

P. 4 SOCIAL- STUDIES LESSON NOTES

PHASE 2 – 2020

LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

OUR LEADERS IN THE DISTRICT.

Who is a leader?

A leader is a person give authority to guide and direct people.

What is leadership?

Leadership is the way of guiding and directing others.

Qualities of a good leader.

A good leader should have the following qualities below;

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ➤ Kindness | - Respectful |
| ➤ Obedient | - Exemplary |
| ➤ Careful | - Responsible |
| ➤ Honest | - Knowledgeable |
| ➤ Confident | - Approachable |
| ➤ Hardworking | - Must be fair |
| ➤ Tolerant | - Cooperative |

Duties of leaders.

- ✓ They guide people in what they do.
- ✓ They plan for people.
- ✓ They supervise activities done in a district.
- ✓ They help people to get services.

Types of leaders in our district.

There are five types of leaders in our district.

- ✓ Political leaders
- ✓ Civic leaders
- ✓ Religious leaders
- ✓ Cultural leaders
- ✓ Voluntary leaders

Political leaders.

- A district is the largest political unit in a country.
- L.C.I or village is the smallest political unit in the country.
- Each unit in a district has a political leader.

Activity.

Group the children according to the types of leaders above.

Examples of Political leaders.

- Local council committee members LC.I – LC.V
- R.D.C
- Members of Parliament
- Ministers

Political units in a district.

There are two categories of political units in a district;

- a) Rural political unit
- b) Urban political unit.

Rural political unit

Village (LC.I)
Parish (LC.II)
Sub-county (LC.III)
County (LC.IV)
District (LC.V)

Urban political unit.

Zone – LC.I
Ward – LC.II
Division (LC.III)
Municipality (LC.IV)
District (LC.V)

Activity I.

1. Draw the political structure of the district for both rural and urban area in comprehensive page 101.
2. Discuss the questions (activity s.1) page 101.

Exercise.

1. In which municipality or county is your school?
2. In which village or zone is your school?
3. In which ward or parish is your school?
4. In which division or sub-county is your school?
5. In which district is your school?
6. What name is given to a village in urban areas?
7. What name is given to a ward in rural area?
8. Name the smallest unit of a district.

Political leaders in the village.

- The political leaders in the village form the local council I (LC.I).
- The L.C.I has 10 members who form the L.C.I Executive committee.

Members of the L.C.I Executive committee.

- 1- Chairman
- 2- Vice chairman
- 3- General secretary
- 4- Secretary for information, education and mobilization.
- 5- Secretary for security
- 6- Secretary for finance
- 7- Secretary for production and Environment protection.
- 8- Secretary for youth
- 9- Secretary for women.
- 10- Secretary for persons with Disability Affairs.

Exercise.

1. In which zone or village is home found?
2. Who is the zone chairman of LC.I in your zone?
3. How many members for the LC.I committee?
4. Which L.C.I official is responsible for children's affairs?

Duties of L.C.I in the village or zone:

- To keep law and order
 - To protect the environment
 - To protect the government property like roads, school, hospitals.
 - To promote UPE.
 - To encourage the immunization of children.
 - To promote sanitation.
 - To settle disputes in the village.
5. Who heads the local council committee?
 6. Which L.C.I official is responsible for keeping records and files?

The parish political leaders.

- The parish is made up of several villages or zones.
- A parish is the local council II.
- It has 10 Executive committee members like the local council I.

Activity.

Name the members of the Executive committee of L.C.II

The sub-council political leaders.

- A group of parishes make a sub-county in rural areas.
- A sub-county is the L.C.III in a city or municipality. L.C.III is the division.

Qn:

How many sub-counties are in Kampala?

The L.C.III Executive committee.

- Members of LC.III executive are called councilors.
- The committee is headed by the chair person.

