

## **HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT**

### **SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DISTRICT**

#### **Lesson one**

##### **New words**

- Needs/services
- Social services
- Veterinary doctors
- Doctor
- Teacher
- Farmer
- Banker
- Carpenter
- Treatment
- Communication
- Transport

#### **1. What are needs?**

These are things we should get in order to live a better life.

These are two different types of needs and these are:

- a) Basic needs
- b) Luxuries

##### **a) What are basic needs?**

These are things that we cannot live without e.g. food, water, education, clothing, shelter, medical care

##### **Reasons why some homes lack basic needs**

- |                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| i) poverty                        | iii) unemployment |
| ii) laziness                      | iv) disasters     |
| v) big number of people in a home |                   |

Activity

1. Where do people get the following?

i) food

ii) water

2. Give two reasons why some families lack enough food.

i).....

ii).....

3. Which crop provides a raw material for making clothes?

4. Give two reasons why people build houses

i).....

ii).....

5. Give two examples of natural disasters and man-made disasters

Natural disasters	Man-made disasters
a).....	a).....
b).....	b).....

## Lesson two

### Luxury items

#### b) What are luxuries/non basic needs?

These are things that people can live without e.g. Television, cars, play station, etc

#### c) Make a list of the needs in;

i) Your family

ii) Your school

iii) Your local area.

### Activity-2

1. Give any three examples of basic needs.
  - i.....
  - ii.....
  - iii.....
2. Why is a car not a basic need?
 

.....
3. Mention any three things we can live without.
  - i.....
  - ii.....
  - iii.....

### **Lessons 3**

#### **Social services**

##### **2. What are social services?**

These are needs provided by government to improve people's welfare / make people's lives better.

##### **3. Examples of social services in our district**

- i. Education services
- ii. Medical services
- iii. Security services
- iv. Transport services
- v. Communication services
- vi. Banking services
- vii. Insurance services
- viii. Housing services
- ix. Water supply services
- x. Electricity services
- xi.

#### **Activity 3**

1. What are social services?
 

.....
2. Apart from keeping money safe, give three other importance of banks.
  - i.....
  - ii.....
  - iii.....
3. Apart from education, name other **four** social services provided in your district.

- i).....
  - ii).....
  - iii).....
  - iv).....
- 4 State any three problems faced by the government when providing social services.
- i).....
  - ii).....
  - iii).....

#### **Lesson 4**

#### **4. What are social service centers?**

**These are places from which social services are provided to the people.**

#### **5. Examples of social service centers in our district**

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Police stations/ police posts
- Banks
- Water sources
- Petrol stations
- Post offices

#### **Activity**

Identify any two groups of people who work in each of the social service centres given

##### **1.a) School**

i) .....

ii) .....

##### **b) Hospital**

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

#### **2. List any four service providers in our district.**

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

## **Lesson 5**

### **EDUCATION SERVICES**

**These are two types of education and these include;**

- a) Formal education
- b) Informal education

#### **Informal Education**

Informal education is the type of education which is mainly got from home and it doesn't involve reading and writing.

Informal education mainly emphasizes practical skills and moral development

**How was informal education passed on to the children long ago?**

According to sex, boys and girls were taught differently and by different people.

#### **Boys**

- i) Hunting
- ii) Fishing
- iii) Carpentry
- iv) Building /construction

#### **Girls**

- i)Preparing meals/cooking
- ii)Proper discipline/conduct in community
- ii)How to look after babies and the husband to be.
- iv)How to cultivate food for the family.
- v)How to wash.

#### **Activity 5**

1.Mention any two advantages of informal education.

i.....

ii.....

2 Why was the fire place so important in the past?

.....

3. Which people provided informal education?

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

## **Lesson 6**

### **Formal Education**

This is the type of education which is mainly got from school and it involves reading and writing.

**Which group of people introduced formal education in Uganda?**

The missionaries

**Examples of first schools built by missionaries in Uganda**

- i) Namilyango college
- ii) Mengo
- iii) Kings college, Buddo
- iv) Gayaza Girl's School.

