**Vocabulary**

Resources, natural, minerals, artificial, nature, process

**LESSON NOTES**

**MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR URBAN COUNCIL**

**Saving our resources**

**What is a resource?**

A resource is something used to achieve a particular aim.

**What are basic resources?**

A basic resource is something used in daily life to satisfy man’s needs.

**Examples of basic resources**

* water
* land
* animals
* time
* money
* food
* swamps
* lakes and rivers
* electricity
* buildings
* fuel

**Types of resources**

* Natural resources
* Artificial resources

Natural resources are useful things got from nature but not made by man.

**Examples of natural resources**

* lakes and rivers
* forests
* swamps
* mountains
* hills
* minerals
* land
* plants
* animals

Artificial resources are useful things made by people**.**

**Examples of artificial resources**

* buildings
* money
* vehicles
* electricity

**Minerals as a resource**

**Examples of minerals**

* oil
* copper
* gold
* tin
* sand
* limestone

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What is a resource?
2. Write down three basic resources you know.
3. Mention two types of resources
4. Give two examples of:-
5. natural resources
6. artificial resources
7. Give any two examples of minerals.
8. How are minerals like gold important to people?
9. **Underline the odd man out.**
10. Land, money, water, minerals.
11. Limestone, copper, land, gold.

**Vocabulary**

Vehicles, juice, machines, factories, generate, hydro-electricity

Lesson notes

**Water as a resource**

**Sources of water**

* A water source is a place where water is obtained from.

There are two sources of water namely;

* Natural sources of water.
* Artificial sources of water.

**Examples ofnatural sources of water.**

Rain, river, oceans, lakes and seas.

**Examples of artificial sources of water.**

Wells, boreholes, spring wells, dams, taps and tanks.

**Uses of water**

* Water as a resource is used to make other things for example;
* water is used to make juice
* Water is used in making mineral water
* water is used in making soda and other drinks
* water is used to cool down vehicle engines
* water is used in running machines in factories
* water is used in preparing food

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Define a water source.
2. Mention the two sources of water.
3. **From the list below, write out natural sources of water.**

Taps, rain, wells, rivers, lakes, oceans.

1. Apart from boreholes, give other two artificial sources of water.
2. State any four reasons why water is important.
3. Assuming you were the minister of energy and natural resources, how would you prevent people from misusing water sources?

**Lakes and rivers**

* lakes and rivers are sources of water
* people also get fish from lakes and rivers
* Hydro-electricity is generated from running water in river.

**How can we harvestwater?**

* by using water tanks
* by using water drums
* by using pots
* by using basins

**Ways of protecting water sources**

* Byfencing them.
* ByCleaning water sources.
* Not throwing rubbish in water sources.
* Not urinating in water sources.

**Dangers of not protecting water sources**

* People can get water borne diseases like bilharzias, cholera.
* Water sources can dry up.
* Floods can occur in an area.
* Animals which live in or near can die.
* People can lose their lives.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Give three ways of harvesting water.
2. Give four ways man would suffer if he had no access to water.
3. Start any three ways of protecting water sources.
4. Of what importance are lakes and rivers as sources of water?
5. Why should people harvest water?
6. **Write true or false**
7. Misuse of water resources can lead to floods.
8. Water sources can dry up during rainy season.
9. People can harvest water using drums.

**Vocabulary**

forest, collection, plantation, penetrate, tourists, herbs, formation, enough

**What is a forest?**

A forest if a group/collection of trees growing in one area.

**Types of forests**

* Plantation forests (provide soft wood)
* Natural forests (provide hard wood)

**Natural forests**

**Examples of natural forests in Uganda**

* Maramagambo forest
* Budongo forests (biggest natural forests)
* Mabira forests
* Bwindi Impenetrable forest

**Examples of plantation forests**

* Lendu forest (biggest planted forest)
* Magamaga forest
* Mafuga forest
* Nyabyeya forest

**Importance are forests**

* They are homes to wild animals
* They are sources of timber
* They help in the formation of rainfall
* They attract tourists
* They are sources of herbs
* They are used for study purposes
* National Forestry Authority (N F A) protects forests in Uganda whereas National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) protects the environment.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. ………………………….is a group of trees growing in an area.
2. Name the biggest natural forest in Uganda.
3. Name the body responsible for protecting forests in Uganda.
4. How do people staying around Mabira forest benefit from it?
5. **Read the story below and answer the questions about it.**

My name is Mary. I live in a country called Uganda. There are many forests in my country. Some are natural and others are artificial forests. Some of the forests are; Mabira, Budongo, Lendu, Mafuga, Bwindi and so many others. These forests are very important to us. They help in rain formation and also are sources of timber. Natural forests give us hard wood that we use for making furniture while plantation forests give us soft wood.

