

TOPIC 5: OUR LEADERS IN THE DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION TO LEADERSHIP

- A leader is a person who has the authority to rule or manage a society
- Or: A leader is a person who has the authority to manage and control other people.
- Leadership is the ability to manage and control the society.

Decentralisation

- This is the transfer of some powers from the central government to the local government.

Levels of government in Uganda

- The Central government.
- The Local government (from LC1 to LCV).

Difference between the Central government and Local government.

<u>Central government</u>	<u>Local government</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cares the development of the whole nation.▪ Central government is one▪ Controls all armed forces.▪ Build and maintains major roads▪ Runs the major hospitals	<p style="text-align: center;">while</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cares for the development for the local areas.▪ Local governments are many.▪ Controls the local defence forces.▪ Builds and maintains feeder roads.▪ Controls health centres.

Levels of local government.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Local council level</u>
Village	Local council one (LC I)
Parish	Local council two (LC II)
Sub-county	Local council three (LC III)
District	Local council five (LC V)

Examples of decentralised sectors in Uganda.

- Primary Health Care
- Agricultural sector
- Primary education

Advantages of decentralisation.

- ❖ It brings services nearer to people
- ❖ It makes administration easy
- ❖ It promotes development in different areas.
- ❖ It creates job opportunities to people.

Disadvantages of decentralisation.

- ❖ It makes equal provision of services difficult.
- ❖ It increases the government expenditure.

By-laws

- By-laws are laws made by the local councils.
- Importance of by-laws
- ❖ They are used to settle disputes.
 - ❖ They are used to promote order in the society.

- ❖ They are used to promote peace and security
 - ❖ They promote respect for people's rights
- Roles / duties of leaders in the society

(How leaders are important in the society)

- ❖ They help to settle disputes among people.
- ❖ They plan for the development of areas.
- ❖ They help to maintain law and order in society.
- ❖ They help to sensitise people about government programmes
- ❖ They implement government policies.
- ❖ They promote unity among the people.



21. Give the meaning of each of the following;

- Leadership.
- Decentralisation

22. Who is a leader?

23. Give any two difference between the central government and the local government.

24. Mention the highest level of local government in the district.

25. What name is given to the laws made by the local councils?

26. Give any three ways leaders are important in the society.

27. Mention any two decentralised sectors in Uganda.

28. Give any three ways leaders are important in the community.

29. State any two advantages of decentralisation.

30. Give any one way decentralisation affects the development of the country.

TYPES OF LEADERS

- Political leaders
- Religious leaders
- Voluntary leaders
- Cultural/Traditional leaders
- Civic leaders

POLITICAL LEADERS:

- ❖ These are leaders elected by people in a given society.
- ❖ Political leaders are got through elections /by voting for them.
- ❖ In Uganda, political leaders are elected after every 5 years.

Examples of political leaders.

- President
- Local council leaders.
- Members of parliament.
- Councillors
- Mayors

Levels of local government.

Area	Level	Political leader
• Village	• Local council one	• Chairperson LC I
• Parish	• Local council two	• Chairperson LC II

• Sub-county	• Local council three	• Chairperson LC III
• District	• Local council five	• Chairperson LC V

LOCAL COUNCIL ONE (LC I) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- The LCI executive committee is made up of 10 members. They include;

Committee member	Responsibility
(i) Chairperson LCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/ she chairs LCI meetings. He settles disputes among people. He signs official documents.
(ii) Vice chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/she chairs LCI meetings in case the chairperson is not around. He/she is in charge of children's rights
(iii) General secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/ she writes minutes during the LC I meetings.
(iv) Secretary for information, education and mass mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/ she delivers information to the members of the village. He/ she is in charge of matters concerning education in the village.
(v) Secretary for defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is responsible for maintaining peace and security in the village.
(vi) Secretary for finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/ she is the treasurer of the council. He/she is in charge of financial matters of the local council.
(vii) Secretary for production and environmental protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/ she is responsible for the protection of the environment. He/ she is responsible for the improvement of agriculture.
(viii) Secretary for the youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is responsible for all matters concerning the youths
(ix) Secretary for women and public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is responsible for women affairs.
(x) Secretary for persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/she is in charge of people with disabilities

Duties of the Local Council committee in the village

- To settle disputes among people.
- To maintain law and order
- To implement government policies e.g. UPE, immunisation etc.
- To promote sanitation in the village.
- To unite people in the village.
- To protect people and their property.
- To sensitise people about the government programmes.

Problems faced by political leaders in implementing laws

- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Poor transport network.
- ❖ Corruption.
- ❖ Ignorance among the people
- ❖ Negative attitude among the people

LOCAL COUNCIL V SYSTEM

- ↳ The district council plans for developmental projects in the district
- ↳ The district council governs all local councils
- ↳ The Chairperson Local council V is the political leader of the district.
- ↳ The political head of a Kampala city is the Lord mayor
- ↳ In municipalities, the political leader is a mayor.
- ↳ The political leader of a sub-county is the Chairperson L.C III
- ↳ The L.C.V is made up of the following people
 - Chairperson
 - Vice chairperson
 - Two councillors representing the youths
 - Two councillors representing people with disabilities
 - Two councillors representing sub-counties, divisions and towns
 - Secretary
 - Speaker
 - Deputy speaker

Duties of the Chairperson L.C.V

- ❖ He/she coordinates the activities of the local government.
- ❖ He/she appoints other officials in the district.
- ❖ He/she supervises the work of other officials in the district
- ❖ He monitors the general administration of the district.

Duties of the District speaker.

- ❖ He/she presides over council meetings.
- ❖ He/she chairs district council meetings.

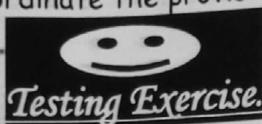
Resident District Commissioner (RDC)

- ↳ He/she is the representative of the president in the district
- ↳ He is appointed by the president.
- ↳ The Resident District Commissioner (RDC) is the head of the security committee in the district.
- ↳ The president's representative in Kampala is called Resident City Commissioner (RCC)

Roles of the RDC

- ❖ He/ she represents the president or the central government in the district
- ❖ To co-ordinate the activities of the central government in the district
- ❖ To advise the district chairperson on national matters.

- ❖ He/she chairs the security meetings in the district.
- ❖ To ensure that all government policies are implemented.
- ❖ To make sure that law and order is maintained in the district.
- ❖ To co-ordinate the provision of government services in the district.



Testing Exercise.

1. Mention any four types of leaders.
2. Mention any three examples of political leaders.
3. What title is given to the political head of a village?
4. How do political leaders attain leadership powers?
5. State any one role performed by the chairperson on the LC I executive committee.
6. How is the LCI vice chairperson useful to children in your community?
7. Apart from the chairperson, mention any three other members on the LC I executive committee.
8. State any three problems district leaders face when carrying out their duties.
9. Mention any three roles played by the LC I council in the village.
10. What title is given to the head of the municipality?
11. State any one role played by the district speaker.
12. Match the information in list A with that given in list B correctly.

<i>List A</i>	<i>List B</i>
(i) Chairperson LC III	Political head of a city
(ii) RDC	Records minutes during LCI council meeting.
(iii) Lord mayor	Political head of a sub-county.
(iv) General secretary	Chairs security meetings in the district.

13. Who is the president's representative in the district?
14. How is the Secretary for defense useful on the Local council I committee?
15. State any three roles played by the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) in the district.

CIVIC LEADERS

- ↳ These are leaders who provide social services to people
- ↳ They become leaders through appointment.

Examples of civic leaders.

- ❖ **District Internal Security Officer (DISO)**
 - He/she is responsible for spying in the district
 - He/she is responsible for internal security in the district
- ❖ **External Security Organisation (ESO)**
 - He spies for the country from outside the borders of the country.
- ❖ **Internal Security Organisation (ISO)**
 - He/she is responsible for spying within the country.
- ❖ **Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)**
 - He/she is the highest civil servant in the district

- He/she heads all civil servants in the district.
 - He/she ensures payment of salaries of all civil servants in the district.
 - Implements government programmes in the district.
 - He/she officiates civil marriages on behalf of the government.
- ❖ **District Director of Health services (DDHS)**
- He/she is responsible for all medical programmes and departments
 - He/she makes a plan to control outbreak of epidemic diseases.
 - He/she gives special instructions and guidelines to medical workers.
 - He/she supervises all health centres.
 - He/she supervises all medical workers in the district.
- ❖ **District Agricultural Officer (DAO)**
- He advises the farmers on the better methods of farming.
 - He advises the farmers on how to take care of their crops and animals.
 - He helps farmers to improve on their income.
 - He encourages farmers to grow more food crops in the district.
- ❖ **District Education Officer (DEO)**
- He/she makes sure that all education programmes are carried out in the district.
 - He/she improves the standards of education in the district.
 - He/she heads all education departments and institutions in the district.
- ❖ **District Veterinary officer (DVO)**
- He teaches people on how to improve the quality of their livestock.
 - He supervises all veterinary workers in the district.
 - He advises farmers on how to look after their livestock.
- ❖ **The District Forestry Officer (DFO)**
- He/she is in charge of the conservation of forests.
 - He encourages tree planting in the district.
 - He controls lumbering in the district.
 - He sensitizes people on the importance of forests.
- ❖ **District Fisheries Officer (DFO)**
- He /she is in charge of fisheries in the district
 - He controls over fishing in the district
 - He encourages people to dig up ponds for fish farming
 - He teaches people proper methods of fishing
 - Fights all forms of illegal fishing
- ❖ **The District Probation Officer (DPO)**
- He helps people with special needs in the district
 - He/she is in charge of children's affairs.
 - He/she helps to settle family disputes.
- ❖ **The District Planner (DP)**
- He/she plans for structural developments in the district

- He discourages unplanned buildings in the district
- ❖ **District Police Commander (DPC)**
 - He/she controls the police force in the district
 - He/she ensures law and order in the district
 - He/she gives permission before public rallies take place in the district.
- ❖ **District Engineer (DE)**
 - He/she is responsible for building of roads, bridges and houses
- ❖ **District Information Officer (DIO)**
 - He/she spreads information to the people in the district.
- ❖ **District Water Officer (DWO)**
 - He/she is responsible for the distribution of clean water in the district.
- ❖ **District Inspector of Schools (DIS)**
 - He/she supervises schools and other institutions of learning in the district
- ❖ **District Chief Internal Auditor (DCIA)**
 - He/she assesses books of account in the district.
- ❖ **District Chief Finance Officer (DCFO)**
 - He/she controls the expenditure of public funds in the district.
- ❖ **District Sports Officer (DSO)**
 - He/she is responsible for sports activities in the district.



Testing Exercise.

1. Apart from civic leaders, mention any three other types of leaders.
2. How does CAO attain leadership powers?
3. Apart from the CAO, mention any four other examples of civic leaders in your district.
4. How is a Veterinary officer different from an Agricultural officer?
5. Name the district officials who are in charge of the following;
 - (i) Payment of salaries of all civil servants.
 - (ii) Supervision of all health centres.
 - (iii) Officiation of civil marriage.
 - (iv) All education programmes in the district.
6. Give one way the District Probation Officer (DPO) is useful to children in your community.
7. State any one role played by the DPC in your district.
8. Who is the highest civil servant in the district?
9. Write the full forms of the following;
 - (i) DEO
 - (ii) DDHS
 - (iii) CAO

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

- ❖ A religious leader is a person who preaches the word of God.
- ❖ Religious leaders become leaders through ordination.

