

SENIOR SIX SELF STUDY WORK

C.R.E 4

DAY 1

LAW AND ORDER

Laws are set of rules and regulations established by the state or any organization for the purpose of regulating behaviours of its members. Or it refers to a documented, standardized and authoritative code of conduct meant to guide and regulate people's behaviours. There are various types of laws like civil laws which deal with the private affairs of citizens. For example, school rules and regulations.

- Customary laws, deal with observation of culture. For example, marriage and land ownership.
- Natural laws, they deal with feeding and sleeping rights.
- Bi-laws, these adopted by small societies like the LC. For example, prohibiting people from dumping garbage anyhow.
- Supreme laws, in other words constitutional laws which govern the country.
- Professional laws, such laws govern professionals in their conduct. For example, teachers code of conduct.
- Religious laws, these are laws set by given religion to guide the behaviours of its people.

THE PURPOSES/ IMPORTANCES OF LAW AND ORDER IN SOCIETY?

Law and order serves the following importance;

- To maintain peace and stability in the society. For example, respect to marital laws to promote family stability and thus promoting proper child bringing.

- Laws promote loyalty between the state and citizens as well as organizations.
- Laws help in promoting justice in society. For example, the supreme laws.
- Laws help to overcome violence such as strikes and demonstrations which can lead to destruction of property and loss of lives.
- Protecting the weak, disabled and less privileged members in the society.
- Laws help in promoting diplomatic relationships between nations and organizations for example laws concerning the East African Community, laws concerning fishing on Lake Victoria.
- Laws promote and maintain fundamental human rights and freedom. For example, the law against termination of one's life.
- Laws help in regulating accidents and loss of lives the traffic laws that prohibit over speeding, drinking alcohol and driving under the influence of alcohol.
- Laws help to eliminate wrong doers in the society and encourage good behaviour in return providing a basis for punishment.
- It helps to protect the right and property of individuals for example customary and supreme laws.
- Helps to promote religious practices for example encouragement of monogamy.
- Helps to promote democratic leadership.
- Laws help to promote national unity and harmony in the country for example the laws against tribalism and segregation.
- Laws encourage good programme for example in school's poor performers may be banned from school.

- Helps to control sexual immorality like rape, adultery, prostitution and defilement.
- Helps to guard against misuse of leisure. For example, public smoking, time to open video halls and bans in towns like Kampala is set by the law.
- Helps to promote or preserve cultural beliefs and norms. For example, the law concerning circumcision for example among Bagishu, Bakiga, Bakonjo, Sebei and others
- Laws promote responsible parenthood. For example, customary laws and supreme laws.

ACCOUNT FOR THE VIOLATION OF LAWS IN UGANDA

- Ignorance of the law by most people.
- Increasing levels of permissiveness in societies.
- The escalating levels of poverty in the country leading to foreign money, stealing and rigging votes to win political posts.
- Too much greed for power.
- Corruption in courts of laws has also led to abuse of laws especially by the rich.
- Militarization of politics and dictatorship which makes soldiers intimidate the judiciary and voters.
- Putting up oppressive political ideologies such as single party system.
- Disrespecting human rights like the right to vote, right of association, freedom of speech and others
- Weak penalties offered in courts of laws have caused violation of laws through mob justice.
- The wide spread unemployment and retrenchment of employees without warnings and benefits accorded to them.
- The wide spread drugs in the society such as kiber, marijuana.

- Lack of religious commitment.
- Increasing gap between the rich and the poor.
- Peer group influence.
- Desire to become rich easily and quick.
- Inadequate man power in some government department. For example, police force.
- Laziness of some people.
- High lust leading to rape, defilement, prostitution.
- Influence of pornographic literature.
- Influence of the environment.

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN UGANDA?

- The human rights of a citizen in Uganda are based on the 1948 United Nations declaration of human rights and the 1995 constitution of the republic of Uganda.

Everyone has a right to life chapter 4, article 2 subsection one and two.

- Right to have access to means to support life, adequate food, shelter, clothing provided by the government if not enabling the citizen to get them easily.
- One has a right to education article 30.
- Right to marry and rise a family but at the age of 18 years and above and at a dissolution.
- Everyone has a right to own a property but with respect to the rights of others article 26.
- Citizens have a right to associate with others, a freedom to join and form an association like a trade union or a political party.
- One has a right of freedom of speech and information article 29.

- A religious liberty and freedom of conscience article 29 subsection c.
- Right and freedom to participate in the politics of his or her own country especially when he/she has the necessary qualifications.
- A right of respect to human dignity and protection from slavery and forced labour, article 25.
- A right of privacy of a person, home and property, article 27.
- A right to clean and health environment, article 39.
- Children to be cared for by their parents or those entitled to them. However, the children are expected to respect and co-operate with their parents otherwise the right would be rendered useless.

ACTIVITY 1

1. Discuss the various types of laws.
2. Account for the violation of laws in Uganda
3. What are the fundamental rights of citizens in Uganda?

DAY 2

SHOULD A CHRISTIAN INVOLVE HIM SELF IN THE ARMY?

Yes, a Christian should involve in the army basing on the following reasons;

- By joining the army, a Christian also becomes a protector of the lives of citizens and his life plus the property away from enemies. This is in line with God's commands in Genesis 1:28-29.
- A Christian should involve in the army because it indicates following Christians principles and commands. God protected

the Israelites against their enemies in war and so as a Christian has a right to be in the army.

- It is justified for a Christian to join the army as a way of building defense around the country from enemies and creating peace. The gospel of Mathew 5:9 clearly says, happy are these who work for peace, God will call them his children.
- The bible gives examples of people who were great soldiers under God's protection. For example, Cornelius, King David who defeated the great philistine commander Goliath (1 Samuel 17:50-54)
- Christians are called upon to be in the army because they are the light and salt of the earth, so they would give a good direction to others to be morally upright if they are in the army.
- A Christian does not live in isolation from the community and the nation at large. Therefore, he is called upon to take up his constitutional responsibility of depending the nation and promoting peace.
- A Christian should join the army for useful purpose for example distributing food in times of calamities and rescue missions like during wars or accidents, earthquakes and others
- Christians are free to join the army for the purpose of doing tasks like exhuming dead bodies and discovery of new geographical features which become a basis for development in the country.
- A Christian involvement in the army is important for promotion of peace that also God wishes his people to have.
- A Christian should be in the army for supporting other security organs such as the police, to fight and prevent crimes in the society.

However, to a smaller extent may not be supported to join the army basing on the following views;

- Christianity encourages a spirit of love, forgiveness and reconciliation but a Christian soldier finds it hard to use the above principles because the army mainly uses violence against evil doers.
- The major purpose of the army is war which is against the Christian principle of peace with one another and living as brothers and sisters of the same father.
- The Christians would always want to conquer evil with love since evil cannot solve evil according to Christian teaching but involvement in the army by a Christian means he may be forced to use force to solve evil.
- Christians are urged not to join the army because Christ brought peace not war to mankind when he broke the chains of death so one should be a peace maker not a warrior.
- A Christian involvement in the army is not justified because before God there is no reason for domination of one another. He created mankind as equal to one another.
- War is man's desperate way of solving problems which as Christianity teaches that problems can be solved through reconciliation.
- Christians do not justify the involvement in the army because war involves killing which is a sin before God who taught the Israelites not to commit murder (Exodus 20:13)
- Because war creates enmity between individuals and nations like USA and Libya during Gadafi's reign, America and Iran, Rwanda and Congo, a Christian may not wish to join the army because he is supposed to create peace but war creates enmity.

- Many Christians do not support joining the army because many armies of Africa are associated with immoral behaviours which are ungodly raping, prostitution, drug abuse homosexuality.
- War is evident approach to problems which is not acceptable to god and may also discourage a Christian to join the army. In Mathew 26:52-53, Jesus used peaceful means to put back the ear of the soldier which was cut off by his disciple and also requested those who came to arrest him to put back their swords.
- A Christian may not like joining the army because war brings suffering and destruction to the community. In addition to hunger, refugees, spread of diseases and others
- Christians do not justify war/ involvement in the army because war is Satan's weapon of destroying life and causing suffering.
- Joining the army or war may not be justified by a Christian because it is against the Christian virtues and principles of love, respect, forgiveness, endurance, faithfulness, kindness, trustworthiness and others

OTHER WAYS OF A CHRISTIAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE SECURITY OF HIS OR HER COUNTRY APART FROM JOINING THE ARMY?

