

# **SYLLABUS / COURSE OUTLINE FOR HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION**

## **THEME 1: UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST**

1. Finding out about our past.
2. The origin of man.
3. Migration and settlement in East Africa since 1000 AD.
4. Culture and ethnic groups in East Africa.
5. State formation in East Africa.
6. Religions in East Africa.
7. Local and external trade contacts with East African communities.
8. Scramble, partition and colonisation of East Africa.
9. Response to the establishment of colonial rule in East Africa.

## **THEME 2: COLONISATION AND STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE**

1. The colonial administrative systems in East Africa.
2. The colonial economy in East Africa.
3. World wars and their impact in East Africa.
4. Struggle for independence in East Africa.
5. Post-independence socio-economic challenges in East Africa.
6. Civil society and non-governmental organisations.
7. Changing land tenure systems in East Africa.
8. Key personalities in the history of East Africa before independence.

## **THEME 3: UGANDA**

1. The structure of government in Uganda.
2. Local government systems in Uganda.
3. Constitutionalism in Uganda.
4. Democracy and leadership in Uganda.
5. The United Nations Organisation and its impact on Uganda.
6. The evolution of human rights in Uganda.
7. The post-independence liberation struggles in Uganda.
8. Patriotism in Uganda.
9. Key contributors to nation building in the post-colonial period.

## **THEME 4: INTERACTIONS WITH THE WORLD**

1. Lessons from world economic transformations.
2. Pan-Africanism, political and economic federation in Africa.
3. Neo-colonialism in East Africa.
4. Globalisation
5. Lessons from liberation struggles in South Africa.
6. Peace, conflicts and resolution in East Africa.
7. Topical review and final revision.

### **Item: 1**

In areas of Kasese in Uganda, river Nyamwamba flooded and very many properties were destroyed including houses, gardens, small scale industries while many of the people surrounding the river were left dead. A few who survived were relocated to neighbouring districts. The children of those who died are cautiously asking themselves many questions regarding the origins of their parents and relatives and have failed to get clear responses.

**Support material:** *Flooding of River Nyamwamba in May 2013.*



### **Task:**

Explain to the above children the steps they should follow to achieve their desires.

### **Expected responses;**

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by a group of children to trace the origins of their parents and relatives who died and others displaced by the flooding of River Nyamwamba. Therefore, there is need to suggest the steps / methods / techniques that these children can employ to trace origin of their parents and relatives. Some of the steps may include;
- Oral tradition: Here, these children can ask several people surrounding them to narrate to them about the origin of their parents and relatives.
- Linguistics study: They can also study the language commonalities regarding dialects, accents, etc.
- Genetics: The children can use the modern science to compare genes of the people were their ancestors first lived.
- Anthropology: This can also help these children to study and compare the ways of life of the people they came with to the new area and those they found where they settled.
- Written records regarding the areas where they came from can help these children in form of articles, books and other written information.
- Archaeology: They can also dig underground and study the remains to get the historical information.

A viable conclusion is required.

## **Item: 2**

The Royal tombs of Buganda at Kasubi were set on fire by unknown strangers and very many items were completely destroyed. The police and other security agencies made efforts to find out the actual cause of this fire but their efforts remained futile. Many Ugandans came up with arguments over this event that the tombs should be removed so that an industry is put up to provide employment to the people. However, UNESCO has insisted that the tombs should be renovated and maintained.

**Support material:** *Front view of the Kasubi Royal tombs in Buganda as of 2012.*



## **Task:**

Support UNESCO's idea.

## **Expected responses:**

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by many Ugandans to appreciate the importances / benefits / merits of historical sites. This is has been evidenced by their desire to have the Kasubi Royal tombs removed to establish an industry. Hence therefore, there is need to sensitize Ugandans on the importances of this historical sites.
- The item taker should define a historical site as an official place where peaces of political, military, cultural and social history is preserved for their value and significance for the future. Kasubi Royal tombs in Uganda is the official burial site of Buganda Kings “Amasiro ga Basekabaka”.

It's a right idea for UNESCO to renovate and maintain the Kasubi Royal tombs because of the following;

- Help in preservation of historical information for future generations.
- Important for making research and study purposes.
- These tombs are a symbol of social-cultural heritage to the society.
- For identity and pride of the Buganda kingdom.
- It is a source of employment opportunities to the people in the area and the country at large.
- It is a recreational centre that may people visit for leisure activities.
- It is a tourist attraction thus earning revenue to the government.
- Stimulates development of infrastructures like roads, hostels, etc in the area and the country at large.
- Promotes urbanisation and its related advantages.
- Promotes international recognition for the country / enables the country to be known worldwide.