Examples of religions in Uganda

- Christianity
- Islam
- Hinduism
- Bahai faith
- Buddhism
- African Traditional Religion (ATR)
- Judaism

Note:

- ✓ **African Traditional Religion (ATR)** existed before the introduction of foreign religions in Uganda.
- ✓ **Islam** was the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda (in 1844)
- ✓ **Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC)** is the body that brings together all muslims in Uganda.
- ✓ **Christianity** is the largest religion in Uganda (was introduced in Uganda in 1877)
- ✓ Catholics, Anglicans/ Protestants, Pentecostals, Seventh-day Adventists, Orthodox and the Baptists all belong to Christianity.
- ✓ **Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC)** brings together all churches in Uganda.
- ✓ **Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU)** is the body that unites all faith-based organisations in Uganda.

Examples of religious leaders

Christian leaders	Reverend, Bishop, Pope, Pastor, Catechist, Cardinal
Islamic leaders	Imam, Sheikh, Muezzin, Khadis, Mufti

Roles of Religious leaders.

- ❖ They pray for people
- ❖ They guide and counsel people
- ❖ They convert people into God's family
- ❖ They lead people in church or mosque during prayers.
- ❖ They help to settle disputes among people/believers
- ❖ They set up developmental projects.

How religions have promoted development in Uganda.

- ❖ They have built schools eg. Mengo S.S, Kibuli S.S, King's College-Budo, St.Mary's College-Kisubi etc.
- ❖ They have built hospitals eg. Lubaga hospital, Nsambya hospital, Kibuli hospital etc.
- ❖ They have opened up radio stations eg. Radio Maria, Top radio, Impact FM, Kingdom FM, Bilal FM, Voice of Africa radio, Prime radio etc.
- ❖ They have opened up television stations eg. Dream TV, Top TV, KTV, HGTV, Salam TV etc.

- ❖ They have opened up banks eg. Centenary bank, Equity bank etc
- ❖ They have started orphanage centres.



Testing Exercise.

1. Name the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda.
2. Write the following in full.
 - (i) ATR
 - (ii) UJCC
3. Mention any four religions that were introduced by the foreigners to Uganda.
4. Which body unites all muslims in Uganda?
5. State any three roles played by the religious leaders in your community.
6. Which religion existed in Uganda before the introduction of foreign religions.
7. What title is given to the head of all muslims in Uganda.
8. Give any three ways foreign religions have promoted development in Uganda.
9. How do Christian religious leaders get powers to serve God?
10. Name the body that unites all Christians in Uganda.

VOLUNTARY LEADERS

- ◆ Voluntary leaders are people who provide/ offer free services to other people.
- ◆ A Volunteer is a person who offers free services to people.
- ◆ Voluntary leaders become leaders through volunteering.
- ◆ Voluntary organisations are groups of people who offer free services to other people.
- ◆ Voluntary organisations are Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Examples of voluntary leaders.

- Scouts
- Girl guides.
- Leaders of voluntary organisations/ NGOs eg. TASO, UWESO etc.

Examples of Voluntary organisations

- The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO)
- Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO)
- Uganda Red Cross Society.
- World Vision International
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- Compassion International
- Islamic Relief Agency (IRA)
- Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

Voluntary organisation	Roles
UWESO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ UWESO mainly cares for orphans. ❖ It was started by the first lady Janet Museveni. <p><u>Groups of people who benefit from UWESO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orphans ▪ Widows ❖ It provides food to orphans. ❖ It provides accommodation to the widows. ❖ It provides education to the orphans ❖ It provides medical care to the orphans
TASO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ TASO was started by Noureen Kaleb. ❖ TASO mainly cares for AIDS patients. ❖ It treats AIDS patients ❖ It counsels AIDS patients ❖ It provides food to AIDS patients
World vision International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It builds schools ❖ It provides medical care to the needy ❖ It provides safe water in the community. ❖ It promotes the welfare of peasants ❖ It provides scholastic materials to the needy.
Uganda Red Cross Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It provides food to war victims ❖ It provides medicine to refugees. ❖ It caters for the wounded people in wars ❖ It provides first aid to injured people in wars.
ADRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It builds schools. ❖ It builds health centres ❖ It provides safe water sources. ❖ It caters for people affected by disasters eg landslides
Compassion international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It provides clothes to needy children. ❖ It provides medical care to needy children ❖ It pays school fees for the needy children
IRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It builds schools. ❖ It provides facilities to medical centres ❖ It provides safe water sources to people
CARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It provides food to the needy. ❖ It provides medical care to the needy. ❖ It provides clothes to people suffering in war torn areas. ❖ It provides temporally shelter to displaced people

Scouts and girl guides

- ❖ They help to maintain order in the school
- ❖ They provide first aid to the injured people.
- ❖ They help to organise people on functions.



Testing Exercise.

1. What are Voluntary organisations?
2. Write NGOs in full.
3. Mention any four voluntary organisations operating in Uganda.
4. Mention any two examples of voluntary leaders.
5. Which group of people directly benefits from the work of UWESO?
6. Give any two ways UWESO is helpful to the above group of people.
7. How do voluntary leaders become leaders?
8. Write TASO in full.
9. Give any two ways TASO helps AIDS victims in your community.
10. How are scouts and girl guides important to people in your community?

CULTURAL LEADERS

- ➔ Cultural leaders organise people in clans, lineages, chiefdoms, kingdoms.
- ➔ Cultural leaders get leadership powers through inheritance.
- ➔ A clan is an organised group of people under one forefather or ancestor
- ➔ A chiefdom is an area ruled by a chief.
- ➔ A lineage is a small group of people in a clan.
- ➔ A kingdom is an area ruled by a king or a queen.

Examples of cultural leaders

- Kings
- Queens
- Chiefs
- Clan heads/ clan leaders

Roles of cultural leaders

- ❖ They allocate land to members in the community.
- ❖ They settle disputes among members in the community
- ❖ They register members in the community
- ❖ They promote morals among people.
- ❖ They help to unite people.
- ❖ They organise cultural functions.
- ❖ They preside over traditional ceremonies.

HOW LEADERS ARE CHOSEN IN OUR DISTRICT.

Ways of choosing leaders in our district

Type of leaders	How they obtain leadership power
▪ Political leaders	▪ Through elections
▪ Civic leaders	▪ Through appointment
▪ Cultural leaders	▪ Through inheritance
▪ Voluntary leaders	▪ Through volunteering
▪ Religious leaders	▪ Through inheritance

Qualities of a good leader.

A good leader should be;

- Able
- Responsible
- Kind
- Hardworking
- Respectful
- Tolerant
- Knowledgeable
- Obedient
- Approachable
- Careful
- Cooperative
- Exemplary
- Confident



Testing Exercise.

1. Name the type of leaders to which kings belong.
2. Apart from the kings, mention any two other examples of cultural leaders in your community.
3. Give any three roles played by cultural leaders in your community.
4. Give any four ways people in your district become leaders.
5. Mention any four qualities of a good leader.
6. What title is given to a person who heads a chiefdom?
7. Give the meaning of a clan.
8. Give any two roles performed by clan leaders in your community.

ELECTIONS

- An election is the process of choosing leaders by voting for them.

Systems of elections.

- Secret ballot system
- Open election system

(i) Secret ballot system

- This is a system where a voter is given a ballot paper and secretly selects a person he/she wants.
- This is a modern way of voting in the whole world.

Advantages of secret ballot system

- ❖ It promotes friendship among people.
- ❖ Elections can easily be monitored by computers.

- ❖ A voter is free from interference.

Disadvantages of secret ballot system

- ❖ It is very expensive to conduct.
- ❖ Votes can easily be rigged.
- ❖ It is difficult to the illiterates and the blind.
- ❖ Election results take long to be declared/ known.

(ii) Open elections

- ✚ These are elections held when everyone is seeing each step.
- ✚ It is done by lining up behind the candidate or by putting up the hands.
- ✚ This is the cheapest way of voting in many places.
- ✚ This was common in the past.

Advantages of open elections

- ❖ They are very cheap to conduct.
- ❖ Results can not easily be rigged.
- ❖ It is simple for the illiterates.
- ❖ It discourages bribery during elections.
- ❖ Releasing of election results takes a short time.

Disadvantages of open elections

- ❖ It promotes hatred among people.
- ❖ It limits people's freedoms.
- ❖ Some people are easily influenced by others during voting.

Organisation of National elections

- ✚ The Independent Electoral commission is the body responsible for organising national elections in the country.
- ✚ It is under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs.
- ✚ Justice Simon Byabakama is the current chairperson of the Uganda electoral commission.
- ✚ The chairperson Electoral commission is appointed by the president and approved by the parliament.
- ✚ General elections in Uganda are conducted after every five years.

Roles of the Electoral commission

- ❖ To register voters and candidates.
- ❖ To prepare election materials
- ❖ To count votes and release election results.
- ❖ To carry out civic education concerning elections/ to carry out voter education.
- ❖ To demarcate polling stations and constituencies.
- ❖ To train the electoral officials

Challenges faced by the Electoral commission in Uganda

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ❖ Shortage of funds. | ❖ Dishonest electoral officials. |
| ❖ Poor response from the voters. | ❖ Delay of election materials |

- ❖ Election malpractices.
- ❖ Voter bribery due to increased poverty among the electorate.

- Importance of elections
- ❖ They promote democracy in the country
 - ❖ They promote peaceful change of leaders.
 - ❖ They enable people get rid of bad leaders
 - ❖ They enable people to choose their own leaders.
 - ❖ They promote respect for people's rights.

Materials used during the process of elections.

- Ballot paper. This is a sheet bearing names and photograph of a candidate standing to be elected on particular post.
- A ballot box. This is a box where ballot papers are kept after voting.
- Voter's register. This is a list of all the people who register to participate in voting.
- Ink. It is used to mark a voter who has finished to vote.
- Basins. They are used to provide a safe place for voters to cast his/her vote.

Terms used in elections

- ❖ A Polling station is a place where voting takes place.
- ❖ A Polling day is the day when voting takes place.
- ❖ A Polling officer is a person who is in charge of elections at a polling station. He issues out ballot papers, declares results and fills the declaration form.
- ❖ A Polling assistant is a person who assists a polling officer at a polling station. they check for voters' names, issue out ballot papers, marks voters who have finished voting.
- ❖ A Polling constable is a person who is in charge of security at the polling station
- ❖ The candidates' agent is a person who represents a candidate at a polling station.
- ❖ An eligible voter is a person who qualifies to vote. He/she must appear on the voters' register of that polling station.
- ❖ Returning officer is a person in charge of elections in the district or division.
- ❖ A candidate is a person who stands to be voted/contests in an election.
- ❖ A valid vote is a vote that has been ticked correctly.
- ❖ An invalid vote is a vote that has been ticked wrongly. It is counted on none of the candidates.



Testing Exercise.

1. Give the meaning of an election.
2. Apart from elections, give any three other ways leaders in your district are got.
3. Mention the two systems used during elections.
4. State any two advantages of choosing leaders using secret ballot system.

5. Give any two disadvantages of the secret ballot electoral system.
6. State any three advantages of open elections.
7. Give any one disadvantage of choosing leaders through open elections.
8. Name the body that is responsible for organising national elections in Uganda.
9. State any three roles played by the above body in Uganda.
10. Give any three challenges the electoral commission faces when carrying out its roles.
11. Mention the type of leaders who are got through elections.
12. Give any three ways elections are important in a country.
13. Mention any three materials used during elections.
14. Name any two electoral officials found at a polling station.
15. How is the work of a Polling officer different from that of a Polling constable?

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

- Children rights are basic natural freedoms to which all children are entitled.
- According to Uganda's constitution, A child is a person below 18 years of age.

Examples of children's rights

- A right to medical care
- A right to play.
- A right to protection.
- A right to have a name
- A right to food
- A right to education

Importance of children's rights

- ❖ They protect children from harm.
- ❖ They promote respect for children.
- ❖ They promote the welfare of children in the society

Note: *The Vice chairperson* is the Local Council I committee member who is in charge of protection of children's rights.