**Questions**

1. Write two types of forests mentioned in the story.
2. List down five examples of forests mentioned in the story.
3. Which type of wood is got from natural forests?
4. How are forests important to people of Uganda according to the story?

**Vocabulary**

land, resource, earth, surface, acquire, inheriting, factories, services, constructing, attract, fertile, soil erosion

**Land as a resource**

Land is what covers the earth’s surface.

**How people acquire land.**

* People acquire land or get it by buying.
* Inheriting it from their parents.
* By leasing if

**Uses of land**

* land is used for building
* land is used for farming
* land is used for constructing roads, railways and airports
* Some landforms like mountains attract tourists who give us money
* On hill slopes people grow crops because they are very fertile.

**How people misuse land**

* By over grazing
* By over cultivation
* By swamp drainage
* Bush burning
* Dumping polythene every where
* Poor mining methods.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What is land?
2. How are hills useful to farmers?
3. Why do people buy land?
4. **Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.**

Land is a very important resource in our urban council. People acquire land by buying it, inheriting it from parents or by leasing it. It is used for building, farming and constructing roads. However people in our urban council have misused land by over grazing, over cultivation, swamp drainage and bush burning.

**Questions**

1. Mention any two ways how people acquire land in your urban council.
2. State two importance of land according to the passage.
3. Mention any three ways how people in our urban council misuse land according to the passage.

**Plants and animals as a resource**

**Types of animals**

There two types of animals namely;

* Domestic animals
* Wild animals

**Examples of domestic animals**

Domestic animals are animals that we keep at home.

* Goats dogs
* Sheep cows
* Rabbit donkeys

**Examples of wild animals**

Theseare animals that live in the bush on their own.

* Lion elephant
* Monkey leopard
* Zebra giraffe

**Importance of animals**

Uses of domestic animals

* They provide us with meat.
* They provide us with milk.
* Their droppings are used as manure.
* They provide us with hides and skins.
* They are used in paying dowry.
* We sell them and get money.

Uses of wild animals

* They attract tourists who are a source of income.
* Some are a source of food.
* Their hides and skins are used in making bags, hats, belts, music costumes, drums and shoes.

**Importance of plants**

* Some flowering plants act as food.
* They are sources of herbal medicine.
* Flowers from some plants are used for decoration.
* Stems are used in making of charcoal.
* We sell some plants to get money.
* Some plants are a source of timber.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What are domestic animals?
2. **From the list below circle the domestic animals**

Monkeys, goats, leopards, pigs, lions, cows, sheep, hyenas, tigers, rabbits, elephant.

1. How are domestic animals useful to people? Give two ways.
2. Write **YES** or **NO.**
3. Wild animals live in forests, bushes and game parks………………………………
4. Lions, leopards and hyenas eat grass……………………………………………..
5. **Choose the correct word from the one given in the brackets**
6. We get………………………….. from domestic animals.( **meet, meat**)
7. We use plants for making ……………………… medicine. ( **herbal, harble**)
8. Apart from tourism, mention any other way wild animals are useful.
9. Start any three importance of plants.
10. Why do people keep domestic animals in their homes?

**Vocabulary**

time, activities, timetable, class, revise, useful

**Lesson notes**

**Time as a resource**

**Definition of time**

Time is the quantity that is measured in minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, seasons, years and so on.

Time is a resource because when we use it well we make useful things.

Time is needed in whatever activity that is done.

**Ways of managing time**

* We must be able to use our time well for each of the activity we have to do.
* We must follow time tables in our class well
* We must find time to revise books.

**What happens when pupils mismanage time?**

* They fail to do the right activity at the right time.
* They fail to complete exercises.
* They fail to have meals in time.
* They fail exams.
* They are punished for not doing what they are supposed to do.
* They repeat classes.

**What happens when farmers fail to manage time?**

* They get poor yields.
* They fail to grow some crops.
* They lack enough food to feed their families.
* They fail to get market for their produce
* They live in poverty

**Evaluation exercise**

1. **Read the passage and answer questions that.**

Time is the quantity that is measured in minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, seasons, years and so on. Time is a resource because when we use it well we make useful things.

