

S101

GENERAL PAPER



2 hours 40

Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education



GENERAL PAPER

2 hours 40 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *The total time of 2 hours and 40 minutes include ten minutes for you to study the questions before you begin answering.*
- *Answer two questions; which must be chosen as follows: one question from section A and one from section B*
- *You are advised to divide your time equally between the two questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*
- *Any additional question(s) attempted will be marked.*

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

Answers should be between 500 and 800 words in length.

1. Examine the merits and demerits of liberalizing education in your country.
(50 marks)
2. Explain the benefits of the East African Integration. Discuss the challenges that the East African States are facing in the integration process. (50 marks)
3. To what extent does the will of God manifest in the work of religious leaders in your community?
(50 marks)
4. "Women feminists and their liberation struggles have promoted gender based violence in Uganda." Discuss.
(50 Marks)

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section

5. **Study the information provided below and answers the questions that follow.**

Starlex Clearing and Forwarding Company is based in Mombasa, Kenya. It employs about 120 workers who are divided into three categories. The Bronze category of workers who are mainly casual labourers with O and A-level certificates. The Silver category who are Diploma Holders and the Gold category who are Degree holders. The salary paid depends on which category the worker falls in.

Category of worker	Annual Gross salary in Kenyan Shillings
Bronze category	57,600/=
Silver category	64,800/=
Gold category	86,400/=

The Company's programs for the year are on quarterly basis. Annual leave of 2 weeks is only given to workers in the Silver and Gold categories. All are entitled to medical, lunch and transport allowances which are not part of their annual salaries.

The company also has an Investment Club where all workers are members. The first deposit in this fund is called a **Bonus** and is deposited by the Company. Thereafter, in the following months, 10% of your gross monthly salary is always automatically deducted and deposited in the fund. However, these bonuses are only made in the last month of the quarter, in which you joined the company, and the amount comprises a third of your gross monthly salary.

The following 4 women joined the company in the same year of 2017.

- **Imekel** - joined 1st November and is a Diploma holder.
- **Uchanda** -joined 1st February and has an O-level certificate
- **Bayiga** - joined 1st May and is a Diploma holder
- **Asamo** - joined 1st May and holds a Degree in Procurement.

Questions.

- (a) What is the Net monthly salary earned by a worker in each category? *(12 marks)*
- (b) How much money did:-
- (i) Uchanda and Imekel have in the Investment Club by the end of second quarter?
(03 marks)
- (ii) Bayiga and Asamo in the Club at the end of the year?
(03 marks)
- (c) What is the total amount of money earned in gross salary by each of the four women in the last quarter?
(08 marks)
- (d) Examine the challenges faced by Investment Clubs in Uganda today. *(14 marks)*

SPGE
Marks)

(10

6. Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

It is not difficult to state the principles which cause certain kinds of inequality to be tolerated, however difficult it may be to apply them in practice. Inequality of power is accepted when the power is used for a social purpose approved by the community, when it is not more extensive than that purpose requires, when its exercise is not arbitrary, but governed by settled rules and when the provisions can be revoked, if their terms are exceeded. Inequality of circumstance is regarded as reasonable, in so far as it is the necessary condition of securing the services which the community requires.

No one complains that captains give orders and that crews obey them, or that engine - drivers must work to a time table laid down by railway managers. For if captains and managers command, they do so by virtue of their office, and it is by virtue of their office that their instructions are obeyed. They are not the masters, but the fellow - servants, of those whose work they direct. Their power is not conferred upon them by birth or wealth, but by the position which they occupy in the productive system, and though their subordinates may grumble at its abuses, they do not dispute the need for its existence.

No one thinks it inequitable that, when a reasonable provision has been made for all, exceptional responsibilities should be compensated by exceptional rewards, as recognition of the service performed and an inducement to perform it. For different kinds of ability need different conditions to evoke them, and the sentiment of justice is satisfied, not by offering to every man identical treatment, but by treating different individuals in the same way, since being human, they have some requirements which are the same, and in different ways, since, being concerned with different services, they have other requirements which differ. What is repellent is not that one man should earn more than others, for where community of environment and a common education and a habit of life have bred a common tradition of respect and consideration; these financial considerations

are forgotten or ignored. It is that some classes might be excluded from the heritage of civilization which others enjoy, and that the fact of human fellowship, which is ultimate and profound, might be obscured by economic constraints which are trivial and superficial. What is important is not that all men should receive the same income. It is that surplus resources of society should be so managed and applied that it is a matter of minor significance whether they receive the same income or not.

The phenomenon which provokes exasperation, in short, is not power and inequality, but arbitrary inequality and irresponsible power; and in this matter the sentiments of individuals correspond, it may be observed, with the needs of society. What a community requires is that its work should be done and done with the minimum of friction and maximum of cooperation. Different levels of authority and income derived from differences of office and function promote that end. Distinctions based, not on objective facts, but on personal claims – on birth, or wealth, or social position impede its attainment. They sacrifice practical realities to meaningless conventions. They cause the position of individuals and the relation of classes to reflect the influence, not primarily of personal quality and social needs, but of external conditions, which offer special advantages to some and impose undeserved disabilities upon others.

(Adapted from R.H Tawney, Equality)

Questions

(a) Suggest an appropriate title for this passage.

(02 marks)

(b) What does the author mean by the following expressions;

(i) “..... governed by settled rules.....” (line 4)

(03 marks)

(ii) “..... undeserved disabilities upon others...(line 40)

(03 marks)

(c) In not more than 100 words, summarize the author’s views on inequality of power.

(12 marks)

(d) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage, using your own words wherever possible:

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|--------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| (i) | Revoked | (line 5) | (02 marks) |
| (ii) | Conferred | (line 12) | (02 marks) |
| (iii) | Dispute | (line 14) | (02 marks) |
| (iv) | Repellent | (line 22) | (02 marks) |
| (v) | Obscured | (line 26) | (02 marks) |
| (vi) | Exasperation | (line 31) | (02 marks) |
| (vii) | Arbitrary inequality | (line 32) | (02 marks) |
| (viii) | Sentiments | (line 32) | (02 marks) |
| (ix) | Impede | (line 31) | (02 marks) |
| (x) | Impose | (line 40) | (02 marks) |

SPGE: 10 marks

END