**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019**

**P210/5 HISTORY**

**Mark ranges**

**00-05 (very poor or at most irrelevant essay)**

Candidate does not understand the question

The work is sketchy, more outlined and mere mentioning of points

The information presented does not reflect the demands of the question.

**06-09 (just to the point Essay/Borderline)**

The candidate demonstrates little understanding of the question

The work is sketchy/mere mentioning of points.

Very few facts are given.

10-12 (Generalized/0-level type of essay)

Very narrative, mixed up points without supportive historical evidence.

The essay does not reflect the correct time frame

No stand point where necessary

**13-15 (Fairly good essay)**

Correct interpretation of the question

The candidate does not present the essay in a logical sequence

Limited examples are provided

Limited use of historical vocabulary

Communication and style of presentation is quite good

Fair coverage of expected facts

Essay reflects correct time frame.

**16-18 (good essay)**

Correct interpretation of the question

Well-developed argument with supportive examples

Good coverage of expected facts

Clear stand point where required.

**19-21 (very Good Essay)**

Correct interpretation of the question

Good analysis and argument with clear choice of words

Good flow of ideas and style of presentation

Adequate and specific use of examples are given

Wide coverage of expected points

A clear stand point is given where necessary

**22-25(excellent essay)**

Correct interpretation of the question

Work well analyzed in a systematic way

Chronological flow of facts

High level of originality

Mastery and knowledgeable of facts

A clear stand point is given where necessary

**NB: FOR QUESTIONS IN SECTION A; WE MARK A THEORY AND NOT ESSAY**

**Marking guide.**

1. Examine the effectiveness of a written constitution.

C**ore**

A written constitution is where the legal rules and principles governing an country are documented in an official document which one can easily access, read and understand. This is commonly used in East African countries.

Its strength include;

* Changing such a constitution is difficult. Since it requires a lot or procedures and this is beneficial to the state.
* A written constitution eases the governing of the country since it contains procedures and guidelines that are required for a country’s administration e.g. it outlines the human rights and freedoms.
* It clearly defines the state boundaries and also acts as a guideline on the economic choices of the country e.g. the 1995 constitution described Uganda as an agriculturalised economy.
* It makes the running of the nation very smooth because it always contains procedures and guidelines e.g. it outlines the human rights and freedoms of all citizens.
* It stands the test of a revolutions political change. This means that even if there is change in government, a written constitution remains in place.
* It helps in the maintenance of law and order in the country. The country constitutionally uses the police force to punish law breakers.
* It has an education value. It highlights the central values and overall goals of the political system among which education has most priority.
* A written constitution is tangible, which means it can easily be seen and touched. For this reason, one can easily read it and understand.
* A written constitution is more binding because it is more permanent, detailed and even illustrative in nature.
* A written constitution can be re interpreted over a generation without having to be modified.
* It enables the nonpolitical judges to guard it and ensure that its provisions are upheld by other public bodies.
* Etc  
  **Its weaknesses**
* It ignores the minorities e.g. witch doctors are not recognized in any constitution.
* It IS very difficult to interpret and understand. The illiterates who are the majority cannot understand it.
* In case of change of government, it is not easy to change a written constitution to suit the immediate situation.
* It is only in favor of educated people who have the ability to read it which leaves the illiterate ignorant about written laws.
* It only favors people without visual impairment. The blind are usually not favored.
* Etc  
  conclusion  
  (mark as whole 25 marks)