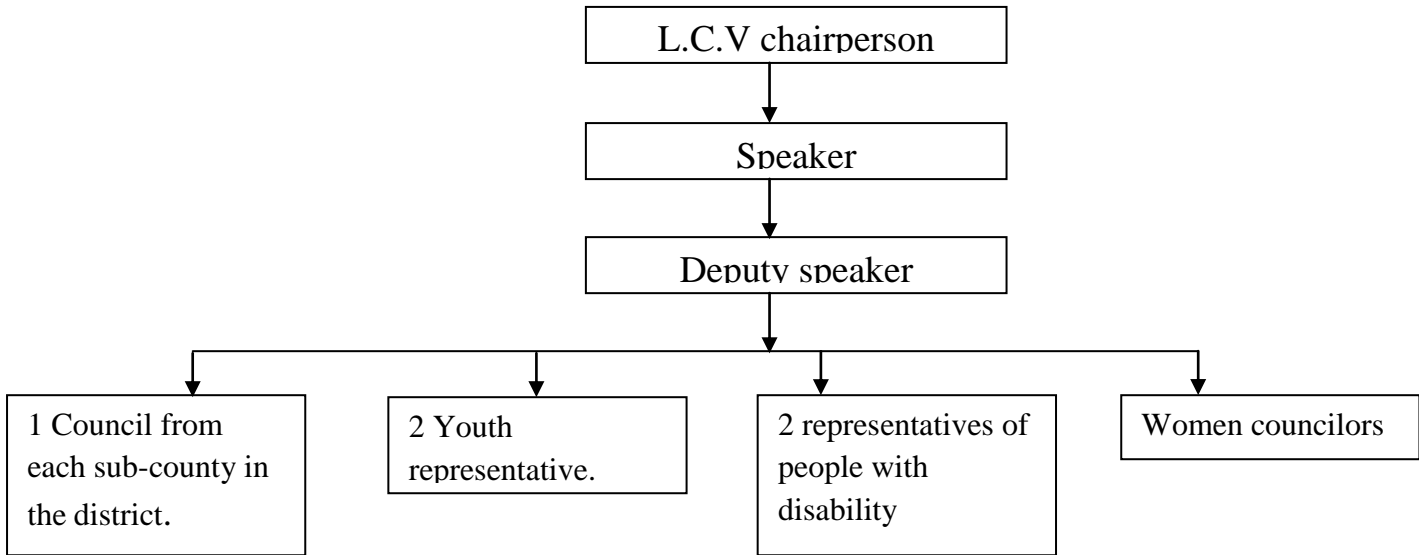
County/municipality political leaders.

- A group of sub-counties make a county.
- In rural areas they are counties while in urban they are the municipalities.
- The county council is headed by the chairman.

Political leaders of a district.

- Several counties make up a district.
- It is also known as L.C.V
- LC.V is the largest political unit in the district.
- Local council V is headed by the chairman L.C.V/or the mayor.

Members of the district local council.



Exercise.

1. Who chairs the L.C.V meetings?
2. Name the political head of a district.

RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER (RDC)

- The RDC is appointed by the president.
- Each district has the RDC and deputy RDC.
- Kampala has RCC instead of RDC.

Duties of the RDC.

- To promote security in the district
- To supervise government projects like road construction.
- To promote government programmes like UPE, USE and NAADS.
- To promote government campaigns e.g. immunization, the use of mosquito nets.

Members of parliament

- Members of parliament are also political leaders.
- They are elected by the people to represent them in the parliament.

Exercise.

1. Write in full
 - a) UPE
 - b) USE
 - c) NAADS
 - d) RCC
 - e) RDC
2. Give three examples of political leaders in the district.
3. Who represents the president in the district?
4. Why should a district be with the RDC?

CIVIC LEADERS.

Civic leaders are civil servants.

Examples of civic leaders.

- The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
- District Director Of Health Services (DDHS)
- District Agricultural Officer (DAO)
- Magistrate
- District Police Commander (DPO)
- District Education Officer (DEO)
- District Veterinary Officer (DVO)
- Town Clerk
- District Internal Security Officer (DISO)

Civic leaders and their duties.

CIVIC LEADER	DUTIES
Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Heads civil servants in a district➤ He is in charge of paying civil servants in a district.
District Director of Health Services (DDHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He promotes health programmes in the district. E.g. immunization.
District Agricultural Officer (DAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He advises farmers on better methods of farming.
Magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ They try cases in the court.➤ They settle disputes.
District Police commander (DPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ To keep law and order in the district.
District Education Officer (DEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He is in charge of schools in the district.
District Veterinary Officer (DVO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Advises farmers on how to look after animals.
District Internal Security Officer (DISO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He is in charge of security in the district.