A valid conclusion is required.

### **Item: 3:**

In Butembo village, there is a very educated wealthy man. One of his children offended an elder of the village. As a result of this, the elders have resolved that the child be punished in their traditional courts, but the father insists that the matter be handled by the public court. This has angered the elders.

### ***Support material:***

*(a) Modern courts resolving conflicts*

*(b) Traditional mechanism of resolving conflicts*



### **Task:**

Write an essay convincing the educated wealthy man to accept the elders' decision.



### **Expected responses;**

The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is lack of trust in traditional courts / traditional mechanisms of justice. This is evidenced by the wealthy man's refusal to allow his son who disrespected the elders to resolve the issue in their traditional courts.

- Traditional justice mechanisms refer to the use of customary or indigenous methods and processes to address past injustices, promote reconciliation and seek redress for victims in a post-conflict or traditional societies.

The wealthy man should trust the elders to handle that case of his son as it will;

- Help in preventing future conflicts/ disrespect of elders.
- Promote moral growth in the community.
- It emphasizes reconciliation/ promotes reconciliation.
- Protect and promote culture in Butembo village.
- Reduces stigmatization because the process (traditional court proceeding) is a bit private.
- It enables the victims (elders) to heal very quickly.
- It is cost effective as it doesn't involve a lot of money.
- It promotes forgiveness.
- The offender will be given specific solutions depending on the offense.
- It will promote good behaviors in society as this will serve as an example to other people.
- Restores justice and relations among community members.
- Traditional courts are less bureaucratic as compared to public courts.

A viable conclusion is required.

#### **Item: 4**

Several people from the Buganda and Teso regions in Uganda have lived in the United States of America (USA) for over fifty years. Consequently, their children and grandchildren have adopted American customs and no longer value their own cultural traditions. The heads of these families have organized an annual cultural convention/meeting for all their children and invited cultural leaders from their societies. These leaders have asked you to prepare a written presentation for the event.

#### **Task:**

Explain the important aspects the Cultural leaders should emphasize in the above convention/meeting.

#### **Expected responses;**

The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is lack of respect to cultural values, customs and traditions by a group of children from Buganda and Teso regions who have lived in USA for a long period of time. The learner should show the meaning of cultural traditions and thereafter bring out their roles / importances and values.

Cultural traditions are beliefs that are considered as good, valuable and desirable in the society and therefore should be protected. They are the very Fabrics upon which the society or the family depends.

The culture Traditions are important in the following ways:

- They help us establish a foundation for our societies/families and a stronger Foundation upon which they survive.
- They enable the society to function in an orderly and functional way.
- They influence change of behavior of the members in the society.
- They are a foundation of the laws and legal systems that reinforce positive coexistence among members in the society.
- They provide personal satisfaction to members of the society.
- They facilitate socialization among people.
- They are a source of positive attributes to the common welfare of the society.
- They help to formulate lasting relationships among people in society.
- They are tools for self-realization
- They maintain social standards
- They promote unity and togetherness.
- They help the community to know what is right and what is wrong.
- They guide the community in making decisions, parenting children and knowing how to protect the society from dangerous outside influences.

A viable conclusion is required.

### **Item: 5**

In Kilembe district, a group of foreign migrants settled in the area and took up the leadership of this district; they subjected the natives to unjust treatment which led them to untold misery and suffering. The natives would like to regain their independence as it is the only way this unfairness can be solved. You have been identified to educate these natives.

**Support material:** *A group of foreigners who have invaded an African community.*



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### **Task:**

Explain ways how they can restore their status.

### **Expected responses:**

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is foreign rule / colonialism and its negativity in East Africa. This is evidenced by the influx of foreigners in Kilembe district where they settled, imposed themselves as leaders and subjected the natives to unjust treatment. Therefore, there is need to sensitize the natives of Kilembe district about the methods / steps that can be undertaken to end this foreign control and restore their status and independence.

To restore their status and gain independence, the natives of Kilembe district can take up the following steps;

- They should unite and co-operate together in this struggle and denounce any form of sectarianism e.g. tribalism and ethnicity.
- Form a united front to demand for their rights and freedom.
- Adopt militarism by staging violent resistances against these foreign migrants.
- Borrow examples from successful liberation struggles in Africa e.g. the defeat of Apartheid in South Africa.

- They must acquire the knowledge and skills to compete with the immigrants and assert their rights.
- They should adopt non-violent resistance strategies such as peaceful protests, boycotts and civil disobedience to put pressure on the immigrants to lose their grip on power.
- The people of Kilembe should reach out to local and international organizations, government and human rights groups to raise awareness and get support for their cause.
- They should identify and develop capable leaders from within the native community to spearhead the movement and issues peacefully such as negotiations, mediation to address their grievances.
- They should develop economic independence by supporting local business, initiatives to reduce reliance on immigrants.
- They should demand for political representation in local governance and political structures to ensure their voices are heard and interests represented.
- The natives must remain committed to their cause and continue to push it.

