

PRIMARY FOUR

SOCIAL STUDIES

WORKBOOK

TERM III

THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC: LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT.

DATE: _____

A leader is a person who is given power/authority to head or guide others.

Administration in our district:

- i) The administration at a district level is called the Local Government administration.
- ii) Local government is headed by LCV chairperson.
- iii) The central government controls local governments (local councils)
- iv) The central government is headed by the president.
- v) The central government transferred some administrative powers to local councils/local governments (decentralization).
- vi) Decentralization is the transfer of some administrative powers from the central government to local councils.

The Ministry of Local Government is responsible for decentralization.

All districts are under this ministry.

Services which were decentralized

- i) Health
- ii) Education
- iii) Road maintenance

Advantages of decentralization

- i) Creates employment in the district.
- ii) Promotes development in the district.
- iii) Improves service delivery in the district.
- iv) Makes administration easy.

Disadvantages of decentralization

- i) Increases government expenditure.
- ii) Needs a lot of monitoring.

ACTIVITY:

1. Who is a leader?

2. Name the person who heads the central government.

3. State any **two** local levels of decentralization.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Explain the term decentralization.

5. Mention the ministry responsible for the decentralization system.

6. Suggest any **two** ways people in different districts have benefited from the system of decentralization.

i) _____

ii) _____

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Types of leaders in our district.

- i) Political leaders (LCI – LCV)
- ii) Civic leaders.
- iii) Religious leaders.
- iv) Voluntary leaders
- v) Cultural leaders.

Examples of leaders from each group (type)

a) Political leaders:

- 1) Local council leaders e.g LCV Chairperson, Mayors, Lord Mayor etc.
- 2) Resident District Commissioner (RDC) or Resident City Commissioner (RCC)
- 3) District Internal Security Officer (DISO)

b) Civic leaders.

- i) Civil servants include teachers, doctors, and police officers.
- ii) Chief Administrative Officer.
- iii) Chief Magistrate.
- iv) District heads of departments e.g. DEO, DAO, DPC etc.

c) Religious Leaders:

- i) Bishops, Priests, Sheikhs, Khadis, Pastors, Reverends.
 - The District Khadi is the head of Muslim community in the district.
 - A Bishop heads all Catholics/Protestants in the district.

d) Voluntary Leaders:

Scouts, Girl guides, NGOs leaders, e.g UWESO, TASO etc.

e) Cultural Leaders eg.

Kings, clan heads, lineage head

ACTIVITY:

1. Mention any **four** types of leaders in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

2. Give any **one** example of:-

a) Political leader in our district.

b) Civic leader in our district.

c) Religious leader in our district.

3. Which leader heads:-

a) Muslims in a district.

b) Anglicans in a country.

SST PRIMARY FOUR TERM III WORKBOOKS

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Political administrative structure in the district:

Local councils:

The local council system is divided into five levels.

The local council system in Kampala capital city.

Local council	Title of a leader	Level
L.C.V	Lord mayor	Kampala city
L.C. III	Mayor	Urban Council
L.C.II	L.C.II Chairperson	Parish/Ward
L.C.I	L.C.I Chairperson	Village/Zone

Other urban areas:

Local council	Title of a Leader	Level
L.C.V	L.C.V Chairperson	District
L.C.IV	Mayor	City/Municipality
L.C.III	L.C.III Chairperson	Sub-county
L.C.II	L.C.II Chairperson	Parish/Ward
L.C.I	L.C.I Chairperson	Village/Zone

ACTIVITY:

1. Identify the five levels of the local council system.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

2. What title is given to the:-

a) Political head of Kampala City Authority.

b) Political head of a municipality.

c) Political head of local council I.

3. What title is given to the political head of Nsangi Sub-County?

4. Why are leaders important in schools?

CORRECTIONS:

[illegible]

SST PRIMARY FOUR TERM III WORKBOOKS

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Rural areas:

Local council	Title of a leader	Level
Local council I	L.C.I Chairperson	Village
Local council II	L.C.II Chairperson	Parish
Local council III	L.C.III Chairperson	Sub-county
Local council V	L.C.V Chairperson	District

Functions of the local councils:

- i) To maintain law and order in the area.
- ii) To settle simple cases in the area.
- iii) To punish criminals of simple cases.
- iv) To implement central government policies.
- v) To maintain sanitation in the area.
- vi) To mobilize people for national activities e.g, census, immunization, elections etc.
- vii) To ensure security in the area.

Names of leaders in Kampala District.

Leader (Title)	Name
Lord mayor	Hajji Erias Lukwago
Executive Director	Mr. Kitaka Andrew
Mayor for Kampala Central	Charles Musoke Serunjogi
MP for Kampala Central	Hon. Muhammad Nsereko
Woman MP for Kampala	Hon. Nabillah Naggayi Ssempala.

Names of leaders in our district.

