

PRIMARY FOUR SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES FOR TERM 3

TOPIC

LEADERS IN THE DISTRICT

Always begin with a spelling exercise (listen and write)

What is leadership?

Leadership is the way of guiding and directing other people

Who is a leader?

A leader is a person who guides and directs others.

Qualities of a good leader

- Should be listening
- Should be approachable
- Should be hardworking
- Should be God fearing
- Kind
- Obedient
- Tolerant
- Exemplary
- Faithful
- Confident

Types of leaders in our district

- i) Political leaders
- ii) Civic leaders
- iii) Religious leaders

- iv) Cultural leaders
- v) Voluntary leaders

How leaders are chosen in our district

- i) Through elections
- ii) Through appointment
- iii) Through inheritance
- iv) Through volunteering

Political leaders

Political leaders are people in the district who are elected by the people.

Examples of political leaders in our district

- Local Council 5 Chairperson
- Mayor/Mayoress
- Resident District Commissioner/RDC (represents an elected President)
- LC III Chairperson
- Councillors
- And other Local Council Committee members

Local council

LC in full is *Local Council*

1. Local councils in Uganda are under the Ministry of Local Government
2. The current Minister of local government in Uganda *Hon. Magyezi Raphael(2024)*
3. Local councils begin from LC I to LC V.
4. This is the lowest unit of local councils
5. Local council I is made up of **11 members**.

Members of local council I and their duties

1. Chairperson

- Heads local council I executive committee
- Chairs all committee and council meetings
- Signs official documents and gives recommendations
- Supervises and implements all government programmes at village level

2. Vice chairperson

- Assists the chairperson in all his/her duties
- In charge of children welfare (affairs)

3. General Secretary

- i) Records all the minutes of council meetings
- ii) Keeps official records
- iii) Calls the executive and council meetings

4. Secretary for finance

- He /she is a treasurer of the council.

5. Secretary for defence

- Maintains peace and security in the area

6. Secretary for information, education and mobilization

- Passes on all the information needed by the people.

7. Secretary for youth

- Mobilizes youth to take part in development.

8. Secretary for women

- In charge of women affairs.

9. Secretary of production and environmental protection

- Mobilizes people to produce enough food in charge of environmental conservation.

10. Secretary for people with disabilities (PWDs)

- Mobilizes people with disabilities for development.

11. Secretary for the elderly

In charge of very old people

Exercise

1. Who is a leader?

.....

2. Who is the political head of a district?

.....

3. Write any three qualities of a good leader.

i.

ii.

iii.

4. Give one way how leaders are chosen in our district.

.....

5. Who is in charge of children's affairs at Local council one?

.....

Local council III (sub – county)

- The political head of a sub-county is called chairperson L.C III
- In urban set up local council III is called a division.

Duties of LC III chairperson

- i) Supervises Local government services at the sub-county level.
- ii) Plans for the sub-county's or division's development
- iii) Implements central government policies at the sub-county or division level.

Local council IV

- The local council is at the level of a county or municipality.
- The political head of local council IV (county) is the chairperson LC IV.

Municipal councils

- A municipal is the level of local council IV
- The political head of a municipality is the Mayor or Mayoress
- Other political leaders in a municipality are municipal councilors.

Examples of Municipalities in Uganda

- Mityana municipality
- Entebbe Municipality
- Mukono Municipality
- Ntungamo Municipality
- Ishaka-Bushenyi Municipality
- Kira Municipality
- Njeru Municipality
- Nansana Municipality etc

Duties of Municipal council

- Constructs and maintains roads in a municipality

- Responsible for street lighting in a municipality.
- Responsible for collecting garbage
- To plan for the municipality.

Examples of cities in Uganda

- ❖ Kampala (capital city)
- ❖ Masaka city
- ❖ Mbarara city
- ❖ Fort Portal city
- ❖ Mbale city
- ❖ Jinja city
- ❖ Arua city
- ❖ Gulu city

District leadership (local council V)

- The head of a district is called Chairperson Local Council V.
- is **Chairperson LCV** of our district.

Members that make up the district local council

The district council is made up of the following.

- Chairperson LC V
- Sub-county councilors
- Two youth councilors
- Two councilors representing people with disabilities.