Cultural leaders.

- Cultural leaders are the same as traditional leaders.
- Each tribe in Uganda has a leader.

Examples of traditional leaders.

1. Omukama of Tooro
2. Kabaka of Buganda
3. Rwot of Acholi
4. Tieng Adhola of Japadhola
5. Rwoth of Alur
6. Emorimor of Iteso
7. Kyabazinga of Busoga
8. Omusinga of Rwenzururu
9. Omukama of Bunyoro

Activity.

Stick the different traditional leaders.

Importance of cultural leaders.

- ✓ Cultural leaders unite people.
- ✓ They promote culture.
- ✓ They mobilize people for development.
- ✓ They help to set up schools.

Religious leaders.

Each religion in Uganda has a leader.

Religion	Leaders
Islam	District Khadhi Sheikh Imam Mufti
Orthodox	Reverend Priest Lay leader
Catholic	Bishop Vicar Priest Catechist Lay leader
Protestants	Bishops Pastors Priest catechist

Importance of religions

- ✓ They preach Christianity and Islam.
- ✓ They counsel people
- ✓ They promote unity among people
- ✓ They set up projects for development.

Pictures of Religious leaders.



Voluntary leaders.

These are people who offer free services. They are not paid.

Examples of voluntary leaders.

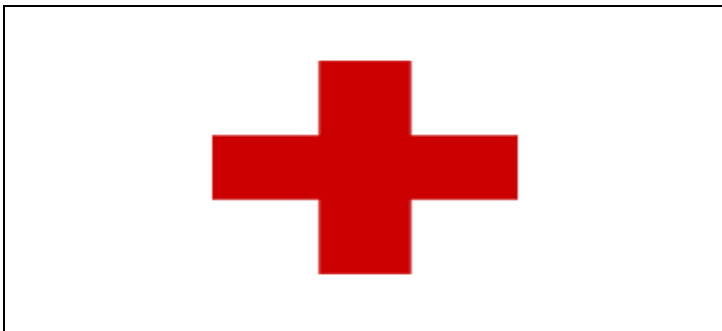
- Scouts
- Guides
- Red cross leaders
- UWESO leaders
- TASO leaders.

Voluntary organizations and their role.

Voluntary organizations	Roles
Uganda Women’s Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO)	To care for orphans by providing basic needs.
The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)	- Provides drugs to AIDS patients - To counsel AIDS patients
World Vision	- Provides safe water, houses and education to needy people.
Uganda Red Cross	- Donates blood, food, medicine to war and disaster victims.
Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)	- Builds schools, medical centres for needy people.
Islamic Relief Agency (IRA)	- Provides basic needs to the needy muslims.

Activity:

Draw and colour the symbol of Red Cross



Other important leaders in the district.

DIS – District Inspector of Schools.
DFO – District Forest Officer
DEO – District Environment Officer
DFO – District Fisheries Officer
DPO – District probation officer.

Activity:

Read MK standard SST book 4 page 70 – 73.

Ways in which leaders are got in our district.

People become leaders through;

- Elections
- Appointment
- By volunteering
- Inheritance
- Ordination

Elections.

- Election is to choose a leader.
- Most political leaders re elected.
- **Examples of political leaders who are elected;**
 - a) Members of Parliament
 - b) Chairman of local Councils.
 - c) Mayor.
- Leaders to be chosen and the people who choose them should have the following qualifications;
 - a) Should have 18 year and above
 - b) Should be citizens of Uganda.
 - c) Should be registered as voters.

A ballot paper.

- A special paper used to elect leaders.
- A ballot paper shows the name of a candidate, his photo and the political party symbol.

Activity.

1. Stick a sample of a ballot paper. MK standard book 4 page 79-80
2. Study and display the election poster. MK book 4 page 81.
3. Children to campaign as class prefects.

Leaders who are appointed.

- Resident District commissioner – appointed by the president
- The Chief Administrative Officer is appointed by the Public service commission.
- Magistrates are appointed by the Judicial Service Commission.
- DEO, DAO, DDHS etc are appointed by the District Service Commission.

Leaders who inherit leadership.

Traditional leaders like Kabaka. Omukama, Omugabe.

Religious leaders.

