

S101/1

GENERAL

PAPER

Paper 1

Jul/Aug 2019

2 Hours 40 Minutes



MUKONO EXAMINATION COUNCIL

Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education

GENERAL PAPER

Paper 1

2 Hours 40 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

The total time of 2 hours 40 minutes includes, this 10 minutes for you to study the whole paper before you answer.

There are two sections; A, and B. Attempt one question from each section.

All questions carry equal marks. You are advised to use your time equally between the two questions.

SECTION A

*Answer **one** question from this section.*

Answers must be between 500 – 800 words in length.

1. Discuss the causes and effects of land conflicts in Uganda today.
2. Why should a country prepare a national budget? What challenges does Uganda face in fulfilling its budgetary expectations?
3. Discuss the global trends threatening the family institution and morally in Uganda today.
4. “The quest for women’s emancipation in the root cause of family disorder.” Discuss.

SP = 05 Marks

GE = 10 Marks

SECTION B

Answer one question from this section

5. Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

In Sweden, civil servants are paid salaries according to given salary scales set by the government in accordance with given financial regulations as set in the national development plan.

The conditions set for payment for the public servants are as follows;

- i. Retirement age for non- political jobs is 65 years.
- ii. A civil servant will be paid in a given salary scale for a period not exceeding three years and then automatically move to the next salary scale.
- iii. Medical insurance is paid to the National Insurance Corporation of Sweden and is compulsory to all public workers.
- iv. Charity tip is paid to the National Charity Trust Fund. This money is deposited in a bank on a fixed deposit account earning a monthly interest of 1.5%.
- v. All payments and deductions to the income of civil servants are done by electronic money transfer (EMT) on the 28th of each month.
- vi. Most public workers pay PAYE (Pay as You Earn) tax according to the salary scale.
- vii. Payments and deductions are done on a monthly basis.

NB: The Swedish National currency is the Kroner and one Kroner is equivalent to 920 Uganda Shillings.

The Sweden below shows the summary for the payment schedule for the period 2006 for civil servants in Sweden.

Salary Scale	Monthly pay	No. of civil servants	PAYE rate	Medical Insurance	Charity Tip
S7	222,000	31000	2%	2%	500
S6	270,000	42000	10%	3%	500
S5	335,000	65400	14%	4%	500
S4	550,000	21000	22%	6%	1000
S3	670,000	17000	26%	7%	1000
S2	840,000	13000	30%	8%	1000
S1N	999,000	11100	35%	9%	1000
S1S	1,300,000	9920	40%	9%	1000

(Source: Sweden National Bureau 2000)

QUESTIONS

a) Determine:

(i) The net amount paid out by the government to all the civil servants in 2006.

(10 marks)

(ii) The total PAYE received by government in 2006.

(02 marks)

(iii) How much the National Charity Trust Fund earned on deposits of civil servants in salary scale S2 in 2006.

(02 marks)

(iv) The gross pay a civil servant in Sweden in salary scale S1S would earn in Uganda shillings.

(02 marks)

b) If the conditions and terms remained the same for the year 2007, calculate the net total paid out to civil servants in salary scale S3

(02 marks)

c) Comment on the structure of the Swedish civil service as given in the above table.

(06 marks)

d) What are the benefits of charging medical insurance and charity donation in any given country?

(08 marks)

e) Explain the challenges civil servants face in your country.

(08 marks)

SPGE = 10 MARKS

6. Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow;

The period of colonial rule in Africa has been relatively short. For over 400 years the coastline had been known and increasingly dominated by the European powers, but the interior

unknown and unwanted until the end of the nineteenth century. This was not only because of the inhospitable coasts and the difficulty of penetrating beyond them, but also because what was considered useful to European could be had without bothering to penetrate far inland. Small coast forts were all that were required to provide bases for ships on way to the known riches of the east and the act as depots for the **plunder** of the interior. Gold, ivory and above all, slaves could be brought to the European forts by native middlemen.

The Portuguese were the earliest coastal explorers and the first of Africa's European colonists. Creeping southwards along the West Coast, the ships of Prince Henry the Navigator had already reached south of the Gambia by the time of his death in 1460, and they had brought back with them their first cargoes of gold and slaves. By 1484, Diego Cao had reached the mouth of the Congo, and before the century was out, Vasco da Gama's discovery of the cape route to India made possible the rapid expansion of a Portuguese empire in the Indian Ocean.