A viable conclusion is required.

### **Item: 6**

Forceful acquisition of land is a common occurrence in Uganda today. This is commonly done by powerful, well organized and financially stable individuals of foreign origins with commercial interests against the relatively poor, illiterate and disorganized natives. Your community is severely affected by land acquisitions of this type which has caused the traditional leaders to hold a meeting with the community members to address this threat. In the meeting, members learned that the first threat of this type was in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and it was resisted. In that meeting, some members proposed use of force against the forceful land acquirers while others suggested peaceful means to address this threat.

**Support material:** *Forceful eviction of people from land in Mityana.*



### **Task:**

Explain the factors that determine choice of response in the situation above.



### **Expected responses;**

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is the widespread forceful acquisition of land in Uganda today can, on a small scale, be compared to the establishment of foreign rule in the past.
- The community in scenario is faced with options similar to what the ancestors had during the establishment of colonial rule in East Africa.
- It is therefore important that they consider the factors that influenced the choice of action in the past.

The chosen action can be either resistance or collaboration.

Resistance can be defended by the following reasons: -

- Need to defend the independence and heritage of the community.
- When the new comers acquiring the land ally with enemies of the rightful owners of the land.
- When the original land owners feel strong enough to sustain and win the resistance.
- When religious and spiritual beliefs of the land owners are negative towards foreign invasion of their land.
  
- When the community has a history of handling foreign interference by force.
- When the people acquiring the land are known to be exploitative.
- When the people acquiring the land approach the land owners violently.

Collaboration can be defended by the following reasons: -

- When the people acquiring the land offer support against enemies of the land owners.
- If people acquiring the land come with some social and economic benefits to the members of the community.
- If community need to avoid the consequences of conflict / war.
- When the community is unable to sustain and win outright war.
- When the people acquiring the land were resisted by enemies of the owners of the land.
- When the people acquiring the land use against that are friendly to the owners of the land.
- When the religious and spiritual beliefs of the owners of the land favours peaceful coexistence with foreigners.

**Item: 7**

Mr. Kyeswa a grower of coffee introduced by the colonialists later received hybrid coffee plants for NAADS. He replaced the coffee introduced by the colonialist with the hybrid coffee plants which according to NAADS could grow in any area of the country. The yields were good but harvests were not any different from the local breeds and he therefore did not make much more profits as he expected. This was due to the high taxes imposed on coffee in transportation to the processing points, unavailability of the processing plants in the area, poor roads and poor skills of growing the coffee.

***Support material:*** A coffee grower in Masaka picking coffee.



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**Task:** How can this farmer be assisted

**Expected responses:**

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by farmers to generate profits from Agriculture. This has been evidenced by the failure of Mr. Kyeswa a grower of coffee to earn more profits despite adjusting from growing coffee introduced by colonialists to hybrid coffee provided by NAADS. Therefore, there is a need to suggest measures that can be employed to help such farmers.
- Government should construct good roads to ease transport.
- Government reduces taxes on coffee produce.
- Government should set up organizations that can buy coffee.
- Government should support coffee growers with agricultural extension works to teach the farmers with modern farming skills.
- Government should set up processing industries nearer to the farmers.
- The government should revive marketing boards to market the coffee.
- Farmers should look for international market.
- Farmers should sort their coffee to meet the international market.
- Creativity and innovation as a skill should be embraced by the farmers.

- The government should revive marketing boards to market the coffee.
- Farmers should look for international market.
- Farmers should sort their coffee to meet the international market.
- Creativity and innovation as a skill should be embraced by the farmers.
- Use of ICT in marketing of their produced.
- The government should re-establish cooperative societies to help farmers identify markets.
- Farmers should be encouraged to identify hardships associate with the crops they intend to grow.
- Farmers should be sensitized about the need for proper planning and research.
- Farmers should set up farmers associations which can assist in case of difficulty in transportation and bargain for higher prices.

A viable conclusion is required.

### **Item: 8**

East Africa has witnessed an increase Non- Governmental and Civil Society Organizations. In some communities in Uganda, Local leaders wrongly believe that most of these foreign nongovernment organizations (NGOs) are against the government, despite the fact that they mostly do humanitarian work. As a result, most of these NGOs are leaving your area and the entire country. As a student of History and Political Education, you believe there's a need to educate these leaders and make them aware of the truth.