Note

- The district council is chaired by the district speaker and is assisted by district deputy speaker.
- They are elected from the councilors

Duties of the LC V chairperson

- Monitors the general administration in a district.
- Supervises the work of all other officials in the district.
- Co-ordinates local government activities in a district.
- Chairs district executive committee meetings
- Monitors development in a district.

Functions of local councils

Why do we need local council in our communities?

- They help to keep law and order in our communities
- They settle disputes (misunderstandings) among people.
- They speak on behalf of the people.
- They make by-laws

Ways local councils keep law and order.

- i) They arrest law breakers
- ii) They solve some simple civil cases
- iii) They punish some kinds of law breakers

Problems facing local council

- i) Different political interests
- ii) Wide spread poverty
- iii) Corruption among some local council committee members
- iv) Ignorance of the citizens
- v) Embezzlement of some government funds

LEADERSHIP IN SCHOOLS

Examples of political leaders in a school

- i. Head prefect (Head girl and Head boy)
- ii. Class prefects/monitors
- iii. Sanitation prefect

- iv. Time keeper
- v. Food prefect
- vi. Dormitory captain

Importance of prefects in a school

- i) They help to promote morals/discipline
- ii) They keep law and order in a school
- iii) They help teachers in controlling pupils

How is democracy practiced (exercised)?

- By allowing children to elect leaders of their choice.

Rules and regulations in a school

These are guidelines that each pupil must follow

Importance of school rules and regulations

- They promote good morals in school
- They promote law and order
- They promote harmony
- They promote smooth running of school programmes

BY – LAWS

By-laws are laws made and passed by the local government/Laws made at the district level.

Importance of by-laws

- They promote peace in the area.
- They promote good security
- They promote smooth running of both district and government programmes.
- By-laws promote morals

DECENTRALIZATION

Decentralization is the transfer of powers from the central government

to the local governments.

Advantages of decentralization

- It brings services nearer to the people.
- It creates job opportunities
- It develops remote areas
- It leads to easy monitoring of government of their areas.

Disadvantages of decentralization

- It may lead to nepotism and tribalism in job allocation in job allocation.
- Grants are delayed
- It leads to high expenditure by the government

Resident District Commissioner (RDC)

- RDC is the president's representation in a district.
- The RDC is appointed by the president to each district.
- The RDC is assisted by the Deputy District Resident Commissioner.

Why is the RDC a political leader yet is not elected?

The RDC represents the President who is a political leader.

Roles of Resident District Commissioner (RDC)

- Represents the president in a district.
- Ensures that the central government policies are carried out in the district.
- Ensures law and order in a district.
- Encourages good relationship between the people and the central government.
- Monitors security in the district

Duties of the District Internal Security Officer (DISO)

- Advises security organs in a district
- Collects security information in a district.

CIVIC LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT

Civic leaders are people who provide social services to others on behalf of the government.

Civic leaders can also be called civil servants

Examples of civic leaders in the district

- a) Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
- b) District Education officer (DEO)
- c) District Director of Education (DDE)
- d) District Police Commander (DPC)
- e) District Director of Veterinary Services (DDVS)
- f) District Probation Officer (DPO)
- g) District Director of Forestry (DDF)
- h) District Director of Fisheries (DDF)
- i) District Director of Agriculture (DDA)
- j) District Planner (DP)

Roles of civic leaders in our district

Chief Administrative Officer

- i) The CAO is the highest civil servant in a district.
- ii) CAO is the chief accounting officer in a district
- iii) Officiate legal marriages on behalf of the government
- iv) Responsible for payment of salaries for civil servants in a district.
- v) Heads all civil servants in a district.

Note:

- Civil servants are people who work for the government e.g. Teachers, doctors nurses, police.
- Civil servants in a district are appointed by the District Service Commission.

District Education Officer (DEO)

Roles:

- Heads all the education departments in a district
- Monitors education progress in a district
- Ensures better education standards
- Controls education institutions in a district.

District Veterinary Officer (DVO)

Roles:

- Advises farmers on how to look after their livestock.
- Teaches people on how to improve the quality of their animals
- Controls animal disease outbreak
- Supervises all veterinary workers in a district.

