thus it is not the best way of controlling crime in society.
7. Sometimes innocent people are punished due to similar identities hence violating their rights for no good reason thus it is a form of injustice.
8. Sometimes the punishment given under more justice is far beyond the crime committed thus it is a form of injustice.
9. It contradicts with the great commandment of love (Matthew 22:36-40) since we can't love people when we are killing them.
10. Jesus condemned this kind of punishment as it is a form of injustice and encouraged those committing crimes to repent. (John 8:1-11)
11. It is applied out of violence and anger which is against justice and the rule of law. This has discouraged violence. (Matthew 26: 52-53)
12. It is sometimes done to please the public but not to make criminals reform, hence it is against the cardinal purpose of punishment.

**10CT 03 SH**

**Question 11**

11 a) discuss the role of the police in promoting law and order.

Definition: the police are a government organ which keeps law and order.

1. Maintaining public safety: The primary role of the police is to protect the public and maintain law and order within communities.
2. Preventing crime: Police officers actively work to deter criminal activities through patrols, investigations, and visible presence in high-crime areas.
3. Enforcing laws: Police enforce local and state laws ensuring that individuals and businesses comply with regulations and statutes.
4. Investigating crimes: Police officers conduct investigations to gather evidence, interview witnesses, and apprehend suspects to solve crimes.
5. Responding to emergencies: The police are often the first responders to emergencies such as accidents, natural disasters, and incidents requiring immediate assistance.
6. Traffic control: Police officers regulate traffic flow, enforce traffic laws, and investigate accidents to ensure road safety.
7. Conducting search and rescue operations: Police departments are involved in search and rescue missions, especially in cases of missing persons, accidents, and others.
8. Assisting in medical emergencies: Police officers provide initial medical assistance, such as performing CPR or administering first aid, until paramedics arrive.
9. Crowd control: During large events, protests, or demonstrations, the police maintain order, manage crowds, and prevent any potential violence or disruption.
10. Conducting investigations into missing persons: The police are responsible for conducting investigations and searches to locate missing individuals and reunite them with their families.
11. Responding to domestic disputes: Police officers intervene in situations of domestic violence, mediate conflicts, and ensure the safety of all parties involved.
12. Assisting in mental health crises: Police officers often respond to calls involving individuals experiencing mental health crises and coordinate with mental health professionals for appropriate intervention.
13. Ensuring public order during public celebrations: The police maintain order and security during public celebrations, festivals, and parades, ensuring the safety of attendees.
14. Preventing and combating drug-related crimes: Police departments work to prevent drug trafficking, investigate drug-related offenses, and collaborate with other agencies to dismantle drug networks.
15. Conducting undercover operations: Undercover police officers gather intelligence, infiltrate criminal organizations, and gather evidence for successful prosecutions.
16. Providing safety education and awareness: Police officers conduct community outreach programs, workshops, and public presentations to educate citizens about safety measures and crime prevention.
17. Protecting vulnerable populations: The police protect vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities from exploitation, abuse, and discrimination.
18. Investigating and preventing cybercrimes: With the rise of technology, the police play a crucial role in investigating cybercrimes, tracking online offenders, and safeguarding digital systems.
19. Assisting in disaster management: Police departments collaborate with other emergency services during natural disasters, ensuring public safety, evacuations, and helping affected communities.
20. Counterterrorism efforts: Police agencies work to detect, prevent, and respond to potential acts of terrorism, ensuring national security and protecting citizens from extremist threats.
21. Investigating financial crimes: Police officers investigate financial crimes such as fraud, money laundering, and identity theft to protect individuals and businesses from financial losses.
22. Assisting in child protection: Police departments work closely with child welfare agencies to investigate cases of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation, ensuring the safety and well-being of children.
23. Conducting community policing initiatives: Police officers engage with communities, build trust, and collaborate with residents to address local concerns, reduce crime, and enhance neighborhood safety.
24. Resolving neighbor disputes: The police mediate and resolve conflicts between neighbors, helping to maintain peaceful and harmonious communities.
25. Assisting in school safety: Police officers provide security in schools, conduct safety drills, and educate students on topics such as bullying, drug prevention, and personal safety.
26. Investigating white-collar crimes: Police departments investigate white-collar crimes such as embezzlement, bribery, and corporate fraud to protect businesses and maintain financial integrity.
27. Providing support for victims: Police officers offer support and resources to crime victims, guiding them through the criminal justice process and connecting them with relevant services.
28. Conducting background checks: The police perform background checks on individuals for employment, licensing, and travel permit applications to ensure public safety.
29. Participating in community events: Police officers actively engage with the community by attending events, conducting demonstrations, and fostering positive relationships with residents.
30. Assisting other emergency services: The police collaborate with other emergency services, including fire departments and paramedics, to ensure a coordinated response to emergencies and incidents that require multi-agency support.

