

General paper notes

SKILLS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO READ & UNDERSTAND THE PASSAGE

- Concentration while reading
- Good observations to enable you distinguish what is familiar from what is not.
- Good knowledge of the English language grammar
- Intelligence to enable you accurately interpreted what u read.

STEPS FOLLOWED IN ANSWERING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- Reading the passage carefully so as to know what it is all about.
- Re-read the passage once again paying attention to how ideas in the passage are expressed.
- Read the questions carefully until you understand what each question requires.
- Answer the question with close reference to what is contained the passage.
- When answering a question, express yourself well & give short complete answers
- Try to read & understand the question & find out which paragraph in the passage provides an answer.
- You could be asked to give the meaning of the word/phrases as used in the passage. This is most challenging to students who opt to attempt the passage because they give their meaning instead of referring to the context in which words/phrases picked. Identify the paragraph where the word/phrases is read, the entire paragraph putting emphasis on the sentence before the word/sentence after the word so as to get the contextual meaning.

NB: Most answers are provided by some parts of a given passage. Do not rely on guess work for your answers. Never guess while answering

USES OF CONTENT CLUES.

Sometimes writers deliberately supply *clues* to help the reader get the ideas. It is advisable to use *context clues* in all your reading so as to improve both vocabulary & general reading.

Steps for using context clues.

- Read the sentence leaving out the unfamiliar words
- Examine the surrounding words & note the type of *clues* they provide.
- Guess the meaning of the word
- Read the sentences again, substituting your guess for the unfamiliar word.
- Check your guess word by replacing it with the word/phrase which is not familiar to you & see whether it makes sense according to the context it has been used. When you realize that it is bringing the meaning, then it becomes the answer.

ANSWERING LOGIC QUESTIONS

In logic a candidate should be able to connect, organize it re-arrange ideas items & compute data in a given problem so that to come up with a

Guide lines while handling a logic question

- Read the facts data given & get a clue
- Read the logic questions & get what to understand what they require you to understand.
- Re-read once again the facts or data given to know clearly who to tackle the question.
- Handle one question at ago to avoid confusion.
- Refer to facts of data each time u are not sure
- Connect & organize ideas from the facts and data given reference to the question.
- The graphs, tables & charts sh'd have the following 4 interpretations;
- Title, key, scale & accuracy.

NB: When required to present information on a specific type graph, ensure that you know the graph in question.

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN AFRICA

A refugee is a person force to live his/her own country because of war or persecution e.g. the Rwandese refugees in Uganda.

Causes

- Dissatisfaction with the gov't at home.
- Insecurity, torture, detention without trial, massive killings, etc.
- Fugitives or criminals.
- Job seekers.
- Poor work conditions.
- Natural disasters such as prolonged drought, floods, landslides, earthquakes, e.tc

- Ethic violence e.g the Hutus and Tutsi.
- Border conflicts e.g Ethiopia versus Eritrea.
- Religious persecution.
- Unpopular social customs e.g Female Genital mutilation

Effects

- Strains resources like amenities, land, etc.
- Causes food shortages as well as inflation.
- Enhances crimes in society.
- Loss of culture, language and customs.
- Environment degradation
- Creation of refugee camps with all its associated problems
- Formation of NGO's to cater for refugees
- Intestate conflicts are common e.g. Uganda and Tanzania in 1970's
- Disease due to sanitation problems.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

Science subjects are disciplines which provide knowledge and skills through experiments, observation, analysis, and drawing conclusions about matter and causes about man, e.g. physics, chemistry and Biology.

Reasons why science subjects should be compulsory in schools

- To enable every learner, get exposed to some basic scientific knowledge i.e. family planning, handling electric equipment, Maths knowledge etc.
- It promotes secondary education (Technical) for the production of more job maker
- It demystifies science subjects i.e. it creates a true that they can be done.
- Production of more science based professionals such as doctors, lawyers, engineers etc.
- It promotes technical advancement through science research & knowledge e.g. improved treated seeds.
- It leads to improved infrastructure & facilitation in schools e.g. construction of labs, provision of apparatus

Challenges of teaching sciences

- Inadequate & unequal distribution of science facilities in schools
- Corruption i.e. most of the funds sent to gov't schools to improve science subject are embezzled.
- Expensive/costs. Most schools lack funds to sustain the policy i.e building labs/buying chemicals
- Many students have a negative attitude towards sciences i.e they are difficult to understand
- Science professionals are not well motivated e.g. are poorly paid.
- Inadequate/lack of competent teachers to hand science subjects.
- The system of education is more theoretical & exam oriented than practical.

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY IN DEV'T

Science is the process of systematic investigation, experimentation, analysis of data as well as drawing conclusions.

Technology is the application of scientific knowledge, equipment & methods in industrial & practical production.

Roles of science in development

- Led to efficiency in the quality & quantity of products produced by industries.
- Boosted agriculture through seed production methods of processing as well as storage.
- Improve health, sanitation & family planning e.g. thru' the discovery of ARVs, AIDS has been weakened.
- Made transport & communication easy e.g. vehicles & planes have eased mov't of p'ple too & from
- Made work easy e.g. using computer, work is done efficiently & within a short time.
- Made building & construction easy e.g bridges, storied buildings & roads have all been constructed.
- Enabled environmental conservation e.g. thru' use of biogas, man no longer clears forests 4 firewood.
- Promoted entertainment i.e. sports, music, theatre & drama are well equipped with technology to suit the modern world of science & technology e.g.
- Improved security i.e detectors, guns have been manufactured.
- Energy like solar, hydro wind energy, which are source of power, have also come up.
- Improved food processing & nutrition. This has resulted into appropriate diet thereby improving the health

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

This refers to the situation where any member of the family acts in a way that physically or immorally hurts member e.g negligence

Causes.

- Poverty
- Stressed/annoyance.
- Addiction to drugs and narcotics such as opium which changes the nervous system of an individual making or her loose conscious & there4 unable to make obvious & decisions.
- Suspicious relationships in marriage e.g. couples suspect the others to be involved in adulterer/witchcraft
- Fighting/Quarrels.
- Ignorance of children's & women's rights
- Rumors mongering

LANDLESSNESS IN UGANDA.