- ❖ L.C.V Chairperson - Mr. Matia Lwanga Bwanika
- ❖ L.C.III Chairperson - Mr. Kiyimba Abaasi

ACTIVITY:

1. Who is the political head of Wakiso District?

2. Complete the table below:-

Title of a leader	Level
LC.V Chairperson	
	Sub-country
L.C.II Chairperson	
	Village

3. Identify any **three** ways how Local Councils are useful in our district.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

4. Write correct short notes about the following personalities:

a) Hajj Kiyimba Abaasi.

b) Hajj Erias Lukwago

c) H.E Kiwanuka Edward Sekandi.

d) Hon. Janet Kataha Museveni

5. What title is given to the political head of a constituency?

CORRECTIONS:

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

CORRECTIONS

District Chairperson (L.C.V Chairperson) / Lord Mayor.

He is the political head of the district.

Roles of the District Chairperson/Lord Mayor.

- i) Chairs the meetings of the executive committee of the district.
- ii) Monitors local government functions.
- iii) Co-ordinates activities of the local government.
- iv) Ensures that government services reach people.
- v) Monitors the government projects in the district.

Resident District Commissioner (RDC) or Resident City commissioner (RCC)

RDC represents the central government/president in the district/city.

Roles of the Resident District Commissioner.

- i) In-charge of security in a district, (heads the district security council)
- ii) Supervises the central government programmes in the district, eg. UPE.
- iii) Supervises central government grants (money) i.e if properly used in the district.
- iv) To advise the district councils on government policies.

ACTIVITY:

1. What title is given to the political head of a district?

2. Mention any **three** roles of the Chairperson L.V in a district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. Write R.D.C in full.

4. Who represents the central government in the district?

5. What is U.P.E in full.

6. Give any **two** roles of the R.D.C

i) _____

ii) _____

CORRECTIONS:

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Civic administrative structure in the district.

- a) Chief administrative officer (Executive Director).
- b) Heads of department **eg. DEO, DAO, DPC, DDHS etc.**

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) or Executive Director for K'la.

He is the head of all civil servants in the district / city.

Roles of Chief Administrative officer.

- i) To supervise civil servants in the district.
- ii) Supervises the government programmes in the district.
- iii) He/she is the accounting officer in the district / city.
- iv) Officiates civil marriages on behalf of the central government.

Heads of department in rural areas:

- i) District Forestry Officer (DFO)
- ii) District Fisheries Officer (DFO)
- iii) District Probation Officer (DPO)
- iv) District Veterinary Officer, (DVO)
- v) District Agricultural Officer (DAO)
- vi) District Police Commander (DPC)
- vii) District Education Officer / City Education Officer.
- viii) District Director of Health Services (DDHS)
- ix) District Planning Officer (DPO) etc.

ACTIVITY:

1. Who heads all civil servants in a district?

2. State any **two** advantages of creating more districts in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Mention the civic leaders who head the following departments in a district.

4. Give any **two** roles of the CAO in the district.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Who is a civil servant?

i) _____

ii) _____

CORRECTIONS:

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

CORRECTIONS

Roles / duties of District heads of department.

District Education Officer (DEO)

- i) He is in-charge of all schools in the district.
- ii) To supervise the education programmes in the district.

District Agricultural Officer (DAO)

- i) Advises farmers on better farming methods.
- ii) Ensures food production in the district.
- iii) Supervises agricultural programmes in the district.

District Director Of Health Services (DDHS)

- i) Is in-charge of all health programmes in the district.
- ii) To promote public health in the district.
- iii) To control the outbreak diseases in the district.
- iv) To supervise medical workers in the district.

District Veterinary Officer (DVO)

- i) Teach farmers to improve on quality of their animals.
- ii) To control animal diseases in the district.
- iii) Supervises all veterinary workers in the district.

District Police Commander (DPC)

- i) He is in-charge of police force in the district.
- ii) Maintains law and order in the district.
- iii) Gives permission to organize public rallies or demonstrations in the district.

ACTIVITY:

1. Write in full:

a) **DEO**

b) **DDHS**

c) **DPC**

2. How are the following people important in the community:

a) Teachers.

b) Farmers.

c) Veterinary doctors.

d) Police force.

3. Give **one** way how the district Agricultural Officer can ensure that there is food security in the district.

5. Name the officer at the district who is responsible for children's rights.

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DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

District Forestry Officer (DFO)

He/she is in-charge of the conservation of forests in the district.

District Fisheries Officer (DFO)

- i) He/she is in charge of fishing activities in the district.
- ii) Encourages fish farming in the district.
- iii) Teaches people better methods of fishing.

District Planning Officer (DPO)

- i) He/she plans for the development of the district.
- ii) Approves development plans in the district e.g. housing plans.

District Probation Officer (DPO).

- i) He/she is responsible for children's affairs in the district.
- ii) He/she settles family disputes in the district.
- iii) Helps people with special needs in district.