**Differences between informal and formal education**

#### **Informal education**

- No school fees is paid
- No qualified teachers were involved
- No classrooms were built
- Practical skills were more emphasized(job creators)

#### **Formal education**

- School fees is paid
- Qualified trs are used
- Classrooms are built
- Trains job seekers

### **Activity 6**

1. Mention any three advantages of formal education.

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....
2. How are schools important to our community?
  - i.....
  - ii.....
  - iii.....
3. Write down any three symbols of a good school.
  - i.....
  - ii.....
  - iii.....

## **Lesson 7**

### **Importance of education**

- We learn reading and writing
- We acquire different skills which help us to get jobs.
- Education promotes moral development
- It brings people together(friendship)

### **UPE/USE policies in Uganda (lessons 9 & 10)**

Write each of the above abbreviations in full.

U.P.E – Universal Primary Education

USE – universal Secondary Education

ABEK-Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja

### **Why was UPE introduced in Uganda?**

- i) To reduce illiteracy
- ii) To give chance to all children to go to school.
- iii) To reduce the burden of poor parents paying school fees.

NB:

- i)USE was introduced to prevent school drop outs after primary education.
- ii)All learners in UPE and USE schools get free education.

## **Activity 7**

- 1.Give the difference between formal and informal education.

.....  
2. Write the following in full.

i. UPE.....

ii. USE.....

4. How has the UPE programme helped the people in your district?  
.....

## **Lesson 8**

### **Problems faced under UPE schools.**

- a) Lack of enough food.
- b) Lack of enough furniture
- c) Poor sanitation/poor hygiene facilities
- d) Lack of enough trained teachers
- e) Overcrowded classes
- f) Corruption
- g) Delayed funding by the government.
- h) High number of school dropouts.

### **Suggest solutions to the above problems**

- Parents should contribute some money for food.
- Government should provide enough furniture
- School administration should emphasise proper sanitation in school.
- The government should increase salaries to attract more trained teachers.
- Government should construct more classrooms.
- Arresting corrupt officials.
- Sensitising parents about their role in educating children.

### **Mention the problems commonly faced by children to and from school?**

- Road accidents, attacks from animals e.g. snake bites, wild dogs.
- Attacks from bad people e.g. the mad, kidnappers defilers, etc
- Bad weather e.g. rainfall, sunshine.

## **Activity**

1. List any three problems faced by UPE schools.

i).....



ii).....

iii).....

2.Suggest a solution for each of the above problems.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

3.Under which ministry are the U.P.E schools?

.....

## **Lesson nine**

### **Transport services**

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

#### **Types of transport**

There are four major types of transport in our district and these are;

- i) Road transport
- ii) Air transport
- iii) Railway transport
- iv) Water transport

**Give the means of transport under each of the following types of transport using the table given.**

<b>Road transport</b>	<b>Water transport</b>	<b>Air transport</b>	<b>Railway transport</b>
Cars Buses Lorries Pick ups Bicycles Motorcycles	Boats Ferries Canoes Ship/vessels	Aero plane Air crafts Rockets Helicopters Kites	Trains Rail cars

#### **Activity**

**1.**What is transport?

.....  
2. Which is the commonest type of transport used in your district?

.....

3. Mention any one means of transport under

a) Road transport: .....

b) Air transport: .....

c) Water transport: .....

4. Draw and name means of transport under each of the following types of transport. (Use a table)

Road transport	Water transport	Air transport	Railway transport

## Lesson ten

### Common causes of road accidents in our district

- i) Over speeding
- ii) Overloading
- iii) Driving cars under dangerous mechanical condition (DMCs)
- iv) Overtaking in dangerous spots.
- v) Driving under the influence of alcohol
- vi) Poor roads
- vii) Talking on phone while driving

### Ways of controlling road accidents

- Following road signs.
- Installing speed governors in all public vehicles.
- Enforcing strict laws against drunken drivers
- Repairing roads
- Following traffic rules and regulations.
- Making flyovers on busy roads.
-

- **Activity**

1.What is an accident?

.....

2.State **four** reasons why accidents are common on most roads in our district.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

3.In which **three** ways can accidents be controlled in our district.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

4.Why does the traffic lights show green?

.....

**Lesson eleven**

**Road safety education**

**What is road safety education?**

This is the teaching of people about the proper use of roads in order to control accidents.

**Areas emphasized during road safety education.**

- i) Practicing safe ways of crossing roads (look left, then right, left again and if the road is clear, then cross)
- ii) Don't drink alcohol and drive.
- iii) Not overloading, over speeding, overtaking in dangerous spots and driving DMCs.