**Support material:** A chart showing logos of some non-profit making organisations in Uganda.



### **Task:**

Write an essay to your local leaders convincing them about these organizations to continue operating in your area.



**Expected responses;**

- The learner should identify the problem with the scenario which is failure by local leaders to appreciate and value the contribution of non-government organizations to the development of Uganda. The learner should therefore, show the meaning of non-government organizations and sensitize local leaders in the community about their contributions and roles.
- Non-Governmental Organizations are nonprofit organizations independent from the government formed by people to provide humanitarian support and civil society organizations are voluntary citizens' groups which are organized on a societal level.

The contributions of NGOs are as follows;

- They provide employment opportunities to the local population.
- They enhance access to justice in community
- They advocate for women emancipation
- They promote social rights for people in the community
- They promote economic rights for people in the community
- They help to end domestic violence in our communities.
- They help in poverty eradication through provision of relief to poor people.
- They provide health services through constructing health centres
- They promote education through construction of schools.
- They ensure equal distribution of resources in the society
- They promote peace and stability in the community
- They promote democracy in the community.
- They ensure good governance in the community.
- They provide assistance to people in times of emergencies like floods, landslides,
- They promote gender equality in the community.
- They help in conflict resolution in the community
- They mobilize resources and represent the voices for the citizens
- Encourage respect of human rights in the country.
- They offer legal advice to people in the community.
- Condemn dictatorship and advocate for rule of law in the country.

A viable conclusion is required.



### **Item: 9**

During the previous local council elections in Uganda, it was reported that the voter turn up was significantly low. This was attributed to the fact that a number of people did not value local government systems and felt they were not important. As a result, the ministry of local government embarked on sensitizing the people about them. You have been identified to be part of the team to address the people different parts of the country.

**Support material:** *Low voter turn up in Mayuge.*



### **Task:**

Write an essay you will use to sensitize people in different parts of the country about the above systems.

### **Expected responses:**

- Learner should Identify the need in the scenario: failure by people to value local leaders/government systems evidenced by low voter turnout up in local council elections held in Uganda. Hence there is a need to sensitize the local people about the role/importance of local council leaders under local government systems.
- Local leaders work under local government, which is the body that has a responsibility of administering a smaller geographical area on behalf of the central government. Such areas include, a village, ward, municipal council, district, city etc. People should fully participate in electing their local leaders because of the roles they play which include the following;
  - Local governments are responsible for delivering essential services to citizens, including healthcare, education, sanitation and local infrastructure development.
  - They should manage and allocate resources at the local level, ensuring that funds and assets are used effectively for the benefit of the community.
  - Local governments formulate and implement development plans tailored to the unique needs and priorities of their areas.
  - They mediate and resolve local disputes, fostering peace and harmony.
  - They engage Citizens in decision making processes promoting local democracy and ensuring that the community's voices are heard.

- Local governments generate Revenue through taxes from their areas such as cities municipalities districts and other sources Finance local projects and services.
- They plan, construct and maintain local infrastructure such as roads, Bridges
- Local governments support social welfare programs including those related to Health, education and social assistance.
- They manage local environmental issues such as Waste disposal and natural resource conservation.
- Community centered: local governments are closest to the people, making them better equipped to understand and address the unique needs of their communities.
- Promoting participation: They encourage citizen participation in decision making process which is essential for Democratic governance.
- Effective service delivery: local governments ensure efficient and tailored Service delivery, improving the quality of life for residents.
- Accountability: The enhanced transparency and accountability by allowing citizens to monitor local projects and resource use.
- Conflict resolution which promotes social harmony.
- Decentralization: They support the decentralization of power and resources, reducing the burden on the central government and promoting local self-reliance.
- stimulate economic growth by investing in infrastructure and promoting local businesses.
- responsible for Environmental Management and conservation contributing to a sustainable future.

**Item:10**

The constitution of Uganda of 1997 allowed the central government to decentralise its powers to the local government. Today the local government are operating in the different districts all over the country. A number of challenges e.g. limited funds, corruption, delay of payments, lack of materials, etc have hindered their work.

**Task:**

What should be done to address the above challenges?

**Expected response;**

- The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is challenges faced by local government. The learner should also define local governments as.....  
.....  
.....  
thereafter show how the problems faced by these governments can be handled / solved.
- Recruit more workers in the local government.
- Training / skilling of local government officials through capacity building workshops and seminars.
- Increase the tax base in low governments.
- Proper accountability and management of funds.

