



**FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**  
**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025**

**PROGRAMME: DPA**

**YEAR/SEM: YEAR 2/SEMESTER 2**

**COURSE CODE: DPA 2202**

**NAME: FUNDAMENTALS OF DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

**DATE: 2025-04-16**

**TIME: 2:00-5:00PM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Read the instructions very carefully
2. The time allowed for this examination is STRICTLY three hours
3. Read each question carefully before you attempt and allocate your time equally between all the Sections
4. Write clearly and legibly. Illegible handwriting cannot be marked
5. Number the questions you have attempted
6. Use of appropriate workplace examples to illustrate your answers will earn you bonus marks
7. Any examination malpractice detected will lead to automatic disqualification.

**DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING ON THE QUESTION PAPER**

## **Section A SECTION A IS COMPULSORY-(40MARKS), CHOOSE AND ATTEMPT ONE CASE STUDY ONLY**

### **Question 1:**

#### **Case study**

#### **Comparing Decentralisation and Federalism (Uganda and Somalia)**

Uganda operates a unitary decentralised system, while Somalia follows a federal system of governance. Although both systems aim to promote local governance, they have key differences in structure, power distribution, and effectiveness.

#### **Decentralisation in Uganda**

Uganda's decentralised system allows local governments to make decisions but remains under the central government's authority. The President appoints key officials such as Resident District Commissioners (RDCs), who oversee local governments. Funding for local authorities comes mainly from the central government, limiting financial independence.

#### **Federalism in Somalia**

Somalia's federal system grants significant autonomy to federal member states, such as Puntland and Jubaland. Each state has its own government, budget, and security forces. Unlike Uganda, Somalia's federalism was adopted to address historical clan-based conflicts and promote self-governance in different regions.

#### **Key Differences**

1. **Autonomy** – Somalia's federal states have greater independence compared to Uganda's local governments, which remain largely controlled by the central government.
2. **Political Structure** – Uganda has a unitary system with local councils, while Somalia has federal states with their own constitutions and governance structures.
3. **Revenue Generation** – Somalia's federal states raise revenue independently, while Uganda's local governments rely heavily on central government transfers.
4. **Conflict Resolution** – Federalism in Somalia helps manage clan rivalries, while Uganda's decentralisation focuses on administrative efficiency rather than conflict management.

#### **Questions**

1. Compare and contrast Uganda's decentralisation system with Somalia's federalism in terms of autonomy and financial control. **(10marks)**
2. Explain the role of federalism in addressing conflicts in Somalia. **(10marks)**
3. Assess the advantages and disadvantages of decentralisation in Uganda. **(10marks)**
4. Discuss how political structures influence the effectiveness of local governance in both Uganda and Somalia. **(10marks)**

## **Section B ATTEMPT THREE QUESTIONS ONLY FROM THIS SECTION-(60MARKS)**

### **Question 1:**

- a) Compare and contrast the decentralization models and theories used in Uganda and another selected country. (10marks)**
- b) State the relevance of the above theories in decentralization and local governance. (10marks)**

### **Question 2:**

The Government of Uganda has delegated some duties to agencies like UNRA (Uganda National Roads Authority), EC (Electoral Commission) NIRA (National Identification Registration Authority), KCCA (Kampala Capital City Authority).

- a) Mention the duties that each of the agency above offers to the Country. (10marks)**
- b) Why does government delegate its services to agents, yet it has supreme authority and capacity to handle the same. (10marks)**

### **Question 3:**

Explain how decentralization can enhance democracy and political stability in a country. **(10marks)**

- b) Discuss the role of decentralization in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. (10marks)**

### **Question 4:**

Fiscal decentralization, Administrative decentralisation, Political decentralization The notable reforms operate largely under the administrative scope of decentralization. For example under privatisation reforms we have organisations that have replaced government services and are doing commendable jobs. In Uganda, the telecommunications system is supported by privatised companies Like (a) MTN (Multi Telecommunication Network) and (b) Airtel All citizens are largely benefiting from telecommunication services at community, local, national and global levels. **(20marks)**

- a) Do a critical study and give an illustration how the communication system works**
- b) Give a similar illustration of how the mobile money system works**
- c) How does Central Government control the system**
- d) What advantages do you see in place given the existence of the telecommunication Companies.**

### **Question 5:**

Discuss the challenges and opportunities of implementing e-governance in a decentralized system. **(20marks)**

### **Question 6:**

Discuss the legal and constitutional basis of decentralization in Uganda. **(20marks)**