ACTIVITY:

1. Write in full.

a) DFO

b) DPO

2. What is fish farming?

3. How best can people use forests without destroying them?

4. Give any **two** problems caused by family disputes.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Which level of the local council is at the district?

6. If your parent refuses to pay your school fees, which officer at the district would you report to?

CORRECTIONS:

[illegible]

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

LAW AND ORDER IN OUR DISTRICT

People who maintain law and order in our district are:

- i) Uganda police.
- ii) Uganda prison
- iii) Local Defence units (LDUs).
- iv) The DISO
- v) Private security organs e.g. Delta force, Saracen, Tight Security, Securiko, Interid, etc.
- vi) Citizens.

The Police Force:

- ❖ The main duty of the police force is to maintain law and order.
- ❖ The title given to the head of the Uganda Police is Inspector General of the police (IGP)
- ❖ He is the topmost person in the Uganda Police.
- ❖ The Inspector General of the Uganda Police is Gen. Kale Kaihura.
- ❖ The Police is under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- ❖ The District Police Commander (DPC) heads the police force in the district.

ACTIVITY

1. What title is given to the head of the Uganda Police?

2. Who is current head of the Uganda Police?

3. Write DPC in full.

4. What title is given to the head of police force in the district?

5. State the main duty of the police in your community

6. Why do we need the police in our community?

7. How can a good citizen help the police to do its work perfectly?

CORRECTIONS:

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

SECTIONS OF THE POLICE:

- i) Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Directorate (CIID)
- ii) Anti-riot Section.
- iii) Dog Section.
- iv) Fire Brigade Section.
- v) General duty section.
- vi) Police Air wing/air force.
- vii) Patrol section – (Mobile Police)
- viii) Radio and signal section.
- ix) Traffic control section.
- x) Anti terrorism unit.

The roles of each section in police forces

Traffic section:

- i) Handles traffic matters.
- ii) It takes traffic offenders to courts of law.
- iii) It teaches the public proper usage of roads.
- iv) Guides road users.

Dog Section:

- ❖ Police dogs are used to control crowds.
- ❖ Police dogs are used to maintain law and order in an area / district.
- i) The section is responsible for training, producing and looking after police dogs.
- ii) This section carries out investigations on unidentified criminals.

Criminal Intelligence and Investigations Directorate (CIID)

- ❖ It carries out investigations into crimes.

Anti terrorism unit:

- ❖ Fights terrorism.
- ❖ Sensitizes people about terrorism

ACTIVITY:

1. Under which Ministry does the police force fall?

2. Mention any **four** police sections you know.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. State **two** ways how the traffic police maintains law and order on the roads.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Give **two** ways how the police dogs are important.

i) _____

ii) _____

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

FIRE BRIGADE SECTION:

i) Responsible for putting out big fires on buildings, factories etc.

ii) Helps people who are in danger e.g

- Land slides
- Earthquake
- Someone falls in a deep pit etc.
- Drawn in water bodies
- Bomb blasts

Police Air-wing:

It deals with emergency cases using aircraft, e.g plane crash, plane lost in forests / highlands etc.

Radio and Signal section.

Responsible for communication using radios and signals in the police.

Patrol section / Mobile Police:

They control highway robbery.

General duty department:

- i) This section receives complaints from the public.
- ii) They direct cases to the relevant sections.
- iii) Help other departments of the police.

ACTIVITY:

1. How are radio calls important to the police?

2. Apart from stopping big fires, mention any other **two** emergencies where fire brigade is responsible.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. Give **one** way the police can control highway robbery.

4. How can citizens help the police to maintain law and order?

5. Mention any three duties of a good citizen.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

CORRECTIONS:

[illegible]

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

How the police maintains law and order.

- i) By arresting law breakers.
- ii) By investigating into the cases.
- iii) By controlling traffic.
- iv) By putting out big fires.
- v) By controlling crowds.
- vi) By stopping riots.
- vii) By escorting VIPs.
- viii) By guarding important places.
- ix) By patrolling highways.
- x) By community policing (Educating people on maintenance of law and order)

Why is it important to maintain law and order in the district?

- i) To ensure peace and security in the district.
- ii) To reduce crimes in the district.
- iii) To promote development in the district.
- iv) To protect people and their property.

ACTIVITY:

1. Mention any **four** ways how the police maintain law and order.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

2. Give **two** reasons why a good citizen should maintain law and order.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Give the **two** types of cases handled by the police.

i) _____

ii) _____

CORRECTIONS:

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

How Leaders are chosen / got in our district.

- a) Through election.
- b) By appointment e.g. RDC, CAO, DPC, DEO
- c) Through inheritance e.g. cultural leaders.
- d) By volunteering.

Election:

This is the art of selecting/choosing/voting a leader.

In Uganda, the independent election / commission is responsible for national elections.

System of election:

- i) By using ballot papers/secret ballot system.
- ii) Lining up or show of hand / open elections.

Examples of leaders elected.