- Central government should release funds on time to enable smooth running of the activities of local government.
- Limit interference with affairs of government.
- Encourage citizen participation in the local government.
- Sensitize public on purpose of local government.
- Improving service delivery to gain mass support.
- Setting up strict laws against corruption.
- Central government should increase funding / funds allocated to local government.
- Encourage whistle blowing on cases of corruption.
- Refresher course of local government staff.
- Increasing on their salaries to avoid temptations.
- Strengthening of office of IGG in full.
- Encouraging public disposal of public assets.

### **Item. 11**

The opposition leaders of many governments in Africa think that the only way of removing the governments from power is through staging strikes and demonstrations. The masses that join them who are most times youths tend to destroy properties of those people that they think support the government in power. This in the end causes political unrest which influences the police and other security agencies to interfere with preventive measures like use of tear gas, arrests and detentions among others. This hence influences people to dissociate with the so called “freedom fighters.”

**Support material:** *Police arresting a youth after a strike in Masaka.*



### **Task:**

Which other measures can the youths use?

**Expected responses:**

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by the youth to adopt / appreciate the use peaceful means to acquire power. Learners should therefore sensitize the youth on the other strategies that can be adopted to acquire power rather than force and violence.

The youth can adopt the following strategies;

- The youth can adopt dialogue with the government.
- Signing of treaties or agreements with the government.
- Sensitizing the youth on the values of peace in the society.
- Promote honest and truth all the times.
- Seek support from international organizations like the African union, United Nations, etc.
- Seeking support from Democratic nations e.g. the United States.
- Participating in peaceful electro-processes.
- Getting involved in grassroot campaigns.
- Promote the culture of sound leadership uprightness and good characters.
- Promoting social harmony.
- Endeavour to create national unity but decisive politics.
- The youth should be sensitized about the need to protect other people's property.
- The youth should learn to respect the environment and develop the culture of humanity.
- The youth should join multi-party system of governance in order to compete favourably for state power.
- The youth should learn from the previous Democratic leaders in Uganda e.g. I.K Musaazi, Bendo Kiwanuka, etc.

The item taker should give viable conclusion.



## **Item.12**

Recently, there was a talk show on a given TV and several political analysts were told to comment about the structure of governance in Uganda and how best it can be improved. One of them started by explaining what governance is and the program modulator appreciated him. He was further asked to describe the structure of Uganda's government but he instead failed. When he failed, the programme modulator resorted to allowing viewers make phone calls and respond accordingly.

**Support material:** *Members of Parliament of Uganda fighting during the parliamentary session*



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### **Task:**

Assuming your call went through, how would you help these political analysts?

### **Expected response;**

- The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by the political analysts to describe Uganda's structure of government. Therefore, there is need to sensitize these analysts on the structure of Uganda government.

Structure of government is the way in which power is distributed among its agencies for the final benefit of central and local government people.

The structure of government in Uganda is composed of three arms and these include;

- The executive organ. This is the ruling organ of government. It is headed by the president. It also includes the cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries of minister. This organ is responsible for the day-to- management of the state.

- The legislature / National assembly is the 2<sup>nd</sup> arm of government which is headed by the speaker of parliament. It is also composed of the deputy speaker, directly elected members of parliament, members of parliament representing special interest groups, e.g. the army, women, youth, worker disabled, the clerk to parliament and ex-officials of parliament. It is the law-making body of government.
- The judiciary. This is the arm of government that interprets the constitution and enforces laws. It is headed by the chief justice who supervises all courts in Uganda. It consists of the supreme court headed by the chief justice, the court of appeal headed by the deputy chief justice and the high court headed by the honourable principal judge.
- Therefore, the political system of Uganda is based on the principle of separation of powers where authority is distributed among the three branches i.e. executive legislature and judiciary.

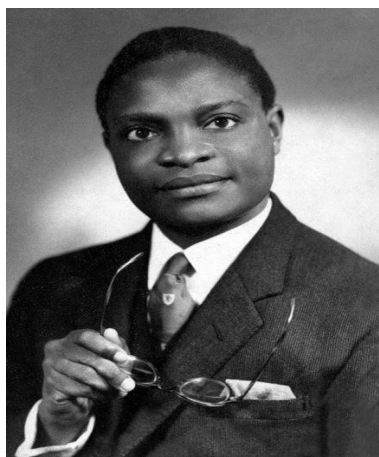
### **Item.13**

Ugandans celebrate Independence Day, but many don't know about important people like Dr. Apollo Milton Obote, Ignatius K. Musaazi, and Benedicto Kiwanuka, who helped a lot. The government wants to fix this by writing about these people. The government through local leaders, wants to teach people about this and show respect for those who made the country what it is today. In your community, you have been identified to focus on Dr. Obote's part in Uganda becoming independent.