We can manage time by following time tables in the class well and also by finding time to revise books. When pupils mismanage time they fail to complete exercises, they fail to have meals in time, they fail exams, they repeat classes. But poor yields, failure to grow some crops, lack of enough food to feed their families, failure to get market for their produce and living in poverty all happen when farmers fail to manage time.

**Questions**

1. Define time according to the passage.
2. Why is time called a resource?
3. Give one way we can manage time.
4. State three things that happen when pupils fail to manage time.
5. Mention three things that will happen when farmers fail to manage time.
6. How is time important to people?
7. What happens to pupils who fail to find time to revise their books?

**Vocabulary**

medium, exchange, capital, business, donations, loans

Lesson notes

**Money as a resource**

* Money is a medium of exchange that is used in trade.
* Money is a powerful resource used for buying different needs we need.

**Uses of money**

* Money is used to buy food
* Money is used for buying clothes
* Money is used for paying school fees
* Money is used for paying medical bills
* Money is used for medical bills.
* Money is used for transport
* Money is used to pay for rent, electricity and water bills
* People use money to pay workers
* Money works as capital to start up business

**Ways how people get money**

* by working to get salary
* by trading
* by carrying out economic activities e.g. farming
* by getting donations
* by getting loans from Banks

**Examples of money (currencies)**

* Uganda – Uganda shillings(Ug.shs)
* Kenya – Kenya shillings(K shs)
* Tanzania – Tanzanian shillings(T shs)
* America – American dollars( $)
* Britain – British pounds (£)
* Rwanda – Francs

**Forms of money used in Uganda.**

* Bank notes
* coins

**Evaluation exercise**

1. ……………………………is a medium of exchange that is used in trade.
2. Give four uses of money.

Read and answer **CORRECT** or **WRONG**

1. People get money by trading……………………………….
2. People get money by playing…………………………….....
3. People get money by getting salary………………………….
4. People get money by praying…………………………………..
5. **Match countries to their currencies**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **country** | **currency** | |
| (a)  (b)  (c)  (d)  (e)  (f) | Uganda  Kenya  Tanzania  Britain  America  Rwanda | | British pounds(£)  American dollars($)  Francs  Ugandan shillings(UgShs)  Tanzanian shillings(T shs)  Kenyan shillings (K shs) |

1. Mention one form of money used in Uganda.
2. Of what importance is money to a p.3 child?

**Vocabulary**

bank, system, safe, documents, employment

**Lesson notes**

**Banking**

What is banking?

Banking is a system of keeping money safely in the bank.

A bank is a place where we keep our money safely.

**Examples of Banks in Uganda**

* Stanbic bank
* Centenary bank
* Bank of Africa
* D.F.C.U Bank
* Post Bank
* Barclays bank
* Cairo bank
* Crane Bank

**How are banks useful to people?**

* Banks keep people’s money safely.
* Banks give people loans.
* Banks keep important documents of people (e.g. land title, wills).
* Banks provide employment (jobs) to people.
* The bank that controls other banks in Uganda is **Bank of Uganda**. (**Central Bank**)

**Evaluation exercise**

1. ………………………………is a place where we keep our money safely.
2. **Read the passage and answer questions that follow.**

Banking is a system of keeping money safely the bank. The bank that controls other banks in Uganda is called Bank of Uganda (**Central Bank**). It controls all other commercial banks in Uganda. Some commercial banks in Uganda include; Stanbic bank, Crane bank, Centenary bank, Bank of Africa, Barclays bank, Post Bank, D.F.C.U Bank, Cairo Bank. Banks give people loans, they keep people’s money safely, they provide employment to people and keep important documents like wills for people.

**Questions**

1. Define the term banking according to the passage.
2. Name the bank that controls other commercial banks in Uganda.
3. Mention any four examples of commercial banks in Uganda.
4. State any three ways how banks are useful to people.
5. How is a bank important to your school?
6. Mr.Male was attacked by thieves and they stole all the money he had kept under his bed. What advice would you give to Mr. Male?

**Vocabulary**

save, future, budget, wastage, recycle

**SAVING MONEY**

**Lesson notes**

**What is saving?**

Saving is the keeping of money for future use.