This is a situation where many p'ple do not own land to support or sustain themselves in Agriculture & settlement.

Causes

- The land tenure system where rich landlords own most of the land e.g. Kibaale district.
- Polygamy that results into misunderstanding btn the co-wives as well as the husband & the wife.
- Breakdown in communication btn the husband & the wife or wives.
- Differences in political/religious affiliation e.g politically during elections
- Cultural differences, language & food practices
- Changing social roles e.g most women who have joined politics end up separating with their husbands.
- Extended family conflicts e.g. over family land uncalled for rumors.
- Bareness & impotence

WETLANDS.

A wetland refers to water logged areas containing various type of Floral (plants & Fauna (animal) species.

Causes of wetlands destruction

- Increase demand for land to be used for planting crops.
- Need for industrial dev't e.g. a number of industries have been set up in areas which were initially wetland
- High population density esp. in urban & semi-urban areas which require settlement;
- Need to carry out economic activities like brick laying & sand mining
- Ignorance amongst some people on the advantages wetlands.
- Weakness of the law to arrest & persecute those who deliberately destroy wetlands.

Effects.

- Loss/extinction of aquatic life
- Seed flooding in low lying land since there would be water catchment areas would have been destroyed.
- Unfavorable weather/climatic conditions e.g. reduced rainfall.
- Destruction of beautiful scenery leading to low turn up of tourist.
- Air, water & land pollution increased since industrial deposit done in these areas have toxic materials.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Environment conservation refers to various ways of improving & preserving the natural surroundings of man.

Reasons for preserving the environment

- The need to protect the existing Floral & Fauna/guarding against those that are already threatened.
- The need to preserve the natural beauty of our surrounding.
- The need to maintain & improve the climate & weather condition in the country.
- The need to conserve & protect soil fertility in order to carryout variable agriculture.
- The need to enforce cultural heritage evident in traditional sites & cultural centers in the country.
- The need to provide a habitat for a wildlife including plants & animals
- To prevent environmentally related challenges e.g. flooding caused by destroying the environment.
- The need to provide adequate food supply & constant water supply in the country.
- The need to promote education throughout the country. There are a number of carefully reserved educational centers & sites identified as learning

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION This refers to the decline in the quality of the natural surroundings of man which includes animals, land, forests and plant species.

Causes

- Over stocking of animals e.g. Karamoja, Teso and Ankole which affects the natural vegetation cover as well as its beauty.
- Clearing of forests to create land for agric. as well as get timber for construction is a threat to the environment because trees are important for domestic modification.
- Bush burning to create land for agric. as well as getting pasture for animals leads to global warming and hence developmental degradation.
- Continuous application of artificial fertilizers and pesticides which lead to soil and air pollution.
- High population of swamps and marginal lands to establish farms leads to flooding as well as destroying ecosystem.
- Natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.
- High population which exerts pressure on land.
- Construction of houses, roads, industries etc.
- Industrialization which pollute land, air and water.
- Global climatic changes like global warming.

PLASTIC MATERIALS

These are synthetic & non- biodegradable substances that can be included in different shapes of urea.

Values

- They are cheap
- They are attractively made in various colors & design
- They are durable.
- They are convenient i.e. are lighter to carry.
- They are good for storage e.g water burnt.
- They are very easy to recycle.
- They are sources of information
- They are a source of income & revenue.

Disadvantages.

- They affect water & air circulation
- They are also responsible for blocking the sewage system.
- They are dangerous to both p'ple & the animals
- They undermine the local craft materials
- Are also unhygienic & contaminate the surrounding

MONEY AS A ROOT CAUSE OF EVIL

Money is a medium of exchange for goods & services

Evil refers to morally unacceptable conduct in society e.g. stealing, telling lies etc.

Evil bit of money

- Has gradually led to corruption & embezzlement of public funds like global funds, "Temangalo"saga etc.
- Has increased sexual deviations like prostitution.
- Has encouraged theft & robbery including conning p'ple with fake money as well as fake cheques
- Has made people to quarrel/fight
- Has led to devil worship/child sacrifice
- Has made people proud & arrogant
- Has also led to murder in society.
- Has led to social stratification i.e. grading p'ple according to the amount of money they are having.
- Has led to breakdown of family ties e.g. due to money, the extended family is dying out.
- Has led to smuggling of goods.

Other causes of evil

- Drug & alcoholism.
- Witchcraft.
- Disease or prolonged illness e.g. HIV/AIDS

- Human nature e.g. the desire to revenge & hurt others.
- Backward culture practices e.g. the Karamojong are naturally cattle keepers.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION FGM

This is a dreadful practice that involves rude & humiliating practice of cutting clitoris from the female genital parts. It involves the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for cultural & non- medical reasons.

The reasons given in this justification are mostly traditional & sometimes religious but the overall purpose is to exert control over women & control over their sexuality.

Reasons why FGM should be abolished

- It exposes women who have undergone it to a lot of psychological trauma or torture.
- It also causes pain during sexual intercourse or while giving birth.
- It is a human right abuse i.e. a woman is denied chance to explore & enjoy her sexual pleasures.
- Infectious diseases are also likely to occur due to unhygienic conditions b'se of the tools used e.g. unsterilized/equipment which may lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS
- It leads to wounds which may not recover very quickly.
- It can lead into sexual starvation on the side of the man as in most cases the woman lacks Interest.

THE GENERATION GAP.

Generation gap refers to the conflict of disagreement which exist b'tn the young & old generation. This is a situation where the youth look at their parents as outdated, conservative & far away from modernity. While the old look at the young as a lost generation cannot take up their ideas but the ideas of their fellow peer members.

Causes of generational gap

- Formal education where most children spend time in school hence stressing only academics not morals
 - Failure by parents to discipline their children thinking that teachers at school can do everything for them.
 - Permissiveness which makes the young fail to respect their parents.
 - Irresponsible parents who cannot advise or punish their children in case they go wrong.
 - Breakdown of African culture e.g in ATS all members were responsible 4 imparting good moral but today children are left under the care of house girls who influence their growth yet they are frustrated.
 - Pornographic films & literature e.g. the young prefer practicing everything they see & watch.
 - Urbanization with p'ple of different background. Who end up influencing others
 - ICT e.g. presence of internet which makes the world open e.g. face book where interaction b'tn different cultures is possible.
- Influence of new religions i.e. traditional churches Pentecostal churches.