District Police Commander (DPC)

Role:

- i) Controls the police force in a district.
- ii) Grants permission for public rallies
- iii) Ensures that law and order is kept in a district.

District Director of Forestry (DDF)

DDE was formerly known as District Forestry Officers (DFO)

Roles:

Ensures forest conservation

Encourages tree planting

District Director of Fisheries (DDF)

- Controls over fishing
- Advises people on fish farming
- Encourages people to use modern methods of fishing

District Probation Officer

- iv) He/she is in charge of children's affairs in a district.
- v) Settles family disputes in a district
- vi) Helps people with special needs like people affected by disasters.

The District Planner (DP)

- vii) Plans for the development in a district
- viii) Discourages the building in the district that are not planned

LEADERSHIP IN KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY (KCCA)

1. The body in charge of all activities carried out in Kampala City is called **Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)**
2. The title given to the political head of Kampala city is the Lord Mayor.
3. The current Lord Mayor is Erias Lukwago (2024)
4. The title given to the head of all Civil Servants of KCCA is the Executive Director
5. The current Executive Director of Kampala City is called Dorothy Kisaka 2024
6. The title given to a person that represents a president in Kampala City is the Resident City Commissioner (RCC)
7. The current minister in charge for KCCA and Metropolitan Affairs (2024) is called **Hon. Hajjat Minsa Kabanda.**

CULTURAL LEADERS

- One becomes a cultural leader through inheritance
- A cultural leader is only chosen from one selected clan or family.

Examples of cultural leaders in Uganda

Chieftdom / kingdom	Title of the cultural leader
Buganda	Kabaka
Bunyoro	Omukama
Toro	Omukama
Ankole	Omugabe
Teso	Emorimor
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Acholi	Rwot
Rwenzururu	Omusinga
Bugisu(Bamasaaba)	Umukuka

Importance of cultural leaders in our community

- Cultural leaders promote culture
- They promote peace and unity
- They promote good morals
- They promote development

Note:

The ministry in charge of all cultural institutions in Uganda is the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Name the current Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development in Uganda.

.....

Religious leaders

Some religious leaders are appointed by their superiors while others are elected by the members of synod.

Examples of religious leaders in our community

- Reverends
- Bishops
- Archbishops
- Priests
- Pastors
- Khadi (for Muslims)
- Catechist
- Sheikhs (for Muslims)
- Mufti (for Muslims)
- Lay leaders

Title and current religious leaders in Uganda

Religion	Title	Current religious leader
Protestant (Anglicans)	Archbishop	His Grace Stephen Kaziimba
Catholics	Archbishop	His Grace Paul Ssemogerere
Moslems	Mufti	Sheik Shaban Ramadhan Mubajje

Importance of religious leaders in our community

- They promote morals
- They shape people's faith
- They give spiritual advice
- They promote religious teachings
- They preside over weddings and funerals

Voluntary leaders

- Voluntary leaders are people who offer free services to other people.
- They are also called volunteers

Examples of voluntary leaders

- Scouts
- Guides
- Leaders of voluntary organizations

Voluntary organizations

- Voluntary organizations are groups of people who provide free services to people

Examples of voluntary organizations in Uganda

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

Roles of voluntary organisations

- Pays school fees for the orphans
- Builds orphanages

TASO

- Offers services to AIDS patients like counseling and medical care.

The Red Cross Society

- Treats wounded people in wars
- It sensitizes people to donate blood
- To provide basic needs to affected people

World vision

Constructs schools and bore holes in communities

ADRA -Builds and facilitates schools.

CARE

Provides relief to people hit by wars

Compassion International

- Pays school fees for needy children
- Provides needs to the needy children

Activity

1. Write LC in full
.....
2. Give three examples of cities in Uganda
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
3. Write KCCA in full
.....
4. State two ways how local councils are important in the district
 - i.
 - ii.
5. Who is the LCV chairperson of our district?
.....
6. Why are leaders chosen at school?
.....
7. What are by-laws?
.....
8. Write the following in full
 - a. UWESO
.....
 - b. TASO
.....

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

Human rights

Human rights are freedoms that people (citizens) are entitled to.