North of Cape Delgado, on the east coast, Portuguese found the Arabs already **entrenched**. From their coastal bases, the Arabs were able to obtain precisely the same African commodities that interested the Portuguese; like them, they failed to penetrate into the interior until well into the nineteenth century.

The Portuguese monopoly of West Africa and of the slave trade lasted until the end of the sixteenth century, when it was broken by a number of West European countries, French, English, Danes and Prussians all entered the trade, but it was the Dutch who really **ousted** the Portuguese from their dominating position, both in West Africa and in the Indian Ocean. In the west, the Portuguese were driven from all their strongholds except on the coast of what is now Portuguese Guinea and Angola. In the east, they were similarly driven southwards by the Arabs to what is now Mozambique.

The slave trade reached its height in the eighteenth century, and the Dutch and English were the chief carriers. Various estimates of the number taken out of Africa have been made, but it was certainly not less than ten million and may as well have been more. One careful calculation gives twelve million for the Atlantic trade alone, while the Arabs in the East probably involved even greater numbers covering as it did a much longer period of time. What had horrified subsequent generations produced no **moral qualms** among those involved and it took thirty-

one years from the date of the first successful motion against the slave trade in the British House of Commons to the final abolition of slavery for Britain itself in 1807.

The slave trade was, however, more than a crime against humanity and a challenge to the conscience of Europe. Many of its effects were to endure much longer than the trade itself, influencing the life of Africa today as an **inevitable legacy** from the past. There are the effects arising from the forcible mass movement of millions of Negroes to the Americans, where they have increased in numbers and extended their range of distribution since the days of slavery. They have now become integrated in varying degrees with the societies in which they now live, but, because of the consciousness of colour that those with lighter skins have forced upon them, they have never completely lost their sense of identity. In the 1920s, this sense has implied an eventual return to Africa, for others it has meant participating in African emancipation from there outside by encouraging the “Pan- Africanist” movement, while for the majority it has entailed a simple **emotional affinity** with all other Negroes. In all instances, their sense of identity has given them a **heightened interest** in the welfare of African interest which the political leaders of countries like USA and the West Indies can afford to ignore only at their peril.

The slave trade penetrated the interior long after normal trade and empire building would have opened it up. The interior of Africa became the preserve of the slave traders and their agents, a locked-up land in which there was neither room nor opportunity for the teacher, scientist, or missionary. The slavers could obtain all they wanted from their bases on the coast. It was their interests, as Livingstone saw so clearly, to keep Africa an “unknown” continent, just as the only way to kill the slave trade was to open up the interior and provide both facilities and security for honest trade.

Slave trading helped to destroy the native civilizations of the interior. It did so in two ways; by maintaining a state of perpetual inter-tribal warfare, as tribes raided to secure captives to sell to the slavers, and by the depopulation of whole areas over a long period of time. It thus helped to reinforce the European belief that nothing good could come out of Africa except what was put out by the Europeans. It helped perpetuate the myth that the Negro was **inherently inferior** so that by as late as 1928, a distinguished Englishman could write.” The Negroes of tropical Africa specialized in their isolation and stagnated in utter slavery. They have been drifting away from the human standards towards the brute **migratory impulses** drew the

Caucasian, the world's redeemer, to enter the Tropical Africamingle his blood with that of pristine Negroes and raise them mental status of these dark-skinned woolly-haired, prognathous **retrograded** men."

Questions

- a) Suggest a suitable title for the above passage (02 marks)
- b) Describe the history of slave trade as given in the passage. (08 marks)
- c) In about 120 words, explain the effects of the slave trade. (10 marks)
- d) Explain the meaning of the following words/ phrases as used in the passage using your own words as much as possible.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| (i) plunder | (02marks) |
| (ii) entrenched | (02marks) |
| (iii) ousted | (02 marks) |
| (iv) moral qualm | (02 marks) |
| (v) Inevitable legacy | (02 marks) |
| (vi) an emotional affinity | (02 marks) |
| (vii) a heightened interest | (02 marks) |
| (viii) inherently inferior | (02 marks) |
| (ix) Migratory impulses | (02 marks) |
| (x) Retrograded | (02 marks) |

SPGE = 10 MARKS

- End -