Religious leaders are ordained e.g. Reverend, Bishops and Priests.

Voluntary leaders

People volunteer to become leaders.

Exercise.

1. How do the following leaders get their leadership?
 - a) CAO _____
 - b) RDC _____
 - c) Reverend _____
 - d) Mayor _____
 - e) Chairman LC.I _____
 - f) The Kabaka of Buganda _____
 - g) Who chairs the district meetings _____
2. Who heads all Civil servants in the district?

3. Give one duty of the RDC.
4. Mention two voluntary organizations in your district.
5. Mention any four types of leaders.
6. Mention leaders found in a school.

Activity:

1. To read comprehensive SST book 4 page 131.
2. To demonstrate the above qualities of a leader.

Exercise:

- 1) Who heads the pupils' leadership body in a school?
- 2) How is order maintained in a school?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
- 3) How does one become a prefect in a school?

- 4) Give three duties of class prefects.
- 5) Write true or false.
 - a) A short person cannot be a leaders _____
 - b) A fair leader treats all people equally _____
 - c) Leaders can be good only if they are rich _____

Rights of people in a district.

- Rights are natural freedoms every person enjoys.
- The rights are;
 - a) **To have life:** Nobody is supposed to kill another person or kill himself.
 - b) **A right to have food:** Everybody has a right to feed.
 - c) **A right to Education:** All children must go to school.
 - d) **A right to Medical care:** All people are entitled to get proper medical care.
 - e) **A right to security:** All people are entitled to live in a secure place.
 - f) **A right to religion:** People have freedom of worship.
 - g) **A right to move:** People are free to move to any place as long as they don't break any law.

Questions:

1. List the rights of children.
2. Why should children know their rights?
3. What causes the violation of children's rights?
4. Give two ways of preventing child abuse.
5. How can children prevent the abuse of their rights?
6. Write the class rules.

Responsibilities of people in our district.

- Obeying laws of our district and our country.
- Participating in community work like cleaning wells.
- Paying taxes
- Taking children to school.
- Cleaning the environment.
- Electing leaders.

Activity:

1. Read comprehensive SST book 4 page 133 – 136.

Exercise

1. Write the responsibilities of children at home and at school.

a) Responsibilities of children at home

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

b) Responsibilities of children at school

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

2. Write three responsibilities of people in your district
3. Write and answer all the questions in comprehensive book 4.
4. Discuss the test on page 138. (comprehensive book 4)

HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT.

There are things we need to live a better life. These include; food, shelter, water, clothing and security..

Activity.

Make a list of needs in your:

a) Your class

c) In your school

b) Your family

d) In your village/zone

SOCIAL SERVICES:

Social Services are services the government provides to people in order to meet their needs.

Types of social services

Education services
Medical services
Security services
Electricity service

Water service
Postal and communication
Road maintenance
Banking

Education service

- Education helps people to get knowledge and skills.
- We get education from; school, colleges and universities.
- The education we get from schools is called **Formal Education.**
- Formal education was introduced in Uganda by missionaries.

Examples of the first missionary school in Uganda.

- Mengo SSS
- Gayaza High school
- Namilyango college
- St. Mary's Kisubi

Activity:

Stick and colour the picture of the school.

Picture of a school



Problems facing schools today.

- ✓ Lack of funds (money)
- ✓ Lack of teachers
- ✓ Shortage of food
- ✓ Some students are indisciplined.
- ✓ Lack of classrooms.
- ✓ Lack of furniture, books e.t.c.

Exercise:

1. Write in full

UPE _____

USE _____

2. Which ministry is responsible for schools in Uganda?

3. How the government has tried to improve education in Uganda?

i. _____

ii. _____

4. Who is the minister of education in charge of primary schools?

5. Who is Jesca Alogo?

6. Mention three problems facing UPE schools.

i. _____

ii. _____ iii. _____

Medical services:

- ✓ We need to be healthy in order to do any work.
- ✓ We get medical services from hospitals and health centres.
- ✓ Services we get from hospitals and health centres are;
 - a) Immunization
 - b) Treatment when we fall sick
 - c) Dental services
 - d) Testing for different diseases
 - e) Maternity services
 - f) We get drugs

Exercise

1. Name the people who provide medical care

i. _____ ii. _____ iii. _____

2. Name the first hospital in Uganda.

3. In which three ways are health centres important in the community?

i. _____ ii. _____ iii. _____

Security services:

- ✓ It is a social service which keeps us and our property together.
- ✓ Groups which provide security are; police, private security organizations, soldiers and LDU.
- ✓ Services provided by the security organizations-: guarding homes, offices, schools, banks and markets.