BRAIN DRAIN.

Brain drain is the departure or out flow of the highly skilled professionals to other countries e.g. doctor's engineers In other words, it is the mov't of professionals to other countries looking 4 greener pastures.

Causes.

- Unemployment & underemployment
- Unconducive/insecure social, political & economic climate in developing countries
- Influence of social status such as relatives, friends a marriage partner who attract them.
- The spirit of adventure & attraction in the developing countries like the United Kingdom & USA
- The ageing population in the Western World attracts the young professionals
- Low pay and poor working conditions in most developing countries.

Solutions to brain drain.

- There sh'd be economic recovery programs or diversification of the economy so as to create employment 4 school leavers.
- Gov't sh'd also encourage industrialization i.e. both small & large scale so that p'ple with skills can get work.
- Good security whether social, political or economic as good governance sh'd encourage p'ple stay in their country.
- There sh'd be zero tolerance to corruption i.e. gov't sh'd crack down corruption.
- Regional co-operation sh'd be strengthened b'tn neighboring countries. This widen market for goods & services thereby creating employment.
- Education sh'd be reformed i.e. the curricular sh'd be revised in favor of science & vocational education.
- Family planning sh'd be adopted as a measure of popn

- Restrictive measure against brain drain should be adopted in Uganda i.e. gov't sh'd restrict giving out visas.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy is a situation where girls aged 13 to 19 years conceive whether they are in or out of school.

Causes

- Poverty is the major cause of teenage pregnancy i.e. many girls play sex 4 money.
- Ignorance or lack of knowledge about basic life to planning skills.
- Early marriages/forced marriages.
- Lack of parental love, care & support.
- Having unprotected sex.
- Permissiveness in society.
- The generation gap/age btn the young & the old is also leading teenage pregnancy.
- Persuasive & negative media advertisements
- Pornography & its aerobic effects.

Consequences

- It causes school drop out
- It leads to rejection by parents & society cases of stigmatization.
- There is a risk of contracting STDs e.g HIV/AIDS
- It results into abortion with its related harmful effects
- It results into unwanted children or unplanned parenting.
- Results into body complication e.g fistula/caesarian birth.
- It results into early & unforced marriages
- It results into psychological torture.
- It may lead to loss of jobs esp. if it is done by men of responsibility.
- Death may occur in some extreme cases i.e maternal death may occur due to abortion.

FASHION.

Fashion is a style of doing something adopted by p'ple e.g. dressing i.e. some young boys today wear trousers which are balancing/as a style of doing something prevailing at a particular time & place e.g house construction, cars etc

Positive effects

- It makes an individual identify himself /herself with a particular group
- It raises the status quo of an individual e.g some p'ple regard fashionable clothes as a sources of status.
- Following certain fashion, makes some people more attractive e.g. use of cosmetics to be attractiveness.
- Fashion makes p'ple move with styles thereby keeping one in value/in a state of modernity & friendship.
- It promotes trade & industry since new & better products are availed on market.
- Fashion gives employment to various p'ple e.g hair dressers, designers, manufacturers etc.
- It enhances creativity thru' research & the urge to make new materials & products & in a way it adds beauty

Negative effects

- It leads to moral decay esp. where it is too revealed thereby eroding good cultural values.
- It may result into domestic violence as couples disagree over it e.g. the dressing code.
- Cosmetics cause a number of infections like cancer
- Some fashion items are too expensive yet they have very little values.
- It also creates uncalled –for anxiety among p'ple leading to social evils like theft & prostitution.
- Some fashions are a health hazard e.g high heeled shoes may result into backaches & accidents.
- Certain fashions may also cause cases of rape & defilement.

SOLAR ENERGY

Solar energy is a form of power absorbed from the rays of the sun by solar panels & converted into electric energy by help of the power inverters

Merits

- It is easy to install/cheap since it is not affected by the demand of fuel & the supply.
- It helps in the reduction of carbon dioxide emission i.e. it clean, renewable & sustainable.
- It uses harmful greenhouse gas emissions i.e. it is very environmental friendly
- Can be operated in remote/rural areas without connection to a power grid.
- There is no additional cost once the system is installed/it lasts for 20 – 25 years.

- It can easily be expanded whenever need arises.
- Its impacts are not so severe e.g shock

Demerits.

- The supply of solar energy/power everyday often fluctuates depending on the amount of sunshine.
- Solar panels are still very expensive for most consumers in 3rd world countries.
- Some p'ple can steal off solar panels after being installed.
- When they are charging, they emit dangerous fur from acids of batteries which is harmful to human life
- They are generally very delicate to handle/can damage any cell of the segments

TRADITIONAL DOCTORS.

Traditional doctors are medicine men & women who treat the sick wing herbs & physiological techniques

Positive roles

- They supplement modern treatment methods
- They also help to preserve culture.
- Some physiological illness can only be handled traditional doctors.
- They also avail materials for modern drug makers.
- They are a source of income to the practicing
- They help to modify social conduct & behavior.
- They help in modern medicine research.

Negative roles

- Traditional doctors or medicine men are money minded
- Some traditional doctor sexually abuses their clients.
- Some of their traditional herbs are unhygienic.
- Other traditional doctors administer overdose.
- They create enmity.
- They contradict religious values i.e. teachings.

THE JUDICIARY

The judiciary is one of the three arms of gov't charged with administration of justice. It is the major organ concerned with adjudication function in the political system. i.e. interpreting the law in case of disputes/ settling of disputes by applying the law to it & making judgments based on the law.

It is headed by the Chief Justice while the Attorney General is the principle legal advisor of gov't.

Functions of the judiciary

- It settles disputes btm an individual & another (civil cases) esp. in the interpretation of the constitution.
- It is responsible for hearing & determining elections cause/petitions.
- It directly & indirectly enforces & promotes the observance of the law human rights.
- It seems to it that law made by them are good.
- Due to their unbiased status, judges are appointed trade commissions of inquiry & admin.
- It also handles matters related to securing tribunals.
- It enforces law & order assisted by police.
- It acts as a deterrent to the would be criminals.