A Christian can contribute to the security of his/ her country apart from joining the army through doing the following;

- Supporting government and military programmes like reporting criminals in the society.
- Encouraging others who want to join the army to do so.
- By paying taxes to state to support buying food and materials to support the army.
- Bringing up healthy and disciplined children with Christian morals who can even join the armed force.

- Helping the state to recruit potential man power like the police, army and other civil services.
- Praying for peace to prevail in the country.
- Encouraging dialogue between worrying factions like Besigye verses Museveni.
- Attending politician courses like at Kyankwanzi leadership centre and local mchakamchaka training.
- Giving advice and exposing insecurity that is likely to take place in the area so that it is dealt with immediately.
- Involving all sectors of society to give direction like being a member in the local council.
- Being a watchdog of peace, security, justice and the rule of law with in the country that would promote democracy and security.
- Offering children formal education to live a bright future.
- Involving in radio and TV talk shows. For example, Mambo Baado on CBS, Akabinkano on Bukedde TV and others
- Resisting government activities that violate people's fundamental rights and freedom. For example, abuse of freedom of press, association and imprisonment without trial.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

CRIMES

These are offences/ omissions or any act a person does which is against the set rules and regulations governing a given society. In other words, a crime is an illegal practice (unlawful which people commit and are punishable or it is a morally wrong behavior.

ACCOUNT FOR THE RAMPANT INCREASE IN CRIME RATE IN UGANDA TODAY?

The increasing causes of crimes in society today are the following;

- Lack of parental care. Where some parents have failed to provide the basic needs to their children like food and education, the young ones have involved in crimes like stealing, prostitution, fornication and others
- Drug abuse like alcohol, vayagra, cocaine has changed the body chemistry of some people hence ending up committing crimes like murder, rape, defilement, robbery, fighting and others
- The escalating levels of poverty in the country have also increased crime rate. People commit crimes like stealing, corruption, bribery, prostitution due to the need o earn a living.
- The high levels of permissiveness in society have increased cases of crimes in society. The freedom the youth enjoy today has rendered them into behaving immorally or against the law through acts lie acting pornography films, and nude dances (kimansulo).
- The high levels of employment in Uganda has led to increase in crimes in form of pick pocketing, prostitution, murder, fornication, adultery, homosexuality and others
- The poor examples shown by the religious and political leaders. Some of these people have been reported involving in committing crimes like adultery, corruption, defilement, adultery hence giving other people opportunity to do the same.
- Corruption in courts of law. This has led to increased mob justice.

- Ignorance about the law by many people in Uganda. This has led to increased mob justice because some people are not aware that they are committing crimes.
- Social and economic imbalances in the country between individuals and regions. This has paved way for crimes like stealing, witchcraft, envy and others
- Political activities like rigging of elections has also led to increased crimes like organizing rebel activities, murder, kidnapping and others
- Peer group influence can influence one to engage into crime.
- Environmental factors. For example, living in slums, near bars and near discotheques.
- The desire to become rich quick. This has ended into committing crimes like murder, cheating, corruption.
- The weak enforcement of law and order by the state. That is to say, the few number of police force has enabled cases like prostitution to continue.
- Economic hardships together with late payment to civil servants and other workers. This has led to committing crimes like corruption, bribery, as a way of seeking for survival.
- Rural urban migration leading to creation of urban unemployment resulting into drug abuse.
- Domestic violence and sexual dissatisfaction. This leads to adultery and fights.
- Cultural practices and beliefs that a woman is inferior to the man has paved way for crimes like domestic violence, rape in the home.
- Existence of incurable diseases like HIV/AIDs has forced some people to spread it to innocent people.

- Watching pornography and reading romantic novels has led to committing crimes like rape, defilement.
- High sexual lust has led to committing crimes like rape and defilement.
- Oppression or political opponents causes strikes and wars.

WHAT ROLE HAS THE CHURCH PLAYED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIMES?

The church has played the following roles to fight against crimes;

- The church has taught morals to the young ones and emphasized morality in the society through its daily preaching.
- The church has preached forgiveness and reconciliation among community members especially politicians like Besigye and Museveni to discourage revenge or going to the bush for war.
- The church has shown good example to the followers not to involve in committing crimes but have a forgiving heart like Christ was. For example, the Roman Catholic pope forgave a man who shot at him.
- The church has condemned drug abuse which lead people into committing crimes. For example, alcohol, kuber.
- The church leaders have tried to provide projects to the poor so that they can reduce on committing crimes and be occupied with work. For example, the send a cow project of the catholic at Kitovu Massaka.
- The churches like the Catholic Church have set up banks like the centenary rural development bank which offer jobs to some people like askaris, cleaners who would be committing crimes like robbery.
- It has encouraged teaching Christians ethics in schools more so in their church founded schools like St. Henry's Kitovu, Rubaga

Girls SS, Rubaga Boys SS, St. Joseph Nsambya SS, St. Mary's Kisubi SS.

- Church leaders like Archbishop Cyprian Lwanga of Rubaga cathedral and Pastor Sempa of Makerere Pentecostal church have tried to fight against crimes in society through preaching against sectarian tendencies like tribalism which causes crimes like corruption.
- The church sometimes organizes seminars for the youth and other members who wish in places like Nsambya sharing hall proper morals are then impacted in youth as a way of controlling crimes.
- Sometimes the church leaders organize activities which occupy the minds of the youth and are unable to commit crimes due to idleness some of these activities include football and volleyball competitions.
- Sometimes the church leaders organize door to door preaching of the gospel. This has left many youths converted to Christianity and hence reducing on cases of crimes in schools like fornication.
- The church leaders have encouraged good relationship between parents and their children. This helps to guard against crimes like child torture.
- The church encourages respect to civil authority by its followers because Jesus Christ respected single authority (Mark 11:12)

APART FROM CHURCH, WHAT OTHER WAYS CAN BE USED TO CUB/ CONTROL CRIMES IN THE SOCIETY?

- The government should set up the inspector general of government office so as to observe the rights of citizens and penalize those involved in violating people's rights and freedom.

- By allowing freedom of press print and electronic media.
- Constant revision of workers' wages and salaries in accordance to the standards of living in the country.
- The government should speed up the rate at which criminals are tried in courts of law.
- The government should seriously punish corrupt officials like the judges for example being dismissed and paying fines.
- There is need to construct homes for the poor, orphans and wanderers and even de fed with food and clothing.
- Government policies and programmes should create employment opportunities to fight unemployment which leads to safety.
- The government should equip the law enforcement bodies like police and army with adequate machinery like cars, guns and others
- There should be serious censorship of mass media to control pornographic influences which lead to crimes like rape, defilement, homosexuality, adultery.
- Plays and songs should be composed and written to show people the danger of moral degeneration and corruption.
- The government through fiscal and monitory services on the gap between the rich and the poor through providing them with free education and medical services.
- Free guidance and counseling should be provided to the society by the government, NGOs or the church.
- The government should work hard to promote peace, security and stability in the country.
- Remand home should be established to handle some criminals who are notorious.

- The government should support games and sports at different levels of the society. These would help the young people to learn discipline and promotion of national unity.
- Community policing and sensitization of the masses about their rights should be emphasized.
- The government should show the will of fighting corruption. Through punishing government officials convicted in corruption by demoting them, making them pay.
- The government should try to reduce the number of fire arms in the hands of private people who misuse them and commit crimes like robbery and murder.
- The parliament should also revise some laws such that the punishment for committing certain crimes should be in line with the crime committed and should be heavy enough to prevent people from committing the same crime like adultery, defilement, fornication and others

ACTIVITY 2

- 1.Account for the rampant increase in crime rate in Uganda today
- 2.What role has the church played in the fight against crimes?

DAY 3

PUNISHMENTS

Punishment is defined as deliberate denial of some human right by lawful authority because of failure to obey the law or respect the rights of others.

TYPES OF PUNISHMENTS

1. **Capital punishment.** This is putting to death of the criminal after judgment by a competent court.
2. **Imprisonment.** This is a punishment given to a person after the courts of law have judged him or her to be in prison for a specified period of time depending on the gravity of the crime committed. However, one may be sentenced to life imprisonment while others for a few years, months, weeks and days or hours.
3. **Payment of fine.** This is a form of punishment where the court might order the accused to pay a given fine depending on the damage caused.
4. **A warning from the magistrate or any lawful authority.** This serves as a psychological punishment and is normally given to crimes of low intensity to society. For example, abusing an elder.
5. **Corporal punishments.** This is the kind of punishment employed by institution such as police, schools and the army. It involves exerting pain to the criminal through caning.
6. **Probation punishment.** Here a person is required to report to police or the courts of law after a specified period of time like twice a month. It is commonly given to people who are on bail as investigations still go on.
7. **House arrest.** This is form of punishment in most cases given to political prisoners to deny them interaction with the masses which can cause uprisings and damage of property.