NB: They emphasize/encourage people to follow traffic rules and regulations.

**Activity**

**Draw the following road signs**

<b>Zebra crossing</b>	<b>Danger a head</b>	<b>School ahead</b>	<b>Humps ahead</b>
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<b>Railway crossing</b>	<b>Round about</b>	<b>Parking</b>	<b>No parking</b>

**ii) Why are road signs important to the road users?**

To reduce the rate of road accidents.

**iii) Name the different kinds of roads known to you.**

- a) Tarmac roads
- b) Murram roads
- c) Paths

**NB:** Feeder roads are small roads that join major roads.

**State the importance of having a good road network in an area.**

- a) To transport farmers' produce to markets.
- b) To transport trade goods from urban to rural areas or rural to urban areas
- c) It controls accidents.

d) It promotes tourism in an area.

e) To promote easy transportation of goods and passengers.

**v) Name the following types of transport in our district.**

a) Commonest – road transport

b) Cheapest – water transport

c) Best for heavy and bulky goods – railway transport.

e) Quickest – air transport

f) Best for carrying perishable goods – air transport

**Note:**

**i) Fragile goods** are those that can easily break e.g. glass.

**ii) Perishable goods** are those that can easily get spoilt e.g. flowers, fruits, and fresh fish.

**Activity**

1. Match A to B

A

i) Commonest

ii) Cheapest

iii) Slowest

iv) Best for heavy and bulky goods

v) Best for perishable goods

vi) Best for fragile goods.

B

-Road transport

-Air transport

-Railway transport

-Water transport

2. Why do most people in your district use road transport?

.....

## **Lesson twelve**

### **Postal & communication services**

#### **What is communication?**

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

#### **There are two types of communication**

- a) Traditional communication
- b) Modern communication

#### **Ways/means of traditional communication**

- Using drums/ drumming
- Using smoke/ fire signals
- By using gestures
- By whistling
- By using horns

#### **Activity**

1. What term is given to sending and receiving of messages?

.....

2. Identify the two types of communication in your district?

i).....

ii).....

3. Draw and name any two means of communication used long ago.

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4. Suggest one reason why modern means of communication is better than traditional means.

.....

### **Lesson thirteen**

#### **Ways/ means of modern communication**

- Using radios
- Using televisions
- Using news papers
- Using magazines
- Using internet
- Using telephones
- Using letters
- Using news letters
- Using faxes

#### **Review activity**

- Telephones

#### **1. State the major advantage of modern means of communication over traditional means.**

- Modern means of communication is faster than traditional means.
- Modern means have a wider coverage as compared to traditional means.
- Modern means can store information for future reference as compared to traditional means.

#### **2. Identify the examples of telephone companies in our district**

- (i) MTN
- (ii) Uganda Telecom. (UTL)
- (iii) Warid
- (iv) Airtel

- (v) Orange
- (vi) Smile

**3. Draw and name any three means of communication in our district.**


**4. State the importance of a Post Office to the people in our area.**

- a) To send letters and parcels to the owners.
- b) To sell postage stamps
- c) To sell postage envelopes
- d) To provide transport services
- e) To provide employment / jobs

**5. Write P.O in full.**

**Post Office**

## **Lesson fourteen**

### **People who provide social services in our district**

**What roles do the following people provide in our district?**

#### **Local council leaders**

- i) To settle disputes in an area.
- ii) To keep law and order in an area.
- iii) To plan for the general development of their areas.
- iv) To protect the environment

#### **Traditional leaders**

- i) To promote culture
- ii) To promote morals
- iii) To promote peace and unity
- iv) To mobilize people for national development
- v)



## Activity

Complete the table below about people who provide social services in our area.

Service providers	Service provided
Teachers	-----
Doctors	-----
Nurses	-----
Veterinary officers	To treat sick animals
Police officers	-----
Farmers	-----
Carpenters	-----
Bankers	To keep people's money safely
Drivers	-----

## Lesson fifteen

Problems people face in getting their needs in our district.