Problems faced by the judiciary

- Insufficient funds have caused delays in the operation of courts esp. the high court sessions.
- Inefficiency in the police due to lack of logistics, man power & morale, hence investigations take long.
- Low morale in the public service including the judiciary also leads to delays in hearing cases.
- Many judges & advocates have ignored the professional ethics hence spoiling the image of the judiciary.
- They are only out to make money.
- During insurgency the military officials have arrested & detained people in illegal places.
- Many court officials are corrupt, judging cases without evidence/files disappear mysteriously.
- There is interference by gov't & politicians on matters related to justice.
- The judiciary always fears trying to be military & political officers.

TRADE UNIONS

These are organizations of workers formed to protect their rights & interests e.g. UNATU for teachers.

Roles

- They help to guarantee workers stay at the job i.e they ensure stability of workers' employment
- They also promote social & welfare
- Trade unions negotiate on behalf of workers matters that affect them.
- They play a middle man role in the organization i.e. they link employees to employers
- They shield workers from unfair treatment i.e unfair dismissal from work/unnecessary transfers/demotions
- They educate their members about ethical issues in business i.e. they preach honesty, fairness, reliability
- Trade unions provide professional training to the members. i.e through seminars & workshops
- They promote the understanding of rights & duties amongst members achieved thru' seminars & workshop.
- They also guide gov't on matters of policy to do with workers.
- They advise their members as well as management to adhere to the principles of work.

ETHICS & MORALS OF WORK.

Morals are rules of behavior of conduct considered being pure or right by a given society/They are standards of moral behavior

ROLES OF THE FAMILY IN SOCIETY IN MORAL DEVELOPMENT

- It is thru' the family that children are introduced to good culture & behavior of the society
- The family also initiates the young to their religious norms & values. Religion has a strong influence on one's moral development
- Submission to regiment authority is learnt in the family i.e. how well parents exercise their authority & involve the child in decision making influences the child – moral character.
- Love, affection & obedience which are foundations of a moral being are enjoyed & developed by the family.
- It shapes in sexual habits e.g. Norms such as marriages, relationships & taboos such as avoiding incest; shape people into good citizens.
- It is also thru' he family that the child learns how to work so as to serve society.

ROLES OF THE SCHOOL IN MORAL DEVELOPMENT.

- School brings together a big number of children from different background & it introduces them to good behaviors.
- School also makes children observe time which helps them to always be punctual at work.
- It socializes children for mutual co-existence & friendship, tolerance 4 one another & hence shaping their morals.
- Thru' its curriculum, the school imparts good morals which favors the growth & development of a morally upright person
- Schools' extra- curriculum activities such as games & sports also build good morals by developing a spirit of tolerance, honesty,

ROLES OF MASS MEDIA IN MORAL DEVELOPMENT.

- The mass media refers to the means of communication thru' the newspaper, TV, radios etc.
- The mass media encourages unity, tolerance & mutual understanding among p'ple.
- It also sensitizes people about good behavior in society.
- It exposes & a shames those who behave badly in public thereby scaring other not to do the same.
- It also improves people attitude towards work by enhancing skills.

ROLES OF SOCIETY IN MORAL DEVELOPMENT

- A person grows up within society & thus it has a big influence on his social & moral outlook.
- In addition to moral African culture, a child belongs to society where all members help to give love, affection & bring him up with good manners & well as respect 4 elders.
- Each society has its own cultural norms, values/beliefs which the child naturally adopts as they grow up.
- Society is also quick to collect/condemn anybody who behaves in an immoral way
- Thru' its elders, clan & tribal heads, behavior in society is regulated & directed towards its welfare
- People's morals are also shaped by society's public opinion

HOMOSEXUALITY

This refers to sexual intercourse b'tn member of the same sex.

Reasons why homosexuality is on the increase

- The desire for material gains i.e. many poor Ugandans are enticed into the practice by the well to do people from the western world.
- Adoption of foreign culture from Europe, Asia & America where the practice is legally accepted.

- Increase use of drugs which affects p'ple's minds hence addicts value judgment & see no problems with homosexuality.
- Psychological/mental illness
- Some men naturally starved by the spouses.
- Hormonal disorders where some men are naturally attracted to their fellow members of sex.
- Longer separation from members for the opposite sex e.g. single sex schools, prisons
- The environment in which one lives has also a strong effect on one's character e.g. if one stays with homosexuals and watches homosexual films

CRIME

This is any unlawful act against society which leads to punishment of the offender. /It can also be defined as a breach of the law as laid down by the state e.g. highway robbery assault etc.

Causes

- Influence of the environment in which they live e.g. street child.
- Income inequality in society.
- Wide spread unemployment has led many poor/desperate/idle youths to turn to crime to for survival
- The spread of western culture thru' movies, films etc.
- Moral degeneration among Ugandans is also one of the causes of crime.
- Conservation cultures e.g. forcing girls into sex as well as marriage among the Karamojong.
- Undemocratic principles and violent change of government.
- Ignorance of the law.
- Break down/weaknesses in the law which encourages criminal acts e.g. mob justice.

How government has fought crime

- Security organs have been formed to fight crime e.g. police.
- The office of the IGG has been given power to deal with corruption/abuse of office abuse of human rights.
- The Human Rights Commission was formed to look into the violations of human rights in the country.
- Public accounts committee has been set up in parliament to monitor the use of public funds civil servant organs.
- Government has been training of police in methods of handling modern crime.
- There is the army Court Martial which leads soldiers who commit crimes

Challenges of fighting crime

- Inadequate transport and communication equipment by the police/other security agencies to tract down offenders
- Failure by police to secure satisfactory evidence due to lack of logistics and enough man power.
- Insufficient funds to fight crimes
- Collusion of some police and other security personnel with criminal gangs.
- Corruption by responsible officers leading to loss of files, interference with investigations etc.
- The organized nature of criminal gangs has also made it difficult to fight crime
- Influence by big politicians and army officers on the course of the law and judicial system.
- Lack of society's participation in combating crime
- Failure of the prisons service to rehabilitate and discourage criminals from committing the same offence again due to lack of skilled personals and logistics.