Child abuse

- Child abuse is the violation of children's rights

Forms of child abuse

- Physical child abuse.
- Emotional child abuse.
- Psychological child abuse.

- Child neglect
- Forced early marriage
- Child battering
- Kidnapping

Examples of child abuse practices in our society today.

- Defilement
- Child labour
- Denial of food.
- Child sacrifice

Causes of child abuse

- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Alcoholism
- ❖ Wars
- ❖ Parental neglect
- ❖ Death of parents
- ❖ Divorce or separation of parents
- ❖ Indiscipline of children

How children can lead to the abuse of their rights.

- ❖ By walking alone at night.
- ❖ By accepting gifts from strangers.
- ❖ By stealing property at home.
- ❖ By failing to do their duties at home.
- ❖ By staying in lonely places.

Groups of people who commonly abuse children's rights.

- Insane people.
- Drug addicted people.
- Parents of children.
- Step parents
- Fellow children
- Community members

Effects of child abuse

- ❖ It leads to death of children.
- ❖ It causes body deformity.
- ❖ It causes injuries to the body.
- ❖ It leads to early pregnancies.
- ❖ It can lead to disease infections

Ways of controlling children abuse

- ❖ By sensitising/ teaching children about their rights.
- ❖ By encouraging children to move in groups.
- ❖ By reporting cases of child abuse to elders.
- ❖ By educating the public on children's rights
- ❖ By encouraging children to behave well.
- ❖ By enforcing laws against child abuse.



Testing Exercise.

1. Give the meaning of Children's rights.
2. Who is a Child according to Uganda's constitution?
3. Mention any four examples of children's rights.
4. Which official on the LCI executive committee is directly responsible for the protection of children's rights?
5. Give any two ways children's rights are important to children in your community.
6. What is Child abuse?
7. Mention any two forms of child abuse.
8. Mention any three examples of child abuse practices in our society today.
9. Give any two causes of child abuse in our society today.
10. State any two ways children can lead to violation of their rights.
11. Mention any two groups of people who commonly abuse children's rights.
12. Give any two ways child abuse practices affect children in your community.
13. State any two ways child abuse practices can be reduced in the community.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

- ❖ Human rights are basic natural freedoms to which all people are entitled.
- ❖ These are natural freedoms that people must enjoy.

Examples of fundamental human rights

- The right to life
- Freedom from discrimination.
- Freedom from slavery.
- Freedom from unfair detainment.
- The right to trial.
- Freedom from torture.
- We are all equal before the law.
- Freedom to move.
- The right to seek a safe place to live in.
- Every grown up has the right to do a job.
- Every grown up has the right to marry.
- Right to a nationality.
- The right to own property.
- Freedom of thought.
- Freedom of expression.
- The right to democracy.
- Right to social security.
- The right to education.
- The right to food and shelter.
- The right to play.

Human rights violation

- ❖ This is the denial of the basic natural freedoms people are entitled to.

Forms of human rights abuse

- Denial of food
- Torturing of political opponents.
- Raping of women.
- Kidnapping
- Denial of freedom of movement.
- Killing of political opponents.
- Slavery.
- Mob justice.
- Denial of the freedom of movement.
- Imprisonment without trial
- Death penalty.

Groups of people who abuse the rights of other people

- Murderers
- Drug addicts
- Terrorists
- Kidnappers
- Thieves
- Rebels

How the government can protect people against the human rights violation.

- ❖ By teaching people about their rights.
- ❖ By enforcing laws against human rights abuse.
- ❖ By promoting peace and security in the country.
- ❖ By forming organisations that ensure the protection of human rights.

Note: *The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)* was set up in Uganda

to ensure protection of human rights

Roles that can be played by the citizens in preventing the human rights violation.

- ❖ By respecting other people's rights.
- ❖ By reporting the cases of human rights abuse.
- ❖ By helping the police in arresting people who violate human rights.
- ❖ By sensitising other people about their rights.

CITIZENSHIP:

- ❖ Citizenship is the legal right of belonging to a particular country.
 - ❖ A citizen is a person who has the legal right of belonging to a particular country.
- How one acquires citizenship of Uganda.

- ❖ **Through birth** (is the legal right of belonging to a country when one's parents are citizens in that particular country)
-it is acquired by people born by parents who are Ugandans.
- ❖ **Through descent** (is the legal right of belonging to a country a person gets when his / her ancestors were citizens in that country)
- ❖ **Through registration**. (is the legal right of belonging to a country granted to a foreigner who has applied for citizenship in a particular country)
-In Uganda, this registration is done under the Ministry of Internal affairs.
eg.if a woman who is not a Ugandan gets officially married to a Ugandan, she can apply to become a citizen and she is registered.
- ❖ **Through naturalisation** (is the legal right of belonging to a country granted to a person after having spent a very long time in a particular country)
- ❖ **Through adoption**. (is the legal right of belonging to a country granted to foreigner who was brought up by a person who is a citizen in a particular country)
-It is granted to children below 18 years of age whose parents are not known and have been adopted by citizens of Uganda.

Types of citizenship

- Single citizenship. This is the legal right of belonging to one particular country.
- Dual citizenship. This is the legal right of belonging to more than one country.

Responsibilities of people/citizens in the district

- ❖ Obeying laws
- ❖ To pay taxes promptly
- ❖ To help in maintaining law and order
- ❖ Doing productive activities
- ❖ Going to school
- ❖ To respect the rights and freedoms of other people.
- ❖ Maintaining proper sanitation
- ❖ Participating in community work
- ❖ Caring for the sick
- ❖ Participating in making laws
- ❖ Helping and caring for others



Testing Exercise.

1. Give the meaning of Human rights.
2. Mention any four examples of human rights.

3. Give any three ways human rights are abused in the society today.
4. Mention any three groups of people who commonly abuse human rights.
5. Write UHRC in full.
6. State any two ways the government can protect people against the violation of their rights.
7. Give any one role citizens can play towards protecting the rights of other people.
8. Who is a citizen?
9. Give any two ways one can become a citizen of Uganda.
10. Mention any three responsibilities of a good citizen.

TOPIC 6: HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN THE DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SERVICES

- ↓ **Social services** are facilities that are provided to improve people's way of living.
- ↓ The various social services provided enable people to meet their basic needs.
- ↓ Social services are provided by private individuals, the government and non-government organisations.

Examples of social services in our district.

- Transport service.
- Banking service.
- Education service
- Water service.
- Security service.
- Health service.
- Housing service.
- Communication service.
- Electricity service.

EDUCATION SERVICE.

- ↓ Education is the process of getting knowledge, skills, and values of life.
- ↓ The Ministry of Education and Sports is responsible for education in Uganda.
- ↓ All learning institutions in Uganda are under this ministry.

Types of education.

- Informal education or indigenous education.
- Formal education.

Informal education.

- This is the type of education we get from home.
- It was the only type of education that was provided to people of long ago.
- Informal education was mainly to prepare boys and girls for future.
- Children were taught how to build houses, look after cattle, hunting, digging, proverbs, riddles, stories, dancing, cooking etc.

Formal education.

- It is the type of education which we get from school.
- It was introduced in Uganda by the early Christian Missionaries.
- Formal education is provided from learning institutions such as schools, colleges, universities etc.

Note. A **missionary** is a person who spreads the word of God in a foreign land.

Difference between formal education and informal education.

- ❖ Formal education has a syllabus while informal education has no syllabus.
- ❖ Formal education is got from schools while informal education is got from home.
- ❖ Formal education is taught by well trained teachers while informal education is taught by parents and other elders.
- ❖ Formal education is paid for while informal education is for free.
- ❖ In formal education, pupils do examinations while in informal education, there is no examination at the end of the learning process.

Levels of education in Uganda.

- Pre-primary schools/Nursery schools.
- Primary schools.

- Secondary schools eg. King's college Budo, Ntare school, Masaka S.S, Mengo S.S, school, Nabumali High school, Namilyango college school, etc.
- Technical colleges.
- Teacher training colleges eg. Shimoni, Busuubizi, Ndegeya, Kabulasoke Core PTC.
- Universities eg. Makerere university, Nkumba, Ndejje, Bugema, IUIU, KIU, Mbarara, Kyambogo, Muteesa I Royal university.

Groups of people who provide formal education.

- Teachers
- Tutors.
- Lecturers.
- Professors.

Importance of education.

- ❖ It creates job opportunities to people eg teachers, drivers, cooks.
- ❖ It promotes the development of social service centres.
- ❖ It has improved health care through training doctors.
- ❖ It has improved communication.
- ❖ It enables people to learn practical skills like carpentry, tailoring, etc
- ❖ Education promotes development.
- ❖ It helps communities to live in a clean environment through awareness.

Funding of schools in Uganda.

(Ownership of schools)

- Government aided schools.

These are schools which are funded by the government.

- Private aided schools.

These are schools which are owned and funded by individuals.

How the government helps schools in Uganda.

- ❖ By building classrooms.
- ❖ By providing furniture.
- ❖ By paying teachers.
- ❖ By providing textbooks.

Problems faced by some schools in Uganda.

- ❖ Shortage of land for expansion.
- ❖ Shortage of textbooks.
- ❖ Shortage of well trained teachers.
- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Shortage of enough classrooms.
- ❖ Shortage of furniture.
- ❖ Too many pupils in the classrooms.
- ❖ Mismanagement of funds by school administrators.

Solutions to the problems facing schools.

- ❖ By training more teachers.
- ❖ By acquiring loans from banks for smooth running of schools.
- ❖ The government should provide enough furniture to schools.

- ❖ The government should provide more textbooks to schools.
- ❖ By constructing more classroom blocks.

Government programmes to provide free education in Uganda.

- (i) Universal Primary Education (UPE).
 - It was introduced in Uganda in 1997.
 - it was introduced to reduce illiteracy in the country.
 - It was introduced by the government to offer free education to all school going children in primary schools.
- (ii) Universal Secondary Education (USE).
 - It was introduced in Uganda in 2007.
 - It was introduced by the government to offer free education to all school going children in secondary schools.

Reasons why the government introduced UPE and USE.

- ❖ To reduce illiteracy.
- ❖ To enable poor parents send their children to school.
- ❖ To save parents from the burden of paying school fees.
- ❖ To enable the needy to access education.

Note: **Illiteracy** is the state of not knowing how to read and write.

How the government is fighting against illiteracy in Uganda.

- It has introduced Universal Primary Education (UPE).
- Through adult education/ adult literacy programmes.
- Through the Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja. (ABEK)



Testing Exercise.

1. Give the meaning of Social services.
2. Mention any four social services that are provided to people in your community.
3. To which ministry do all learning institutions in Uganda belong?
4. Which group of foreigners introduced formal education in Uganda?
5. Give any two ways formal education is different from informal education.
6. Mention any three places where formal education is provided.
7. Mention any three groups of people who provide formal education in your district.
8. Give any two ways the education sector is important to people in your community.
9. State any two ways the government funds schools in your district.
10. Give any three problems facing schools in your district.
11. State any two ways the problems facing schools can be solved.
12. Name the biggest government university in Uganda.
13. Give any one reason why the government of Uganda introduced UPE.
14. Give the meaning of the term Illiteracy.
15. Mention any two government programmes that were introduced to reduce illiteracy in Uganda.

HEALTH SERVICE/ MEDICAL SERVICE.

- Health service is a public service of providing medical care.
- People of long ago used local herbs to care for their health.
- Local herbs were obtained from plants leaves, barks of trees and plant roots.

Groups of people who provided herbal medicine.

- Medicine men.
- Herbalists.
- Witchdoctors.
- Modern health services were introduced in Uganda by the early Christian Missionaries.
- The early missionaries in Uganda built hospitals such as Mengo Hospital , Rubaga hospital, Nsambya hospital, Lacor Hospital.
- Mengo hospital was the first missionary hospital to be built in Uganda.