**How can one save money?**

* by keeping money in the bank
* by keeping money in wooden or metallic boxes
* children can keep pocket money in the piggy Bank

A piggy bank is a small bottle or box where someone can keep or save his or her money

**Other ways of saving resources**

* by buying property e.g. land, building etc
* by avoiding over spending
* by recycling
* by switching off power when not in use
* by budgeting
* by turning off taps when not in use

**Why do we save?**

* For future use.
* To meet our needs.
* To avoid wastage.
* To improve on our standards of living.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions about it.**

Saving money is a very important practice.we need to save money in order to use it in future. We can save our money by keeping it in banks, keeping it in a saving box or by buying a property from it. Saving money can help us to improve on our standards of living.

**Questions**

A). Mention two ways one can save money according to the passage.

b). Apart from the Bank, state two other ways of saving resources.

c). Give two reasons why people save their money.

1. Why should people budget?

**Fuel as a resource**

**Vocabulary**

fuel, electricity, machines, factory, charcoal

**Lesson notes**

Fuel is any material burnt to produce heat.

**Examples of fuel**

* diesel
* petrol
* paraffin
* gas
* firewood
* electricity
* charcoal

Fuel is used for running vehicles and machines in factories and industries

Petrol and diesels run vehicles

**Examples of fuel stations in Uganda**

* shell
* total
* Kobil
* Petro City
* fuelex
* moil
* Gapco
* City oil

**Ways of saving fuel**

* using energy saving stoves
* using vehicles in good condition
* using bicycles that don’t use fuel
* use other sources of energy
* switching power off if power is off

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What is fuel?
2. Give two uses of fuel.
3. Give any one way of saving fuel.
4. How are fuel stations important to drivers?
5. Why should we save fuel?
6. **From the list below , write out the fuels**

Diesel

Animals

Firewood

Birds

Charcoal

Water

Paraffin

Petrol

Food

1. **Circle the odd man out**

Shell, total, gapco,shop, kobil,fuelex.

**Vocabulary**

wisely, optimum, polythene, rubbish, unnecessary, misuse

**Lesson notes**

**Ways of using our resources properly**

* Resources should be used wisely.
* Proper use of resources is called **optimum use**. This means that resources have to be used equally to do what they are supposed to do.

**Examples of proper use of resources**

* Turnoff all taps when they are not in use
* Switch electric witches off when not in use
* Keeping the land safely without dropping polythene bags anywhere.
* Using our time properly
* Make a budget for your resources

**Ways how some people misuse resources**

* Children playing with electric wires
* by throwing rubbish anywhere they find
* by using their money unnecessary things

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Mention any three ways of using resources properly.
2. Give two examples of proper use of resources.
3. Mention three ways people misuse resources.

**Keeping records**

Records are documents kept and used for future reference.

In our home there are documents which need to be kept.

It is very important to make records of the items that are kept at home.

**Examples of records kept at home.**

* Water bills
* Electricity bills
* Money spent on food
* Medical bills
* Money spent on School fees
* Money spent on repairs.

**Examples of records kept at school.**

Records that are kept at school include;

* Money spent on food.
* Water bills
* Electricity bills
* Money spent on stationery
* Salaries
* Furniture
* Number of pupils per class.

**Importance of keeping records**

* Record keeping helps people to avoid being cheated.
* Record keeping helps people to know what is to be paid for/to be bought.
* Record keeping reduces on the expenditure.
* Record keeping helps one to plan well for the next time.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Write down three things whose records should be kept at home.
2. How can Mr. Kapeere the farmer be able to know his expenditure?
3. **Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow**

Records are documents kept for future reference. These records are kept both at school and at home. They include; water bills, electricity bills, money spent on furniture, birth certificates etc. records help people to avoid being cheated, to know what to pay for and to reduce the expenditure.

**Questions**

a) What are records according to the passage?

b) Write three examples of records mentioned in the passage.

c) Mention three reasons why people keep records according to the passage.

**Vocabulary**

goods, services, security, communication, bargain, compare, prioritization.

**Lesson notes**

**Spending**

**What is spending?**

* Spending is the using of money to pay for goods and services.
* goods are things we pay for that we can see and touch e.g. clothes, cars, land
* Services are things we pay for that we cannot see or touch e.g. education, transport, communication etc

**Ways of spending money**

* by buying food
* paying bills
* paying school fees
* by clothes
* buying land
* constructing buildings.