THE AIMS OF PUNISHING WRONG DOERS

Criminals are punished in society for the following reasons;

- To discourage them and others from repeating the offense committed.
- To warn others who may wish to commit the same offense.
- Punishments are given for the purpose of causing reform.
- Punishments are given to promote public security. For example, imprisoning a robber or expelling a student who is a homosexual.
- To promote loyalty to authority.
- Punishments help to maintain law and order in society. For example, in schools when wrong students are cained discipline will improve.
- Punishments are important in areas like schools to improve hard work and good results.
- Punishments are important in discouraging immorality in society. For example, sexual immorality like rape, adultery, fornication, prostitution and defilement.
- They encourage respect for religious, cultural norms and values. For example, punishing a person undermined the bible teaching.
- Punishments such as paying fines lead to acquisition of material wealth to the offered individuals hence improving the standards of living.
- Punishments are important in protecting the weak from being taken advantage of by the rich and powerful members of the society. This is in line with the biblical teaching as the lord is always unhappy with those who oppress the poor. (Prov 22:22-23)

- Punishments promote proper upbringing of children for the benefits of the society. This gives pride to parents as indicated in Proverbs 29:17, 22:15, 13:34.

WHAT FACTORS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN DETERMINING THE PUNISHMENT TO BE GIVEN TO THE CRIMINAL

The power to determine one's punishment is always in the hands of the judge and what the law states.

However, the following factors are important in determining the nature of punishment to be given to the criminal;

- The number of times the criminal has committed the crime.
- The circumstances under which the person committed the crime, determines the punishment to be awarded. For instance, being under influence of alcohol or for self-defense.
- The purpose of punishment should be considered. That is to say, it should be reformative not destructive.
- The sex of the person also be considered. Generally, women are a weaker sex and so should be given lighter punishments.
- The impact of the crime to the society should be put in consideration. For example, someone who has committed murder should be given heavy punishments like life imprisonment compared to the one who has committed adultery.
- The responsibility of the person in question for example a baby feeding mother should be given less punishment compared to the one who is free.
- The age of the criminal should also determine the heaviness of the punishment.

- The power of the law should be taken into consideration. That is to say, one should not be punished beyond the stated punishment by the law.
- The willingness of the criminal to reveal others involved in the crime committed.
- The health status of the suspect should also be considered.
- The method used in committing crimes should be based on determining the nature of punishment should be given to a criminal. For example, a person who used a gun to commit a crime should be given heavy punishment of imprisonment for many years than one used false defense to commit a similar crime.
- The political climate when the crime was committed should also be considered for example during political campaigns.
- The future life of the criminal should also be considered for example if one is too old life of imprisonment should be minimum.
- The punishment should be as a sign of warning to others not to commit the same offence and to cause repentance.
- It should also focus on the fundamental human rights and freedom of the criminal such as the right to life and freedom of association.

WHAT ARGUMENTS ARE GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS?

Capital punishment means putting to death of the criminal by the public authority as a consequence of the verdict and a sentence passed by a competent court of law.

It is a form of punishment which involves sentencing someone to death through the law.

Many human rights activities and mainly Christians are against capital punishments because of the following disadvantages associated with it;

- Capital punishment is against the fundamental human rights of Ugandans basing on article 21 of the 1991 Ugandan constitution.
- Many Ugandans are against capital punishments because it is irreversible and final which sometimes leads to death of innocent people.
- The punishment does not give the criminal an opportunity to reform yet the major purpose of the punishment should be reforming the criminals.
- Christians are against capital punishments because it looks like legalized murder which is a sin in the sight of God who only has the power over our life. (Exodus 20:13)
- Human rights activities are against capital punishment because it is a degrading and dehumanizing form of punishments where a person is killed like an animal in the abattoir.
- In most cases by the time a death sentence is passed and implemented the criminal would have served enough torture and painful experiences in prison thus capital punishment in most cases is double punishment which is ungodly.
- Christianity dishonours pardoning forgiveness which is central to capital punishments.
- Some people believe that two wrongs cannot make one right thing, so killing someone does not restore the life of the first one, so rehabilitating the criminal is better.
- Capital punishment is discouraged by many Christians and human rights activities because it does not deter crimes from continuing in the society.

- Christians are called upon to love each other including their enemies but capital punishment is against the great command of love in Mathew 22:36-40.
- Many people do not like capital punishment for it promotes a spirit of revenge by the relatives of the victims. For example, when Saddam Hussein former Iraq president was murdered by Americans on the night of 30th Dec 2006, it sparked off more violence and death.
- Christians argue that since Jesus Christ was condemned as a criminal, he took away the sin of capital punishment.
- Jesus abolished capital punishment for adultery (John 8:11)
- St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 5:1-2) recommended ex-communication not execution of the gross sexual immorality among the Christians and this would give a sinner time to reform.
- When King David committed adultery and murder he repented and he was forgiven by God, so we need to give a chance to criminals to repent her than putting them to death.
- Christians do not support capital punishments because they might spark off civil wars and creating hatred between the government and the relatives of the killed person.
- Capital punishment causes psychological torture and suffering to the relatives and friends of the victims.
- It makes the criminal feel pain only at the time of death thus it would be better to subject the criminal to life time imprisonment that would encourage him to repent.
- However capital punishment may be useful because of the following factors;

- Some people argue that murderers should be deprived of their right over life since they deprive others their right to life.
- It helps to install fear among citizens and therefore maintains respect to the state authority thus reducing the crime rate in the country.
- It acts as a warning to the would be offenders of a similar crime which threatens them from committing the crimes.
- The supporters of capital punishments also argue that according to Moses' law, murder or other crime could earn the criminal a death penalty (Lev 20:10-21, Deut 21:22, 1 Kings 18:40)
- The state has the freedom to choose the best way to handle and maintain peace in the society and capital punishment may be the best option.
- Supporters of capital punishments say it ensures that the community is concerned about the security of the citizens through putting to death those who are grave criminal like murders.
- Capital punishment is good because it warns political dictators that such can happen also to them. For example, when Saddam Hussein was killed it was a warning to the dictators of the world.
- Capital punishment is supported by some people for it promotes respect for the lives of the less privileged like the poor and women who are harassed by men sexually.
- In the military capital punishment is supported because it promotes discipline and respect of children's rights.

ACTIVITY 3

1. a) Examine the factors responsible for the increasing lawlessness in the world today.
- b) To what extent should a Christian disobey the laws of his/her

country?

2. [a] Analyse the effects of banning corporal punishment in schools.

[b] Justify the Christians objection to punishing of criminals.

DAY 4

THE BIBLE TEACHING ON LAW.

The following show that law is permitted in the bible;

- Genesis 1:28 indicates God giving man the command to go produce and subdue the world.
- Exodus 19 and 20 this indicates that in the bible God gave Israelites laws to follow.
- Deut 5:31-33 teaches that laws must be respected in maintain harmony.
- Israelites were given laws on the kind of sacrifices to offer to God and also animals and birds to eat and not to be eaten Leviticus.
- Christianity teaches that both men and women are equal before God.
- Ezekiel 18:18-20 teaches that those who break the law must be punished.
- Jesus recognized the Ten Commandments and summarized them into two. That is to say, love the Lord your God with all your heart and also love your neighbors and enemies.
- Jesus improved the Sabbath law by teaching that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath.
- Christianity in the book Romans 13:1ff teaches that all believers should obey the laws without questioning.

- In Mathew 5:16, in the beatitudes Jesus did not come to abolish the law but to perfect it.
- The letter of 1 Peter 2:13-17 teaches Christians to observe civil and criminal laws thus showing how laws are important in society.
- In the book of Acts 5:29 and 4:19 teaches that were the development law contradicts with Christians teaching. A Christian should obey God's law rather than government law.
- Christianity also teaches that Jesus respected the law of the Jews. For example, he supported the issue of paying taxes to Caesar the Roman ruler.
- Christian teaching is that strict observation of the law can make one run away from God because laws doesn't bring salvation.
- In the letter of Paul to the Galatians, he also taught about the law where he said, the law does not put man right with God but its through faith.