Examples of people's rights

- Right to education
- Right to medical care
- Right to association
- Right to work
- Right to privacy
- Right to fair judgment
- Right to worship
- Freedom of speech
- Right to public information
- Right to security

The body which is responsible for protecting people's rights in Uganda is called the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)

CITIZENSHIP

A citizen is a person who has full rights to live in a particular country.

Ways of becoming a citizen of Uganda

- By birth
- By registration
- By descent
- By adoption

Dual citizenship

This is when a person acquires citizenship of two countries

Duties of a good citizen

- ❖ Obeying laws
- ❖ Keeping law and order, for example, by reporting wrong doers
- ❖ Paying taxes promptly
- ❖ Participating in community work
- ❖ Respecting the national symbols
- ❖ Maintaining proper sanitation

Children's rights

- Children rights are freedoms or benefits enjoyed by a child.
- A child is a person below eighteen years of age.

Examples of children's rights

- Right to food
- Right to education
- Right to medical care
- Right to have a name
- Right to security
- Right to shelter
- Right to parental care

Duties of a child in a home

- Respecting parents, elders and other children
- Fetching water
- Mopping the house
- Washing utensils
- Sweeping the compound
- Collecting firewood

Child abuse

Child abuse is the denial of children's rights.

Examples of people who abuse children's rights

- Parents
- Relatives
- Teachers
- Strangers

Forms of child abuse

- ❖ Physical abuse
- ❖ Mental abuse
- ❖ Emotional abuse

Causes of child abuse

- Death of parents
- Poverty
- Divorce (broken marriages / families)
- Alcoholism
- Ignorance

Ways through which children's (rights are abused or violated)

- Child sacrifice
- Defilement
- Child labour
- Kidnapping
- Child labour
- Child neglect
- Child trafficking
- Denial of basic needs like food, shelter, clothes and medical care.

Results of child abuse

- Death
- Pregnancies
- Diseases

- Early marriages
- Dropping out of school
- Permanent disability
- A problem of street children

How the government can control child abuse in Uganda

- Enforcing laws against child abuse
- Teaching children about their rights
- Punishing heavily those who abuse children's rights

Ways children can control (avoid) being abused

- Children should walk in groups
- Children should refuse gifts and lifts from strangers
- Children should scream when attacked
- Children should avoid lonely places.

As a P4 pupil, how can you help your friend whose rights are being abused?

.....

ENFORCING LAW AND ORDER IN OUR DISTRICT

Groups of people who enforce law and order in our district are called security organs

Examples of security organs in our district

- The Uganda Police Force
- Prisons
- Army
- Private security Guards

UGANDA POLICE FORCE

The main duty of police is to enforce (keep) law and order.

Ways the Uganda police enforces law and order

- By arresting law breakers
- By investigating crimes
- By putting out fires
- Controlling traffic flow on roads
- Protecting people and their property
- By stopping riots
- Educating people on ways of preventing crimes.

Police stations (posts)

It is where people report law breakers

Activities done at a police post

- Reporting wrong doers / criminals
- Investigating crimes
- Settling disputes
- Issuing arrest warrants
- The headquarters of Uganda police are found at Naguru in Kampala.
- The title given to the head of Uganda police force is the Inspector General of Police (IGP)
- The current Inspector General of Uganda Police (2024) is **Abbas Byakagaba**.
Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP) is **James Ochaya. (2024)**
- The Uganda police are under the ministry of Internal Affairs.
- The current Minister of Internal Affairs in Uganda (2024) is **Hon. Gen. Kahinda Otafiire**.