1. Explain the implication of the doctrine of separation of powers in any East African country.  
   **Core**

* The doctrine of separation of power according to Baron Montesquieu, is a political model where the state is divided into three branches and each branch is independent of the other with separate powers and responsibilities in order to prevent on branch from having more powers than other branches
* Taking Uganda as a case study, ministries are drawn from elected members of parliament whereas judges are appointed by parliament. This is aimed at preventing the unfair use of power by a person of group of people to control the country when they possess too much powers.  
  Facts to consider  
  Advantages
* It creates independence of the three organs of government. This is because the executive, judiciary and legislature execute their duties independently.
* It promotes the rule of law since the powers of each organ are clearly spelt out in the constitution.
* It helps to protect the rights and freedoms of the citizens of the country. In most cases when power is in the hands of an individual or group of persons, they tend to suppress others.
* It create a system of checks and balances whereby each of the three organs, the executive, the judiciary and the legislature checks on the performance of the other.
* It promotes respect among organs of government e.g. when the executive proposes a bill, it is the legislature that discusses it and passes it or not.
* It helps to fasten government activities. This is because the powers are divided into different organs each executing different activities.
* Separation of power distinguishes the different functions of the three organs, this discourages conflicts that may arise as they perform their duties.
* Prevents a single person or a few people from having too much powers since each of the organs performs specific activities independently. Therefore it prevents abuse of power.
* It prevents a single organ from dominating the others which makes them to operate as equal since the constitution supports the independence of each other.  
  **Disadvantages**
* It results into slow pace of doing work e.g. passing a bill into law, the executive has to first take it to parliament for a thorough discussion.
* It is expensive for the government to maintain due to the expenses incurred maintaining it. It requires a lot of money in funding the workers in the three organs.
* It may reduce the rate of economic development especially if the country has many workers in three organs. E.g. a large parliament.
* Etc  
    
  (mark as whole 25 marks)

1. Examine the merits and demerits of a multiparty system of governance.

* Multiparty system of governance is where a state gives a platform of different political parties to operate and involve themselves in the countries elections. In such a state, people have the right to initiate their political parties of their own interest. It provides an opportunity for people to share ideas on how their country can be governed.  
  Facts to consider-merits
* Multiparty system of governance signifies the existence of democracy.
* People’s choice is provided for due to the existence of several political parties where citizens are free to join.
* Provides alternative ideas to the ruling party through their manifestos e.g. in 2000 FDC’s Kizza Besigye suggested to remove the meaningless graduated tax if elected in power, this was adopted by NRM’s Yoweri Museveni.
* There is always political stability as compared to the single political party state.
* It enables people to practice their fundamental rights and privileges such as freedom of press, speech, etc
* It prevents dictatorship as people always compete for various positions in the country.
* There is democracy since members of the different parties can openly criticize government’s weakness.
* It provides checks and balances on the powers of the government hence eliminating bad governance.
* It makes the ruling party to obey the rule of law and order for the people to entrust them with power in the next elections.
* It allows open criticism of the political party in power which helps the ruling party to correct its mistakes. Other parties, provide alternative governance in case the ruling party fails to fulfil its obligations.
* It provides a broader representation hence the best system of governance in heterogeneous societies.
* Financial and political accountability is promoted under multi-party system.
* It offers people a wide range of choice, to choose the leader of their own interest from the office of the president down to the grassroots.
* It discourages and minimizes dictatorship tendencies.  
  **Demerits**
* It promotes disunity with in the state
* It is very expensive to manage and maintain.
* It is only sustainable for states where people are financially okay and stable
* It is a foreign system of governance in Africa and many Africans have no knowledge of how to manage and implement multiparty democracy.
* It is associated with violence.
* It may lead to political instability in case the ruling party ridges the elections
* It is built on the assumption that all people are literate enough to realize and execute their rights hence disadvantageous to the illiterate.
* It is characterized by the problem of a party monopoly where one political party hold onto the leadership of the country for a very long period of time eg KANU in Kenya.
* It promote tribalism because some party’s leadership especially the top offices are always in hands of people of the same tribe.
* It promotes the problem of recycling leaders e.g. under the NRM that keeps on presenting president Museveni.

