**KAYUNGA SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS COMMITTEE (KASSEC)**

**JOINT MOCK EXAMINATION 2024**

**DRAFT MARKING GUIDE**

**GENERAL PAPER**

**S101/1**

**QN.1**

Explain the measures the government of Uganda has undertaken to achieve equitable access to University education in the country.

**Definition.**

Equitable access to University education refers to the policy/ principle of ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their gender, socio-economic background of any other circumstance/factor, have an equal opportunity to get and succeed in University education.

This involves eliminating barriers and biases that prevent certain groups from accessing university education by creating an environment that welcomes and supports diverse students. Equitable access encompasses; financial, social, geographical, cultural and academic accessibility.

**Content (c)**

1. Increased funding/grants to universities to improve/ expand infrastructure like Libraries, laboratories; staff and student support services.
2. Promoted girl-child access to university education by giving 1.5 points to give public universities on government sponsorship.
3. National merit government sponsorship for excelling students
4. Introduced district Quota scheme/ special slots allocated to each district for government sponsorship
5. Students Loan Scheme for students who cannot afford higher education expenses.
6. Special Needs Slots (64) – for persons with disabilities for government sponsorship in public universities and gives special needs support to students
7. Special slots for talented sportsmen and sportswomen (20 male and 20 female) on government sponsorship.
8. Diploma holders’ entry scheme on both government and private sponsorship so that diploma holders can upgrade to degree level.
9. Mature age entry scheme to public universities. For old people (25 years above) who do not have the traditional qualification to gain university admission?
10. Government Liberalized university education. Allowed several private universities to be established across the country.
11. Government has established several public universities in the different regions of the Country- Mini West Nile, Gulu for Acholi etc.
12. Open and distance learning programme are accredited increasing access for those who cannot attend traditional university programmes
13. Special government scholarships e.g. State House bursaries to deserving students.
14. International bursaries/scholarships like Common Wealth, Algeria etc Government lobbies/ Solicits for its citizens.
15. Encourage/ allows NGOs like MasterCard, Madhivan Foundation to give support to universities and provide support to individual students pursuing their university education.

**Mark Allocation**

**SP = up to 5 mks**

**GE = up to 10 mks**

**Dfn = up to 5 mks**

**Content = any 10pts up to 3 marks @ = 30 mks**

**Total = 50 marks.**

**Qn2.**

Assess the contribution of Non- Governmental organizations (NGOs) to the development of your country.

**Definition;**

Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs), are independent, voluntary and non-profit institutions that operate from governments. They are formed to attend social, economic, environmental and humanitarian issues and are geared towards creating a positive change. They include charitable organizations, advocacy groups, and community organizations among many others. In Uganda Red cross, Doctors Without Border, Habitat for Humanity etc.

**Content (c)**

1. Provide health care – have enhanced access to health care services, especially addressing specific health challenges like HIV?AIDS, TASO, Malaria and material health
2. Advocated for improved access to education especially for the vulnerable groups like girls, children with disabilities and those in war/conflict areas
3. Stimulated economic growth/balanced and sustainable development/ reduced poverty through micro-credit financing, training especially to women and the youth institutions like FINCA Uganda, FAULU, and Med-Net etc.
4. Mobilized and empowered women against oppression and exploitation/advocated for women rights for example FIDA, DENIVA.
5. Advocate for sensitive on environmental protection/protection of natural resources – promote sustainable practices NGOs like Green Belt Uganda, Natwe Uganda. Etc.
6. Mobilize and sensitize communities for participation and involvement in government initiatives and programmes like immunization, Civic Education etc.
7. Give support to community development through capacity building training and support for community- led projects.]
8. Provide relief and humanitarian aid/critical assistance during rises like natural disasters, war/conflicts and to refugees. Such NGOs include; Oxford, Caritas, Emergency Relief Desk etc.
9. Help to expose human rights abuses by government and forces and equivalent abuses by insurgent forces in war ravaged areas hence putting them under check/control.
10. Help in capacity building by training government officials in skills required to effectively implement programmes and policy/ Give technical support in implementation of government projects and programmes
11. Do research and analysis providing valuable insights for informed government decision-making.
12. Monitor and evaluate government programmes ensuring accountability and effectiveness
13. Provide several platforms for social justice.

**Making allocation**

**SP = up to 5 mks**

**GE = up to 10 mks**

**Dfn = up to 5 mks**

**Count any 10 pts up to 3 mks @ = 30 mks**

**Total = 50**

**Qn 3.**

To what extent is water pollution in Uganda as a result of industrialization?

**Definition;**

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies such as rivers, swamps, lakes, oceans and groundwater with substances that are dangerous to human and animal health, and the general environment. ***(03 marks)***

Industrialization is the process of transforming an economy from being agricultural-based or manual labour-based to one dominated reliant on, dominated by manufacturing industry and machine-based. Industrial activities account for approximately 20-30% of Uganda’s water pollution.

Industrialization (1)

1. Release/dump untreated wastewater/toxic liquid substances/bi-products in water bodies.
2. Industrial solid materials like metal, glasses, and plastics dumped in water bodies.
3. Oil spills and chemicals from mining and industrial processes washed into water bodies/ Run off spills
4. Thermal pollution/contamination of water bodies by heated water discharges by industries that use water for cooling
5. Treated industrial waste water changes water chemistry and treatment processes can create toxic byproducts like disinfection by products (DBPs) when can harm aquatic life.
6. Atmospheric deposition – pollutants released into the air deposited like water bodies through precipitation/acidic rain
7. Industrial agriculture; intensive agricultural chemicals production and use contaminate water bodies through runoff and leaching.