IS THE JUDICIARY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCREASED CRIME RATE IN UGANDA?

The judiciary is the law enforcement organ of the country.

No, the judiciary is not responsible for the increased crime rate in Uganda because of the following positive roles it plays;

- It punishes criminals who have been found guilty by sentencing them to jail.
- It acts as a moral reformatory body to those who commit crimes.
- Judiciary tries to achieve justice in society where violence has been.
- Advises the executive on matters like applying dictatorial leadership and organizing swearing in ceremonies.
- Interpret the constitutional laws to people.

- Judges arbitrates (conflicts) between individuals.
- Interprets the laws to the public and trying to teach them either on radio, or TVs or newspapers.
- It warns suspects who have been brought to court never to engage again in such a case reported to them.
- Judiciary describes fines that can be given by the offender to the offended as a form of compensation.
- It protects people's rights in society by seeing that the law is upheld.
- It helps individuals to succeed property of the deceased in case a will was written through them.

However, the judiciary can be blamed for the increased crime rate in Uganda basing on the following factors;

- Some judges take sides politically which incites violence. For example, the deputy chief justice Kavuma passed a decree for FDC members to stop paying on Tuesdays at the headquarters as it was organized after the 18th Feb 2016 presidential elections.
- Some lawyers or judges mix freely with people in public and create friendship which makes their work hard to judge cases when such friends are brought to them hence ending up judging cases unfairly.
- Some judges have been noted breaking their ethical conduct by receiving bribes and accepting corruption as to judge cases in favour of the rich.
- Some judges are unfair that they released dangerous criminals that they claim to have no evidence for example Justice Mukibi of Masaka district had released Kato Kajubi in 2010 who had master minded Joseph Kasenge a 12 years boy.

- Some judges are so commercialized in that they do not have enough time to judge cases, they keep pushing them to future dates.

However, other factors should put into consideration like;

- Poverty
- Unemployment led to crimes like theft.
- Family instabilities
- Lack of parental guidance
- Influence of mass media
- Permissiveness
- Greed for money
- Peer group influence
- Decline in traditional norms

Analyse the challenges of achieving democracy in Africa.

Democracy is the government of the people for the people by the people.

- There is too much poverty in African countries.
- Some African leaders over stay in power and fail to dead democratically like Museveni and Mugabe.
- The influence of western countries some of the support dictatorial government.

Discuss the factors that led to emergency of dictatorial regimes.

- Decline in religion and morals
- Greed for political power
- Permissiveness in society
- Poverty
- Desire for revenge

- Ignorance about the law by the people
- Political rivalry
- Wide spread corruption by those in leadership.
- Excessive desire for quick wealth
- Influence of the army
- Lack of patriotism

Suggest ways in which Christians can solve such problems

- Preach the gospel that leadership comes from God.
- Should preach that no one is above the law.
- Should preach love and forgiveness among political leaders.
- Should be contented and pray to God for more.
- Having a forgiving heart and solve the issues amicably.
- Should encourage political leaders to be sincere and just to the law.

How can a Christian adolescent keep her/himself pure?

- Resisting sex before marriage.
- Seeking for guidance and counseling from elders on matters of sex not to make mistakes.
- Engaging in constructive leisure activities like joining church choir.
- By reading the word of God for guidance on sexual purity.
- By attending Christian seminars which can help one to be strong until marriage.
- By praying constantly.
- By patient and abstaining from sex before marriage.
- By trying to have self-control over one's body as Paul taught.
- Choosing rightful peer group members.

- Avoiding staying in dark places with no security.
- By avoiding reading pornographic literature which can entice someone to engage in sex.

ACTIVITY 4

1. women should not have equal opportunities with men” as a student of C.R.E, discuss the validity of the statement.
2. the judiciary is responsible for the increased crime rate in Uganda”. discuss.
3. Examine the Bible teaching on law.

DAY 5

CHRISTIANS VIEW ON USE OF A CONDOM.

The idea of the AIDs worker was wrong because;

- The idea would encourage sexual immorality among students whereas the book of Leviticus 18 discourages such sexual relationships.
- It can lead students into losing concentration in studies spending much time in love making.
- The gospel of mark 5:42 discourages misleading the young into sex.
- AIDs worker is setting a bad example before the youth.
- Because it is against God’s command procreation.
- The youth will become impatient about sex yet love waits.
- The idea of the AIDs worker is bad because it encourages sex before marriage yet sex is only to be done in marriage.
- The condom would be too expensive to the students and may end up involving in live sex.

- The idea of the AIDs worker may wrongly encourage students which may lead to abortion.
- The idea may encourage many students to use condom and may carelessly dispose out the used ones in toilets which may cause drainage breakage and dirtiness of environment.
- May cause young children getting access to them and using them as balloons.
- Because students are religiously encouraged to abstain from sex till marriage.
- It can lead to more spread of HIV/AIDs among students because they are permitted to involve in sex before marriage and some of them may not know how to use condoms.
- The idea prepares students to become unfaithful partners during marriage.
- It makes young girls to lose their virginity before the right time.

What should be the Christian response to AIDs victims?

A Christian should;

- Should assist the AIDs victim with clothing, washing for him or her.
- A Christian should be conscious not be affected to and also not to spread the disease.
- Pray for the victim and also encourage him/her to pray for him/herself.
- Encourage the victim to remain faithful and hopeful.
- Offer food and housing if possible.
- A Christian should make research for medication.
- Encourage the victim to go for medication at TASO offices.
- Conceal and confirm the victims.

- Encourage the victim to prepare for the next life and repenting for the sins.
- Encourage to go for professional counseling.
- Provide ARVs if possible.
- Encourage the victim to listen to gospel music.
- Encourage the victim to join the choir to sing for God.

Women should not have equal opportunities with men” as a student of CRE, discuss the validity of the statement.

- Both man and woman were commanded to develop the world and guard it.
- Both men and women should have equal opportunities because they were created too.
- Both served as leaders according to the bible. For example, Deborah ruled as a judge and a prophet just like Moses.
- The book of Lev 22:1ff teaches that judgment will be for both men and women.
- Men and women have to be with equal opportunities because Jesus served both men and women.
- Jesus associated with both men and women John 4:1—5.
- When God saved the Israelites from slavery in Egypt Ex 7.
- The laws given to Moses in Exodus 20 it is wrong to say men and women are not equal.
- God’s love for the Israelites was for both men and women Sabbath day (Deut 13:22) therefore women should have common duties with men.

However, on the other note the bible indicates that women should not be equal with men basing on the following teachings;

- Before the law women were considered second hand. (Exodus 20:17)
- A childless woman could not reject her husband's unfaithfulness and marriage to another woman.
- Women were not counted during national census even at the time of Jesus.
- 1 peter 3 teaches women had to always be submissive all the time to their husbands.
- 1 peter 3 also teaches women were inferior to men and considered to be a weaker sex.
- The gospels indicate that most of Jesus' disciples were men.
- 1 Corinthians teaches that women were inferior in the Corinthian church did not take part in leading prayers, the choir and making suggestions openly only done through their husband.
- S.T Paul also teaches that the husband is supreme over the wife. (1 Corinthian 11:31)
- The book of Leviticus 15:19-20 shows inequality between men and women as it is only women who were considered unclean.
- Deut 22:5 showed inequality between men and women in that women were not allowed to put on clothes for men.
- Genesis undermines the women and is taken as a weaker sex who was easily tempted by Satan leading to man's disobedience of God.

MOB JUSTICE.

Mob justice is the type of justice where public takes the law in the hands. OR

It is where a group of people punish a person in their own way with or without following the set rules and regulations.

The following are;

- It is not legally accepted.
- It does not give an opportunity a person to defend him/herself.
- It can lead to death of innocent people.
- The act is inhuman because stripping someone noted or flogging him or her is ungodly.
- It is because the bible condemns it in the book of Mathew 7:1-51 which says do not judge.
- Because Jesus abolished it according to John 8:1ff.
- Because it causes instability and disorder to in the family yet the bible teaches people to promote stable relationships.
- It undermines one's dignity yet we were all created in God's image.
- The act causes shamelessness yet the bible encourages respect of human rights.
- The act is uneducative and does not give a person a chance for rehabilitation as punishments should do.
- People take the law in their hands which is illegal before God.
- People who do it do not look at the cause but just punish before analyzing yet the bible encourages people to judge others critically because we are all sinners.