1. Compare a monarchical and republican state. (25 marks)

* A monarchical state refers to the state that is governed by the king or a queen with all powers that he or she assumes of the rule is based on tradition.
* Republican state; this is the type of state that is controlled by elected people. It has the president with all the executive powers.  
  similarities
* Both are put in place to cater for the interest of the masses they represent e.g. they can all provide education, health, security, etc.
* Both inaugurate their leaders either by answering on the size of republics or coronation on the side of monarchy.
* Both have physical boundaries that demarcate and show their area of control.
* Both have leaders from top to bottom e.g. president in republics and a king or queen in a monarch with even assistants.
* In both states, the level of political instability is higher than that found in military governments
* Both states become dictatorial depending on the interest of those holding the power in the state.
* Both have symbols of identification e.g. drum, spears, a flag.
* In both constitution exist e.g. in case of a constitutional monarchy where powers of the king are spelt out in their constitution.
* Both emphasize peace, security and peaceful coexistence with in their states.
* In both states, the rule of law is encouraged.
* In both attentions to foreign relation is observed e.g. republicans have ambassadors in other states  
  Differences
* In republic leaders are elected by the majority through elections where as in monarch leadership is hereditary.
* Republic tends to be democratic while the kings are dictators.
* Republics do consider the interests of the majority who elected them while monarchs do consider the interests of few who hold power.
* Republics are the most common types of states today while monarchs are rare.
* In republics states have defined political structure running from president to the village while in monarchy; such political structures do not exist at all.
* In republics the term of office is limited while in monarchs the king rules till death.
* Republics are people oriented while monarchs are royal oriented.
* Republics have both national and international symbols while monarchs have cultural symbols.
* In republic there is the use of constitution while in monarchs, the king or queen’s word is final.
* Republics are heterogeneous in nature while monarchs are homogenous, tribalistic and ethnic in nature.

1. Discuss the causes and effects of the 1966 political crisis in Uganda  
   **core**

* The 1966 crisis occurred when the prime minister was on at our in northern Uganda where the member of parliament representing Kabaka Yeka party who included Daudi Ocheng with the support of the president and some ministers tabled a motion alleging that some members of the government were involved in gold scandals in Congo and others were planning to over throw the constitution. The motion was against Dr Obote and his men namely Felix Onnana who was a cabinet minister Col Amin the deputy commander in chief  
  **Factors to consider-causes**
* The accusations that Obote, the executive prime minister made to the president Mutesa Ii that he asked for armed forces from foreign countries to over throw the government.
* The motion tabled by Daudi Ocheng to investigate the prime minister and his officers
* Division within UPC
* The acceptance of the kabaka to become the president of Uganda in 2962 without executive powers.
* The attempted secession of Buganda annoyed Obote.
* The failure of the kabaka to compromise his position as a king and that of the president.
* The abrogation of the 1962 independence constitution by Obote.
* Some historians believe that 0bote always wanted to suppress kingdoms.  
  Effects
* The prime minister removed the ceremonial president kabaka Mutesa II
* Abolishment of all kingdoms
* It led to the exiling of the kabaka in London from where he later died
* All properties that belonged to Buganda were taken over by the central government.
* A state of emergency was declared in Uganda
* Laid foundation to the 1971 coup.
* There was a lot of political chaos as many innocent people lost their lives
* A federal system of arrangement was abolished.
* Businesses were paralyzed.
* In Obote’s regime the rule of law s=was followed and the judges were working to fulfill the interest of president Obote

**SECTION B**

1. With reference to any one east African country, discuss the weaknesses of the court system (25 marks)

Core

* Court system/Judicial system is the branch of government that is responsible for the administration of h=justice and settlement of disputes in the country. It is composed of the Supreme Court, the magistrates court and other courts with an obligation of settling disputes in the country.  
  **Facts to consider- Uganda as a case study**
* Courts face a problem of professionalism
* Ignorance i.e. many people are ignorant about the importance of courts.
* Tribalism and nepotism makes the courts of laws inefficient.
* Some courts provide duplicated services.
* Courts are very expensive for local people to afford
* Some courts have the problem of legal error i.e pronounce judgment without reliable evidence.
* Corruption and bribery in courts of law
* Manipulation by the members of the executive.
* Absenteeism by the members of the court system slows down the proper functioning of the court system.
* The legal language used in the courts of law is very difficult to interpret.
* Some courts lack independence due to interference from the executive organ of the government.