THE POLICE FORCE

The police force is a stable organ charged with enforcing and maintaining law and order with state boundaries.

It's an organ under the executive arm of government & ministry of internal affairs, headed by the Inspector General of Police

Roles of the police force

- To collect and communicate intelligent affecting public peace.
- To enter any premises which is suspected that illegal drinking/gathering is taking place/disorderly characters are resorting
- To carry out investigations into ant offence under certain conditions such as having a search warrant.
- To institute criminal proceedings before the magistrate against any person.
- To stop and detain any person seen doing any act or is in possession of anything for which a license is required.
- To regulate assemblies and possessions.
- To take charge of the disposal of unclaimed property.
- To serve as a military force whenever called upon.

BEAUTY IN THE EYES OF THE BEHOLDER

Beauty is a combination of qualities that give you pleasure i.e the senses especially the eyes,heart, ears, and mind.

1. PHYSICAL

Many people while judging beauty in women treasure/consider the morphology in terms of height and shape/the dress/attire i.e. in terms of material, whether color matches with occasion/fashion, an individual is putting on.

2. MIND/INTERLECT (I.Q)

- Academic/general knowledge/Common sense/ Sense of judgment

3. EARS/MUSIC

- Pitch/tone – Performance – Communication - Popularity etc.

4. MORALS/BEHAVIOUR

- Behavior of a person/character - The culture of a person - Feelings

- Appreciation of nature MODES OF FORMS OF PUNSHMENTS AND THEIR EFFECT

HOW ICT HAS INFLUENCED CULTURAL VALUES IN SOCIETY

ICT refers to the use of scientific means of conveying messages thru’ computers, etc.

Culture values accepted norms and practices of the society e.g. way of drinking, manners of eating etc.

CULTURAL PRACTICE	CULTURE VALUE	ICT INFLUENCE
1. Way of dressing	- Decency	- Indecency
2. Marriage/Sex	- Fidelity(faithfulness) Prestige/status	- It has led to sexual prevalence - Unfaithfulness in marriage - Fewer children - Weakened relationship btwn Married people
3. Entertainment	- Promotion of culture - Leisure - Socialization	- Money (expenses) - raised crime - Immorality
4. feeding habits	- Hospitality - Honesty - Identity	- Selfishness - Immorality
5. Language	- Unity	- New languages because of - Literature has been preserved
6. Trade and commerce	- Honesty - Transparency - Morality - Unity - Forgiveness	- Exploitation - Dumping - Business cults - Has promoted - immorality - Wide coverage

THE LANGUAGE POLICY IN UGANDA

There are a number of challenges that have made it difficult for the country to develop a common national language for all Ugandans. As a matter of fact the diversity of local languages has been one of the most fundamental causes of social conflicts and economic backwardness in Uganda.

In 1970, the military gov’t of Idi Amin wanted to declare Swahili as a national language.

The National Resistance Council in 1986, also decided that Kiswahili would be one of the official languages together with English.

During the 1950s, it was officially accorded the status of an international language for Uganda.

Importance of Swahili if made a national language for Uganda

- o A national language is a medium of communication which is legally accepted and widely used by majority of the people in a country.
- o Kiswahili is important because it is recognized as an international language together with French, English, Latin, Germany etc.
- o It is also largely spoken by the majority of people in East Africa given its advantage as a language of unity
- o It gives us identity as Africans since traders who operate from neighbors are there going about their business.
- o It is a language for trade and cuts across geographical boundaries amongst traders who operate from neighboring countries in the region.
- o Having knowledge of Swahili as a national language can help one to secure a job in a number of organizations and government throughout the East African region.
- o Promotion of democracy since it eases the building of democratic institutions such as politics within a region and institutions.

Challenges of making Swahili a national language

- o In Uganda, very few people are conversant with Swahili language hence difficult to make a national.

- Standard Swahili is also not easy to learn.
- Many people are biased with Swahili because it is associated with criminals and armed robbery.
- It is not a compulsory subject in Ugandan schools.
- Inadequate/lack of instructional materials like text books to teach the subject adequately as seen in most Ugandan schools.
- There is shortage of trained teachers.
- There ethnic bias against Swahili i.e. it is associated with the Arab slave traders who took away Africans.
- Government has no clear policy on the teaching of schools.

MILITARY COUPS IN AFRICA

Military coups are sudden or violated change of government by use of armed forces e.g. Amin's coup in 1971.

Causes

- Dictatorship/long stay in power by civilian leaders.
- Economic stagnation due to mismanagement e.g. inflation, unemployment etc.
- Corruption in all its forms.
- Tribalism and sectarianism.
- Discontent in the army.
- Ambition/greed for power by army officers.
- External influence from more developed countries.
- General insecurity i.e. breakdown of law and order.
- Unprofessional conduct of army.

Effects

- Violation of human rights.
- Failure to give up power i.e. military leaders are presidents for life. e.g. Gaddafi of Libya.
- Military governments escalate corruption.
- They lead to interstate wars i.e. they are war mongers.
- They are expensive i.e. government resources diverted to buy military hardware.
- They also raise the refugee problem in neighboring countries.
- Some military government promote neocolonialism so as to stay in power.

Measures to minimize coups

- There must be democratic government through respect of the constitution and rule of law
- Economic recovery programs of poverty alleviations should be put in place.
- Fighting corruption in all its forms.
- Conditions of service for soldiers should be improved.
- There must be sanctions against undemocratic military governments.
- There must be sanctions against undemocratic military governments.
- Bi-regional and international bodies such as UNO.
- Countries should practice good foreign relations like encouraging regional economic integration.
- Reconciliation with rebels should also be encouraged through peace talks.
- Ensuring security of people and property.

MILITARY GOVERNANCE IN POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

A military government is a system of leadership by armed forces through assumption of power by use of arms and ruled by decrees (force) e.g. Amin's government from 1971 to 1979.