**Support material:** *Photos of Dr Milton Obote (A), I.K Musaazi (B) and Benedicto Kiwanuka (c)*



(A)



(B)



(C)

### **Task:**

Write an essay to teach the people in your community about the above.

**Expected response:**

- The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is lack of knowledge by Ugandans about the key contributors to the independence struggle. The learner should show the biography of Dr Milton Obote and thereafter bring out his roles in nation building in Uganda.
- **Dr. Apollo Milton Obote** was born December 28 1924 in Akokoro village, Lango region in current district of Northern Uganda. He attended Busoga college Mwiri and then Makerere college in Kampala from 1948-1949 but he was expelled for his political activities before his graduation.
- He was also denied a scholarship to study in United States and West Germany, by British colonial government.
- In 1950 he went to Kenya where he worked as a laborer, clerk and salesman.
- While in Kenya he got involved in the independence movement and joined the Kenyan African Union.
- He returned to Uganda in 1957 and became a member of the UNC party.
- In 1958 he was elected to represent his home district in the Legislative Council.
- Obote formed UPC in 1960 that led Uganda to independence in 1962.
- He welcomed many outsiders like Asians, NGOs and multinational corporations to support the development of the country.
- He was a patriot and peace maker as he supported the 1964 referendum that allowed the return of the two lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaize to Bunyoro.
- He was a nationalist who stood for the east African community, Pan Africanism, OAU and Uganda's participation in the world affairs.
- He represented Ugandan nationalists in the Lancaster conference where negotiations for granting Uganda its independence took place.
- Obote and his party promoted unity among different Ugandan tribes.
- Obote agitated for equality and human rights of all Ugandans by putting place institutions for protecting and safeguarding the rights of people.
- He introduced African oriented and national curricular through the castle commission (1963) which aimed at addressing the needs of people of Uganda.
- He hatched the idea of building Kibimba rice scheme, Busitema Agricultural College to provide the requisite skills in the area of agriculture.
- He built major regional referral hospitals (22) and hotels countrywide. These include Itojo hospital, Arua hospital, Lira hospital, Gulu hospital, Mbale hospital.
- He developed infrastructures in most parts of the country, many kilometers of tarmac roads were constructed as well as many kilometers of railway lines
- He put in place efficient communication network in the country.
- He also set up rail transport service, quality buses, international airport, regional airfields etc.
- He promoted agriculture by providing extension service as well as farm inputs to the people.
- He promoted education system in the country by building many schools both primary and secondary schools.

A viable conclusion is required.

**Item.14**

In many African countries, ruling governments invite foreign investors from Europe and Asia. They sign agreements allowing these investors to acquire land and operate there. Most People have opposed their leaders' action of welcoming and collaborating with them. The African Leaders and the African Union are organizing a summit in your country to explain their actions and you have been invited to speak to some representatives of the local people about the governments' action.

**Task:**

Write an essay that you will use at the above summit supporting the above governments' action.

**Expected response;**

- The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by the natives to appreciate the contributions of foreign investments to the development of Uganda. This is evidenced when local leaders opposed the government's action of welcoming and collaborating with foreign investors. The learner should show the meaning of foreign investment and thereafter examine its contributions to the development.
- Foreign investment is where capital flows from one nation to another in exchange for significant ownership of stakes in domestic companies.

Allowing foreign investors from Europe and Asia to acquire land and operate in Africa would contribute to the following;

- Promotion of diplomatic relations between African countries and foreign countries thus attracting foreign aid to Africa.
- Improvement in technology in the country through technological transfer.
- Creation of employment opportunities to people leading to better standards of life.
- Development of skills of workers.
- Increases revenue to the government through collection of taxes from the foreign investments.
- The investment leads to Infrastructural development in the country.
- It leads to increment on market for agricultural products inform of raw materials to these companies.
- It creates healthy competition with local companies which leads to production of good products for the consumers.
- It leads to export promotion i.e. production of goods for export.
- Contribute to production of more goods and services leading to economic growth.
- Stimulates the production of formerly imported goods which saves the scarce foreign exchange.
- Foreign investments can be used to fight poverty in the country.
- It leads to utilization of dormant local resources like land in the country.
- It leads to provision of better social services like electricity, medical care etc.

A viable conclusion is required.



**Item: 15**

On the 22/03/2023, the parliament of Uganda passed the anti-homosexuality bill Act 2023. Later on, the president of Uganda signed the bill into a law. This left the foreign countries e.g. USA and others who are in support of homosexuality annoyed leading to the withdrawal of the aid from Uganda. The action of these countries affected the social and economic affairs of this nation as many Ugandan Nationals and government officials have remained in confusion.