**Other factors (O)**

1. Domestic waste – untreated sewerage and waste water from households/improper disposal of human waste.
2. Urbanization characterized with inadequate waste management and disposal e.g. slums
3. Agricultural activities – runoff from farms carries livestock waste, manure, pesticides, fertilizers into water bodies
4. Mining activities
5. Population growth and expansion
6. Lack of sanitation and hygiene – open defecation and poor waste disposal practices
7. Natural processes like soil erosion due to heavy rainfall, landslides and rock falls contaminate water bodies
8. Fish poisoning – an illegal method of catching fish
9. Recreational activities – swimming, boating etc.

10. Lack of regulation and enforcement – allow industrial polluters to operate with impurity.

**Making allocation**

**SP = up to 5 mks**

**GE = up to 10 mks**

**Dfn = up to 5 mks**

**Count 1 = up to 5 pts @ 3mks = 15**

**0 = up to 5 mks @3 mks = 15**

**Total = 50marks**

**Qn.4**

“Human trafficking in Africa is primarily due to economic factors.” Discuss.

**Definition;**

Human trafficking is the unlawful act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, laboring, or receipt of people by means of force, coercion or deception with the aim of exploiting them for labour, commercial sex or body organs. It involves the use of violence, threats, or manipulation to control and exploit individuals, often for financial gain.

**Economic (E)**

1. Poverty – widespread poverty drives people into human trafficking and wakes many victims more vulnerable
2. Lack of legitimate economic/job opportunities/high unemployment rates particularly among the youth
3. Economic globalization leading to increased migration and creates opportunities for traffickers to exploit people seeking better economic prospects.
4. The high demand for cheap labour and commercial sex lead to opportunities to traffickers to exploit people.
5. Large profits gained from trafficking an incentive for them to continue the practice for both forced labour and sex.
6. Lack of economic opportunities for women/gender inequalities makes women more vulnerable to sex trafficking.
7. Corruption and bribery facilitates trafficking – allows traffickers to operate with impurity.
8. Resource extraction – the extraction of natural resources such as oil, minerals and timber leach to trafficking for cheap/factor labour.
9. Income inequalities – large disparities in wealth and income creates an environment where some individuals are more susceptible to trafficking and exploitation.

**Other factors (Code 0)**

1. Bad social and cultural practices such as child marriages
2. Wars/armed conflicts leading to massive displacements, creates many orphans and street children who are highly vulnerable to human trafficking
3. Political conditions/instability/militarism leading to the oppression, segregation, persecution of particular groups of people increase their vulnerability.
4. Lack of education leading to decreased opportunities for work at a living wage and knowledge in rights.
5. Conflicts and natural disasters, lead to displacements, economic instability and lack of human rights leading to people being highly susceptible to trafficking.
6. In some areas, lack of safe/clear migration options.
7. Corruption and weak governance – inadequate laws, enforcement and corruption facilitate trafficking
8. Rapid/high population growth that exerts too much pressure on the available natural resources, services delivery aid job opportunities
9. Lack of human rights for vulnerable groups – the women and children greatly exposes them unto being trafficked.

**Mark allocations**

**SP = up to 5 marks**

**GE = up to 10 marks**

**Dfn = up to 5 marks**

**Content; Economic (E) up to 5 points, each marks = 15 mks**

**Others (0) up to 5 points, each 3 marks = 15 mks**

**Total = 50 marks**

**Qn.6**

1. The appropriate title to the passage;

* The Role of Business Education in US and Japanese Corporations
* Japanese Corporations’ Success Story.
* Reasons for the Success of Japanese Corparations.

***(2 marks)***

1. The criticisms advanced against US schools in the 1980s are that their content was not relevant; they were deemed unnecessary because Japan succeeds without them. They were too academic and theoretical and encouraged undesirable attitudes prioritizing short-term goals over long-term development ***(04 marks)***
2. **SUMMARY**

WHAT MADE JAPANESE CORPORATIONS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

* Their highly developed and competitive training of its professionals
* Practical training of their managers
* Their highly competitive recruitment process and intensive in – company management development
* Grounded in its tradition of universal regions education
* Lifelong employment and group identification
* The harmony among traditional elements which leads to high productivity and long view in corporate leadership.

***(7 pts each 2 mks = 14)***

1. Meaning of words and expressions
2. Greater respect means increased admiration/ recognition/ esteem/means management education gained more credibility/ prestige.
3. Competitive superiority means to outperform and dominate their competitors/ perform exleechingly better than their competitors
4. Deleterious means harmful/damaging/dangerous/detrimental
5. Overtly means openly/ explicitly/clearly/plainly
6. Quantitative models means Mathematical or statistical approaches/ methods used to analyze and solve problems
7. Still boosts means continues to have/feature/ to show off/display
8. Socialization of newcomer means the process of initiating/integrating/inchesting a new employee into the company culture an valves
9. Born out of experience means developed/acquired/learnt through practical work rather than formal education.
10. Orienting means introducing/ familiarizing someone with a new environment/situation a task.
11. Harmony means a state of balance/ coherence/mutual support/cooperation among different elements

***2 marks each = 20 marks***

**Mark Allocation**

**SPGE = 10 marks**

**Content = 40 marks**

**Total = 50 marks**

***END***