Suggest solutions to the above problem.

- The government should sensitize people about the dangers of mob justice.
- Police should always be ready not to kill but control people who carryout mob justice.
- Police unite should be placed in almost all places for easy accessibility by people who want to record their cases.
- Strict laws should be put in place to deal with those who carryout mob justice.
- Heavy punishment should be given to those who carryout mob justice like imprisonment and paying fines.
- Courts of laws should be well managed to reduce cases of corruption which sometimes lead to mob justice.
- Realistic punishments should be given to criminals not necessarily killing them but rehabilitating them.
- Government should try to fight idleness especially in towns because an idle mind is the devil's workshop.
- Religious leaders should pray for criminals and those who carryout mob justice to have a sense of reconciliation.
- Fundraising can be carried out to help those who are in need so as they can avoid stealing which can cause mob justice.

CHRISTIAN POSITION ON MOB JUSTICE

Largely Christianity/ the church does not support the act of mob justice because of the following reasons;

- To Christians mob justice is bad as it's a sign of cruelty, brutality, inhuman and generally a sign of misuse of power. Even our Lord Jesus clearly condemned in the instance where he saved the woman caught in adultery from being stoned to death as their law stated (John :1-11)

- In the Christian sense mob justice is condemned because it indicates lack of love and kindness to our dear brothers and sisters yet Christianity centers on the spirit of love for one another as Paul in his letter to the Corinthians teaches that love is patient and kind which is not exhibited through mob justice (1 Cor 13)
- The act of mob justice is wrong in the Christian sense since it lacks respect for the dignity and sanctity of human life as it involves torturing of the suspect/victim. The bible teaches man was created in the image of God (Gen 1:26) and so should preserve it.
- The Christian position on mob justice is that it isn't supported since sometimes the act is administered to innocent people. This has been noted in many town areas like Kampala where suspects are at times undressed. Many times motor cyclists have also killed suspects of killing their comrades who hire then and later are killed.
- Christians do not agree with mob justice because it's an illegal way of punishing victims. In fact, many times even if the victim was a serial criminal suspects who may have killed him rare arrested and tried by law. This is one reason as to why the police has always been on high alert for clashes like between Banyoro and Bakiga and the 11th Nov 2016 clashes in kasese where over 100 people killed (Charles Wezire Mumbere clashes)
- In most cases mob justice results into murder which to Christians is a sin before God that is why many Christians condemn it. Its biblically written that anyone who spills the blood of a person created in God's image should himself be dealt with equal. (Gen 9:6)

- Mob justice to Christians is condemned because it shows the failure of the society to its duties. The elders who are biblically commanded to take care of the flock are failing to play their role as stipulated in Paul's letter to the Ephesians 6:4 or 1 Peter 5.
- The act of mob justice is condemned biblically because it shows man capturing god's power. Christians know that it is only God who has the right over one's life and death.
- The Christians support the idea of guidance and counseling other than acting with anger. It's true some people commit mob justice under influence of drugs. But counseling them is a better solution.
- Christians are against the act of mob justice because the suspect is denied a fair trial in courts of law as expected. The book of Acts 25:16 calls for one to have self-defense if convicted.
- Christians do not agree with mob justice because two wrongs cannot make one correct thing. So if one killed your member and you recite by killing him too, still it does not restore the life of your member instead there should be a sign of forgiveness other than revengeful minds.
- Mob justice is condemned by Christians because it sometimes causes more riots between the side of the offended and those who carry out mob justice. This generally happens between different religions or tribes or between two competing schools.
- Christians are against mob justice because it undermines the work of the police unit and judiciary which have to work hand in hand to implement the law. In the book of Romans 13 Paul clearly calls for respect for civil leadership because it drives its power from God.

- The position of Christians over mob justice is no because God is our only judge. He has never assigned any other person to judge on his behalf. So Christians should suggest that believers should follow the teachings of James in his letter 4:11-12 which says that you should not judge others so as you too may not be judged. Even St. Paul refrained Corinthians from judging one another.

ACTIVITY 5

1. Account for the Christian approval of mob justice
2. “The Police is to be blamed for the increasing cases of crime in your society.” comment on the validity of this statement.

DAY 6

THE CONCEPT OF THE LAW IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY

Though the law wasn't formal, it indeed existed in African tradition so it was verbally inscribed onto the hearts of everyone.

The following instances show/indicate that the law existed;

- People in African traditional society had belief in taboos. These were a series of dos and don'ts or acceptable and unacceptable behaviours expected to be followed by the people. Failure to abide by the taboo could result into a penalty. For example, boys weren't allowed to marry girls from the same clan, boys were also prohibited from sitting on the fire stones commonly known as “amasiga” and if they did, they were told they would develop a hydro-cell “empanama”.
- There were village courts. Such structures handled disputes between individuals. These courts were mainly handled by

elderly people of reasonable experience and responsibility. So they disciplined individuals who committed crimes. Among Samia, if there was a prolonged dry season, the village members would attack a person suspect to be a rainmaker and clobber him for bringing famine to the village.

- The concept of the law also existed through the clan courses. These courts handled persons/issues that threatened the survival of the family and the clan at large. For instance in Teso the women who were abandoned by their husbands would sue them in such courts because of sexually and materially starving them. They would be fined cows and ordered to resume conjugal/marital obligations.
- The law in African traditional society was extended by the elders to the young generations. The elders imparted social values to the young ones so as to bring up morally upright citizens. For instance, among the Baganda in central Uganda, the young ones whether boys or girls were trained to greet all elders while kneeling failure to do so would result into serious punishment.
- In African traditional society the law was taught by parents themselves. These were mandated to teach their children all the customs and norms of the family, clan and the surrounding society at large so as to bring up morally upright citizens. For instance, in Bugisu society in Eastern Uganda the parents ensured that their teenage sons underwent/ received circumcision ritual. This ritual indicated one's transition from childhood to adulthood.
- In African tradition the chiefs also had courts of laws that ensured order or peace was observed in society. In the case of Buganda society in central Uganda, in case there was a land

conflict between neighbouring families it was the chief “mutaka” who helped to resolve this problem.

- There existed the clan meetings which also helped to resolve this problem.
- There existed the clan meetings which also help to sort out problems within some clan members. A clan court could be organized to sit and the issue had to be solved by headship of the clan leader. In some clans like the cob “mamba” clan, they agreed through the clan head that it was okay to marry within the clan especially one from mamba kakoboza to marry from mamba nyunga.
- The law in African traditional society was observed through king’s words. He was the epitome of law and order and his commands had to be observed strictly. He was usually the last court of appeal. For instance, the Omukama of Bunyoro would often be the one to try people suspected of collaborating with his arch enemies like Buganda. Anyone found guilt would be sentenced to death.
- The uncles and aunts were charged with the duty of ensuring that the young respected the sexual laws of the society and that they cherished important aspects of their social heritage. For instance, among the Igbo of Nigeria, the aunt ensured that her niece abstained from sex until marriage. If she did so, she would be stoned to death.

Similarly, in Buganda among the Baganda the aunt had a duty of teaching the adolescent girl her future responsibilities as someone’s wife thus was done through taking girls for bush school lessons.

- Peace and harmony was observed in African traditional society through emphasis that everybody was to be a policeman of the other and had a task of ensuring that laws and order prevailed in society. Those that failed to abide by the set law were punished. For instance, among the Galla a son-in-law was forbidden from mentioning the name of his mother-in-law or eating food prepared by her.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LAW AND MORALITY

The term morality means having good behavior as defined by the church law customs or following the state order.

The law and morality have to a greater extent a big link/relationship as noted below;

- The laws governing a particular society are usually intended to enforce moral values to the people. So whoever respects the laws of the state is automatically believed to be morally upright. For instance, the law prohibits acts like cheating, bribery, corruption, forgery and prostitution. So anyone who obeys such laws is said to be moral.
- Both the law and morality define what is good and what is bad. Therefore, what is accepted by the law is also accepted by morality and the reverse is true. For instance, women who wear mini skirts and kundi shows are often condemned as indecent clothing by moralists and even the law defines them as being idle and disorderly and can be penalized.
- Both the law and morality have some aim. They aim at creating order stability and harmony in society. Laws are put in place to create order and social harmony, of such harmony exists, then there is morality in the society.