- i) President
- ii) Members of parliament.
- iii) Mayors.
- iv) Local council / executives (L.C.I, L.C.II, L.C.III, L.C.IV)

ACTIVITY:

1. Give any **three** ways how one can become a leader in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

2. What is election?

3. Which body in Uganda handles the issues concerning elections?

4. State any **two** systems of elections in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Mention any **three** examples of leaders who are elected in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

6. Identify any **one** importance of elections in your district.

THE LOCAL COUNCIL ONE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Chairperson:

- Chairs committee meetings.
- He/she signs on the official documents.

2. Vice chairperson:

- Assists the chairperson when he/she is not around.
- He/she is in charge of children's affairs.

3. General Secretary:

- Records the minutes from the council meetings.
- Keeps the records of the council.
- Writes to call the members for the council meetings.

4. Secretary for Finance:

- He/she is the treasurer for the committee.

5. Secretary for Security

- He/she is responsible for maintaining law and order in the village.

6. Secretary for information Education and Mobilisation.

He/she spreads the information on government programmes in the village i.e immunization, diseases and bank loss of property etc.

7. Secretary for Youth and Education:

Mobilizes the youth to participate in developmental projects and co-curricular activities.

8. Secretary for Woman and Public Health.

- She is in charge of woman affairs.

9. Secretary for persons with disabilities.

- He/she is in charge of the people with disabilities.

10. Secretary for production and environmental protection.

- He/she is in charge of food production and goods.
- He/she is responsible for the protection and environment conservation.

ACTIVITY:

1. How many people make up the L.C.I executive?

2. Name the official on the L.C.I responsible for children's affairs.

3. What is the main role of the chairperson?

4. State any **two** roles of the L.C.I in our community.

5. Match the following correctly.

General Secretary

Ensures law and order

Vice Chairperson

Keeps money for the council.

Secretary for defense

Keeps council records.

Secretary for finance

In charge of children affairs.

General secretary

Vice Chairperson

Secretary for defense

Secretary for finance

6. Give the main responsibility of the citizen.

CORRECTIONS:

[illegible]

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Voluntary Leaders:

Volunteers are persons who do jobs/work without being paid.

Such leaders who do voluntary jobs are called voluntary leaders.

Examples of voluntary Leaders.

- Scouts.
- Girl guides.
- Red Cross members.

Other voluntary leaders work in voluntary organizations.

NB: Voluntary organizations are groups of people who do work without being paid.

Examples of voluntary organization/ non government organizations in our district.

1. Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO)

- Cares for orphans by providing basic needs.

2. The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)

- Controls the spread of Aids.
- Provides counseling, treatment and protection to AIDS patients.

3. Word Vision

Helps orphans and promotes the welfare of people by building schools hospitals and provides safe water.

4. Uganda Red Cross (URC).

Provides first aid, medicine and food wars areas and disaster victims.

5. Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)

Improves the welfare of poor people by building schools hospitals, proving education and safe water.

6. Compassion International

Improves the welfare of the needy e.g orphans, people with disability, elderly etc.

7. Islamic Relief Agency (IRA)

8. Care American Relief Every where

9. Save the children Uganda.

10. UNICEF(United Nations Internal Children Emergency Fund)

Qualities of a good leader

- Should be Kind
- Should be Knowledgeable
- Should be tolerant
- should be obedient
- Should be hardworking.
- Should be confident.
- Should be respectful
- Should be exemplary
- Should be co-operative.
- Should be approachable

ACTIVITY:

1. What are voluntary organizations?

2. Give any **two** examples of voluntary leaders in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Mention any **four** voluntary organisations operating in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

4. State **one** role performed by voluntary leaders like scouts in your school.

5. Outline any **four** qualities of a good leader.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

6. Why are leaders important in our district?

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Rights and responsibilities of the people in our district.

Rights of people in our district:

Children's rights:

Children's rights are the natural freedom children are supposed to enjoy.

Examples of children's rights.

- i) A right to education.
- ii) A right to food.
- iii) A right to protection.
- iv) A right to medical care.
- v) A right to shelter.
- vi) A right to clothing etc.

Importance of children's rights.

- i) They protect children from all forms of danger.
- ii) They help make children grow up healthy.
People who provide services related to children's rights e.g security , healthy are:-
 - i) Parents/Guardians
 - ii) Doctors / Nurses
 - iii) Police / security personnel.
 - iv) Teachers.
 - v) Maids.

ACTIVITY:

1. What is human right?

2. State any **four** main rights of children in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. Why is it important to observe children's rights (give two reasons)

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Mention any **three** groups of people who should promote children's rights.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

5. Name any **two** groups of people who usually violate children's rights.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. State **one** advantage of promoting children's rights.

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SPELLING GAME:

Child abuse:

- ❖ Child abuse is an offence committed against a child.
- ❖ Child abuse is the violation of children's rights.
- ❖ Child abuse is when a child is denied his or her rights.

Forms of child abuse.

- i) Marital form.
- ii) Physical form.
- iii) Social form.