Mulago hospital, the largest hospital in Uganda

Places where health services are provided.

- Clinics.
- Pharmacies.
- Dispensaries.
- Health centres.
- Hospitals.

Groups of people who provide health services.

- Doctors
- Nurses
- Health assistants
- Midwives

Groups of doctors.

- Dentists
- Opticians
- Oculists
- Surgeons
- Psychiatrists
- Gynaecologists.

People who provide modern health services.

▪ Doctors	▪ He/she treats sick people.
▪ Midwife	▪ He/she helps pregnant women to deliver.
▪ A surgeon	▪ He/she operates and treats sick people.
▪ A dentist	▪ Examines and treats people with sick teeth.
▪ A nurse	▪ He/she looks after sick people.
▪ An oculist	▪ He/she examines and treats sick eyes.
▪ Opticians	▪ Examine and recommend eye glasses.
▪ Psychiatrists	▪ Treat people with mental problems/ sick brains
▪ Gynaecologists	▪ Study and treats sexual reproductive diseases of women

Importance of health services.

- ❖ It reduces the death rate.
- ❖ It reduces the spread of diseases.
- ❖ It promotes healthy and energetic people.

- ❖ It makes people to live longer.



Testing Exercise.

1. Name the first missionary hospital to be built in Uganda.
2. Apart from the above hospital, mention any two other hospitals that were built by the missionaries in Uganda.
3. Mention any three places where health services is provided to people in your district.
4. Name the largest national referral hospital in Uganda.
5. Mention any three groups of people who provide health services in your district.
6. Give one way midwives benefit people in your community.
7. Which type of medicine is locally obtained from vegetation?
8. Give any two ways modern health services is important to people in your district.
9. How are doctors useful to people in your community?
10. Match the groups of doctors in list A with their work given in list B correctly.

List A	List B
Dentist	Treats sick eyes
Surgeon	Examines and recommends eye glasses.
Oculist	Treats people with sick teeth
Optician	Operates sick people

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

- ❖ Transport is the movement of people, goods or services from one place to another.

Types of transport.

- Pipeline transport.
- Road transport.
- Railway transport.
- Air transport.
- Water transport.

Reasons why people move from one place to another.

- ❖ To sell their goods.
- ❖ To get better social services .
- ❖ To look for food.
- ❖ To visit their friends.

ROAD TRANSPORT

- ❖ Road transport is the movement of people, goods or services on a road.
- ❖ Road transport is the commonest type of transport in Uganda.
- ❖ Human transport is the use of human beings to carry goods.
- ❖ A porter is a person who carries goods for others.
- ❖ Animal transport is the use of animals to carry goods.

Traditional means of road transport.

- Human portage
- Hand carts
- Pack animals e.g. donkeys, horse, camels

Note:

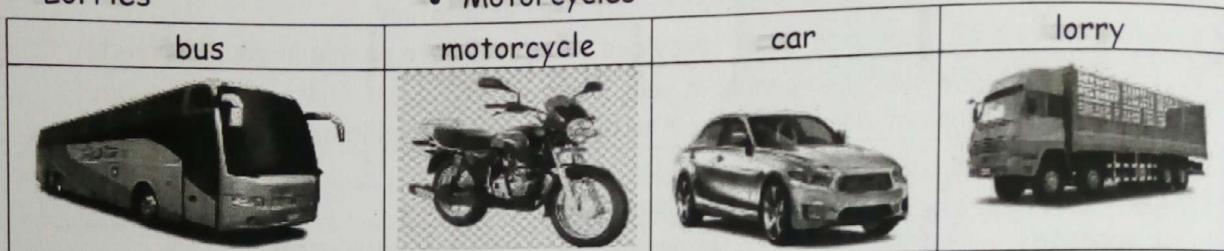
- Donkeys are mainly used in hilly and mountainous areas.
- People in Kapchorwa and Bundibugyo rear donkeys for use as means of transport.
- **Camels** are mainly used in desert areas while **horses** are mainly used in plain/flat areas.

Disadvantages of traditional means of transport.

- They carry limited goods.
- They are very slow.
- They are tiresome to use.

Modern means of road transport.

- Buses
- Lorries
- Bicycles
- Motorcycles
- Trucks



Types of roads

- Murram roads
- Tarmac roads

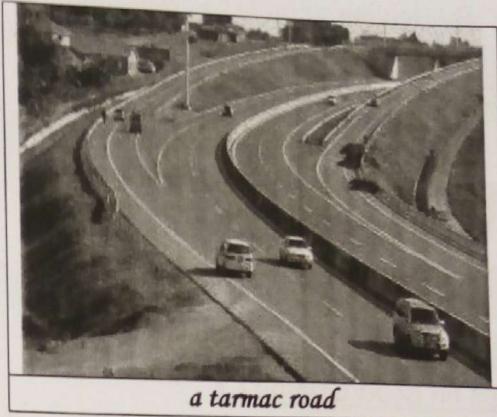
(i) Murram roads.

- These are roads that are surfaced with soil called murram.
- They are commonly found in rural areas and serve as feeder roads.
- Feeder roads are roads that link remote areas to main roads.
- Feeder roads help farmers in rural areas to transport their farm produce to market centres.
- Murram roads are common in most parts of our district because they are cheap to construct and maintain.
- Murram roads can easily be spoilt by bad weather.
- Murram roads become muddy and slippery during rainy weather and become dusty in dry season.



(ii) Tarmac roads.

- These are roads that are surfaced with tar and stones.
- Tarmac roads are also called **trunk roads**.
- Main roads/highways are roads that connect towns to towns.
- They are mainly found in urban areas/ developed countries.
- They are long lasting, good for use in all weather conditions. However, they are expensive to construct and maintain.



Advantages of road transport.

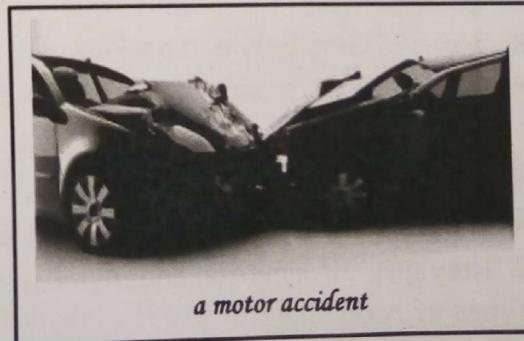
- ❖ It provides door to door services.
- ❖ Road transport is common.
- ❖ It takes people and goods to their destinations/ final places.
- ❖ It does not follow a fixed time table. ie. one can move any time.
- ❖ It cheaper for short distances.
- ❖ Roads are cheap and easy to construct.

Disadvantages of road transport.

- ❖ It is affected by traffic jam.
- ❖ Accidents are very common on roads.
- ❖ It is slower than air transport.
- ❖ It is greatly affected by weather changes.
- ❖ Roads need regular maintenance.

Common causes of road transport *(Accident)*

- ❖ Speeding vehicles
- ❖ Over loading of vehicles
- ❖ Driving vehicles in dangerous mechanical conditions
- ❖ Driving under the influence of drugs eg. alcohol
- ❖ Poor roads with pot holes.
- ❖ Impatient drivers.
- ❖ Absence of road signs.



Ways of reducing/ controlling road accidents.

- ❖ By enforcing laws against over loading of vehicles.
- ❖ By teaching people about road safety rules.
- ❖ By repairing vehicles regularly.
- ❖ By putting road signs along the roads.

- ❖ By driving vehicles in good mechanical conditions.
- ❖ By fixing speed governors in vehicles.
- ❖ By constructing wide roads.
- ❖ By maintaining roads in good conditions.

Examples of road users.

- Pedestrians.
- Drivers.
- Cyclists.
- Motorists

Tips on good driving.

- Give signals to warn other road users.
- Drive on the left hand side of the road.
- Drive while you are sober.
- Follow road safety rules.
- Drive your vehicle at a standard speed.
- Have appropriate load on your vehicles.
- Service your vehicle regularly.

Tips for pedestrians.

- No playing on the roads.
- Use foot path/ sidewalks/pavements.
- Walk on the right hand side of the road so that you can see the vehicles coming.
- Pedestrians should cross busy roads at the zebra crossing.

Note. **A Pedestrian** is a person who walks along the road.

Safe ways of crossing roads.

- ❖ Crossing from the zebra crossing.
- ❖ Crossing under the guidance of elders or traffic police.
- ❖ Look right, left and right again before crossing.
- ❖ Not crossing between parked cars.
- ❖ Not to cross from the corners.

ROAD SIGNS

- ◆ These are symbols/ features that are put along the roads to guide the road users.
- ◆ They give information and instruction to the road users.

Types of road signs

- Prohibitory signs
- Mandatory signs
- Informative signs
- Warning signs

(i) Warning signs

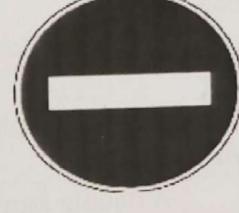
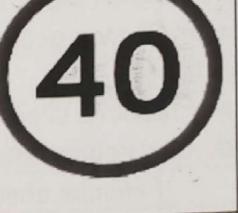
- ◆ Warning road signs are signs that tell road users the possible hazards/ dangers ahead of them.
- ◆ They are always enclosed in triangle.

Examples of warning road signs

				
double bend	humps ahead	accident ahead	round about	electric wires

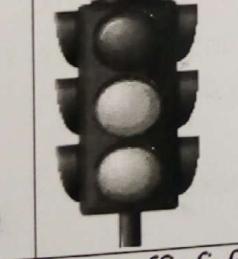
(ii) Mandatory road signs

- These signs tell what you must do.
- These are always enclosed in a circle.

				
no parking	stop	no entry	speed limit	no pedestrian

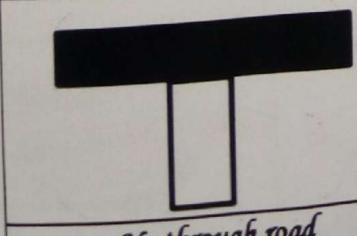
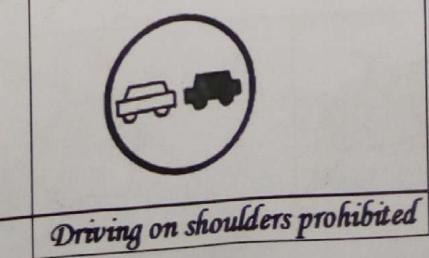
(iii) Informative road signs

- These are for guiding purpose.
- In most cases, these signs are enclosed in a rectangle.

			
BUS STOP	traffic lights	zebra crossing	hospital

(iv) Prohibitory signs

- They tell what you are not allowed to do.

	
No through road	Driving on shoulders prohibited



Testing Exercise.

1. Give the meaning of the term Transport.
2. Mention the commonest type of transport used by people in your district.
3. Mention any four means of road transport.
4. State any one challenge faced when using traditional means of transport.
5. Apart from transport, give one other way donkeys are useful to people in Kapchorwa.
6. Mention the two types of roads.
7. How are feeder roads useful to farmers in your community?
8. State any one advantage tarmac roads have over murram roads.
9. State any three advantages of road transport.
10. Mention any three disadvantages of road transport.
11. Mention any three causes of road accidents in Uganda today.
12. Mention any three examples of road users.
13. Give any three ways road accidents can be reduced in Uganda today.
14. Who is a pedestrian?
15. Give any one way a zebra crossing is useful to people who use busy roads.
16. Draw the road signs representing the following.

No entry	Humps ahead	A double bend	Round about	Parking

WATER TRANSPORT .