Positive roles

- They discourage lawlessness e.g. through summary executions.
- They have also protected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country from external aggression.
- Release of political detainees (after taking power) e.g. Amin released Ben Kiwanuka D.P.
- Allowing people who had been in exile to return home.
- Restoration of social and cultural values as well as freedom e.g. Amin's return of Kabaka's remains.
- Instant removal of bad leaders from power e.g. Amin removed Obote from power because he had become a dictator.
- Indigenization of the economy e.g. the economic war in Uganda in 1972 when Idi Amin chased away foreigners, making the economy be controlled by Ugandan citizens.
- Promotion of national unity and patriotism.
- Encouraging infrastructural development e.g. Aswa High dam in Egypt by Nasser.

Negative roles

- Military leaders cling to power for so long i.e. they are life presidents e.g. Gaddafi of Libya.
- They also deny nationals of their rights and freedom e.g. the freedom of speech, expression and movement.

- There are extra – judicial killing of citizens.
- There is economic mismanagement or corruption in military government.
- They also interfere with the laws i.e. they have no respect for the constitution.
- There is militarization of politics.
- Military leaders have no clear ideology and political program.
- They damage the international image of the country.

LIBERALISATION OF EDUCATION IN UGANDA

Liberalizing education refers to a policy where government allows or opens up the management and operations of educational institutions and service into private individuals and organizations

It is an attempt of giving freedom to the public to set up or establish and operate educational institutions with close supervision of the central ministry of education.

Merits

- It supplements government efforts in the promotion of educational services.
- It helps to create employment as both local and foreign invest in the education sector.
- It is a source of government revenue through licenses of different educational institutions and taxes on the people they employ like NSSF and Pay as you earn (PAYE).
- It encourages social responsibility in activities like charity to the sick, the poor and the disabled. etc.
- They also promoted infrastructure through establishment of educational centers.
- They provide quality education due to stiff competition.
- Raised research in education through innovation and inventions e.g. creation of science club.

Demerits

- It is very expensive and exploitative.
- It also promotes unhealthy competition including cheating of examinations for candidates to excel.
- It has lowered the quality of education in the country because some educational institutions are not after the grades of performance but making profits.
- There is corruption as private individuals in education tend to bribe officers to register their centers or bribe invigilators to cheat exams.
- There is unbalanced growth as many private entrepreneurs establish their institutions mainly urban and town areas.

THE EAST AFRICAN INTERGRATION

The East African integration refers, to an economic administrative and political union of member countries from East African block. These countries are 5 in number and they include: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

Benefits

- It is likely to boost trade due to free movement of people within the region. i.e. there's elimination of internal tariff and non – tariff barriers that can hind trade between partner states.
- Employment opportunities are high across the region since labor can freely move across boarder and within member states.
- Promotion of culture transformation since citizens from the region are likely tolerate well with others across the borders.
- It helps offer wider and bigger market for goods services.
- It enhances better infrastructural roads, railway network and schools.
- Political stability within the region is likely to be achieved.
- It encourages research and education.

Challenges

- Differences in political and social ideologies which exists among the East African countries.
- Intrigue and other prejudices that criticize the East African region.
- Ignorance of the people about the benefits associated with integrations.
- Absence of strong central authority with powers to discipliner or recall member states that may go against certain agreed principles.
- Lack of a uniform monetary currency in the region.
- Lack of one common language to freely unite the people in the region.
- Sectarian tendency based on tribes and regions.
- Different levels of social-economic trade patterns.
- Interference of developed countries like USA and Britain.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF GOVERNMENT (IGG)

It is a government organ/body mandated to promote governance, fight corruption and influence the leadership code/ethics.

Functions of IGG

- To promote strict observance of the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration.
- To fight and eliminate corruption, abuse of authority and public office.
- To promote fair, efficient governance in public office.
- To investigate any act,
- To advise/recommend the government to take appropriate action against any of public officer who misbehaves.
- To sensitize and stimulate public awareness about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of its office in particular.

Problems faced by IGG

- Ignorance of the public about their constitutional rights and the existence of its IGG offices and its functions.
- Persistent corruption among many government officials which positively affects the operation of IGG.
- Deliberate refusal by some civil and public servants to adhere to the guidelines of IGG e.g. failure to declare the wealth.
- Political manipulation also affects the work of IGG positively.
- Maintaining public and private wealth as well as project is affected by limited finances and time.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC)

Primary health care is the fundamental medical advice and treatment which one can get from one's local community from a doctor, nurse, public health worker etc. rather than treatment from a specialist.

Reasons why it is important to have PHC

- Most health centers in some areas are located very far from the community.
- Important advice can also be given on communicable diseases like HIV, TB etc.
- Maternal care and advice is also given to expectant mothers and traditional birth attendants for effective delivery.
- Advice in the community in the community e.g. having pit latrines, waste disposal etc.
- Sanitation in the community e.g. having pit latrines, waste disposal etc.
- Hygiene whether personal or not is also important in the community.
- It is also important to have PHC so as to clean water sources so as to enjoy safe water.
- Advice is also given on proper nutrition for good health e.g. having balanced diet.
- PHC workers also give advice to save situation which would otherwise have been worse e.g. snake bites.
- They also give advice on ways of reducing mortality rate.
- It also helps to reduce medical expenses both at local/national level.
- PHC is a source of medical statistics.

CULTURE

Culture is a term which is used to refer to people's way of life/It may refer to activities in fields like art, morals, customs, language etc.

Ways African culture has been preserved

- African culture has been preserved through informal education e.g. the story telling techniques by elders helps to preserve culture thru' proverbs, legends and riddles.
- Language is perhaps the most certain way by which culture can be preserved i.e. young people should learn to speak and write their language as early as possible.
- Culture can also be preserved through music, dance and drama for a particular ethnic group
- It can also be preserved through integrating it in the school curriculum i.e. some cultural values should be taught at school e.g. sex education.
- African rituals of different ethnic groups like initiation rites e.g. circumcision among the Bagishu
- Observation of totems and taboos should be maintained e.g. among the Baganda members of the same clan not marry one another.
- It should also be observed through respecting and visiting important cultural sites e.g. Bigobyamugenyi and Kasubi tombs.
- Traditional medical practices and medicines are part of African culture. Therefore, traditional healers/herbalist, birth attendants and other traditional practitioners should be encouraged to spread their wisdom. This work should be documented/put in writing to preserve culture
- The national curriculum development center has popular books written by Africans in secondary schools' syllabus. This helps the school children to learn and understand their culture.