**Things we spend on**

* food
* clothes
* health
* communication
* transport
* wedding
* security
* shelter
* education

**How can we spend wisely?**

* Budgeting – planning how to get and spend money
* By negotiating/bargaining – This is to reach an agreement of paying by discussion
* By comparing quality – considering the goodness of things before you pay for them
* By making a shopping list – buy what is on a shopping list
* By prioritization – choosing something which is more important than others.
* By comparing quantity – considering how much something contains before paying.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. ……………………… is the using of money to pay for goods and services.
2. **From the list bellow write out the things we spend on.**

Food, talking, security, breathing, transport, shelter,

Write **true** or **false**

1. Services are things we pay for that we cannot see or touch ………………………
2. Budgeting is planning how to get and keep money …………………………………..
3. Negotiating is to disagree on paying for an item ………………………………………
4. Prioritization is choosing something which is more important than others………………………..
5. State any two ways of spending money.
6. Why do we need to prioritize?

**Vocabulary**

project , planned, earn, achieve, aim, money, living

**Lesson notes**

**Projects**

What is a project?

A project is a piece of work carefully planned to achieve an aim.

**Examples of projects**

* bee keeping
* poultry keeping
* tree planting
* fish farming
* brick making
* making crafts like mats, baskets
* drama groups etc
* keeping domestic animals like cows, goats etc

**Things needed to start a project**

* money (capital)
* labour
* land
* market
* knowledge and skills
* time

**Steps taken when starting a project**

* Find out what project you want to start
* Identify the requirements for your project and list them
* Give your project a name and location
* identify which products to make and the people to sell them or to benefit from them
* Make record of income and expenditure.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow**.

A project is a piece of work carefully planned to achieve an aim. Projects like bee keeping, poultry keeping, tree planting, fish farming, brick making, making crafts, drama groups can be carried out both at school and at home. We need things like time, labour, market, money (capital), and land to start a project. Finding out what project you want to start, identifying the requirements for your project, giving your project a name and location and making a record of income and expenditure are some of the steps taken in starting a project.

**Questions**

1. What is a project?
2. Mention any five projects one can start according to the passage.
3. State any four steps taken in starting a project.
4. From the list below, circle the things needed in starting a project.

Capital

Labour

Food

Market

Power

Time

Respect

1. Why do people start projects?
2. What will happen to Mr. Kato who wants to start bee keeping but has not followed the steps taken to start a project?

**Vocabulary**

record, spent, supervising, monitoring, budgeting, spending , maintaining, repairing.

**How to manage a project**

* By record keeping e.g. the money spent and the money gained for a particular period.
* By being committed to your project, giving the project enough time
* By supervising/monitoring all the activities going on daily
* By maintaining the project e.g. repairing what is spoilt and putting into place what is needed.
* By budgeting before spending (planning before spending)

**Importance of projects**

* Projects provide money to people
* Projects help us to get rich
* Projects helps us to get employed
* Projects help people to improve on their standards of living
* Projects help people to meet their needs.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. **Read and answer CORRECT or WRONG**
2. Record keeping is a way of managing a project ………………………….
3. Spending before budgeting is a way of managing a project ………………………..
4. Budgeting before spending is a way of managing a project ………………………..
5. Allowing the workers to do whatever they want is a way of managing a project ………………………….
6. In what four reasons is starting a project good?
7. Why is budgeting important in managing a project?

**Vocabulary**

peace, friendly, atmosphere, observe, rules, regulations

**Lesson notes**

**KEEPING PEACE IN OUR URBAN COUNCIL**

**Living in peace with others.**

**What is peace?**

Peace is living in a friendly and calm atmosphere with one another.

**How to live in peace with one another.**

* by sharing with one another
* by observing rules and regulations
* by respecting each other
* by participating in work
* by playing with one another
* by recognizing and respecting differences among people e.g. the blind, deaf etc

**Why is peace important in our community?**

* peace promotes unity among people
* Peace and security helps to protect their property
* Peace improves on the people’s standards of living
* Peace promote order and helps people to protect their property
* Peace promotes tourism in our country

**People who help us keep peace and security in our urban council**

* the police
* The army
* private security guards
* local defence units
* elders

**Evaluation exercise**

**In questions 1 and 2, answer in full sentences**

1. What is peace?
2. Why do schools like yours hire private security guards?
3. **Underline people who help us to keep peace and security in our urban council**

The army

Carpenters

Police

Doctors

LDUs

Tailors

Private security guards

1. How can you live in peace with one another? (Give three ways)
2. Give three reasons why peace is important to people in your urban council.