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Part b)

1. Limited resources: The Uganda Police Force often faces resource constraints in terms of inadequate funding, outdated equipment, which hampers their ability to effectively respond to incidents and maintain public safety.
2. Corruption: Corruption within the police force is a significant challenge in Uganda. Instances of bribery, extortion, and abuse of power undermine public trust and the effectiveness of law enforcement.
3. They are given low pay which does not match their workload or compare with what other civil servants earn. Insufficient compensation can lead to demotivation and a higher risk of unethical behavior among some officers.
4. Political interference: There have been instances of political interference in police operations, which can compromise the independence and impartiality of the police force.
5. Inadequate training and professional development: While training programs exist, there is a need for further investment in training facilities, resources, and specialized courses to enhance the skills and professionalism of police officers.
6. Limited community trust and cooperation: Building trust between the police and communities is an ongoing challenge. Historical issues, perceived bias, and incidents of police misconduct contribute to community distrust, hindering effective crime prevention and investigation efforts.
7. High crime rates: Uganda faces various crime challenges, including theft, assault, robbery, and organized crime. Dealing with these high crime rates places significant pressure on the police force.
8. Insurgencies and terrorism: Uganda has faced security threats from insurgent groups and incidents of terrorism. The police force plays a critical role in counterterrorism efforts, but these activities pose additional challenges in terms of intelligence gathering, coordination, and ensuring public safety.
9. Human rights concerns: There have been reported cases of human rights abuses by some members of the police force, including excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests, and mistreatment of suspects. Addressing and preventing these violations is essential for upholding the rule of law and protecting human rights.
10. Limited community-oriented policing: Community policing initiatives, aimed at building relationships, trust, and collaboration between the police and communities, need further development and implementation in Uganda.
11. Trafficking and smuggling: Uganda serves as a transit point for human trafficking, drug trafficking, and smuggling activities. Combating these illicit activities requires enhanced border security measures and cross-border collaboration.
12. Public order management: Managing large-scale protests, demonstrations, and public gatherings while ensuring public safety and respecting the right to peaceful assembly can be a challenging task for the police force.
13. Capacity building in specialized units: Strengthening specialized units within the police force, such as the anti-narcotics, anti-terrorism, and cybercrime units, requires targeted capacity building efforts and resource allocation.
14. Gender-based violence: Addressing gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse, requires sensitization programs, specialized training, and improved victim support services.

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Question 12

* 1. Christians should not be involved in politics. Discuss

Stand: the statement is wrong; Christians should get involved in politics

* + 1. Influence and impact: Participating in politics allows Christians to have a direct influence on shaping policies and laws that align with their values and promote justice, equality, and compassion.
    2. Christians have a prophetic duty of criticizing politicians who do not behave according to God's will. As seen with the case of Nathan and David Elijah and Ahab where the prophets did not keep quiet about the injustices that were taking place.
    3. Peter invites believers to confirm to state leaders (1 Peter 2:13)
    4. God appointed people to rule on his behalf.
    5. Christians are citizens.
    6. Jesus himself participated in politics by perfecting the law.
    7. all power comes from God (Romans 13:1-ff)
    8. Building bridges and fostering reconciliation: Political participation provides opportunities for Christians to engage in dialogue, build bridges across diverse communities, and work towards reconciliation and unity among different groups.
    9. Ensuring good governance and accountability: Active involvement in politics enables Christians to demand and support good governance, transparency, and accountability from elected officials and public institutions.
    10. Being salt and the light in society: Participating in politics allows Christians to be a positive influence in the public sphere, representing Christ's teachings and values, and bringing about positive change in society.
    11. Man was put in the garden of Eden to subdue it.
    12. politics ensures proper utilization and exploitation of the country's resources.

However, a Christian should participate in politics if.

* + 1. It is sectarian politics of dividing people.
    2. if he employs data methods of telling lies, slander and swearing which most politicians often use.
    3. If he's unfair and insincere in what he says and does not reflecting the teachings of Christ.
    4. If they are in support of a bad government to gain favours or for fear of suffering.
    5. If politics in Africa is that a characterized by murder, rigging, extortion and other acts that are against good Christian conduct.
    6. If politics involves misuse and abuse of authority
    7. if politics breeds hatred enmity and envy.
    8. If it causes family disruption because of differences in political ideologies.
    9. If politics leads to death e.g., The late Archbishop Janani Luwum.
    10. If a Christian preoccupies himself and forgets God.

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