**Support material: Article 2 sections 1-5 of the anti-homosexuality act 2023**



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**THE ANTI-HOMOSEXUALITY ACT, 2023**

An Act to prohibit any form of sexual relations between persons of the same sex; to prohibit the promotion or recognition of sexual relations between persons of the same sex; and for related matters.

**2. The offence of homosexuality**

- 1) A person commits the offence of homosexuality if the person performs a sexual act or allows a person of the same sex to perform a sexual act on him or her.
- 2) A person who commits the offence of homosexuality is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for life.
- 3) A person who attempts to perform a sexual act in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years.
- 4) For purposes of subsection (3), a person shall be deemed to attempt to commit an offence when the person intending to commit an offence begins to put his or her intention into execution by means adapted to its fulfilment, and manifests his or her intention by some overt act, but does not fulfil his or her intention to such an extent as to commit the offence.
- 5) For the avoidance of doubt, a person who is alleged or suspected of being a homosexual, who has not committed a sexual act with another person of the same sex, does not commit the offence of homosexuality under this section.

**Task:**

Suggest ways on how the situation can be solved.

### **Expected responses;**

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is influence of western powers in the affairs of African countries even after independence / Neo-colonialism. This has been evidenced by USA's withdrawal of financial aid / assistance from Uganda after passing the anti-homosexuality bill.
- The item taker should define the term neo-colonialism and sensitize nationals and government officials on how this challenge can be mitigated.

The following measures can be undertaken to address the challenges of Neo-colonialism;

- Strengthening economic integrations like EAC which can offer financial assistance to rebuild the Ugandan economy.
- Development of infrastructures e.g. roads, railways to facilitate internal trade.
- Undertaking industrialization to produce formally imported goods.
- Modernization of agriculture to strengthen the Uganda's economy.
- Strengthening the non-alignment policy in Uganda.
- Full utilization of available resources.
- Minimizing government expenditure to close the financial gap brought by USA's withdraw of and from Uganda.
- Development of the tourism industry to attract /earn more revenue from the government.
- Widening the tax base to raise government revenue.
- Africanization of the Ugandan economy.
- Acquiring loans from African organization e.g. the African development Bank.
- Promotion of political stability to avoid military intervention from USA.
- Encouraging hard work among the people of Uganda to ensure self-reliance.
- Undertaking population control measures to reduce government expenditure.
- Fighting corruption embezzlement and wastage of public funds to conserve government revenue.

A viable conclusion is required.

## **Item: 16**

Many organizations like IGAD, OAU and ECOWAS have been formed to solve post-independence, social political and economic problems in the different regions. Recently the president of Uganda Yoweri Kaguta Museveni met with many leaders of NAM at Munyonyo international conference hall. Many issues were discussed, but members of opposition in Uganda's parliament dismissed this conference as a total wastage of resources and time because they don't see any immediate benefit for Uganda.

### **Task:**

Why would you disagree with the opposition members of parliament?

**Support material:** *Leaders pose for a photo after the NAM Conference in Munyonyo.*



### **Expected responses;**

The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by nationals to appreciate the impact of international organizations like the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) on the development of Uganda. This has been evidenced when members of opposition in Uganda's parliament regarded the recently concluded NAM conference at Munyonyo as a mere wastage of resources and time.

The item taker should show the meaning of NAM and thereafter, sensitize nationals about the benefits of Uganda hosting the NAM conference at Munyonyo.

I disagree with the opposition members of parliament because Uganda has benefited from the conference in the following ways;

- Expanded market for local goods and services in Uganda.
- Improved governance and made the government to win more trust from masses.

- Promotion of international trade between Uganda and member states of NAM.
- Development of infrastructures like roads, hotels, etc which aid economic development for people in Uganda.
- Creation of employment opportunities leading to improved conditions of life among the people of Uganda.
- The conference has enabled Uganda to be known worldwide / international recognition.
- It has boosted diplomatic relations between Uganda and other countries that are members of NAM.
- Promoted peace and stability in Uganda.
- Attracted foreign aid from more developed countries to Uganda.
- Promotion of science and technology in Uganda.

A viable conclusion is required.

### **Item: 17**

Today in East Africa there are several people engaging in the struggle for power, some people have come up with different political movements which have developed into political parties aiming at acquiring political power. Due to this matter, some people have decided to ally with the whites for support. According to the political analysts, they disagree with this and they clearly describe its dangers.

### **Task:**

How can this be avoided?

### **Expected responses;**

The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is continued reliance on foreign aid / foreign economies / foreign countries by African countries. This has been evidenced by the decision taken by some political movements to ally with whites (foreign countries) for support.

The item taker should define foreign aid as disguised help from one country another usually from developed countries to developing countries. Thereafter the item taker should sensitize on how this challenge can be addressed.