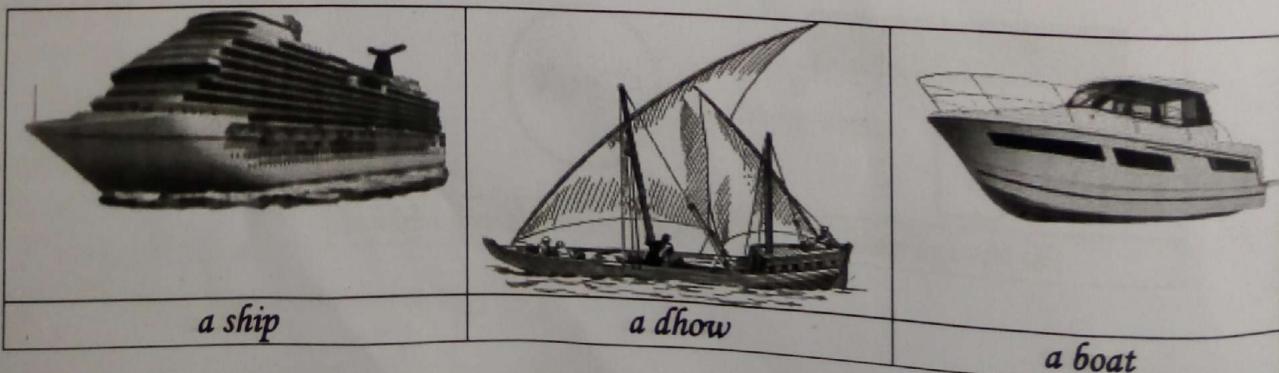
- ↳ This is the cheapest and slowest type of transport.
- ↳ It is suitable for carrying/ transporting bulky and fragile goods.
- ↳ Water transport is possible on lakes, oceans, seas and some rivers.
- ↳ A Port is a place where water vessels load and offload goods.

Modern means

- Ferries
- Motor boats
- Steamers
- Ships

Traditional means

- Canoes
- Boats
- Dhow
- Rafts
- Stepping stones



Advantages of water transport.

- ❖ It is not affected by traffic jam.
- ❖ It carries more bulky goods than other types of transport.
- ❖ It is very cheap.
- ❖ It is suitable for transporting bulky and fragile goods.
- ❖ Accidents are not so common on water like on roads.

Disadvantages of water transport.

- ❖ It is very slow.
- ❖ It can be affected by storms.
- ❖ It is not flexible.
- ❖ It does not take people and goods to their final places.
- ❖ It can be blocked by floating vegetation.
- ❖ Facilities at the ports are very expensive to build.

Why some rivers are not used for transport.

- ❖ Some rivers have floating vegetation.
- ❖ Some rivers have dangerous water animals like crocodiles, hippopotamuses.
- ❖ They have waterfalls and rapids.
- ❖ Some rivers are very shallow.

Causes of water accidents.

- ❖ Overloading of water vessels.
- ❖ Water vessels in poor mechanical conditions.
- ❖ Presence of hard rocks that cause cracks on water vessels after hitting them.
- ❖ Strong winds and waves or storms on water.
- ❖ Dangerous wild animals.



Testing Exercise.

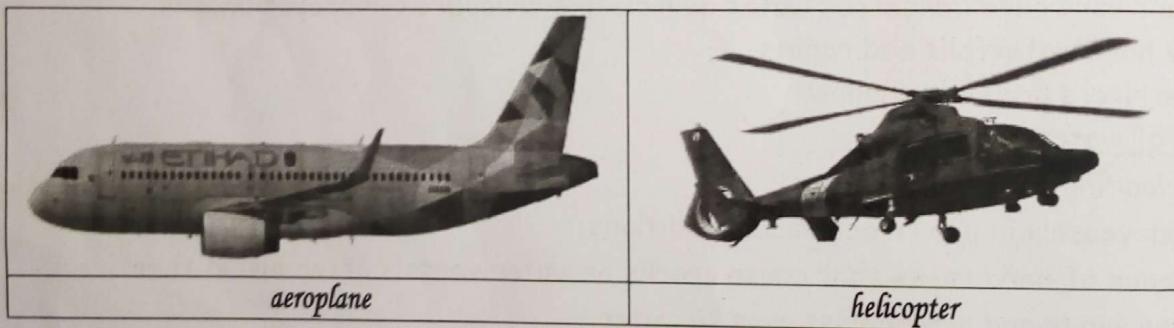
1. Which type of transport is most suitable for transporting fragile goods?
2. Mention any two traditional means of water transport.
3. State any two advantages of water transport.
4. Give any three disadvantages of water transport.
5. Which type of transport is used by most people who travel from other districts to Kalangala?
6. Give any two reasons why some rivers in Uganda are not navigable.
7. Mention any three causes of accidents on water bodies.
8. State any two advantages of water transport over road transport.

AIR TRANSPORT

- ❖ This is the movement of people, goods or services through air.
- ❖ Air transport is the fastest and quickest type of transport.
- ❖ Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is the body responsible for managing air transport services in Uganda.
- ❖ The international Airport in Uganda is Entebbe International Airport in Wakiso district.
- ❖ A pilot is a person who operates and controls a plane.
- ❖ The school for training pilots in Uganda is Soroti Flying School.
- ❖ The instrument used by pilots to find the direction of places is a compass.
- ❖ A wind sock is used at the airport to determine the strength of wind.

Means of air transport

- Aeroplanes
- Helicopters
- Parachute
- Rockets
- Jets



Places where aircrafts can land and take off.

- Airport: A large flat cleared area where aeroplanes can land and takeoff.
- Airstrips. A narrow strip of land that aircrafts can land on. eg. Kololo airstrip.
- Airfields. An area of flat ground where private planes can land and take off. eg. Soroti airfield, Arua airfield, Mbarara airfield, Gulu airfield.

Advantages of air transport

- ❖ It is the fastest type of transport
- ❖ It connects distant places/ different regions of the world.
- ❖ It is reliable since it follows a time table.
- ❖ It is not affected by traffic jam.
- ❖ It is suitable for transporting perishable goods.
- ❖ It can be used to reach remote areas.
- ❖ It is more comfortable than other types of transport



Note:

- ✓ **Perishable goods** are goods which can easily get spoilt/ go bad eg. fresh fish, flowers, fresh meat, milk and fruit.
- ✓ Air transport is most suitable for transportation of perishable goods because it is very fast.

Disadvantages of air transport

- ❖ It is very expensive to pay for the service
- ❖ It can be affected by bad weather condition eg foggy, cloudy, rainy
- ❖ It is risky in case of accidents where by chances of survival are minimal
- ❖ Airports are very expensive to construct and maintain.
- ❖ It does not take people and goods to their destinations.
- ❖ Aeroplanes are very expensive to buy and maintain.



Testing Exercise.

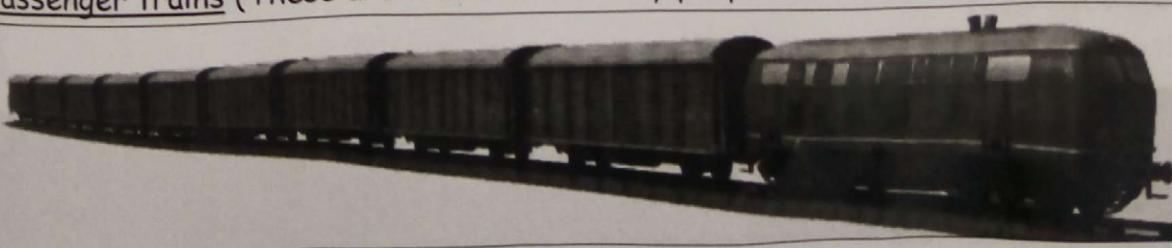
1. Mention the fastest type of transport.
2. Name the body that is responsible for managing air transport services in Uganda.
3. Name the international airport of Uganda.
4. How is a compass useful to a pilot?
5. Mention any three means of air transport.
6. Apart from airports, mention two other places where aeroplanes commonly land.
7. Give the meaning of Perishable goods.
8. Mention any two examples of perishable goods.
9. Why is air transport most suitable for transporting perishable goods over long distances?
10. State any two advantages of air transport.
11. Give any two disadvantages of air transport.
12. Why are there very few people who use air transport?
13. State any two advantages of road transport over air transport.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

- ➔ Railway transport is the movement of people, goods and services by train.
- ➔ The train is the means of transport used in railway transport.
- ➔ A railway is a track with rails on which trains move.

Types of trains

- Cargo trains (These are trains which carry goods)
- Passenger trains (These are trains which carry people with some of their belongings)



a train carrying cargo

Advantages of Railway transport

- ❖ Trains carry bulky goods.
- ❖ It is not affected by traffic jam.
- ❖ It is reliable since it works on a fixed time table.
- ❖ It is cheaper to pay for the service than air and road transport
- ❖ It has less accidents.
- ❖ Railway lines are not easily damaged by bad weather conditions .
- ❖ It is faster than water transport.



Disadvantages of railway transport

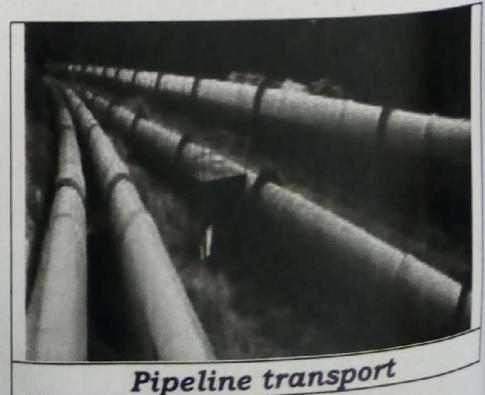
- ❖ Railway lines are expensive to construct.
- ❖ It is slower than road and air transport.
- ❖ It does not take people to their final places.
- ❖ It is difficult to construct railway lines in mountainous areas.
- ❖ It does not reach most parts of the country.

Pipeline Transport..

- ➔ It is the best type of transport for transporting liquids and gases.
- ➔ A pipeline is a series of pipes used for transporting liquids and gases.
- ➔ Pipeline transport is the movement of goods from one place to another through pipes.
- ➔ Liquid goods eg.petrol, diesel, water, sewage are also transported through pipelines.
- ➔ Uganda is building a pipeline for transporting petroleum from the shores of Lake Albert to Tanga port for refining and then exportation.

Advantages of pipeline transport

- ❖ It can reach door to door.
- ❖ It does not pollute the environment.
- ❖ It is not affected by traffic jam.
- ❖ It helps to reduce congestions and accidents on roads.
- ❖ It is quicker in transporting liquids than road and railway transport
- ❖ It reduces loss of petroleum products through thefts.



Pipeline transport

Disadvantages of pipeline transport

- ❖ Pipes are expensive to buy and install.
- ❖ Pipelines are costly to repair.
- ❖ There is a great loss in case of a leakage.

- ❖ It is difficult to construct pipelines in mountainous areas.
- ❖ Pipelines can be destroyed by miners.
- ❖ Pipelines transport only one type of goods i.e. liquids/goods.



1. Mention the two types of trains.
2. State any two advantages of railway transport.
3. Mention any two disadvantages of railway transport.
4. Give any one advantage of air transport over railway transport.
5. Draw the following symbols in the space provided below.

<i>A map symbol of a railway line</i>	<i>A road sign showing of a railway line ahead</i>

6. Which type of transport is most suitable for transporting liquids and gas?
7. State any two advantages of pipeline transport.
8. Give any two disadvantages of pipeline transport.

COMMUNICATION SERVICE

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Types of communication

- Verbal communication
- Non-verbal communication

Types of means of communication

- Traditional means of communication
- Modern means of communication

Examples of traditional means of communication

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|
| • Drums | • Rock paintings. | • Gestures |
| • Horns | • Smoke signals | • Messengers |
| • Whistles | • Bells | |
| • Clapping | • Alarms | |



Uses of drums

- ❖ They are used for communication.
- ❖ They are used for entertainment.
- ❖ They represent people's culture.