Departments/directorates of the Uganda Police

- ❖ Human Resource Administration
- ❖ Human Resource Development
- ❖ Criminal Investigations
- ❖ Crime Intelligence
- ❖ Counter Terrorism
- ❖ Directorate of Operations
- ❖ Logistics and Engineering
- ❖ Interpol and International Relations
- ❖ Information and Communications Technology
- ❖ Political Commissariat
- ❖ Research Planning and Development
- ❖ Police Fire Brigade and Rescue Services
- ❖ Forensic Service
- ❖ Welfare and Production
- ❖ Traffic and Road Safety
- ❖ Human Rights and Legal Services
- ❖ Force Police Health Services
- ❖ Peace Support Operations
- ❖ Special Duties

Problems facing the Uganda Police Force

- Corruption among police officials
- Shortage of police vehicles
- Shortage of police officers in some areas
- Poor relationship with general public

THE UGANDA PRISONS

- ❖ The main duty of the Uganda prisons is to transform law breakers into good law-abiding transformation law breakers into good law-abiding citizens.
- ❖ The Uganda Prisons is under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

- ❖ The Commissioner General of Prisons is the head of Uganda Prisons
- ❖ The Commissioner General of Prisons in Uganda is called **Mr. Johnson Byabashaija**
- ❖ The biggest prison in Uganda is Luzira Prison in Kampala.
- ❖ Kampiringisa Rehabilitation Centre in Mpigi district is a prison responsible for children (between 12-17 years of age) in Uganda



Kampiringisa Rehabilitation Centre- Children's Prison

Functions of Uganda Prisons

- To transform prisoners into good law-abiding citizens.
- To look after prisoners
- To take suspects to courts of law for trial
- To teach prisoners vocational skills such as carpentry, brick laying, building etc

THE ARMY

- The name given to Uganda's National Army is Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF)
- The main duty of UPDF is to defend the country against its enemies.
- The Uganda's national army (UPDF) is under the **Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs(MoDVA)**
Hon. Jacob Markson Oboth(Oboth-Oboth) is the Minister.

- H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni is the **Commander In Chief of the UPDF**
- Gen. Muhoozi Kainerugaba is the **Chief Of Defence Forces (CDF) of the UPDF**
- The headquarters of Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) are at Mbuya Military barracks in Kampala
- A barracks is a place where the army stays.

TOPIC

HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT

Social services in our district

Social services are benefits provided by the government for people to live a better life.

Or

Social services are services provided by the government for people to live a better life

Examples of social services in our district

- ❖ Transport services
- ❖ Communication services
- ❖ Medical services
- ❖ Security services
- ❖ Education

Social amenities

These are facilities which make people's life easy and better.

Or:

These are services or facilities which make life easy and better e.g. electricity

Transport

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

Types of transport / forms of transport

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

Importance of transport

- ❖ It promotes easy movement of goods and services
- ❖ It promotes development
- ❖ It promotes trade
- ❖ It makes communication easy

Road transport

This is the commonest type of transport in our district

People move on roads using different means

Means of road transport

- cars
- bicycles
- motorcycles

Types of roads in our district

1. Tarmac roads

- These are roads mostly found in urban areas and major roads called highways
- They are made using stones and tar.
- They are good in all seasons

2. Murram roads

- These area mainly found in villages
- They are made using mixture of soil and stones known as murram
- Murram roads become muddy and slippery during the wet season and dusty during the dry season.

3. Feeder roads

- These are small roads from deep villages that connect to the main roads.

Qn. *How are feeder roads helpful to farmers?*

Feeder roads connect farmers to the main roads to sell their produce.

Advantages of road transport

- It is cheap over short distances
- Road transport is common or available
- Road transport is flexible
- Road transport offers door to door services

Disadvantages of road transport

- Murram roads become muddy and slippery in wet seasons
- It has high risks of accidents
- Affected by traffic jam
- Affected by highway robbers

Note: Animal transport is commonly used by people in highland areas.

Examples of animals used for transport are;

- | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Donkey | - | in hilly areas or mountainous areas |
| Camels | - | in desert areas |

Causes of road transport

- Over taking in sharp corners
- Driving vehicles in poor conditions i.e. dangerous mechanical conditions.
- Roads with potholes
- Careless driving
- Driving under the influence of alcohol
- Driving while talking on phone
- Driving at a high speed/speeding (not overspeeding)
- Failure to follow road signs

How to control road accidents

- Following road signs
- Servicing cars regularly
- Repairing bad roads
- Avoiding playing near roads
- Arresting careless drivers and punishing them.

AIR TRANSPORT

This is the type of transport where people move by using air. It is the most expensive of all.

Means of air transport

- Aero plane
- Helicopter
- Gliders
- Air balloons
- Rockets

Air strips / air fields

These are places where small aero planes land and take off.