- Encouraging hard work to promote self-reliance in East Africa.
- Strengthening pan-Africanism and African unity.
- Strengthening the East African community and other regional integrations.
- Widening the tax base to increase government revenue.
- Encouraging the principles of NAM.
- Fighting corruption and economic mismanagement.
- Undertaking massive industrialization to produce formally imported goods.
- Promoting African culture and values to avoid cultural erosion and adoption of western cultures.
- Diversifying the economy to create alternative ways of living.



- Modernization of agriculture to create employment opportunities to the masses.
- Encouraging African innovations and inventions to avoid technological transfer.
- Undertaking poverty eradication programmes.
- Promoting democracy and rule of law to avoid foreign interference in African politics.
- Following the footsteps of African leaders who highlight the dangers of Neo-Colonialism e.g. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- Encouraging barter trade in African countries to reduce importation of foreign goods.
- Undertaking trade liberalization to allow the public sector into trade and commerce.
- Strengthening the African union.

A viable conclusion is required.

### **Item: 18**

For many years, people in the world have lived in life which is full of uncertainties conflicts and large scale of wars. Some have used diplomatic means expecting to get peace, harmony and freedom. However, such peace initiatives have failed to yield immediate results, while others have advocated for the use force to struggle for freedom independence. Some young Ugandans have supported use of force where diplomatic means have, but the majority of elders are urging them to continue pressing for peaceful resolution of misunderstandings especially change of leadership.

**Support material:** *Violent (A) and Diplomatic means of conflict resolution (B).*



(A)



(B)

### **Task:**

Suggest why you would support view these elders.

**Expected responses;**

The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by the Ugandan youth to appreciate the value of diplomatic (peaceful) means of conflict resolution. Hence there is need to sensitize the Ugandan youth on the importances / advantages adopting diplomacy in conflict resolution.

I would support the use of peace because of the following;

- Promote peaceful and co-existence of people.
- Promote unity and harmony among people.
- Prevents destruction of property.
- Prevents death and other uncertainties.
- Gives room for reforming.
- Respect for human rights is observed.
- Promotes democracy and rule of law.
- Encourages people to carryout economic developments.
- Promotes reconciliation in the society.
- Use of peace is cheap.
- Promotes respect and dignity in the society.
- Allows co-existence of the aggrieved people and those in power.
- The resources which would have been used to acquire arms can be used to promote other economic activities.

A viable conclusion is required.

**Item: 19**

At a regional trade meeting, representatives of the East African Community expressed concern about their economies' slow development. To address this, they decided to study some Asian countries with similar histories but higher economic development. In your country, the government has begun studying the development journey of South Korea. Through the Ministry of Trade and Economic Development, a public lecture has been organized where you will represent the youth in your community.

**Support material:** *Regional Trade meeting in Europe.*



**Task:** Write an essay you will use in the above lecture.

**Expected responses;**

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is the low levels of economic development in countries of the East African Community. Learners should therefore suggest different measures on how this challenge can be addressing borrowing examples from South Korea.
- The governments/leaders should focus on producing high value goods for international markets using their natural resources and competitive advantages.
- Have an investment in public infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and Roads
- Investment in human capital by emphasizing education skills development and Innovation to build a highly skilled labor force
- Ever investment in agro-processing industry
- Export promotion through supporting Firms that set up in manufacturing facilities for export purposes.
- Credit allocation to local Industries and control of access to Foreign Exchange.
- Investing heavily in science and technology, culture and Industry to encourage economic growth and job creation.
- Encouraging High domestic savings and increase in capital accumulation.
- Provide Strategic guidance, investment in a centers and protection for key Industries.
- Encourage research and development in technology such as Information Technology, biotechnology and renewable energy.
- Economic diversification to reduce dependence on agriculture focusing on Services, manufacturing sector and tourism.
- Attract foreign investors (capital) and form strategic Partnerships with International companies to access new markets and Technology.
- Create a business friendly/favorable environment through providing efficient government services among others.
- Reduce corruption by putting up stronger anti-Corruption measures to promote investor confidence.
- Develop and implement long term development plans like South Korea's "five-year economic development plan" and Singapore's "committee on the future economy"
- Invest in small and medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) which are significant contributors to East Africa's development.

A viable conclusion is required.



**TRIAL ITEM:**

**Item: 20**

Cases of xenophobia have been cited in South Africa today. This has resulted into massive loss of lives and destruction of property. The root cause of this has been found that natives are heavily unemployed and are facing severe poverty despite their country being economically strong.

**Support material:** *South African Natives attacking foreigners.*



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**Task:** How can the African union address this challenge?

***THE END***