Materials used to make drums.

- Animal skins and hides.
- wood

Challenges of traditional means of communication

- ❖ They are slow in delivering information.
- ❖ They are tiresome to use e.g. blowing a trumpet.
- ❖ They have a small coverage.
- ❖ Some are limited to particular societies.

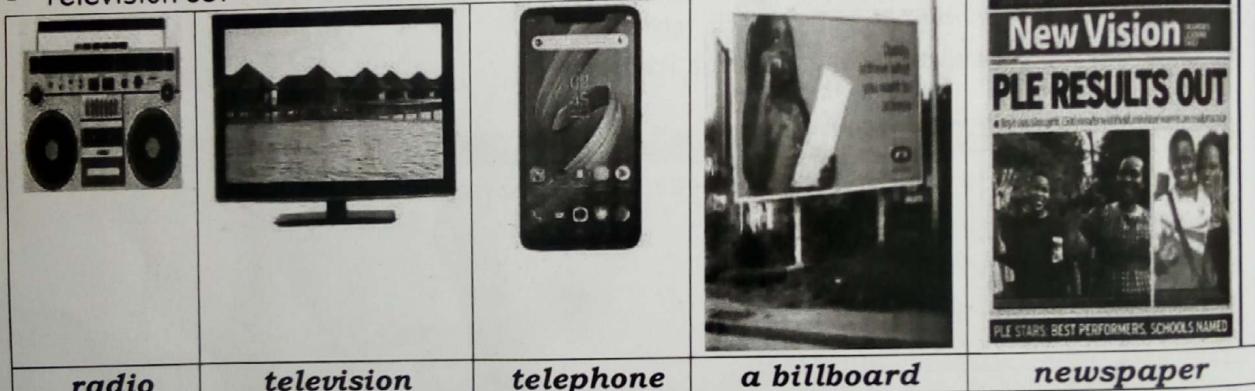
Modern means of communication.

This is the sending and receiving of messages using the new modern technology.

Examples of modern means of communication

- Telephones
- Newspapers
- Radios
- Television set
- Bill boards
- Telefax
- E-mails
- News letters

- Magazines
- Telegram



Advantages of modern means of communication

- ❖ They have a wider coverage.
- ❖ They are quick at delivering information
- ❖ They are not tiresome to use

Disadvantages of modern means of communication

- ❖ They are expensive to buy
- ❖ Some do not favour the illiterate.
- ❖ Some promote immorality.

Importance of communication

- ❖ It promotes unity among different people
- ❖ It promotes trade among people.

How communication promotes trade.

- ❖ It enables people to advertise their goods.
- ❖ It enables the buyers to know the prices of goods.
- ❖ It enables the buyers and sellers to be in touch.



Note:

- **Uganda Communications Commission (UCC)** is responsible for regulating the communication sector in Uganda.
- UCC gives licence to media companies, regulates mass media communication and also promotes communications infrastructure development.

Mass media communication

- ➔ Mass media are means of communication that send or deliver information to many people at the same time.

Examples of mass media means of communication

- Radios
- Newspapers
- Televisions
- Newsletters
- Magazines



1. Give the meaning of the term Communication.
2. Mention any four traditional means of communication.
3. State any two challenges one faces when using traditional means of communication.
4. Which traditional mean of communication represents people's culture in Uganda?
5. Mention any four modern means of communication.
6. Give any two advantages of using modern means for communication.
7. Give one way a drum is useful to people in your community.
8. State one way the communication sector is important to people in your community.
9. Write UCC in full.
10. Give one way communication promotes trade in your locality.
11. Give the meaning of Mass media.
12. Mention any three examples of mass media communication.

RADIO COMMUNICATION.

- ➔ This is the most widely used means of communication in East Africa.
- ➔ A radio is a piece of equipment for listening to programmes, music, advertisements etc which are broadcast to the public.
- ➔ A radio station is a place where radio programmes are broadcast.
- ➔ Radios only provide audio information.

Examples of government radio stations in Uganda

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

Private owned radio station Uganda

- KFM
- Baba FM
- Top radio
- Radio One
- Radio Simba
- Ddembe FM

- Capital FM
- Beat FM
- Central Broadcasting Services (CBS) FM

Reasons why most people in your community use radios

- ❖ They are cheap to buy.
- ❖ Radio communication broadcasts in many languages

Advantages of radio communication

- ❖ Radios have a wider range.
- ❖ Radios are cheap to buy.
- ❖ They favour both the blind and the illiterates.
- ❖ They entertain people through music.
- ❖ They are source of current news.
- ❖ They broadcast educative programmes.

Disadvantages of radio communication.

- ❖ It does not cater for the deaf.
- ❖ Some radio programs promote immorality.
- ❖ Radios are expensive to maintain in terms of buying dry cells.

NEWSPAPERS

- ◆ These are large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles and advertisements that are printed every day or weekly

Government owned Newspapers in

Uganda.

- The New vision in English
- Etop in Ateso.
- Bukedde in Luganda.
- Orumuri in Runyankole
- Rupiny in Luo.

Private owned newspapers in

Uganda.

- Daily monitor
- Red pepper
- The Observer
- Kamunye

Advantages of newspapers.

- ❖ They provide detailed information.
- ❖ They can store for future use.
- ❖ They entertain people through cartoons and stories.
- ❖ They create employment opportunities to people.
- ❖ They are source of educative information.
- ❖ They cater for the deaf and the dumb.



Disadvantages of newspapers.

- ❖ They are expensive to buy on a daily basis.
- ❖ They take long to reach remote areas.
- ❖ Some newspapers print pornographic pictures.
- ❖ They don't cater for the blind and the illiterates.

Reasons why most people in Uganda do not read newspapers.

- ❖ They have no money to buy newspapers daily.
- ❖ They do not know how to read and write.
- ❖ Newspapers are not written in all languages in Uganda.
- ❖ Newspapers take long to reach rural areas.

Roles played by newspapers in the development of a country.

- ❖ They create job opportunities to people.
- ❖ They promote communication.
- ❖ They are source of government revenue.
- ❖ They are used for advertisement in trade.



Testing Exercise.

1. Mention any two government radio stations in Uganda.
2. Which means of communication is mostly used when the government is communicating to people about its programmes?
3. State any two advantages of radio communication.
4. Give any two disadvantages of radio communication.
5. Mention any three private owned radio stations in Uganda.
6. Name the government newspapers which are printed in the following languages in Uganda:
 - (i) English
 - (ii) Luganda
 - (iii) Ateso
 - (iv) Runyankole
7. Give any two reasons why newspapers are not widely used for communication in your district.
8. Give any two advantages of using newspapers for communication.
9. State any two disadvantages of using newspapers for communication.
10. Give any one advantage newspapers have over radio communication.



Newspapers contain educative articles

TELEVISION

- ◆ A television is a piece of equipment with a screen on which one watches programmes with moving pictures and sound.
- ◆ Television communication is audio-visual (one watches and hears at the same time).

Examples of television stations in Uganda.

<i>Government owned</i>	<i>Privately owned</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC) TV ▪ Star TV ▪ Urban TV ▪ Bukedde TV ▪ TV West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Television (NTV) ▪ Top TV ▪ Spark TV ▪ National Broadcasting Services (NBS) TV ▪ Salt TV ▪ Record TV ▪ Life TV ▪ Dream TV ▪ Record TV

Advantages of television communication.

- ❖ It is audio-visual.
- ❖ Televisions broadcast educative programs.
- ❖ It favours the deaf and the dumb.
- ❖ Televisions entertain people through music and cartoons.

Disadvantages of television communication.

- ❖ Televisions are expensive to buy and maintain.
- ❖ Televisions are only used where there is electricity.
- ❖ Some television programs promote immorality.
- ❖ Television stations broadcast in few languages.

MAGAZINES.

- ◆ A magazine is a thin book with large pages that contains articles and photographs and is published periodically.
- ◆ It can be published every week, month or even a year.

Advantages of magazines.

- ❖ They provide detailed information.
- ❖ They can store information for future use.
- ❖ They entertain people through cartoons and stories.
- ❖ They create employment opportunities to people.
- ❖ They are source of educative articles.
- ❖ They cater for the deaf and the dumb.

Disadvantages of magazines.

- ❖ They are expensive to buy on a daily basis.
- ❖ They take long to reach remote areas.



- ❖ Some magazines print pornographic pictures.
- ❖ They don't cater for the blind and the illiterates.



Testing Exercise.

1. Mention any two government television stations in Uganda.
2. State any two advantages of television communication.
3. Give any two disadvantages of television communication.
4. Name the body that regulates media companies in Uganda.
5. Why is a television grouped under mass media?
6. State any one advantage television communication has over radio communication.
7. Why are television not widely used for communication in most rural areas?
8. State any two advantages of using magazines for communication.
9. Mention any two disadvantages of using magazines for communication.
10. Give one way magazines and newspapers are important to school going children.

TELEPHONE.

- ❖ This is the quickest means of communication in our district.

Telecommunication companies that provide telephone services in Uganda.

Mobile Telecommunication Network (MTN)

Africel Uganda

K2 Telecom

Airtel Uganda

Uganda Telecommunication Limited (UTL)

Mobile telephone companies that make telephones.

- Tecno
- Nokia
- Ericson
- Itel
- Huawei
- Samsung
- Alcatel
- Siemens
- Motorola

Advantages of telephone communication.

- ❖ It covers a wider area.
- ❖ Telephones are quick in sending and receiving messages.
- ❖ Telephone users get instant feedback.
- ❖ It is convenient when people are using mobile telephones.

Disadvantages of telephone communication.

- ❖ Telephones are expensive to buy.
- ❖ Telephones need regular loading of airtime for communication.
- ❖ Telephones require regular charging of batteries.
- ❖ Communication is impossible where there is no communication network.

Importance of mobile telephones.

- ❖ They are used for communication.
- ❖ They are used in money transfer.

- ❖ They are used to store money.
- ❖ They entertain people through music, games, movies etc.

POST OFFICE

- ❖ This is an organisation responsible for collecting and delivering letters and parcels.
- ❖ A post office box is a lockable box with an address or number found at a post office that is used as a collection point for mails.
- ❖ The biggest post office in Uganda is located in Kampala.
- ❖ Postal services enable us to send letters, telegrams and parcels within a country or outside the country.

Services offered by the Post office.

- Communication service.
- Transport service.
- Banking service.

Importance of a post office.

- ❖ It sends letters and parcels to the owners.
- ❖ It issues postage stamps.
- ❖ It provides employment opportunities.
- ❖ It offers banking services.

Problems facing communication in Uganda.

- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Limited skilled labour force.
- ❖ High levels of poverty among people.
- ❖ Low levels of technology.
- ❖ Poor transport network in some areas.

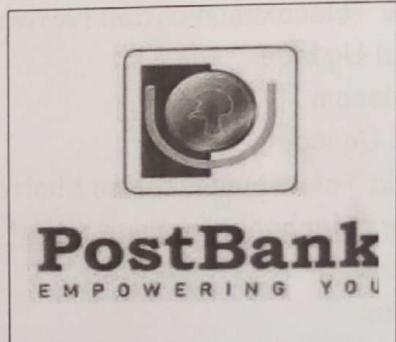


Testing Exercise.

1. Mention any three telecommunication companies operating in Uganda.
2. Write down any three examples of telephone companies in Uganda.
3. Give any two ways telephones are useful to people.
4. State any two advantages of telephone communication.
5. How are hills useful to telecommunication companies in your district?
6. In which district is the biggest post office in Uganda found?
7. Mention any two social services provided at the post office.
8. Name the commercial bank in Uganda which is managed and run by the post office.
9. Give two ways a post office is important to people in your district.
10. Name the quickest means of transport to distant people in your district.