Examples of child abuse practices:

- i) Child labour.
- ii) Beating/Heavy/corporal punishment.
- iii) Child sacrifice.
- iv) Denying a child education
- v) Denying a child basic needs.
- vi) Burning a child.
- vii) Forced marriages.
- viii) Intimidating a child.
- ix) Kidnapping and sacrificing a child.
- x) Defilement (for girls)
- xi) Sexual harassment (for boys).

Causes of child abuse:

- ❖ Death of parents.
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Ignorance
- ❖ Alcoholism / use of drugs.
- ❖ Insecurity / war outbreak.
- ❖ Broken marriages / separation of parents.

ACTIVITY:

1. Define child abuse.

2. Mention any **two** forms of child abuse.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Give **five** examples of child abuse practices.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

4. State any **two** effects of defilement on a child.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Outline any **three** common causes of child abuse.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

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SPELLING GAME:

Effects (Results) of Child Abuse:

- i) It leads to death of children.
- ii) It leads to early pregnancy.
- iii) Children get diseases.
- iv) Can lead to street children.
- v) Children can drop out of school.
- vi) It leads to deformity among children.

How to control child abuse.

- i) By punishing people who abuse children's rights.
- ii) By educating children about their rights.
- iii) By educating parents about children's rights.
- iv) Children should be protected by adults.
- v) Children should be disciplined.
- vi) Children should avoid strangers.

Responsibilities of people in our district.

- i) Obeying laws.
- ii) Caring for the sick.
- iii) Attending community/village meetings.
- iv) Participate in making laws.
- v) Participating in community work.
- vi) Helping and caring for others.
- vii) Maintaining proper sanitation.
- viii) Taking children to school / paying school fees.
- ix) Maintaining and protecting the environment.
- x) Participation in the national elections.

ACTIVITY:

1. State any **four** effects of child abuse in your district.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____

2. Suggest **four** ways of controlling child abuse.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____

END OF UNIT TEST.

1. Who is a leader?

2. Identify any **four** different groups of leaders found in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. Define the term **decentralization**.

4. Why is it important to keep law and order in our district?

5. Who is the chairperson L.C.V of our district?

6. Which district officer gives permission before public political rallies take place in your district?

7. Name the highest civil servant in a district.

8. Write R.D.C in full.

9. What is voluntary work?

10. State **one** reason why the government has continued to divide the country into many districts.

11. Under which ministry are all local councils?

12. Name the title given to the political head of a municipality.

13. Mention the police department which investigates into crimes.

14. Suggest **one** reason why the government has decentralized some of its powers to the local councils.

15. Which title is given to the political head of a district?

16. Outline any **three** qualities of a good leader.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

17. Identify **two** ways how the child can be affected after being abused.

i) _____

ii) _____

18. State **two** importance of maintaining law and order in an area.

i) _____

ii) _____

19. How do we call a person who represents a constituency in the parliament?

20. Mention any **two** systems of elections.

i) _____

ii) _____

21. List any **two** rights of a child.

i) _____

ii) _____

22. Mention any **two** forms of child abuse.

i) _____

ii) _____

23. Why is it important to choose our own leaders?

24. State any **two** ways how voluntary organizations have transformed the lives of people in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

25. How many members make the Local Council I Executive?

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT

Social services in our district:

Social services are the things given to people by the government to improve on their quality of life.

Examples of social services are:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| i) Education service | iii) Security service |
| ii) Medical service | iv) Banking |
| v) Transport service (Road maintenance) | |
| vi) Communication. | viii) Provision of Water service. |
| vii) Housing service. | ix) Provision of Electricity service. |

Sources of income for the government in order to provide social services to people in our district.

The government gets money from these sources:-

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| i) Taxes. | iii) Donations. |
| ii) Grants. | iv) Court fines. |
| v) Exportation of goods, e.g. Minerals, agricultural produce, etc. | |

ACTIVITY:

1. What do you understand by social services?

2. Give any **four** examples of social services provided by the government in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. Identify **three** ways how the government get its income.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

4. Explain the term export.

5. Give any **two** Uganda's exports.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Suggest **two** ways of improving education services in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

[illegible]

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

HOW THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES SOCIAL SERVICES TO PEOPLE.

Education Services:

- i) By constructing schools.
- ii) By employing teachers (paying teachers' salaries)
- iii) By providing scholastic material to schools.
- iv) By training teachers.

Medical Services:

- i) The government builds hospitals.
- ii) It pays doctors / nurses salaries.
- iii) It buys medicine for the hospitals.
- iv) It buys hospital equipments or machines.

Banking Services:

- i) The government gives loans to people.
- ii) It employs people in banks.

Transport or Road Maintenance:

- i) The government constructs roads.
- ii) The government buys transport means such as buses, train, aero plane, etc.
- iii) It repairs roads.
- iv) It gives license to driver.