Examples of air strips / fields in Uganda

- Soroti airstrip
- Gulu airstrip
- Arua airstrip
- Mbarara airstrip
- Kitgum airstrip
- Jinja airstrip

AN AIRPORT

This is a place where big aircrafts land and takeoff.

- The biggest airport is **Entebbe International Airport in Wakiso district.**

Advantages of air transport

- Air transport is the quickest or fastest type of transport
- Air transport is very comfortable for passengers
- Air transport is not affected by traffic jam
- It can be used to carry perishable goods where the distance is long.

Disadvantages of air transport

- It is very expensive
- It is easily affected by bad weather
- It follows a fixed time table
- It is not common
- It follows a fixed time table.
- In case of accidents, most people die and property destroyed

WATER TRANSPORT

This is where people use water bodies for transport

Means of water transport

- Boats

- Ferries
- Canoes
- Ships

A port is a point on water bodies where ships shelter. Goods are loaded and off loaded on a port.

The main inland port in Uganda is **Port Bell** on Lake Victoria.

How is Port Bell important to the people of Uganda?

- Port Bell handles the imports and exports of Uganda.
- It attracts tourists who bring income
- For study purposes

*Port Butiaba is found on Lake Albert

Exports

These are goods taken/sold out of a country

Examples;

- ❖ Flowers
- ❖ Fish
- ❖ Coffee
- ❖ Vanillas
- ❖ Cotton
- ❖ Electricity
- ❖ Tourism

Imports

Imports are goods brought into a country.

Examples;

- ❖ Aero planes
- ❖ cars
- ❖ bicycles
- ❖ clothes
- ❖ electrical appliances

- ❖ phones

Water transport

Water transport is the slowest type of transport.

Advantages of water transport

- ❖ It is the cheapest type of transport
- ❖ It is good for carrying heavy goods
- ❖ Not affected by traffic jam

Disadvantages of water transport

- ❖ It is the slowest type of transport
- ❖ It is affected by storms
- ❖ Waterfalls can capsize boats

Why are some rivers in Uganda not used for transport?

- ❖ They have waterfalls which capsize boats
- ❖ Some rivers are seasonal

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

- ❖ Trains carry bulky goods
- ❖ Railway is cheap to maintain
- ❖ Trains are not affected by bad weather
- ❖ Not affected by traffic jam

Disadvantages of railway transport

- ❖ It has fixed routes
- ❖ Rail stations are not located in towns
- ❖ Railway construction is very expensive

COMMUNICATION

Communication is the way of sending and receiving messages

Types of communication

- ❖ Modern communication
- ❖ Traditional communication

Modern communication

This refers to the process of sending and receiving messages by people today

Examples of modern methods of communication

- ❖ Telephoning
- ❖ Faxing
- ❖ Mailing
- ❖ Using radios
- ❖ Writing/sending letters

Modern means of communication

- ❖ Television
- ❖ Mobile phones
- ❖ Magazines
- ❖ Computers
- ❖ Post office
- ❖ Fax
- ❖ Letters
- ❖ Radios
- ❖ News papers

TELEVISION STATIONS

- ❖ Televisions transmit sounds and pictures on television sets.
- ❖ They are used for advertising
- ❖ They are used for communication and entertainment.

Examples of television stations in Uganda

- ❖ UBC (Uganda Broadcasting Corporation) TV

- ❖ Top television
- ❖ National television (NTV)
- ❖ NBS TV
- ❖ Sanyuka TV
- ❖ Spark TV
- ❖ Bukedde 1 & 2

Mobile Telecommunication Companies

MTN Uganda, Airtel Uganda, Lyca Mobile, UTL (Uganda Telecom Limited)

Advantages of using a telephone

- ❖ It is fast
- ❖ It is portable
- ❖ You can communicate from everywhere

Disadvantages of using telephones

- ❖ Some places are affected by network
- ❖ Phones are expensive to buy
- ❖ It is expensive to buy airtime and data

Uses of telephones

- ❖ for communication / sending messages / making phone calls
- ❖ For entertainment
- ❖ For researching information
- ❖ Study purposes
- ❖ They are sold for income