Post bus provides transport service



SECURITY SERVICE

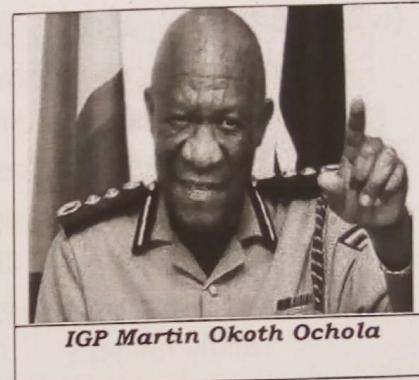
Security is the state of feeling safe from dangers.

Armed forces/ security organs in Uganda

- Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF)
- Uganda Prisons force
- Uganda Police force
- Local Defence force
- Private Security guards

UGANDA POLICE FORCE

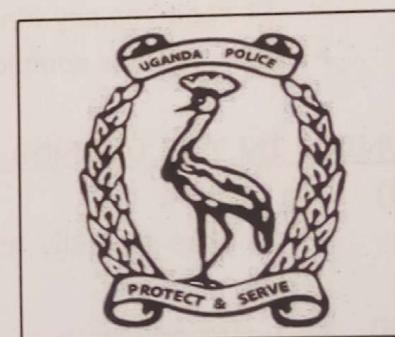
- Uganda Police force is responsible for maintaining law and order.
- The Uganda Police force is under the **Ministry of Internal affairs**.
- The top commander of the Uganda police is called **Inspector General of Police (IGP)**
- The current Inspector General of Police in Uganda is **IGP Martin Okoth Ochola** since 2018.
- The IGP is appointed by the president.



IGP Martin Okoth Ochola

Duties of the Uganda police

- ❖ It maintains law and order
- ❖ It protects people's life and property.
- ❖ It prevents crimes.
- ❖ It arrests suspects.
- ❖ It investigates crimes.
- ❖ To take suspects to courts of law.



DEPARTMENTS OF THE UGANDA POLICE

- Criminal Intelligent Investigation Department (CIID)
- Fire brigade
- Signal and communication Department
- Department of community policies
- The Department of road safety and traffic
- The Department of children and family affairs
- The Passport department

Roles of the Police departments

- (i) **Criminal Investigation and Crime Intelligence Department(CICID)**
 - It investigates crimes like theft, murder, fraud, drug, trafficking etc.
- (ii) **Fire brigade**
 - It is in charge of emergencies and disasters
 - It stops big fires.
 - It rescues people trapped by floods, collapsed buildings, and those who have fallen in pits.

- (iii) Signal and communication department
 - It is in charge of the relationship between the members of the general public and the police force
 - It educates people on how to fight crimes.
 - It creates good working relationship between the police and the people
 - It helps people to know and appreciate the problems facing the Uganda police.
- (iv) The Department of Traffic and Road Safety
 - It enforces traffic laws.
 - It controls speeding of vehicles.
 - It controls overloading.
 - It also controls careless driving and dangerous loading.
- (v) The Department of Children and Family affairs
 - It handles issues regarding children and other family special problems e.g. family neglect
- (vi) General Deputy Department
 - It receives any kind of complaints from the public.
 - It forwards complaints to the relevant departments of the police.

UNITS IN THE UGANDA POLICE FORCE

- (i) Dog section
 - It uses specially trained dogs to trace law breakers e.g. murderers, thieves etc.
- (ii) Anti-riot police
 - It deals with violent people e.g. demonstrators, striking people, striking students, striking workers etc.
- (iii) Mobile Police Patrol Unit (MPPU)
 - It moves around towns, highways to prevent crimes.
 - It arrests suspected law breakers.
- (iv) Civil Aviation Police
 - It is in charge of security at airports and airfields.
- (v) Marine police Unit
 - It is in charge of security on large water bodies e.g. Lake Victoria
- (vi) Rapid Response Unit
 - It handles violent crimes.
- (vii) Professional Standards Unit
 - It is in charge of discipline/conduct in the police.
- (viii) Police Air wing
 - It is responsible for handling emergency cases like a plane crash.

(ix) Passport Unit

- It issues passports and other travel documents

(x) Anti-stock Theft Unit

- It is in charge of stopping cattle rustling in Karamoja

Roles of different Police officers

(i) District Police Commander (DPC)

- He/she controls the police force in the district
- He/she makes sure that people in the district keep law and order
- He/she gives permission for public gatherings to take place in the district

(ii) Officer in charge (O.C)

- He/she is in charge of a police station
- He/she makes sure that all crimes are investigated upon

(iii) Regional Police Commander (RPC)

- He/she is in charge of police in a region or division

How the police maintains law and order.

- ❖ By arresting suspected law breakers
- ❖ By putting off big fires.
- ❖ By escorting important people.
- ❖ By guarding public places like banks, schools
- ❖ By carrying out rescue operations
- ❖ By dispersing rioters
- ❖ By educating people on how to prevent crimes.
- ❖ By carrying out patrols in the community.
- ❖ By giving evidence to court as a witness
- ❖ By controlling the flow of traffic.

How the police can prevent people from committing crimes

- ❖ By educating the people on the laws of Uganda.
- ❖ By using patrols in the community.
- ❖ By guarding important people and buildings.
- ❖ By educating people on the ways of preventing crimes
- ❖ By encouraging the people to put marks of identification on their property

Roles of ordinary people in maintaining law and order

- ❖ By giving evidence against a criminal in courts of law.
- ❖ By arresting suspected law breakers and take them to the police
- ❖ By keeping away from illegal acts e.g. making fake money
- ❖ By reporting any criminal acts to the police.

Note:

- ✓ **A crime** is an illegal behaviour or act which is punishable by the courts of law.

Common crimes committed in our society today.

- ✓ Murdering people.
- ✓ Fighting
- ✓ Defilement and rape
- ✓ Stealing
- ✓ Kidnapping
- ✓ Human sacrifice

Common causes of crimes

- ✓ Greed for riches
- ✓ Ignorance of the law
- ✓ Drug abuse
- ✓ Jealousy
- ✓ Uncontrolled anger

Problems facing the Uganda police force

- ❖ Shortage of funds to run its work effectively.
- ❖ Corruption among police officers
- ❖ Shortage of police officers in some areas.
- ❖ Shortage of vehicles for the Uganda police
- ❖ Shortage of communication facilities
- ❖ Poor relations with the general public.

Possible solutions to the problems facing the Uganda Police force.

- ❖ By punishing corrupt police officers.
- ❖ The government should provide more funds to the police force.
- ❖ The government should train more police officers.
- ❖ By teaching the general public about the importance of the police force.



Testing Exercise.

1. Mention any three examples of security organs in Uganda.
2. Who is the current Inspector General of Police (IGP) in Uganda?
3. Under which ministry is the Uganda police?
4. State any three duties performed by the Uganda police.
5. Mention any four departments of the Uganda police.
6. Give any three ways the police maintains law and order in your community.
7. Which departments of the Uganda police are responsible for performing the following roles?
 - (i) Controlling the flow of traffic.
 - (ii) Stopping big fires.
 - (iii) Carrying out investigations on crimes.
 - (iv) Handling issues concerning children and other family problems.
8. Mention any four units of the Uganda police force.
9. What title is given to head of the police force in the district?
10. Give any two ways the police can prevent people from committing crimes.
11. State any three problems facing the Uganda police.
12. Give any two ways the problems facing the Uganda police can be solved.
13. Mention any three crimes that are commonly committed by people in your locality.

- Mention any three common causes of crimes in our society today.
- Give any three ways citizens can participate in maintaining law and order.

THE UGANDA PRISONS.

- The main duty of the Uganda prisons is to transform the law breakers into law abiding citizens.
- It works hand in hand with the Uganda Police force to maintain peace and security in our district
- The Uganda prisons is under the **Ministry of Internal affairs**.
- The most top person in the Uganda prisons is the **Commissioner General of Prisons**
- The current Commissioner General of Prisons is Dr. Johnson Omuhunde **Rwashote Byabashaija** since 2005.

Duties of the Uganda prisons

- To keep law breakers/ prisoners.
- To train prisoners with vocational skills like carpentry, poultry keeping, brick making, building etc.
- To take suspects to courts for trial.

Why law breakers are kept in prisons.

- To make them transform into good citizens.

UGANDA PEOPLES' DEFENCE FORCES (UPDF)

- Its main duty is to protect and defend the country against internal and external attacks
- The president is the commander in chief of the Uganda's armed forces.
- The president also appoints other army commanders.
- UPDF is under the **Ministry of Defence**.

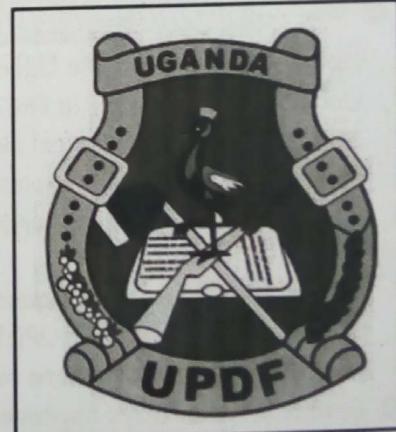
Duties of the UPDF

- To defend the country against internal and external attacks.
- To preserve the independence of Uganda.
- To cooperate with civilians during times of emergency and disaster.
- To promote harmony between the defence forces and the civilians.

Composition of UPDF

(i) Land force.

- These are soldiers trained to fight on land.
- It is also called infantry.



(ii) **Navy force.**

- These are soldiers who fight on water.
- It is also called marine forces.

(iii) **Air force.**

- These are soldiers who fight from air using fighter planes.

Note:

- ◆ A **Security guard** is a person whose job is to guard money, buildings and other valuables.

Private owned security companies in Uganda.

- Securex
- K.K security
- Security 2000 Limited
- Jag Security company
- Top Security
- Seracen
- G4s
- Securiko.

Importance of peace and security

- ❖ It promotes development.
- ❖ It promotes safety of property.
- ❖ It promotes hard work among people.
- ❖ It reduces crime rate.
- ❖ It reduces conflicts among the people
- ❖ It promotes trade. Improved security ensures safe movement of people and goods.



Testing Exercise.

1. How is the work of the Uganda police different from that of the Uganda prisons?
2. Under which ministry is the Uganda prisons?
3. Mention any two practical skills that are taught to prisoners.
4. Why are law breakers always kept in prisons?
5. State any two roles performed by the Uganda prisons.
6. Write UPDF in full.
7. What name is given to Uganda's army?
8. State the main duty of UPDF.
9. Mention any three private owned security companies in Uganda.
10. Give any three ways improved peace and security is important in an area.

BANKING SERVICE.

- ◆ Banking is the system of keeping money safe.

- ◆ A bank is a financial institution that keeps people's money safely.

Financial institutions that provide banking services to people in the community.

- Commercial banks
- Savings and Credit Co-operative Organisations (SACCO).
- Forex bureaus.

Types of banks.

- Central bank.
- Commercial banks

Central bank.

- ◆ In Uganda, it is also called the Bank of Uganda.
- ◆ The title of the person who heads Bank of Uganda is a Governor.

Functions of the Central bank.

- ❖ It manages the debts of the government.
- ❖ It prints new money.
- ❖ It lends money to other banks.
- ❖ It controls money in circulation.
- ❖ It gives licence to new banks.
- ❖ It gives technical assistance to all financial institutions.
- ❖ It keeps government's money and money from other banks.
- ❖ It keeps important minerals like gold.



Bank of Uganda

Commercial banks.