**Vocabulary**

security, investigation, crime, rescue, brigade, guard

**Lesson notes**

**How does the police keep peace and security?**

* by investigating crimes
* by putting out fire
* by arresting law breakers
* by controlling traffic
* by rescuing people who have got accident

**Importance of the army**

* The army keeps security both within and outside the country.
* The army guards the country’s borders and boundary.

**Things used to keep peace and security?**

* security cameras
* guns
* dogs
* sticks
* fire brigade
* tear gas
* patrol car

**Evaluation exercise**

1. **Write TRUE or FALSE**
2. The police investigates crime ………………………………..
3. The police makes law for the country …………………….
4. The police controls traffic ……………………………………..
5. The police treats sick people …………………………………
6. State one way how the Army keeps peace and security.
7. **From the list below, write out the things used to keep peace and security**

Guns

Pens

Dogs

Chairs

Tear gas

Chalk

Patrol cars

Phones

1. How is the army important?
2. How is the police useful in any community?

**Vocabulary**

instability, war, terrorist, famine, raids, dispute

**Lesson notes**

**Instability**

The situation where there is no peace is called

Instability

**Some causes of instability**

* wars
* thieves
* terrorists
* cattle raids
* wild animals
* natural problems liked floods
* drought
* famine
* Terrorist are people who are interested in causing harm to other people
* people who causes instability should be reported to security forces like police, army and local defence units (LDU)
* There must be laws which people have to obey in order to live peacefully

**Outcomes of instability(outcomes of lack of peace).**

* Wars starts
* Crimes are committed
* There is disunity among the community members.
* People’s property is destroyed.
* People lose their lives.

**Some common laws that we must obey**

* Do not fight
* Do not steal
* Do not mistreat others
* Observe sanitation
* Do not abuse others

By applying the rules and laws, leaders are able to settle disputes

**Importance of rules and regulations**

* They promote respect for one another
* They promote order in any given society.
* They control accidents in society.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. The situation where there is no peace is called …………………………(stability, instability)
2. **Write the causes of instability from the given list.**

Wars

Farming

Thieves

Corruption

Famine

Praying

Terrorists

Tourists

1. Write **YES** or **NO** about the importance of rules and regulations
2. They promote respect for one another ……………………………..
3. They promote insecurity in the area …………………………………
4. They promote order in any given society ………………………….
5. They promote accidents in society ……………………………………
6. Who is a terrorist?
7. Start any two outcomes of instability.

**Read and write CORRECT or WRONG about common laws that we must obey.**

1. Do not fight ……………..
2. Do not laugh ………………….
3. Do not steal …………………..
4. Do not pray …………………...
5. How can we fight terrorism in our communities?
6. Why are class rules and regulations necessary in any classroom?

**Vocabulary**

rights, child, freedom, line age, tribe, care

**Lesson notes**

**Child rights, needs and their importance**

* A child is a person who is below or under 18 years of age.
* A right is a natural freedom one must have.
* Children’s rights are natural freedoms a child should enjoy.

**Examples of children’s rights**

* A right to education.
* A right to play.
* A right to medical care.
* A right to a clan, lineage and tribe
* A right to have a name
* A right to know his/her parents.
* A right to equal and fair treatment.
* A right to live in a healthy and clean environment.
* A right to food (eat).
* A right to talk freely but with respect.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. A …………………….. is a person who is below or under 18 years of age.
2. **Read the passage and answer questions that follow**.

A right is a natural freedom one must have. Children have rights they must enjoy. Children’s rights are natural freedoms a child should enjoy. Some of these rights are, a right to education, a right to play, a right to have a name, a right to know his / her parents, a right to eat food, a right to equal and fair treatment, a right to talk freely but with respect, a right to medical care and a right to a clan, lineage and tribe.

**Questions**

1. Define a right.
2. What are children’s rights?
3. State any six rights of children you know.
4. Why should children have rights?

**Vocabulary**

needs, morally, shelter, socially, healthy

**Lesson notes**

What are children’s needs?