- In societies where there is a high sense of morality people properly living by the expected standards, there is no need to put up strict laws. For instance, in monasteries it's hard to find there laws prohibiting sexual immoralities because automatically known that priests or nuns do not marry.
- The laws of the country usually reflect people's wishes, aspirations and cultural values. So these constitute morality. For instance, in Uganda the laws prohibit sexual immoralities like prostitution, homosexuality, lesbianism and adultery. Those caught engaging in them may be by law penalized.

However, to a smaller extent, morality and law may conflict in the following ways;

- The law may protect what is socially unacceptable and immoral. For instance, in the United States of America, sexual immorality like abortion and prostitution are legally accepted. This is however considered unacceptable and immoral by the moralists.
- Some laws do not echo/ reflect people's aspirations and wishes but reflect only the wishes of those in power. Such laws are oppressive and suppressive and so not in line with morality. For instance, in Uganda the opposition politicians are not allowed to hold rallies before notifying the police station in the nearby locality.
- The law and morality sometimes conflict in that the law at times declares some things as bad and unacceptable. For example, in the Afghanistan women doctors and nurses were prohibited from practicing medicine and only required by law to be at home caring for their husbands. Similarly, in the Arab world its by order that women have to veil themselves when moving in public.

- The ways sometimes used to enforce the laws are harsh which makes some people become rebellious and behave immorally. For instance, the KCCA laws over payment of taxes by taxi drivers has resulted into several riots in Kampala.

ACTIVITY 6

1. a) Discuss the way Africans maintained law and order before the coming of Missionaries.
b) Examine the responsibility of the church towards people in prison today.
2. Examine the conflicts between morality and law

DAY 7

THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN ACHIEVING THE AIMS OF PUNISHMENTS

The state has to play a vital role in achieving the objectives or aims of punishing criminal.

- The state is supposed to carry out immediate arrests of the suspects once a crime has been reported. Once the state unit the police does so, the victims may not face mob justice. For example, former Vice president of Uganda Honourable Gilbert Bukenya was arrested and jailed tried in courts of law because of misusing CHOGHM 2007 funds.
- The state has to carry out clear investigations to collect substantial evidence against the suspects so as to pay for fine for the crime committed. For instance, the state sent forensic experts to Kanungu to collect evidence to rely on for prosecution of Joseph Kibwetere who massively murdered over 1000 followers in 2000.

- The state is mandated with a duty of organizing prosecution charges upon. For instance, Richard Arinaitwe a known serial killer was charged with several counts of murder and attempting to strangle a high court judge who tried him. Even Chandi Jamwa was prosecuted in courts of law because of misappropriating NSSF funds.
- The state always endeavors to ensure the suspect is given a fair trial and that a miscarriage of justice does not occur. In other words, the suspect should be penalized in accordance to the law.
- The state plays a role of sentencing a criminal to the harshest punishment if he is a hard core criminal and a repeated offender especially those convicted of treason. For instance, the government of Uganda convicted colonel Besigye at Luzira prison for some time on charges of treason. Even in Rwanda perpetrators of the 1994 genocide were severely tried.
- At times, the state takes key witnesses to protection counters for protective custody so that with their assistance they may smash the criminal gangs and rid society of such criminals. For instance, the United States wherever anybody agrees to testify in its defense against drug traffickers or terrorists cells in the country, always takes them away to unknown destinations (safe houses) for protective custody.
- The state upon convicting the suspect takes in the place duty of imprisonment such people convicted are jailed at Luzira prison, Kigo prison or at Nalufeenya criminals arrested by operation wembly police squad.
- The ultimate aim of punishment. That is to say, for reformation or transformation of the criminals back to a laws abiding citizen. In some cases, the state rehabilitates the criminals by giving

them life skills free of charge training. For example, at Luzira prison some criminals are taught modern carpentry tailoring and general secondary school education skills.

- Criminals confined in solitary place (jails) in many countries are sometimes taught the laws so that when they come out, they can be law abiding citizens. For example, when former mayor of Kampala Nasser Ntege Ssebagala was arrested in Boston on forgery of dollars, he was taught things like introduction to English, computer applications and aspects of the US law.
- The state carries out monitoring of criminals to assess the degree of their rehabilitation and to stop them from being lynched by the common man. For example, after releasing colonel Nasser from jail, the state kept an eye on him to prevent mob justice and see that he really reformed.
- The state carries out public sensitization of the people in trouble areas to reduce tension and prevent any other riots for example when riots occurred in Kasese in 2016 led by Omusinga, he was arrested and jailed in Jinja and then the government UPDF took over control of the area.
- In Kyenjojo, Hoima and Masindi districts the police took control of the area so as to reduce tension between the Banyoro and Bakiga over land conflicts.
- The state ensures security between the offender and the offended. It does this through isolation of hard core criminals from mixing freely with petty criminals. For example, Luzira maximum prison, the condemned prisoners are prohibited from associating freely with other inmates and have a cage to separate them permanently.

- The state in developed societies sometimes convict the criminal sentence to a reduced period of prison sentence. If the criminal shows sign of reformation they may be conditionally set free for example president Y.K.M of Uganda released brigadier Moses Ali though he had been imprisoned on treason charges.

COMMON WAYS OF EXECUTION

Punishing criminals takes the following ways;

- Hanging is one of the methods used to convict criminals. In this case the victim is put to death by hanging on the noose by the gallows. It is common in U.S.A and Arab states like Afghanistan. It was used by U.S.A to kill Bin Laden.

Lethal injection is a common method of executing criminals in United States. The criminal is put to death by injecting him/her with poisonous substance which eventually puts victim to death.

- Firing squad is also used as a method of executing criminals. The victim is put to death by shooting bullets to him/her. It was common in Uganda during Idi Amin's regime although even in this reign of president YKM it has been exercised especially carried out by the Wembly squad which fights serial criminals.
- Electrocuting is another method used to execute criminals. In this case the victim is forced to sit on an electronic chair. His feet and arms are strapped and a very high power voltage is unleashed and then it kills the criminal instantly.
- A victim may be executed by the method of beheading. In other words, the head/ neck is hacked off. The victim's head is laterally cut off using a sharp instrument like Machete or sword.
- Gassing though not common, is yet another method used to execute criminals. A person is enclosed/ confined into a room

then a poisonous gas is flashed to him/ her such gas like Vx nerve gas and cyanide is used.

- Some utilities execute victims through sending fierce animals that have been starved such as a lion, leopard, crocodile and alligator. The victim is forced to fight these animals until in most cases the victim is killed. It was more common in the ancient Roman empire.
- Marronment is used to execute victims. He/she is put to death by being abandoned in a strange place like a forest and desert then the victim is left to starve to death.
- In some cases, punishment of a victim takes the form of drowning the culprit into deep water where he/she dies of suffocation. This was common with the Bakiga in African tradition when punishing a girl who engaged in fornication. She would be pushed to River Rwizi.
- Suffocation is a method used to execute criminals. Here a victim is confined in some place where all oxygen is sacked out and then more carbon dioxide is pumped into such a room and eventually he died instantly.
- Wall crushing is a method used to execute victims. The victim is placed behind a wall which is then crushed –torn down by a bull dozer. It was used in Afghanistan by the Taliban to destroy homosexuals.
- Stoning a victim to death is also a common method used by people. It is similar to mob justice. However, it is still common in Arab states who follows the Sharia law for example Saudi Arabia and Nigeria and Afghanistan.

Dictatorship

This refers to a situation in which the leader does not exercise his/her power in such a manner that does not reflect constitutional provisions/ the will of the people instead the leader judges issues by use of force or using undemocratic measures.

Account for the rise of dictatorial regimes common in African states

- Tribalism and strong hatred for people from other tribes. This spirit kept the Tutsi minority unwilling to hand over power to their arch-enemies the Hutu. This resulted into the 1990 – 1994 Rwanda genocide.
- Long stay in power ultimately makes some people dictators. As the white man says that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. For instance, for president of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe had become a dictator because of over staying in power for over 35 years. However, by 13/11/2017. He was militarily over thrown by the army command of General Munangwa.
- High greed for money (kleptomania) is one other cause of dictatorship. Some rulers want to amass as much wealth as possible using even dubious ways. For instance, the late former president of Congo Zaire Mobuto Sseseseko led for many decades. Actually at the time of his death, his wealth was greater than that of his country.
- Many leaders have become dictators because they manipulate the army to defend and sustain themselves in power for long. This happened clearly with the former president of Uganda Gen. Idi Amin (1971-79) who had a high support of the army. It has

become the same case with leaders like Y.K.M the president of Uganda and General Paul Kagame the president of Rwanda. Because the army supported them, they have turned out to be dictators.