NEWS PAPERS

Newspapers are also used today for communication

Examples of newspapers / modern

- ❖ New Vision

- ❖ Daily Monitor
- ❖ The independent
- ❖ The Observer
- ❖ Red Pepper

Traditional news papers

- ❖ Rupiny.
- ❖ Etop.
- ❖ Bukedde

Advantages of using news papers

- i) Newspapers can store information for a long time
- ii) Communication is published in different languages
- iii) They provide detailed information

Disadvantages of using newspapers

- ❖ Newspapers are expensive to buy daily
- ❖ Newspapers don't reach some remote places
- ❖ Some expose children to bad pictures
- ❖ Some give wrong information (facts)

Radio station

- ❖ Radio is the widest means of communication in Uganda.
- ❖ It covers almost all parts of Uganda

Examples of radio stations in Uganda

- ❖ UBC Radio
- ❖ Capital radio 91.3
- ❖ Next Radio
- ❖ Galaxy FM
- ❖ KFM 93.3 FM
- ❖ Bukedde Radio 100.5 FM
- ❖ Radio West 100.2 FM

- ❖ Sanyu 88.2 FM
- ❖ CBS (Central Broadcasting Services) 88.8/89.2 FM
- ❖ Radio Maria FM

FM in full is Frequency Modulation

Advantages of using a radio

- ❖ It covers the widest areas
- ❖ Communication can reach many people at ago
- ❖ It favours the illiterate and literate people
- ❖ It can be used in areas without electricity
- ❖ It is affordable

Disadvantages of using radios

- ❖ They do not cater for the deaf
- ❖ They may not reach places with poor signals.

POST OFFICE

Post office is a place where people drop and receive their letters from. A postman / woman is a person who works in a post office

Functions / importance of a post office

- ❖ Post offices are used for communication
- ❖ It provides jobs / employment to people
- ❖ People buy stamps from post offices
- ❖ It provides banking services through Post Bank
- ❖ It provides transport services through Post Bus
- ❖ People buy parcels (big envelopes)

Traditional / local methods of communication

This was the way of sending and receiving information by people long ago.

Methods of communication by people of long ago

- ❖ drumming
- ❖ blowing horns
- ❖ whistling
- ❖ using smoke signals
- ❖ clapping hands
- ❖ using sign languages

Means of communication used long ago

- ❖ drums
- ❖ blow horns
- ❖ smoke
- ❖ whistle

Advantages of using local communication

- ❖ It is easy to use
- ❖ It is cheap to sue
- ❖ It does not need electricity

Disadvantages f using local communication

- ❖ It might not reach many people at the same time
- ❖ The message may change as it keeps moving from one person to another
- ❖ It wastes time.

MASS MEDIA

This refers to mode of communicating to too many people at ago

Examples

- ❖ computers
- ❖ radio
- ❖ magazines
- ❖ televisions

Social amenities

Amenities are facilities which make peoples' life easy and better.

Examples of social amenities

Water supply, electricity

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is distributed by UMEME (Hydro Electricity)

Type of electricity

i) Thermal electricity

This is the type of electricity from burning fuel such as petrol and diesel e.g. using generators.

HYDRO ELECTRICITY

This is the type of electricity generated using fast flowing water/waterfalls

Most electricity is generated from Nalubaale and Bujagali power stations in Jinja. It is transported to homes using electric poles and wires.

BIO GAS

This is electricity generates using rotting things like waste materials from animals (dung)

SOLAR ENERGY

This is electricity generated using heat from the sun.

GEO THERMAL

This is generated from hot springs under rocks.

Uses of electricity at home

- ❖ Electricity is used for cooking food
- ❖ Electricity is used for ironing clothes
- ❖ Electricity is used for charging phones
- ❖ Electricity is used for running machines
- ❖ Electricity is used for lighting or provides light at home, on roads and streets, etc

Dangers of electricity

- ❖ It can cause death
- ❖ It can spark off fire that can destroy life and property in homes markets and shops
- ❖ It can blow electric appliances like television sets, radio sets, bulbs etc.