Water Services:

- i) The government digs bore holes, valley dams etc
- ii) The government extends piped water to people.
- iii) The government treats water for human consumption (safe and clean water)

ACTIVITY:

1. How are the following service centers important to people in:-

a) Schools

b) Hospitals

c) Banks.

d) Taxi and bus parks.

e) Police station.

2. Suggest **one** way how the government can improve:-

a) Transport service:

b) Banking service:

c) Medical Service:

3. What do you understand by the following terms:-

a) Banking:

b) Transport:

People who provide social services in our district:

The following people take or extend social services to people on behalf of the government:-

- I. Local leaders
- II. Teachers
- III. Doctors
- IV. Nurses
- V. Bankers
- VI. Veterinary officers.
- VII. Drivers
- VIII. Army officers
- IX. Police officers, etc.

Problems faced in providing social services to people.

Education service:

- i) Shortage of furniture in schools, e.g. benches, chairs, tables.
- ii) Shortage of textbooks and other instructional materials (scholastic materials)
- iii) Shortage of classrooms for the large numbers of children in schools.
- iv) Shortage of enough trained teachers.
- v) Corrupt head teachers.

Solutions to some of the problems.

- i) The government should provide enough furniture to schools.
- ii) Private companies and Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to build more schools.
- iii) Government and parents should provide more textbooks to schools or pupils.
- iv) More teachers should be posted to different schools.
- v) Teachers' salary should be increased.

ACTIVITY:

1. Mention any **two** people who provide the following services:-

a) Education services

i) _____ ii) _____

b) Security

i) _____ ii) _____

c) Medical services.

i) _____ ii) _____

d) Transport services.

i) _____ ii) _____

2. Under which system has the government tried to extend services nearer to the people

3. Give any **two** problems facing education services in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Medical services

- i) Shortage of medical centres.
- ii) Shortage of medical facilities in hospitals, e.g beds, medical equipment.
- iii) Poor pay to health workers.
- iv) Shortage of trained medical workers (i.e doctors, nurses etc)

Solutions to the problems affecting the provision of medical services.

- i) The government should build more hospitals and health centres.
- ii) Religious organizations, rich people and Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to build health centres.
- iii) Patients should pay some money for their treatment (cost-sharing)
- iv) More health workers should be trained and employed.
- v) The government should provide enough medicine and equipment in hospitals and health centres.

Transport.

- i) Road users at times fail to follow road signs.
- ii) Bad roads, which cause accidents or damage vehicles.
- iii) Bad weather makes roads impassable, e.g, rainy season.
- iv) Fuel is very expensive.
- v) Traffic jam.

ACTIVITY:

1. Name the biggest referral hospital in Uganda.

2. Mention any **two** missionary private hospitals in Uganda.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. Give **two** problems facing medical services in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Suggest any **two** solutions to the problems facing medical services in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. State any **two** problems facing road users.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Why do most people in Uganda use road transport?

[illegible]

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Road Accidents:

Causes of accidents on roads.

- a) Playing on the roads.
- b) Careless road users.
- c) Speeding vehicles.
- d) Over loading vehicles.
- e) Bad roads with potholes.
- f) Disobeying road signs.
- g) Untrained drivers.
- h) Drunken drivers.
- i) Driving vehicles in Dangerous Mechanical Conditions (D.M.C)
- j) Driving on shoulders.

How to control road accidents.

- i) By following road signs and lights.
- ii) By obeying road rules.
- iii) Children should not play on roads.

- iv) By repairing bad roads.
- v) All vehicles should be given speed governors to reduce speed.
- vi) There should be age limit to drivers.
- vii) Drivers should be taught road safety rules.
- viii) By putting and following road signs.
- ix) Law breaking drivers should be punished heavily.
- x) Road users should be sensitized on the usage of roads.

ACTIVITY:

1. What is an accident?

2. Mention any **four** types of transport used in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. Name any **two** animals that are used for transport.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Explain how feeder roads are important in our district.

5. Outline any **three** main causes of road transport in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

6. Suggest any three ways in which road accidents can be controlled in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

7. State the importance of a zebra crossing on a road.

8. Why do many people use road transport in Uganda?

CORRECTIONS:

[illegible]

Date: _____

SPELLING GAME

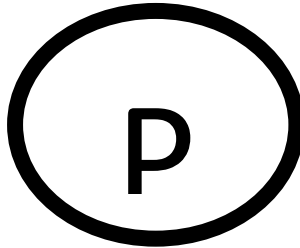
Road signs

Road signs help to guide road users.