- Some people become dictators because of too much self-confidence. Some believe it's their God given task to rule others the way they want. Former president of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe had become too old at the age of 90 years to remain ruling the country having too much self-confidence and even sharing his presidential powers with his wife. However, by 23/11/2017 his own army commanded by General Mnangagwa over threw him in a gentleman's coup that involved no blood shed at all.
- Weak opposition towards the ruling government is another major cause of growing dictatorial regimes in Africa. The opposition parties tend to be divided up by having their own selfish interests which makes it hard to form a joint opposition forum. For instance, DP and FDC and CP all have internal squabbles and factions which the NRM has capitalized on to cling on power for over 30 years.
- At times people become dictators for fear of leaving power and facing prosecutions for the crimes they committed in power. So even when their term of office expires, they devise means of extending their term of office either constitutionally or by use of force through the army. This state of affair has been exemplified in Uganda through the NRM government. Joseph Kabira of Congo has also extended his term of office for the same fear.
- The existence of civil wars in the country sometimes causes dictatorship. Presidents use ruthless means to stay in power.

For instance, President Robert Taylor of Liberia besieged by rebels started using arbitrary arrests without trial and putting up various curfews. The president of Sudan Bashir has also clinged on power using the same approach.

- Dictators normally emanate from undemocratic elections, in other words rigging elections such leaders keep themselves in power by use of cruel, arbitrary arrest and torture of all those who come up to oppose election results. In this case former FDC president and presidential contender since 2001 Colonel Kiiza Besigye Kifefe has been arrested several times and tried in courts for trying to lead demonstration rejecting President Y. Museveni's elections results like those of 2016.
- At times some leaders become dictators because they lack good adviser. Instead of telling facts these advisors sing praises to the leader even if he/she is in wrong. For instance, late Saddam Hussein's (Iraq) influential advisors were his two sons and cousin "Chemical Ali" who misadvised him leading to his engagement into his guillotine.
- Misinterpretation of religious teachings has led to the growth of dictatorial regimes in the world today. Such leaders with no religious virtues end up applying cruel and terror acts to all their opponents. This style of dictatorship is more common in Islamic states where Sharia law is more exercised.
- Many African presidents are dictators because they cling to power through military means. So even when they pretend to put up democratic elections, they use all means possible like rigging elections through the electoral commission to remain in power. This has been noted in countries like Uganda and Rwanda. Joseph Kabira in Congo was supposed to organize

elections in 2016 – extended 2019. The effect of the East-West (cold war politics) has continued to promote dictatorship. Some leaders stick to power because they expect favours militarily from the allied power. For instance, historically Fidel Castro of Cuba was sustained in power by the communist states like Cuba, Russia, China and North Korea.

CHRISTIAN RESPONSE TO DICTATORSHIP

In a state of dictatorship, a Christian is advised to do the following;

- A Christian should carry out constant prayers so that God may soften their hearts and guide them on the form of leadership. For instance, Archbishop Desmond Tutu used to call the nation to prayers to bring an end to apartheid regime in South Africa. The Uganda joint Christian council has also been noted several times speaking against some dictatorial government tendencies like the 2017 age limit bill for president Museveni and extending presidential and parliamentary term of office from 5 – 7 years.
- Christians are advised to guide and advise people in power to lead in the interest of the people and the will of God. In the Old Testament God instructed Samuel to anoint for them Saul. This was by the will of the people.
- Christians in leadership need to solve problems that come up in society at an early stage before they grew out of proportion. For example, the division of the monarchy of Israel came about because Rehoboam and the leaders before him ignored solving the social problem leading to a revolt (1 King 12)
- In a dictatorial regime a Christian needs to stick to the constitution so as to minimize dangers of dictatorship. Samuel

clearly spelt out how God expected Israel's king to be. (1King 9:10)

- Christians are called upon to actively take part in the voting exercise. This can help him/her to organize others vote out a dictatorial leader. This is why people like George Ware a former African football player of the year has contested and won presidency in Liberia Dec/28/2017. Even Olessogun Obasanjjo voted into counter the problems caused by dictator Abacha.
- Similarly, Christians are urged to form their own political parties. This can help to promote the wishes and aspirations of Christianity. This is why some parties like Democratic Party (DP) and Uganda People's Congress (UPC) were started by Catholics and the Anglicans respectively.
- The church leaders can help to control dictatorship in the country by seeking for audience with leading politicians or even the top dictators and air out their weaknesses. This can create a change in him or her. For instance, many church leaders today have criticized the 10th parliament for passing the presidential age limit and even parliamentarians extending their term of office from 5-7 years as the constitution earlier stipulated.
- A Christian should advocate for the strengthening of the powers of the judiciary. This may reduce the tendencies of the president from dictating how cases should be judged in courts of laws.
- A Christian has to advocate for peace talks between dictators and the people so as to have stability in the country. Even Jesus encouraged peace in the as note in matt 5:9.
- Christians are called upon to air out publically like on media houses the evils of the dictator and show what people feel about

it. This can be done on Christian radio and TV stations like Radio Maria, Namirembe FM, Top TV and Channel 44.

- In order to fight dictatorship Christians, have an obligation to inform the masses about their civil duties, responsibilities and rights. This help them to elect wisely and ensure elections held are free and fair. This is why several times UTCC usually levels out election observers especially during presidential and parliamentary elections.
- Criminals can bring down dictators by holding non violent protests like walk to work. This can give a signal to the leader and he may adjust.
- Christians may call upon the world community to assist them get rid of the dictator. For example, apartheid regime in south Africa was brought down because of international travel ban and economic sanctions levied against the British racist regime.
- Christians can fight dictatorship through directly involving kin war if all peaceful means fail to work out.

ACTIVITY 7

- 1.Account for the rise of dictatorial regimes common in African states
2. Discuss the roles of the state in achieving the objectives of punishing criminal

DAY 8

CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICS

ACCOUNT FOR THE CHRISTIAN INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS

Politics is the governance/mechanism concerned with dispensation of power and distribution of collective resources.

Many Christians believe that politics is not a dirty game as some people take it but it's the politicians who make it a dirty game. Therefore, a Christian is free to join politics on the following basis;

- Christians should directly participate in politics in order to safeguard their rights and privileges provided for by the law. In some countries like Southern Sudan Christians have for long been blocked from participating in their Franchise. Thus hindering their rights.
- Christian leaders are called upon to participate in politics because they pioneer many nationalistic struggles to settle civil conflicts. For instance, the Late Arch Bishop Mpalanyi Nkoyoyo (5/01/2018) plus other religious leaders of U.J.C.C played a bid role to settle the conflicts between Joseph Kony of LRA and UPDF.
- Christian involvement is important to ensure political events are well coordinated. The first politicians like Moses and Samuel were both prophets and politicians of Israel.
- Christians should participate in politics because God chose many religious leaders in various capacities. For instance, in peter's first letter (1 Peter 5), he called upon the church leaders (shepherds) to lead the flock of God willingly and to show a good example.

- Christians should not shun politics because from the biblical history Christians have always participated in politics some serving as counselors to Kings. For example, prophet Samuel always counseled and advised King Saul (1 Sam 15)
- Christians need to participate in politics because all civil power and authority come from God and nothing exists without his will. According to Paul's letter to the Romans 13, he called upon believers not to shun away from politics.
- As Jesus the teacher and savior of the sins of believers engaged in politics, so we Christians should feel free to participate also in politics. Jesus showed his participation by making laws for Israel for example he drafted the cardinal commandment of love (Matthew 12:28-34)
- Similarly, Christians are called upon to engage in politics because our lord Jesus did not at all condemn it, but instead recognized the work of the emperor of Rome when he said, "Give Caesar what belongs to Caesar and to God what belongs to God". (Mark 12:17)
- Christians ought always to engage in politics because this can enable them easily to initiate and sustain development projects that can boost the economic welfare of the flock of God. In this case the projects like Rubaga, Mengo, Nsambya Virika and Kitovu hospital have grown strong because of a good connection between the church and central government. Even some Christian founded schools like Rubaga Girls SS, St. Henrys College Kitovu, St. Josephs Nsambya SS have been sustained and developed because the heads of those institutions participate fairly in politics.

