

Task 1:

Explain the important aspects the Cultural leaders should emphasize in the above convention/meeting.

Expected responses;

The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is lack of respect to cultural values, customs and traditions by a group of children from Buganda and Teso regions who have lived in USA for a long period of time.

The learner should show the meaning of cultural traditions and thereafter bring out their roles / importances and values.

Cultural traditions are beliefs that are considered as good, valuable and desirable in the society and therefore should be protected. They are the very Fabrics upon which the society or the family depends.

The culture Traditions are important in the following ways:

- They help us establish a foundation for our societies/families and a stronger
- Foundation upon which they survive.
- They enable the society to function in an orderly and functional way.
- They influence change of behavior of the members in the society.
- They are a foundation of the laws and legal systems that reinforce positive
- coexistence among members in the society.
- They provide personal satisfaction to members of the society.
- They facilitate socialization among people.
- They are a source of positive attributes to the common welfare of the society.
- They help to formulate lasting relationships among people in society.
- They are tools for self-realization
- They maintain social standards
- They promote unity and togetherness.
- They help the community to know what is right and what is wrong.
- They guide the community in making decisions, parenting children and knowing

Task 2

Write an essay you will use to speak to the above students.

Expected responses:

The learner should clearly identify the problem which is the need by a section of University students for accurate information regarding the economic impact of colonialism in East Africa, specifically in Uganda.

The learner should write an essay explaining the features of colonial economy with examples from Uganda.

Colonialism had a profound impact on Uganda's economy, reshaping its structure and dynamics.

The British colonial administration introduced new economic systems and practices that have had long-lasting effects on the country's development.

Key Features of the Colonial Economy in Uganda

- Introduction of Cash Crops
- The British colonial administration encouraged the cultivation of cash crops such as cotton, coffee, and tea. These crops were intended for export to benefit the colonial power, leading to the transformation of Uganda's agricultural landscape.
- Cotton was introduced in the early 1900s and became the primary cash crop. The British Cotton Growing Association played an important role in promoting its cultivation.
- Land Alienation and Redistribution
- Land policies under colonial rule often involved the grabbing of land from local communities and its redistribution to European settlers or for the establishment of large plantations.
- This led to significant changes in land ownership patterns, disrupting traditional land tenure systems and often marginalizing local farmers.
- Infrastructure Development
- To facilitate the export of cash crops, the colonial government invested in infrastructure development, particularly in the construction of railways and roads. The Uganda Railway, completed in 1901, was a key project that connected Uganda to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa in Kenya.

etc

Task:3

What should be done to address the above challenges?

Expected response;

The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is challenges faced by local government. The learner should also define local governments as..... thereafter show how the problems faced by these governments can be handled / solved.

- Recruit more workers in the local government.
- Training / skilling of local government officials through capacity building workshops and seminars.
- Increase the tax base in low governments.
- Proper accountability and management of funds.
- Central government should release funds on time to enable smooth running of the activities of local government.
- Limit interference with affairs of government.
- Encourage citizen participation in the local government.
- Sensitize public on purpose of local government.
- Improving service delivery to gain mass support.
- Setting up strict laws against corruption.
- Central government should increase funding / funds allocated to local government.
- Encourage whistle blowing on cases of corruption.
- Refresher course of local government staff.
- Increasing on their salaries to avoid temptations.
- Strengthening of office of IGG in full.
- Encouraging public disposal of public assets.

Etc.

Task:

Assuming your call went through, how would you help these political analysts?

Expected response;

The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by the political analysts to describe Uganda's structure of government. Therefore, there is need to sensitize these analysts on the structure of Uganda government.

Structure of government is the way in which power is distributed among its agencies for the final benefit of central and local government people.

The structure of government in Uganda is composed of three arms and these include;

The executive organ. This is the ruling organ of government. It is headed by the president. It also includes the cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries of minister.

This organ is responsible for the day-to- management of the state.

The legislature / National assembly is the 2nd arm of government which is headed by the speaker of parliament. It is also composed of the deputy speaker, directly elected members of parliament, members of parliament representing special interest groups, e.g. the army, women, youth, worker disabled, the clerk to parliament and ex-officials of parliament. It is the law-making body of government.

The judiciary. This is the arm of government that interprets the constitution and enforces laws. It is headed by the chief justice who supervises all courts in Uganda. It consists of the supreme court headed by the chief justice, the court of appeal headed by the deputy chief justice and the high court headed by the honourable principal judge.

· Therefore, the political system of Uganda is based on the principle of separation of powers where authority is distributed among the three branches i.e. executive legislature and judiciary.