Work of the police.

- ✓ To arrest law breakers
- ✓ Stopping riots
- ✓ Controlling traffic

Work of soldiers.

- ✓ To fight rebels
- ✓ To protect the country

Question.

1. Give three reasons why we need security in our district.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
2. Name the place where people who commit crimes are kept.

Transport service.

- ✓ Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.
- ✓ There are four major types of transport. These are road transport, Railway transport, Water and Air transport.

Road transport service.

- ✓ Road transport is the commonest type of transport in our district.
- ✓ Road transport has many means of transport. These are;

Buses

Cars

Trucks

Bicycles

Taxis

Motorcycles

Animals like donkeys, camel.

Questions

1. Why is road transport used by many people in our district?
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. Draw a road sign for road junction.

Water transport service.

- Water transport takes place on lakes and rivers.
- Water transport is not common in our district.
- It is the slowest type of transport.

Question:

1. Write any three means of water transport.
2. Name one district found in Lake Victoria.
3. Stick the picture of a ship – Page 103 MK book 4.

Air transport service.

- Air transport is the fastest type of transport. It is also the most expensive type of transport.
- Uganda has one air port and many air fields.
- Uganda's air port is found at Entebbe in Wakiso district.

Questions:

1. Why is air transport used by few people?
2. Mention the means of air transport.
3. Draw a picture of an earoplane.
4. Draw a map symbol for the airport.

Railway transport service

- Railway transport is not common in many places.
- Trains are the means of transport used on railway line.
- Trains carry goods and passengers

Activity:

1. Draw a picture of a train
2. Draw a map symbol for the train.

Water service:

- In Kampala and in some parts of Wakiso district water is by National water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC).
- The corporation provides piped water to people.
- The corporation also deals with sewerage.
- It also employs many people

Activity:

1. Write four sources of water.
2. Which ministry is responsible for water in Uganda?
3. Give three uses of water in our homes.
4. Which water is safe for drinking?
5. Give the importance of water to farmers.
6. How can we keep our water sources clean?

Electricity services.

- Most people in our district use electricity which is produced by rivers. This electricity is called Hydro-electric power.
- We can also get electricity from the sun and from oil.

Activity:

1. Name any three dams in Uganda.
2. Give five uses of electricity
3. Name the electricity we get from the sun
4. Draw a map symbol for the dam and waterfalls.
5. Which company in Uganda is responsible for electricity?

Housing service:


- Houses give us shelter. We need shelter to protect ourselves and our property.
- In our district some people live in their houses others rent.
- Some government workers live in government houses.
- Some companies and government build many houses in a place for people to buy or rent. Such a place with many houses is called a housing estate.

For example

- Naalya estate
- Arkrigh estate
- Bugolobi estate

Activity:

Draw the types of houses below

Temporary house	Semi permanent house	Permanent house
		

Question:

1. Give one reason why many people in rural areas build semi permanent houses?
2. Mention materials used to build a temporary house.
3. Why are there many storied buildings in Kampala district?

Road maintenance

- In our district, we have major roads and feeder roads.
- Feeder roads are small and they connect to major roads.
- Most feeder roads are Murram while major roads are Tarmac.
- Major roads are maintained by the government while feeder roads are maintained by LC.III in the district.

How are roads maintained?

Roads are maintained by;

- a) Sweeping the dust
- b) Filling the potholes
- c) Cleaning the bushes at the sides of roads.

Questions:

1. Write UNRA in full.
2. Give the duty of UNRA.
3. Why do we need to maintain our roads?
4. How are roads in school maintained?
5. What are feeder roads?

Banking services.

- Banking is a service which helps to keep our money safe.
- We keep our money in commercial banks.