- ◆ These are banks where people keep their money.
- ◆ They are business-oriented banks aiming at making profits.

Examples of Commercial banks in Uganda.

- Stanbic Bank
- Opportunity Bank
- Centenary Bank
- Barclays Bank
- Bank of Baroda
- Cairo International Bank
- Equity Bank
- Eco Bank
- Housing Finance Trust Bank
- Bank of Africa
- DFCU Bank
- Orient Bank
- Diamond Trust Bank etc.

Importance of commercial banks to people.

- ❖ They keep money safely.
- ❖ They give financial advice to business people.
- ❖ They keep important documents eg. land titles.
- ❖ They provide employment to people.
- ❖ They give loans to people for development.

Why people keep their money in banks.

- ❖ To keep it safe.
- ❖ To get access to bank loans.
- ❖ To accumulate interest.

MONEY.

- Money is an acceptable medium of exchange for goods and services.
- The money used in Uganda is called **Ugandan shilling**.

Forms of money used in Uganda.

- Coins.
- Paper notes.

Uganda's currency in coins.

Shs50	Shs100	Shs200	Shs500	Shs1000

Uganda's currency paper notes.

Shs1,000	Shs2,000	Shs5,000
Shs10,000	Shs20,000	Shs50,000

Uses of money.

- It is used to buy basic needs eg food, clothes, water.
- It is used to pay land.
- It is used to buy luxuries eg cars, bicycles.
- It is used to pay bills.
- It is used to pay taxes.
- It is used to pay dowry and brideprice.
- It is used to pay tithe and zakah.
- It is used to pay debts.



Testing Exercise.

- Mention the two types of banks.
- Which social service enables people to keep their money safely?
- What name is given to the Central bank of Uganda?
- Mention any three roles performed by the Bank of Uganda.
- What title is given to the head of the Central bank in Uganda?
- Mention any two examples of commercial banks operating in your district.

7. Give any three ways commercial banks are useful to people in your district.
8. How is the Bank of Uganda useful to commercial banks in Uganda?
9. Give any two reasons why people keep their money in banks.
10. Give any three ways money is useful to people in your district.

HOUSING SERVICE.

- ❖ A house is a building where people live.
- ❖ Houses provide shelter to man.

Types of houses in our district.

- Permanent houses.
- Semi-permanent houses.
- Temporary houses.

Materials used to build a permanent.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| • Cement | • Nails |
| • Iron sheets | • Timber |
| • Bricks | • Stones |
| • Sand | • Roofing tiles |
| • Iron bars | |



A permanent house

Materials for building temporary houses.

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| • Mud | • Poles |
| • Grass | • Ropes. |
| • Reeds | • Banana fibres |

Note: Many people in our district own semi-permanent houses. They build them using bricks, mud, poles, iron sheets etc.

Examples of houses.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| ▪ Flats | ▪ Huts | ▪ Kiosks |
| ▪ Tents | ▪ Bungalows | ▪ Unipots. |

Why people should build storeyed houses/flats.

- ❖ To create more space for building.
- ❖ To prevent overcrowding of houses.

Uses of houses to people.

- ❖ Houses provide accommodation to people.
- ❖ They protect people from harsh weather conditions.
- ❖ They are used for storage of goods.
- ❖ They protect people's properties from thieves.
- ❖ They protect people from dangerous animals.



Testing Exercise.

1. Mention the basic need of man provided by houses.
2. Mention any two types of houses.
3. Mention any three materials used to build permanent houses.
4. Why is the government encouraging people to build storeyed houses in towns?
5. Mention any three materials commonly used when building temporary houses.

6. Give any two ways houses are useful to people in your community.
7. How can the problem of land shortage be solved in most urban areas?

ELECTRICITY SERVICE.

- Most homes in Uganda use hydroelectricity.
- Hydroelectricity is generated by the power of flowing water.
- In Uganda, hydroelectricity is mostly generated from Nalubaale power dam, Kiira dam and Bujagali dam on river Nile.
- Electricity is transmitted to people's homes through wires.
- Umeme Limited is the largest energy distributor in Uganda

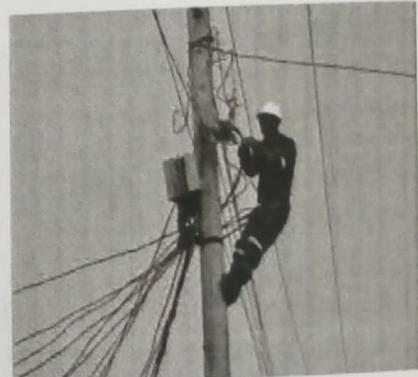


Types of electricity.

Type of electricity	Source
▪ Hydroelectric power (HEP).	• Fast flowing water.
▪ Solar electricity	• The sun.
▪ Thermal electricity	• Fossil fuels like crude oil.
▪ Bio gas electricity	• Garbage like cow dung and plant materials.
▪ Geothermal electricity	• Hot springs.

Uses of electricity.

- Electricity is used to run machines in industries.
- It is used for cooking food.
- It is used for lighting homes.
- It is used for lighting streets in towns.
- It is used to control traffic lights.
- It is used for ironing clothes.
- It is used for operating radios, televisions and refrigerators.
- It is used for charging phones.



Disadvantages of electricity.

- Electricity can spark off fire in our homes.
- It can shock people.
- It can blow electric appliances eg. radios, televisions, refrigerators etc
- It requires regular payment of bills which is costly.



1. Which type of energy is generated from fast flowing water?
2. Give any two ways waterfalls are economically important.
3. Mention any three power dams that produce electricity used in Uganda.

4. Draw the map symbols of the following features.

A waterfall	A dam

5. Complete the table below correctly.

Energy generated	Source
(i) -----	Fast flowing water
(ii) -----	Garbage
(iii) -----	Hotsprings
(iv) Solar energy	-----

6. Give any three ways electricity is useful to people in your community.

7. State any two disadvantages of electricity.

8. Give one way electricity is useful to industries.

9. Write HEP in full.

10. Mention any two electrical appliances found at your home.

WATER SUPPLY SERVICE

- ↳ Water is one of the basic needs of people.
- ↳ The main natural source of water in the environment is rain.

Sources of water.

- Rivers
- Streams
- Ponds
- Lakes
- Boreholes
- Wells
- Rain

Organisations that provide clean water in the community.

- National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) mainly in towns.
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) mainly in villages.

Note.

- ✓ **RUWASA** is responsible for construction of water dams and water wells in the villages.
- ✓ **Social amenities** are services and facilities that make life easy and better.

Examples of social amenities.

- Piped water.
- Electricity.

✓ **A plumber** is a person who repairs and installs water pipes.

✓ Electricity is extended to people's homes through pipes.

Uses of water.

- ❖ People and animals drink water.
- ❖ People use water for cooking.
- ❖ People use water for bathing.
- ❖ It is used to cool engines of vehicles.
- ❖ Water is used to wash utensils.
- ❖ Water is used for irrigation.

How water is useful to industries.

- ❖ Water is used to cool the machines in industries.
 - ❖ Water is used in the manufacturing of some goods eg.soda, beer, juice, wine, bottled water etc.

How people can contaminate water.

- ❖ By defecating in water bodies.
 - ❖ By urinating in water bodies.
 - ❖ By dumping garbage in water bodies.
 - ❖ Through dumping industrial wastes into water bodies.
 - ❖ By allowing animals to enter water bodies when drinking water.

How to make water safe for drinking.

- ❖ By boiling water.
 - ❖ By adding chemicals to purify it.



1. Mention any three sources of water used by people in your district.
2. Write the following in full.
 - (i) RUWASA
 - (ii) NWSC
3. Name the body that is responsible for supplying clean water in urban areas.
4. What are Social amenities?
5. Mention any two examples of social amenities.
6. Give any three ways water is useful to people in your community.
7. Give any two ways people can make water safe for drinking.
8. How is a plumber useful to people in your district?
9. Give one way water is useful to industries.
10. Give any three ways people pollute water bodies in your community.

PROBLEMS FACED IN MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS

BASIC NEEDS OF MAN.

→ Basic needs are things which man cannot live without

Examples of human basic needs

- Food
 - Clothes
 - Shelter
 - Medical care
 - Security

Sources of man's basic needs

- Gardens
 - Markets
 - Schools
 - Hospitals
 - Shops
 - Houses

Activities done by people to get their basic needs.

An economic activity is the work done by people to get money.

Economic activities include;

- Crop growing.
 - Pastoralism/ animal rearing

- Teaching
- Lumbering.
- Fishing.
- Tourism.
- Trading.
- Pottery.
- Iron smelting.
- Weaving.
- Basket making/weaving.

The problems faced in meeting people's needs in our district include;

- Poverty.
- Corruption.
- Theft
- Shortage of food/ famine
- Bad weather
- Irresponsibility.
- Laziness.
- Idleness
- Wars.
- High population.
- Poor attitude to work.
- Unemployment.
- Sickness/diseases.
- Accidents.

Possible solutions to the problems faced by people in meeting their needs.

- ❖ By creating more job opportunities.
- ❖ By teaching farmers better farming methods.
- ❖ By encouraging people to grow more food crops.
- ❖ By providing better medical services.
- ❖ By building more social services centres.
- ❖ By encouraging group farming.
- ❖ By controlling population growth.
- ❖ By improving on security in all parts of the country.
- ❖ By punishing corrupt officials in the government.



1. What are basic needs?
2. Apart from food, mention any three other basic needs of man.
3. Why is food regarded as a basic need of man?
4. Mention any three sources of the basic needs of man.
5. Mention any four economic activities done by people in order to get their basic needs.
6. State any four problems people face when meeting their basic needs.
7. Give any four possible solutions to the problems faced when meeting people's needs.
8. Give one reason why some people in rural areas fail to access better social services.
9. State any two reasons famine can be reduced among people in our community.
10. Give one way the problem of corruption can be reduced in our society.

SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRES.

► Social service centres are places where social services are provided.

Examples of social service centres.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| ▪ Schools | ▪ Banks | ▪ Post offices |
| ▪ Hospitals | ▪ Water source | ▪ Churches and mosques. |
| ▪ Police stations/ posts | ▪ Petrol stations | |

SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS.

✿ Social service providers are groups of people who provide social services.

Examples of Social service providers.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| ▪ Local leaders. | ▪ Parents | ▪ Pilots. |
| ▪ Veterinary doctors. | ▪ Chiefs | ▪ Plumbers |
| ▪ Police. | ▪ Shopkeepers | ▪ Mechanics |
| ▪ Army officers/soldiers. | ▪ Farmers. | ▪ Drivers. |
| ▪ Teachers. | ▪ Carpenters. | ▪ Bankers. |
| ▪ Nurses. | ▪ Doctors. | ▪ Farmers. |

Things which destroy social service centres.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| ▪ Fire outbreaks. | ▪ Floods. |
| ▪ Wars. | ▪ Rioters. |
| ▪ Strong winds. | ▪ Landslides |

Ways of caring for social service centres.

- ❖ By respecting people who care for social services.
- ❖ By cleaning social service centres.
- ❖ By teaching people on proper use of social service centres.
- ❖ By painting the social service centres.
- ❖ By showing love for social service centres.
- ❖ By fencing the social service centres.



Testing Exercise.

1. What are Social service centres?
2. Mention any three examples of social service centres in your community.
3. How are petrol stations important to people in your community?
4. Mention any four examples of petrol stations in your district.
5. Mention any three products sold at petrol stations found in your district.
6. What are Social service providers?
7. Mention any four groups of people who provide social services in your community.
8. Mention any two natural disasters that destroy the social service centres in an area.
9. Give any one way people destroy the social service centres found in their community.
10. State any four ways the social service centres in your community can be cared for.

Babine }
Owari Carnots