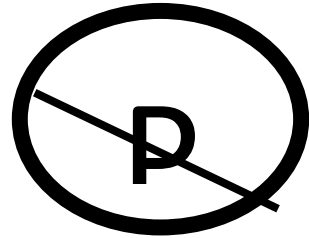
Diagrams showing road signs:



Stop



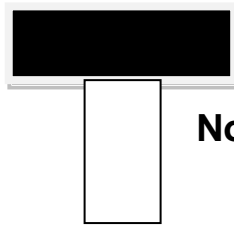
Parking



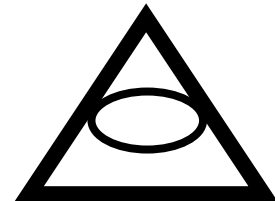
No Parking



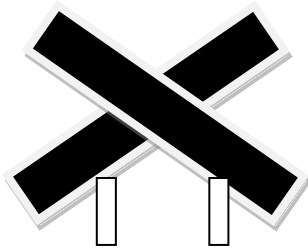
Zebra Crossing



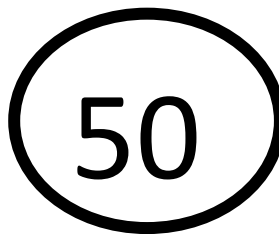
No through road



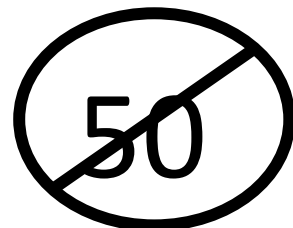
Round about



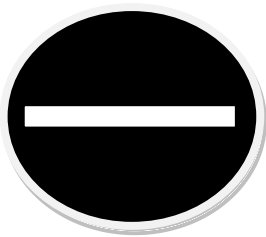
Railway Crossing



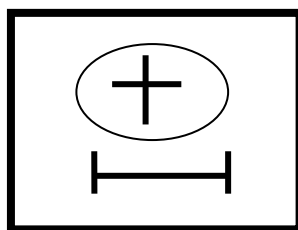
Speed limit



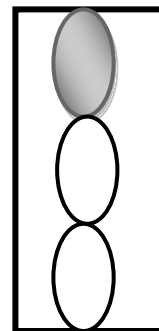
End of Speed limit



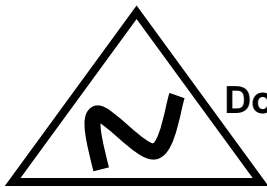
No entry
lights



Hospital



Traffic



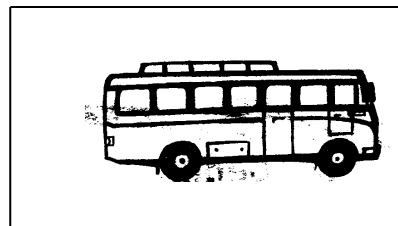
Double bend



No pedestrian



Humps ahead



Bus stop

ACTIVITY:

1. Why are road signs put on the roads?

2. Give the importance of traffic lights put along junctions.

3. Draw the road signs to show:-

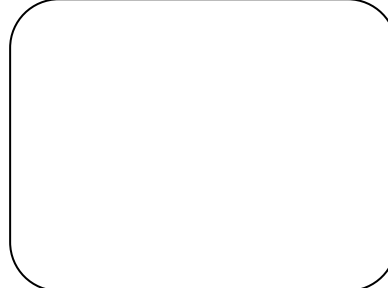
a) Round about



b) No parking



c) Humps ahead



4. State any **two** advantages of road transport.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Name the Uganda's International Airport.

[illegible]

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Problems in providing security services:

- i) There are very few police officers or security officers in the district.
- ii) Shortage of transport for Security personnels in the district.
- iii) Poor roads within the district.
- iv) Corruption among the security workers.
- v) Poor pay to security officers.

Solutions to the problems of providing security.

- i) The government should train more police officers security personnel.
- ii) The government should give the police more vehicles.
- iii) Road need to be constructed or repaired to ease movement on roads.
- iv) To raise pay for security officers.
- v) By teaching people about security.

ACTIVITY:

1. Name any **three** groups of people who provide security in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iv) _____

2. Give any two problems faced while providing security services.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Suggest two solutions to the problems faced while providing security.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Write U.P.D.F in full.

5. What is the main duty of the UPDF?

CORRECTIONS:

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Communication services.

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Uganda Communication Commission (UCC)

This is the government company that is responsible for controlling and supervising communication services in Uganda.

It is chaired by Mr. Godfrey Mutabaazi.

How the government provides communication services.

- i) By giving licenses to communication service providers.
- ii) By regulating and controlling information given to the public.
- iii) By punishing people who publish wrong information.
- iv) By setting up media centers that provide information to people.
- v) By providing information to public using government media such as : UBC radio, UBC TV, News papers.

Problems faced in providing communication services.

- Many people in our district are illiterate.
- Lack of enough skilled labour force.
- Shortage of money.
- Shortage of communication boosters (signals) in many parts.
- Poor road network.

Solutions to problems of providing communication services.

- Allowing investors in the sector to come to Uganda.
- By improving on road net work.
- By giving loans to communication companies to extend their services to the people.

ACTIVITY:

1. Define the term communication.

2. Write UCC in full.

3. What is the main role of UCC in Uganda?

4. Who is the current chairperson of UCC?

5. Name any **two** types of communication.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Give any **three** means of communication you know.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

7. State the common means of communication used at your school.

[illegible]

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Government radio stations.