Examples of commercial banks

- Centenary bank - Crane bank
- Bank of Baroda - Post bank
- DFCU bank

Importance of banks

- To keep people's money safe
- To lend money to people
- To employ people
- To keep important documents like land titles and wills
- To advise people about money

Questions:

1. Give two reasons why people should keep their money in banks.
2. Name two banks found in your district.
3. Which bank controls all the commercial banks in Uganda?
4. Who is the Governor of Bank of Uganda?

Postal and communication services

Postal and communication services help people to send and receive information.

Postal services

- Postal services help people to receive and send letters, parcels and money.
- Postal services are provided by Posta Uganda.

- There are other companies which send and receive letters and parcels for people. These are Yello pages, Daks and Speed delivery.

Question.

Write the postal address for your school.

Telephone services:

Telephone services is a fast way of communication.

Examples of telephone services in Uganda.

MTN, UTL, Airtel

Activity

1. Give four uses of mobile phone.
2. A part from postal and telephone, write other ways of sending information.
3. What are social services?
4. Give the importance of social services.
5. Why do we need security in our district?
6. Who heads the Bank of Uganda?

People who provide social services in our district.

- Local leaders e.g. chairman LC.I to LC.V
- Teachers - Drivers
- Doctors - Bankers
- Nurses - Chiefs
- Veterinary officers - Carpenters
- Police officers - Soldiers
- Farmers - Parents
- Farmers - Shop keepers

Activity:

1. Read comprehensive book 4 page 152 – 161.
2. Write one service provided by the service providers below
 - Teachers _____
 - Police officers _____
 - Drivers _____
 - Bankers _____
 - Doctors _____
 - Soldiers _____
 - Veterinary officers _____
 - LC.I officials _____
 - Carpenters _____
 - Midwife _____
 - Nurses _____
 - Farmers _____

Problems faced when providing social services:

1. **Poverty:** people lack money for services
2. **Bad weather:** e.g. floods destroy roads
3. **Shortage of food:** people cannot do work well when they have no food.
4. **Theft:** Things which help to provide social services like in hospitals and in schools are stolen.
5. **Corruption:** some government workers steal money using their offices. This leads to poor services.
6. **Laziness:** some people do not work hard.
7. **High population:** It is difficult to provide social service in areas with very many people.

Activity:

Read comprehensive book 4 page 174 – 178. Read Mk book 4 page 122 – 130.

Solutions to the problem faced when providing social services.

Problem	Solution
Poverty	➤ Giving people loans ➤ Creating jobs for people
Shortage of food	➤ Teach farmers better methods of farming
Theft	➤ Provide enough security
Corruption	➤ Arrest corrupt officials ➤ Report people who are corrupt
High population	➤ Encourage people to have few children (family planning).
Laziness	➤ Teach people the dangers of being lazy

Exercise:

1. Why is it bad to be lazy?
2. How does bad weather affect farmers?
3. Give two causes of food shortage.
4. Why are many people in our district poor?
5. Give two problems faced by Kampala district because of the high population.
6. Give two problems faced by hospitals.
7. What advice can you give farmers to produce enough food?

Social Service centers

Social service centres are places where social services are provided.

Examples of social service centres.

- Schools e.g. Nursery schools, primary schools, secondary schools and universities.
- Hospitals, health centres and clinics
- Markets
- Police stations
- Petrol stations
- Churches and Mosques
- Roads
- Water sources
- Post offices
- Taxi parks/ Bus parks
- Air port and Air fields

Questions

1. Why is it good to live near a health centres?
2. How are markets important in the community?
3. Why is it not good to live near petrol stations?
4. In which two ways are police posts important in the community?
5. How can we protect our water sources?
6. Which service is provided by the church to people?

Caring for social service centres.

- Avoid trespass through schools and health centres.
- We need to keep the social service centres clean.
- We should respect people who care for the social service centres like the cleaners and the security guards.
- Showing love for social service centres by not spoiling things found in the social service centres.
- Guiding people to use the social service centres well. Children should be taught how to use bore holes.

Activity:

1. a) Read comprehensive book 4 page 161 – 173
b) Read MK standard SST book 4 page 136 - 152
2. Participate in caring for your school as a social service centre by;
 - a) Sweeping
 - b) Slashing
 - c) Watering the grass
 - d) Mopping
3. Discuss the questions on page 183 – 185. Comprehensive book 4.