WATER

There are various sources of water in our district like:

- ❖ Bore holes
- ❖ Springs
- ❖ Wells
- ❖ Lakes
- ❖ Rivers
- ❖ Piped water

Water is provided by the government through National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)

Organizations that provide piped water in Uganda

- ❖ NWSC
- ❖ Rural Water and Sanitation (RUWASA)

MARKETS

Markets are places where people buy and sell goods.

Importance of markets in our district

- ❖ They are source of goods
- ❖ They are source of income
- ❖ They provide jobs
- ❖ They lead to development of an area

Problems facing markets

- ❖ Theft
- ❖ Bad weather like rain, floods
- ❖ Poor sanitation and smell
- ❖ High prices of some goods

Note:

- ❖ People who sell goods in markets are called market vendors
- ❖ They sell food stuff and clothes

PETROL STATIONS

These are places where vehicles get fuel from.

Examples of petrol stations

- ❖ Shell
- ❖ Gapco
- ❖ Total
- ❖ Rubis
- ❖ Oilibya
- ❖ City oil
- ❖ Hass, Bam etc.

Importance of petrol stations

- ❖ They sell paraffin and gas used at home
- ❖ They provide diesel and petrol to run vehicles
- ❖ They provide jobs to people
- ❖ They provide greases and oil to prevent rusting of machines

Problems facing people when providing social services

- ❖ Lack of enough funds to construct good roads
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Corrupt officials who eat money meant for providing social services
- ❖ Remoteness of some places/some places are very far to reach.
- ❖ Ignorance about the importance of those facilities.
- ❖ Over loading on roads and water leads to accidents
- ❖ Over population causes over straining of resources
- ❖ Wars destroy social services.

SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRES

Social service centres are places where social services can be got from

Examples of social service centres in our district

- ❖ Schools
- ❖ Hospitals
- ❖ Bus parks taxi parts etc.
- ❖ An airport
- ❖ Ports
- ❖ Markets
- ❖ Banks
- ❖ Post offices
- ❖ Police stations

SOCIAL WORKERS

Social workers are people who provide social services.

Examples

Policemen / woman, Doctors / nurse / mid wives, Drivers

Pilot, Sailors, Traders, Bankers, Teachers

Post man / woman

EDUCATION

Education is the process of getting knowledge and skills

Types of education

- a) Informal education
- b) Formal education

Informal education

This is the type of education which does not involve reading and writing

Children are taught at home by elders and parents

This teaching was based on these skills

- ❖ Peeling
- ❖ Hunting
- ❖ Cooking
- ❖ Discipline / morals
- ❖ Black smithing
- ❖ Fishing
- ❖ Taking care of children by girls

Education was taught in form of stories, songs and riddles around fire places.

FORMAL EDUCATION

This is the type of education that involves reading and writing

It was introduced in Uganda by the European missionaries

Examples of schools that provide formal education in Uganda are:

- ❖ Nursery schools
- ❖ Primary schools
- ❖ Secondary schools
- ❖ Colleges
- ❖ Universities

How the government of Uganda promotes education programmes

- ❖ Through Universal Primary Education UPE
- ❖ Through universal secondary education offers free education to people

How the government contribute to UPE / USE programmes

- ❖ Paying teachers
- ❖ Constructing classes
- ❖ Providing scholastic materials e.g. chalk, text books etc.

All schools aided/helped by the government are government schools

Importance of education

- ❖ Education provides knowledge and skills
- ❖ It unites people
- ❖ It promotes development

COMMUNICATION CENTRES

These are places where communication can be got from

Examples of communication centres

- ❖ Post offices
- ❖ Radio stations
- ❖ Television Stations

How to care for social services centres

- ❖ Repairing spoilt structures
- ❖ Cleaning water sources and other facilities
- ❖ Employing more people to protect some social services centres
- ❖ Respecting social services providers
- ❖ Arresting corrupt social officials

Activity

1. What are human rights?

.....

2. Write the following in full

a. IGP

.....

b. DIGP

.....

c. UPDF

.....

3. Where is the children's prison in Uganda?

.....

4. What are social services?

.....

5. Which type of education existed before the coming of missionaries?

.....

6. Give one way why informal education is still important to children.

.....

7. Write any three ways of caring for social service centres

i.

ii.

iii.

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