- Corrupt officials
- Laziness
- Bad weather
- Poverty / shortage of funds
- Low payment to workers
- High population (some facilities may not be enough for the people)
- Irresponsibility (mishandling of public property)
- High taxes

### Solutions to the above mentioned problems

- i) Arresting corrupt officials
- ii) Creating employment opportunities for people to earn money e.g. building industries.
- iii) Government should increase the salaries of workers e.g. teachers.
- iv) Controlling population growth by using birth control methods
- v) Providing enough social service centres
- vi) Fair taxation.

## Activity

1.State the difference between *basic needs* and *non- basic needs*

.....

Give three examples of basic needs for the Greenhill community.

i).....

ii).....

2. Identify two problems people may face in trying to meet their needs.  
i).....  
ii).....  
3. Give one reason why some people may fail to meet their needs.  
.....

## Lesson sixteen

### **A farmer as a service provider**

#### **1. Who is a farmer?**

This is a person who grows crops and rears animals.

#### **2. Mention the types of farming known to you;**

- i) Mixed farming
- ii) Subsistence farming
- iii) Dairy farming
- iv) Ranching
- v) Plantation farming
- vi) Horticulture
- vii) Floriculture
- viii) Arable farming

#### **Terms commonly used in farming**

##### **Mixed farming**

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land at the same time.

##### **Subsistence farming**

The growing of crops and rearing of animals mainly for home use/consumption.

##### **Dairy farming**

This is the rearing of cattle mainly for milk production.

##### **Ranching**

This is the rearing of cattle mainly for beef production.

### **Plantation farming**

This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale e.g. tea, sugar cane, coffee, etc

### **Horticulture**

This is the growing of vegetables, flowers, and fruits on a large scale.

### **Floriculture**

This is the growing of flowers for sale.

### **Arable farming**

The growing of crops only.

### **Activity**

1. Give the meaning of the term '**farmer**'.

2. Give two reasons why farmers are needed in our district.

i).....

ii).....

3. Identify three **needs** of a farmer.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

4. Why are most farmers located in rural areas?

.....

### **Lesson seventeen**

#### **Why is farming important in our community?**

- It is a source of food.

- It is a source of income/money.

- Source of raw materials for industries.
- It is a source of employment to most Ugandans.

**What problems are faced by farmers in our community?**

- a) Crop pests and diseases
- b) Animals diseases
- c) Soil erosion
- d) Poor transport network
- e) Low prices of farmers' produce.
- f) Poor storage facilities
- g) Prolonged drought
- h) Floods in some areas
- i) Land shortage due to increased population.

**Activity**

1. In which three ways is farming important to the people in your community?

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....

2. Identify any two products got from dairy farming.

- i).....
- ii).....

4. Why are good roads needed by farmers?

.....

5. Draw and name any two food crops in your district.


**6.** Give the meaning of the following terms:

a) mixed farming: .....

b) floriculture: .....

**7.** State three problems that affect farmers today.

i) .....

ii) .....

iii) .....

**8.** Suggest the solutions for the problems stated above.

i) .....

ii) .....

iii) .....

## **Lesson eighteen**

### **Caring for social service centres**

**1. Mention any four social service centres found in your district.**

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Police stations
- Banks
- Markets

**The different ways of caring for the social service centres in our district are:**

- i) Cleaning social service centres
- ii) Proper handling of property in social service centres
- iii) Respecting people who care for social service centres e.g. cooks, cleaners, etc
- iv) Educating people about proper use of social service centres.
- v) Planting grass to control soil erosion.

Note: for the district to properly provide social services to its people, they must have money/funds.

### Activity

1.Name any four social service centres found in your district.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

iv).....

2.Identify four groups of people who work in the centres listed below.

<b>Social service centre</b>	<b>People who provide services</b>
Hospital	- -
School	- -
Banks	- -
Police station	- -

3.Give three ways you can care for a school as a social service centre.

i).....

i).....

iii).....

**How does the district get its money/ revenue?**

- i) By collecting market dues.
- ii) Through licenses
- iii) Through tourism
- iv) By collecting taxes
- v) Through donations and grants.
- vi) Through loans

**Ways the district spends its revenue;**

- i) By building more health centres
- ii) By building more schools
- iii) By constructing and repairing roads
- iv) Though garbage collection
- v) Paying salaries to workers.

**Activity**

1. Where does KCCA get money to run its programmes?

i).....

ii).....

2. Identify two problems faced by KCCA in providing services to the people.

.....

Write K.C.C.A in full.

.....