SEX EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Sex education refers to the instructions given to the learners in matters regarding roles, skills norms and taboos in connection to their reproductive categories, functions as well as behavior.

Importance of sex education in schools

- To teach learners how their bodies develop and functions.
- To enable learners to understand the development and functions of the opposite sex.
- It prepares the learners for a stable marriage/relationship in future.
- It also helps learners to reduce early and unwanted pregnancy as well as sex.
- It reduces reproductive health risks e.g. STDs, health hazards etc. due to wrong use of Contraceptives
- It helps young ones to grow up respecting their bodies.
- It can provide young ones with knowledge of self-protection skills e.g. by learning to use a condom
- Schools also replace parents and guardians who are too busy and shy to guide their children on matters regarding sex.

Challenges of teaching sex education in schools

- Sex education can promote immorality among young children at school in an attempt of putting it into practice. DECENTRSA
- It is very difficult to carry out because it is culturally taboo in Africa for elders to discuss sexual issues with young ones.
- It is better to be done at home with parents rather than with teachers at school who might abuse.
- It is also difficult to determine the age and level at which sex education should be introduced in schools.
- Sex education waters down the secrets about sex.

DECENTRALISATION

This refers to a government policy where the central government moves some of its powers to lower level administration units e.g. in districts and sub counties.

Advantages

- Revenue from tax collection is made more effective.
- It is easy for districts and other local administrative to set their own priorities.
- It is easy for the local people to monitor their own projects.
- More employment opportunities are created at district sub county levels through the district service commission.
- It also develops a competitive spirit among districts in all aspects in education, health etc.
- Decisions are made quickly at lower administrative with less consultation.

Disadvantages

- Corruption is intensified.
- There is duplication of work at national and district.
- Districts may employ poorly qualified personnel.
- Decentralization encourages tribalism and nepotism.
- There's a lot of unhealthy rivalry under decentralization regions which are gifted better than others.

GIRL – CHILD EDUCATION IN UGANDA

Girl – child education means the process through which young female's mind/character is developed by schooling.

Factors hindering girl-child education

- Girls become sexually active at an early age hence they are vulnerable to sex.
- The unwanted pregnancies usually interrupt girl child studies.
- There is also lack of money to take girls to school. Those who manage to go to school do not complete.
- House hold cores/duties also undermine girl education i.e. girls engage in fetching water, collecting firewood, cooking etc. thereby lacking time to revise their books.
- There's also shortage of relevant vocational training institutions to absorb girls.
- Unrealistic/insensitive criticisms and comments about girls while at school also makes them abandon schooling.
- Lack of comfortable/appropriate sanitary gears in schools.
- Lack of enough sanitary facilities in schools such as toilets, bathrooms etc.

Solutions to the problem of girl-child education

- Guidance and counselling should be encouraged in schools i.e. professional counsellors should be used to assist girls.
- Schools should organize open talks for girls on matters of sexuality.
- Parents should be sensitized or educated about the value of girl child education.
- Girls who get pregnant while at school should be allowed to continue with studies.
- Vocational education at all levels should be started to enable girl students acquire skills for survival.
- Stringent measures/laws should be put in place to deal with people who frustrate girl child education e.g. defiles should be castrated or hanged.

- Poverty alleviation programmes should be encouraged to enable parents have reasonable incomes to send to girls to school.
- The public should be sensitized on the benefit of educating girls to the country.

THE NATIONAL BUDGET

It is an estimate of government revenue and expenditure during the next final years. It analyses the economic performance of the previous and present years. The ministry of finance makes it on behalf of the government.

Importance

- It gives a review of what the government has been able to do in the previous financial year.
- It is used as a tool of wealth accumulation thru' progressive taxation where the rich are highly.
- It is used for protecting the home infant industries thru' imposition of those that are manufactured locally.
- It can be used to attract foreign investor thru' tax exemption
- Through the budget; government can control prices of commodities and determine people's consumption.
- It can be used to promote employment thru' introduction of favorable policies.
- The budget provides the government with a correct, and is in the provision of a wide range of services like education, health, natural resources, agriculture etc.

Problems faced in implementing it

- Political instability is a serious problem where much money is spent in servicing wars by purchasing expensive military hardware.
- Poverty and income inequalities
- Preference of unemployment and under employment.
- The weak financial system/inadequate financial sources.
- Dominance of peasant agric. i.e. dependence on primary agric. exports whose prices keep on fluctuating.
- Lack of savings, investment and loan repayment.
- Tax evasion where some people dodge paying taxes leading to failure to collect the expected revenue.
- Corruption of funds due to low income among the citizens.
- Occurrence of natural calamities such as famine, drought, floods etc forcing the government to spend on what it was not prepared for.
- External borrowing of money to finance the balance of payment deficit and other projects leading to debts.

MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

It is a political arrangement or practice where more than one party compete lawfully for leadership in election organized at various levels in the country e.g. FDC, DP and UPC in Uganda.

Merits

- It promotes respect for human rights e.g. freedom of speech, association etc.
- It also reduces political instability like civil wars, demonstration etc.
- It grooms/trains future leaders e.g. the youths who come to participate at various levels e.g. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda was groomed by the UPC government in 1960.
- There is a variety of choice in terms of leadership and ideology.
- It also creates employment/occupation i.e. there are some people who are employed in party officers.
- A multipart state is also internationally recognized as a democratic state.
- Multiparty promotes checks and balances on the ruling party i.e. the opposition members of parliament help in regulating policies of the ruling party.
- It promotes efficiency as the ruling government desires another term of office.

Demerits

- Characterized by violence during elections.
- There is mud sliding and blackmailing of one another.
- Corruption is enhanced so as to stay in power e.g. in 2016 NRM party gave every LC 200,000 shillings.
- Multiparty system of government is associated with vote rigging and ballot stuffing.
- There's always delay in decision making because of the members of the opposition in parliament.