1. Discuss the features of the 1962 independence constitution of Uganda. (25 marks)

Core

* The 1962 independence constitution was the first written constitution for Uganda. It came into being in June 1962 after the last constitution conference. It clearly defined the details about transfer of powers from the British colonial government which was to happen on 9th October 1962. That is when Uganda got her independence.  
  Facts to consider
* It provided for a system of governance that was based on west minister mode of governance. Ie powers rested in the hands of the prime minister.
* Provided for election of leaders and for the members of parliament.
* Uganda was a monarchical state having the queen of England as the head of state.
* IT provided for the president who had to be appointed from amongst the existing traditional leaders at that time.
* It allowed some parts of the country under traditional leaders to exercise their powers like the Banyoro, Baganda,etc
* The prime minister had to be voted from the party with majority members in the national assembly.
* Provided for the coexistence of military and federal forms of government.
* It never specified the powers pf the president and those of the executive prime minister.
* It put the judicial in place, the high court of Buganda and that of Uganda was to be governed by the same judge.
* One chamber parliament was adopted.
* Multiparty system of arrangement was included in the constitution.
* Legally recognized the political parties that were in existence.

1. Examine the role of parliament in the promotion of good governance in any one country in East Africa.

Core

* The parliament is known by different names. I.e the national assembly and in some countries like USA it is called congress. This is the arm of government that has powers to make or create laws, make necessary amendments in the laws of the country and this is done through debating on the bills proposed by the government  
  Facts to consider
* The parliament provides resources that are required to facilitate the smooth functioning of the government.
* Calls upon the executive to explain whenever there is a problem.
* It extends the discontents of the people to the executive.
* It calls upon the head of state to highlight on the state of the nation.
* It has power of approving the national budget.
* Looks into the government’s policies especially as outlined in the state of the nation address.
* Has powers to decide the means that a country may use for borrowing money.
* It has powers to declare war or raise help to regulate military.
* It has the obligation of developing promoting and maintaining the national spirit.
* Parliament ensures protection of minority groups in the country from any form of discrimination, oppression and all forms of abuse.
* It ratifies treaties signed by the head of state or president and extends advice and approval to the people appointed by the head of state.

1. Examine the challenges faced by the national army in any one East African country.(25 marks)  
   Core

* The army is an organ of the government that comprises of a large organized group of well-trained soldiers to fight and defend their nation from any form of foreign aggression.  
  **Facts to consider**
* Inadequate supply of military equipment
* Due to poverty, the RMY PURCHASE EQUIPMENT THAT ARE EXPIRED/OUTDATED.
* Poor pay to the soldiers.
* Poor housing.
* Corruption and embezzlement of army funds by officials
* Competition for promotion among the top officials in the army,
* Nepotism ire being under control and influence of soldiers coming from the same tribe.
* Using soldiers to interfere with the countries democracy.
* Personalization of the army by presidents.
* Unfair promotion in the armies
* Threats of global terrorism which needs advanced equipment which they do not have.
* Duplication of duties i.e performing the duties of the police.
* Weak defense councils
* Unprofessionalism.

1. Discuss the view that the collapse of the East African Community in 1977 was inevitable.

Core

* When the leaders of east Africa realized that the political federation could not work, they started to embark on the economic union and this was the East African community. This was a regional economic integration born in 1967 among the three sisters states in East Africa. The treaty for the formation of this economic community was signed by Dr. Apollo Milton Obote who was the president of republic of Uganda, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere president of Tanzania and [resident Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya.  
  **Facts to consider**
* The 1971 coup in Uganda
* The economic imbalance due to the differences in the level of economic development.
* Personal differences among the east African leaders.
* Tanzania provided a base for the Uganda rebels also chased away the governor of East African development bank.
* The inequality in distribution of investment of key services ie Kenya received more.
* The foreign sabotage or neocolonialism from USA, Britain, China and USSR promoted ideological differences.
* The selfish motives among the employees of the community.
* Lack of good will among the citizens or the personalization of the community.
* Weakness of the East African development bank
* Failure of the founders of the community to convince Rwanda and Burundi to join the community.
* The completion of Tanzania railway line in 1976.
* Boarder conflicts between the member states after the rise of Amin to power in Uganda
* The refusal of the member states to contribute ie towards the smooth running of the community.
* Oil crisis of 1973-1974
* The refusal of Tanzania to allow Kenya pass their heavy trucks on Tanzania roads claiming that they spoilt her roads destroyed the spirit of the cooperation

**END**