* children’s needs are things which children should be given to live well

**Examples of children’s needs**

* food
* clothes
* shelter
* medical care
* love

**Importance of children rights**

* to protect children from child abuse
* to help children to grow healthy and socially
* to help children be morally upright
* to provide children with their needs
* they enable children to be disciplined
* they enable children to grow happily
* they enable children to grow safely

**Evaluation exercise**

**In questions 1 and 2 answer in full sentences.**

1. What are children’s needs?
2. Who is responsible for providing children with their needs?
3. **Circle the children’s needs**

Food, phones, shelter, love, cars, clothes, energy, medical care.

1. Write any four reasons why children’s rights are important.

**Vocabulary**

Soldier, officer, responsibility, African, organization,

Lesson notes

**People who help us to promote child rights and responsibilities**

* local council members e.g. secretary for youth.
* vice chairperson
* parents
* soldiers
* police officers
* teachers

The day of the African child

* The children in African countries have a special day called **the day of the African child** on 16th June every year when they celebrate their rights with different people who talk about their protection.

**Non-governmental organizations that fight for children’s rights and needs**

* UNICEF
* Actions aid
* Build Africa
* Plan international
* world vision

**Evaluation exercise**

1. **From the list of people who help to promote child rights and responsibilities, underline the odd members**

Parents, carpenters, teachers, nurses, soldiers, drivers, police officers.

1. When is the day of the African child celebrated?
2. Name any three NGOs that fight for children’s rights in Uganda.
3. How are organizations like UNICEF important to children?

**Vocabulary**

abuse, denying, mistreatment, defilement, intimidation, battering, rape

**Lesson notes**

**Child abuse**

What is child abuse?

* Child abuse is the denying of a child his/her rights

or

* child abuse is the mistreatment of children

**Forms (examples) of child abuse**

* child sacrifice
* child labour
* defilement
* child battering
* denying children food
* forced marriage
* intimidation
* denying children education
* bad touches
* burning children

**Causes of child abuse**

* poverty in the family
* broken families
* death of parents
* early marriages
* wars
* Alcoholism
* Insecurity

**Evaluation exercise**

1. ………………………….is the denying of a child his or her rights.
2. **Read and write TRUE or FALSE about forms of child abuse.**

Child labour ………………………….

Caring for children ………………..

Defilement ……………………………

Child battering ……………………...

Educating children ……………….

1. **Underline the causes of child abuse.**

Wars, love, insecurity, caring, alcoholism, death of both parents, marriage.

1. Why is it important for parents to stay together?

**Vocabulary**

occur, effect, drop out, value, obedient

**Lesson notes**

**Effects (results) of child abuse**

* death of children may occur
* increased number of street children
* school drop outs.
* stealing
* children can become lame

**How can we stop child abuse?**

* by punishing those who abuse children rights
* by teaching children their rights
* children should be obedient to the parents and elders
* children should not be employed
* bad cultural practices should be avoided
* parents should avoid alcoholism
* Children should avoid strangers
* Children should be loved ad protected

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Mention any three effects of child abuse
2. How can child abuse be stopped? Give four ways.
3. How can we avoid the occurrence of street children in Kampala?

**Vocabulary**

responsibility, dangers, morals, behaviour, talents, welfare

**Lesson notes**

**Children’s responsibilities**

* Children responsibilities are the duties children have to do.
* Children should know their responsibilities and carry them out fully, these creates peaceful living both at home and at school.

**Examples of children’s responsibilities**

* respecting parents, elders and their teachers
* respecting rights of others
* promoting good morals and behavior.
* They should work for the goodness and unity of their families
* Keeping law and order
* Avoid misusing of their rights
* Developing their talents for their goodness and for the good of others
* Supporting parents’ efforts in promoting their homes welfare
* respecting other people’s rights
* promoting interests of their country.

**Importance of children’s responsibilities**

* children’s responsibilities help children to live peacefully
* children responsibilities help children to become responsible
* Children’s responsibilities help them in time management.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Children’s responsibilities are the………………….. children have to do.
2. **Read and write YES or NO about children’s responsibilities.**
3. Respecting parents …………………………….
4. Fighting other children ………………………
5. Keeping law and order ……………………….
6. Abusing elders ………………………………….
7. Promoting interests of their country………………
8. Respecting other people’s rights ……………………
9. Refusing to go to school …………………………………

3. Why is it necessary for children to carry out their responsibilities?

4. Give two reasons you think cause children to go on streets.

5. Write one danger street children face on streets.

6. Mention one importance of children’s responsibilities.

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