- It is also expensive for the country to organize elections.
- Wastes time i.e. a lot of time is always wasted during campaigns and also voting.
- It promotes divisions among people based on political parties e.g. FDC and NRM supporters rivals.
- It also promotes political intolerance i.e. especially in the ruling party completely hate members of the opposition and begin harassing them all fronts.

THE MONARCHY

A monarchy is a government which is headed by a king, queen or emperor by Britain is headed by a queen, Swaziland by a king etc.

Advantages

- Decision making is always quick since it is the king or queen to decide without much consultations.
- The system is always peaceful since people have a high respect for the king or queen.
- There are no succession wars since leadership is by inheritance.
- The system also preserves traditional culture.
- People work hard since they are always obedient to whatever the king or queen says.
- People were usually united due to the same origin and historical background,

Disadvantages

- Associated with despotism and therefore may become oppressive and exploitative.
- It also denies people their political rights and freedom i.e. it does not give change to take over leadership.
- It may not allow the voices of the majority to be heard since power lies in a small section of the people.
- The system also does not allow opposition therefore no room for alternative views.
- It is conservative i.e. it resists change.
- It may put one tribe over others which bring disunity.

SINGLE PARTY STATE

A single party state is a system of government that ran under one party management. There is no competition for power by different parties Chama Cha Mapenduzi party (CMM) under Julius Nyerere in Tanzania.

Merits

- There is no extreme opposition.
- It enables quick development since there is no opposition
- Succession to leadership is also easy because members agree on who take over power.
- It is cheap because there is no wastage of elections.
- There is unity since nationals do not define themselves among the different political parties.
- In most cases, single party states have able leaders who work for the development of the countries since they are always assured of other terms of office.

Demerits

- Leadership in most cases is always dictatorial i.e. single party states have leaders who are unquestionable e.g. the late Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- Single party states are undemocratic since there is no room for divergent opinion
- In most cases, leaders in single party states over stay in power.
- Economic development is also retarded due to lack of checks and balances.
- lack of opposition in single party states makes them fail to develop their nations.

FEDERAL STATES

This is a government in which political power in a state is shared between the central government and its component units such as districts and provinces.

Merits

- Leads to easy exploitation of resources at regional levels.
- There is shared responsibility which makes administration very easy.
- It also becomes very easy to organize the army from different regions.
- Enables easier and quicker communication/service delivery from government to the people

- Creates people with better leadership skills since it acts as a nursery bed for future leader. E.g. former US President Bill Clinton who was formerly a state government for Kansas then became President of USA.
- Regions can also serve as experimental ground for policies which later benefit the whole nation.
- It gives chance to the tribes to practice/develop their cultures within the region.
- Saves money which officials at the central would frequently use for transport and allowances to visit and supervise the regions and districts.
- The government at a regional level is economically viable because it is large enough like at district level.

Demerits

- The issue of a national language becomes a serious problem under a federal language.
- Federal governments tend to concentrate on militarization which leads to wastage of resources.
- It may also lead to a danger of tribalism since the regional boundaries are made on tribal basis.
- Regions which are rich and powerful tend to seek secession e.g. Buganda wanted to break away from Uganda in 1966, Biafra from Nigeria in 1967.
- Federalism leads to regional imbalances in terms of development because the central government may favour particular regions and the poor ones may find it very difficult to catch up.
- Smaller regions may be dominated by larger ones on issues like legislation because they have few representatives.
- Conflicts may arise when a region feeds more
- Superior and strong enough to challenge the central government e.g. Buganda in 1966.
- Decision making at national level is delayed since all the regions have to be consulted.

TERRORISM

It refers to carrying out violence and horrific acts by groups or individuals e.g. assassination, bombings.

Causes

- Political discontent in the world e.g. the Hamas of Israel.
- Economic discontent e.g. In the Niger Delta region.
- Religious extremism.
- Breakdown of law and order e.g. Somalia, Sudan etc.
- Racial discrimination.
- Deprived personalities such as serial killers
- Ethnic and tribal differences
- Uncontrolled flow of arms and ammunitions e.g. Southern Sudan and Somalia

Measures

- Tough laws against terrorists should be set by the international community.
- Sanctions against states which harbor terrorists should be implemented.
- Social justice should be encouraged in the world.
- Democracy should also be promoted at all levels in the world.
- Peace and reconciliation should be promoted
- Military action/force should be taken to defeat terrorists.
- Good parenting can also help to groom disciplined children who will desist from terrorist activities.
- Guidance and counselling is also vital i.e. serial killers should always be counseled to stop acts.
- Control of arms production by world states especially the production of nuclear weapons.
- Churches and mosques should preach tolerance and co-existence.

SPORTS BETTING IN THE SOCIETY

Sports betting is the making/the prediction on the outcomes of a game with an aim of making a profit by chance e.g. gambling football etc.

Positive impact

- It is a leisure activity done by people to pass time.
- It is an income generating activity to the betting houses or business owners.
- It contributes taxes of revenue to the government.
- It creates employment to the thousands of people who work in betting houses.

- It creates unity and friendship to people who bet.

Negative impact

- It is addictive & may bring about many negative consequences.
- It breeds laziness in society.
- Wastage of money in betting activities.
- It can lead to social conflicts/quarrels among people involved in betting.
- It can lead to marital misunderstandings among the married
- Religious apologists consider it immoral.
- Many people consider it as theft by the betting houses
- It can also bring about other evils to sustain it e.g. prostitution, theft.
- It is a bad influence on the young as it makes one hope to get quick money

GLOBALIZATION.

Globalization is the widening, deepening and speeding of world –wide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary, social and economic/a process of transformation of local or regional things into ones/

used to describe a process by which people of the world are united into a single society and function together through a combination of economic technological, social and economically/the integration of nation economies into the international economy through foreign indirect investment, capital flows, migrations

Benefits

- Rapid development in transportation network.
- Advanced spread of technology.
- Advanced development in all forms of communication networks making communication faster and easy.
- Market competition
- Leads to free global trade which opens up new opportunities in emerging markets.
- Capitalism and democracy are widely believed to thrive.
- Boosts economic prosperity as well as opportunities especially in developing nations.