- ❖ Uganda Broadcasting Corporation Corporation (UBC) radio.
- ❖ Star FM.
- ❖ Bukedde radio.
- ❖ UBC Radio West.

Private owned radio stations.

- C.B.S Fm.
- Top radio
- Radio Simba
- Radio One
- Akaboozi 2
- Capital radio.
- Voice of Africa
- Sanyu Fm. etc.

Government TV station.

- UBC television
- Star TV
- Bukedde TV
- Urban TV

Private owned television stations.

- B.B.S
- N.T.V
- N.B.S
- L.T.V
- TOP tv
- SALT TV
- Shillow TV

ACTIVITY:

1. Mention any **two** government owned Television stations in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Give any **two** advantages of radios.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. State **one** advantage of a television over a radio.

4. Identify **two** advantages of using a radio.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Why are many people in rural areas do not have television?

6. How do children benefit from a television at school?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Government news papers.

- New Vision
- Bukedde
- Etop
- Orumuri
- Rupiny
- Lugand
- Ateso
- Runyakitara.
- Luo.

Private owned news papers

- The Observer
- Daily Monitor
- Red Paper
- Kamunye

Telecommunication Companies.

- Mobile Telephone Network (MTN)
- Airtel
- Orange
- Uganda Telecom Limited (UTL)
- K2 Telecom.

ACTIVITY:

1. Give **one** advantage of a radio over a newspaper.

2. State any **two** ways in which newspapers are important to people.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Identify any **two** private owned newspapers in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Name any **two** newspapers produced in English language.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Why do you think only a few people read news papers in Uganda?

6. Mention any **three** companies that provide mobile telephone services in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

7. Give any **two** advantages of telephones.

i) _____

ii) _____

[illegible]

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Social Service Centres:

Social service centres are places where social services are given to people.

Examples of social service centres.

- i) Schools
- ii) Hospitals or medical centres.
- iii) Post offices.
- iv) Banks.
- v) Police station or posts.
- vi) Barracks.
- vii) Taxi parks.

Caring for social services.

The following can be used as ways of caring for social service centres:

- i) Cleaning social service centres.
- ii) Respect people who look after social service centres.
- iii) Educate the community on proper usage of social service centres.

What spoils our social service centres?

- i) Negative attitude by users.
- ii) Ignorance of the users.
- iii) Poor management.
- iv) Shortage of funds to build or repair social service centres.
- v) Undisciplined people.
- vi) Insecurity.
- vii) Corrupt people both the users and managers.
- viii) Shortage of manpower due to limited funds.

ACTIVITY:

1. What are social service centres?

2. Give any **three** examples of social service centres.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. State **two** ways how you take care of your school.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Mention any **three** examples of people who take care of your school.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

DATE: _____

SPELLING GAME:

Problems in meeting people's needs in our district.

Why do some people fail to meet their needs?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| i) Poverty | vi) Idleness. |
| ii) Bad weather. | vii) Shortage of food. |
| iii) Corruption. | viii) High population. |
| iv) Theft. | ix) Poor attitude to work. |
| v) Laziness. | x) Irresponsibility. |

Solutions to the problems faced when providing social services.

- i) Creating employment opportunities.
- ii) Providing medical services.
- iii) Controlling population growth.
- iv) Introducing crop farming.
- v) Encourage people to grow more food.

ACTIVITY:

1. Give **three** reasons why some people fail to meet their needs.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

2. What advice do you give to mature people who fail to meet their needs?

3. Mention any **three** places where people go and do work.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

4. State any **two** qualities of a good employee (worker).

i) _____

ii) _____

CORRECTIONS:

END OF UNIT TEST.

1. What are social services?

2. Mention any **three** social services the district gives to her people.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. Give **one** way people in our district meet their needs.

4. Mention **two** ways in which poverty can be reduced in your district.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Identify **one** problem faced by the government when providing social services to the people.

6. Name the air strip found in Kampala district.

7. Why is road transport used by most people in our district?

8. State **one** problem faced by medical services in our district.

9. How are road signs useful to road users?

10. Give **two** causes of road accidents in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

11. Write down **two** ways of caring for our school as a service centre.

i) _____

ii) _____

12. List **two** services a bank gives to the people in the community.

i) _____

ii) _____

13. Name the road sign that helps pedestrians to cross busy roads safely.

14. Suggest **two** ways through which you can show respect to the people who care for our social services.

i) _____

ii) _____

15. List down **three** services you can get from the hospital.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

16. Which body is responsible for controlling and supervising communication services in Uganda?

17. Mention any **two** private owned newspapers in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

18. Give **two** problems faced by people while meeting their needs.

i) _____

ii) _____

19. Which title is given to the head of the Bank of Uganda?

20. Mention **three** uses of newspapers to people in our district.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

CORRECTIONS:

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[illegible]