- Christians are called upon always to engage in the politics of their country because they will play a vital role in fighting against dictatorship and persecutions of political opponents. This they can do through political engaging in parliamentary debates if elected as members of parliament. For instance, the 2017/Dec/20 presidential age limit ban and extension of parliamentary and other local council term of office could not be passed in Uganda if we had more fanatic Christians in parliament.
- Christians should not shun away from politics because its God himself who commanded mankind to take care of the creation (Gen 1:28) for God said “be fruitful multiply, fill the world and subdue it. This command calls upon Christians to take part in politics.
- Jesus taught that Christians are the light of the world as echoed in Mark 4:21-25. So Christians can only show themselves as the light of the world through engaging in politics.
- Christians should join politics in order to easily utter out the weaknesses of their leaders and call them for reformation. Samuel did it well to the pioneer kings in Israel like Saul when he went astray, Samuel could come up and guided him (1 Sam 13)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND STATE

Both the church and the state are social institutions that aim at seeing the well-being of the people is good. However, the state is more concerned with political issues and distribution of resources fair/ evenly in the country for social developments yet the church is more keen/ interested. Centre on the moral and spiritual uprightness of the citizens.

Therefore, the two establishments are inseparable due to the following roles they play alongside each other;

- As the church continues to encourage the believers in Christ to have good moral values emulating the example of Christ, the state similarly calls upon citizens to live a morally upright way respecting the constitution of the country. For instance, the church condemns corruption strongly and so does the state which even has several organs like the Uganda police and IGG sector fighting against corruption in government civil offices/ departments.
- The church usually works hand in hand with the state in mobilization of people for national duties. For instance, if there is an epidemic outbreak like cholera, need for immunization of children, election process outbreak of insecurity in some parts of the country and many others, both the church and state tend to mobilize the masses together because it benefits all Uganda whether one is religious or a pagan.
- In the spirit of developing nationalistic feelings the church and the state cannot be separated. This is because in many countries of Africa, nationalistic sometimes against colonialism was first exhibited through the church. Africans formed independent churches against missionary dominated church with an aim of fighting for self-rule. For example, the native African church in Nigeria, Zionist church, natal African church in South Africa and the Ethiopian church plus others. In Uganda the struggle for independence was spear-headed by the Uganda people's congress (protestants) and democratic party (DP of Catholics)
- The church and the state are inseparable because they co-operate in many aspects of social responsibility. Many projects started

by the church are supplemented by the government. For instance, schools like Kings College Budo, Namilyango College S S St. Henrys College Kitovu Masaka districts and some hospitals like Rubaga Hospital, Nsambya Hospital and Mengo hospital were church founded but now funded by the government. This is because such projects benefit all categories of Ugandans.

- The church has worked well with the state when fighting injustices in the country. For example, the leaders of the Catholic Church have often condemned injustice like murder of innocent people. Entebbe, Nansana, Lwengo, Bukomansombi. The state through the president has organized rallies in such places and returns security in those areas.
- From time immemorial religious leaders have acted as counselors to politicians and always helped to guide them in good leadership required of them. For instance, over the Christmas celebrations of 2017 orthodox and some Muslim leaders all condemned in their preachings the constitutional commandments made on 20th/12/2017 extending presidential and parliamentary term of office in Uganda.
- Both the church and the state co-relate/coordinate in policy formations and implementations.

The church ensures that the bills passed in the parliament are taught to the followers. For example, the bills aren't in favor of the people. For example, strongly came out to oppose the newly amended constitutional bill 102(b) which brought in a change of parliamentary and local council leaders to extend from 5-7 years and the presidential age limit removed (made open) to all Ugandans from the age of 18 years.

- The church and the state relate in matters of pilgrimages. For instance, when the catholic and protestant church are organizing the celebrations to remember the 3rd June 1886 Namugongo massacres, at the holy shrine, the state works hand in hand by providing security and control traffic at Namugongo.
- The church and the state also work hand in hand with each other whenever either party has controversial issues to deal with. Each calls the other for abortion. For instance, during the Saga in Kigezi diocese in which people planted pins and needles in the bishop's chair to pierce him, the state got with involved in trying to reconcile the rebellious Christians with the clergy.
- The state and the church have remained in good relationship through the state accepting to honour the Christian days of religious importance and are declared public holidays and days like good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday, Christmas and Uganda martyr's day are celebrated nationally as special religious days.
- The state often treat African traditional society religious leaders like Arch bishops in a V.I.P status, giving them special cars, escorts or protection if need be. The state usually funds renovation of churches like Namirembe cathedral, Rubaga Cathedral and Namugongo martyr shrine.
- The state also often exempts the church from paying certain taxes as they import or receive donations from abroad like cars yet other business people are forced to pay taxes for some of these donations. For instance most vehicles owned by the catholic church or C.O.U have Red and white number plates ending with letters X,Y,Z and W indicating that some taxes were waived off.

- The church has lived in good terms with the state for long in matters of rendering/ offering prayers to some elected civil servants especially the president. For instance, while commemorating independence day celebrations and swearing in of a new president, usually religious leaders for different denominations are limited and given opportunity to pray for the nation, the people and particularly the president elect.

CASES/ AREAS OF DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE STATE

Account for the causes of misunderstandings between the church and the state.

There are a number of reasons/ circumstances that often lead the church and the state into conflicts and these are analysed below;

- Misunderstandings between the states and the church sometimes arise from the state putting up laws which the church considers immoral and socially unacceptable. For instance, the church is against the state legalizing divorce in courts of law yet the bible teaches that what God goes has joined no man shall separate. (Mark 10:1-12)
- Sometimes religious leaders conflict with the state because they get involved in acts of crime incompatible with their status. For instance, Joseph Kibwetere of the restoration of the ten commandments of God based in Kanungu district in the year 2000 massacred over a thousand of his followers convincing them that they would go direct to heaven in the new coming 2000. This attracted state intervention and resulted into great conflicts between the state and the church.
- Meddling too much in the affairs of the church done by some politicians who want to judge the limits of religious leaders. For

instance, currently in Uganda in the year 2017 December 20th, there was a constitutional amendment bill passed erasing presidential age limit which touched the minds of many Ugandans religious leaders inclusive. But when such religious leaders like Arch Bishop Dr. Cyprian Kizito Lwanga of Lubaga cathedral and Orthodox leaders plus the protestant leader (C.O.U) tried to criticize the decisions made by the NRMO parliamentary members, the president attacked them. Thus causing grudges between the church and the state.

- Disagreements between the church and state sometimes occurs when politicians make religious insensitive or provocative statements that undermine the credibility of the religious leaders. For instance, a politician named Otafiire was quoted publically uttering statements of undermining Jesus' God's nature and power. One time a parliamentarian from NRMO secretariat moved a motion in parliament to remove "God" from the national anthem, courts of arms and all statutory instruments and legal documents.
- At times conflicts emanate from the failure by political leaders to honour nationally or internationally the gazette religious holy days. For example, the once president of Cuba stopped Christians from attending Sunday services and even forbade celebrations of Christmas from 1967-99.
- The conflicts sometimes originate from the decisions taken by the state to ban the production and circulation/ distribution religion. For instance, the Arab states like Afghanistan forbid importation of bibles and other related materials.
- The emanation of conflicts between the church and the state come from the church leaders who get actively involved into

politics and start campaigning for some candidates within the church.

- Conflicts may arise when the church feels the state is oblivious (unmindful) to wide spread circulation of pornographic materials with no government action taken. For instance, the late Arch Bishop Mpalanyi Nkoyoyo of the C.O.U had earlier in May 2003 led a demonstration in Kampala against the news paper nude publications.
- The misunderstandings between the church and the state at times occurs due to widespread corruption and abuse of office by politicians. Many government civil servants have been nabbed swiddling the common man's money meant to benefit the masses. For instance, Gilbert Bukenya (former vice president was jailed for misuse of CHOGHM money of 2007, David Chandi Jamwa was arrested for misappropriation of NSSF, former minister of health Jim Muhwezi was also tried in courts of law for mishandling foreign funds meant to buy drugs for HIV/AIDs

victims

ACTIVITY 8

1. Examine the role of the state authority in the fulfillment of God's plan for mankind.
2. To what extent is religion and politics different?
- 3.a) Explain the advantages and dis-advantages of democracy.
b) As a Christian, discuss the ways in which democracy can be maintained in the country.